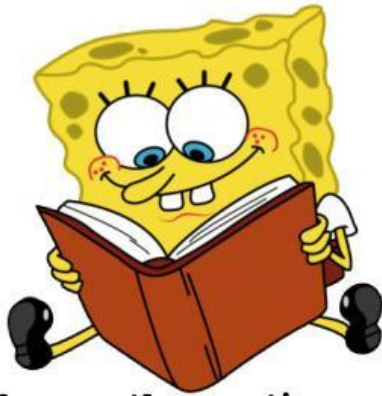




SUBJECT: HUMANITIES

TEACHER: MARGARITA

GROUP:

NAME:

READ And Answer the questions:

An **autocracy** is a government in which one person has all the power. There are two main types of autocracy: a monarchy and a dictatorship.

In a **monarchy**, a king or queen rules the country. The king or queen is known as a monarch. Monarchs usually come to power through their family line: The current king or queen's oldest child becomes the next king or queen. In some monarchies, especially those in historical times, the monarch held all the power and had the final say over the government. In modern times, monarchs usually share power with other parts of government. Often they are also subject to the country's constitution.

A **dictatorship** is a form of government where one leader has absolute control over citizens' lives. If there is a constitution, the dictator has control over that, too—so it doesn't mean much. Although other parts of the government may exist, such as courts or a lawmaking body, these branches always do what the dictator wants them to do. They do not represent citizens.

A monarchy can be like a dictatorship or it can be part of a democracy.

☐ True

☐ False

A dictatorship can also be a democracy.

☐ True

☐ False


In an **oligarchy** (OH-lih-gar-kee), a small group of people has all the power. *Oligarchy* is a Greek word that means “rule by a few.” Sometimes this means that only a certain group has political rights, such as members of one political party, one social class, or one race. For example, in some societies, only noble families who owned land could participate in politics. An oligarchy can also mean that a few people control the country. For example, a **junta** is a small group of people—usually military officers—who rule a country after taking it over by force. A junta often operates much like a dictatorship, except that several people share power.

An oligarchy can be like a dictatorship.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

In a **democracy**, citizens hold the political power. There are two fundamental types of democracies:

In a **representative democracy**, citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. The elected leaders, or representatives, do the day-to-day work of governing the country: They consider the issues, work to find solutions, pass laws, and do all of the other things necessary to keep a country going. Citizens hold the ultimate power, though, because if they don't like what their representatives are doing, they can vote in new ones!

In a **direct democracy**, there are no representatives. Citizens are directly involved in the day-to-day work of governing the country. Citizens might be required to participate in lawmaking or act as judges, for example. The best example of this was in the ancient Greek city-state called Athens. Most modern countries are too large for a direct democracy to work.

A democracy can have both representative and direct characteristics at the same time.

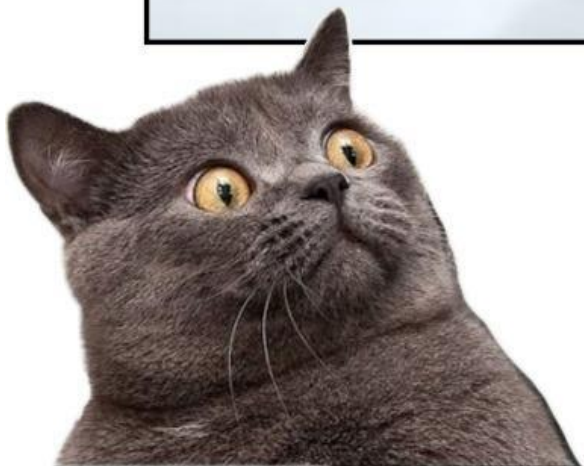
- ☐ True
- ☐ False

In an **anarchy**, nobody is in control—or everyone is, depending on how you look at it. Sometimes the word anarchy is used to refer to an out-of-control mob. When it comes to government, anarchy would be one way to describe the human state of existence before any governments developed. It would be similar to the way animals live in the wild, with everyone looking out for themselves. Today, people who call themselves anarchists usually believe that people should be allowed to freely associate together without being subject to any nation or government. There are no countries that have anarchy as their form of government.

A government can be both a monarchy and an anarchy at the same time.	☐ True ☐ False
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A **theocracy** is a government that recognizes God or a divine being as the ultimate authority. ("Theo" is a Greek word that means *god*.) In a theocracy, religious law is used to settle disputes and rule the people. A theocracy can also be a democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, or just about any other kind of government. For example, the Republic of Iran recognizes Islamic law, but Iran's citizens vote to elect their leaders. Modern theocracies are usually found in countries where the population is strongly religious.

Theocracy can co-exist with monarchy.	☐ True ☐ False
Theocracy can co-exist with democracy.	☐ True ☐ False



	A	B
1. One person is in charge.	Autocracy	Democracy
2. Citizens often have no rights.	Democracy	Dictatorship
3. Can exist with other forms of government	Dictatorship	Theocracy
4. Led by a king or queen	Monarchy	Oligarchy
5. Nobody is in charge	Monarchy	Anarchy
6. Those in charge are military members who took over by force	Junta	Democracy
7. Leader often shares power with other parts of government	Monarchy	Dictatorship
8. Democracy where citizens elect others to serve in government	Direct	Representative
9. Citizens vote to elect their leaders.	Democracy	Autocracy
10. A small group rules the country	Oligarchy	Democracy
11. People do not answer to any leader or government	Oligarchy	Anarchy
12. God and religious law are the government's authority	Theocracy	Anarchy
13. The group with power can be based on race or social class	Monarchy	Oligarchy
14. Democracy where citizens participate in lawmaking themselves	Direct	Representative

