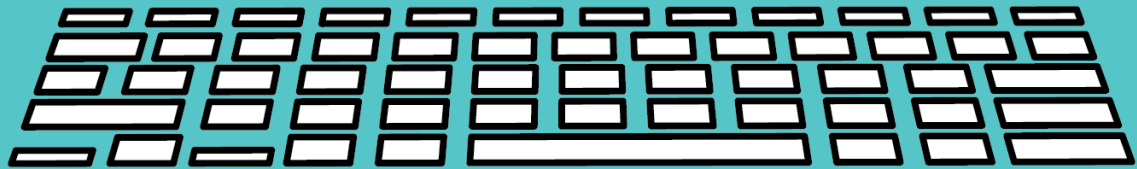
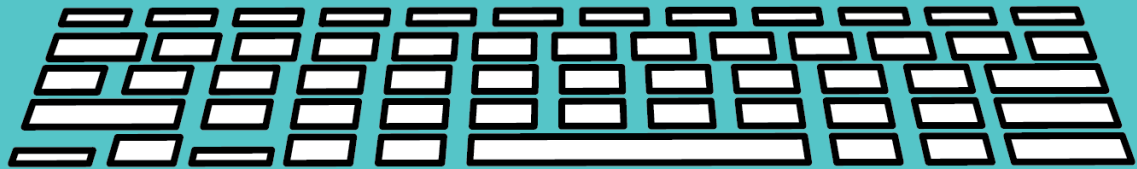


THE ARTICLES OF
CONFEDERATION
WAS FIRST
PREPARED BY A
COMMITTEE OF
THIRTEEN MEN

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What system gives all power to central government?	
2. What system of government does France have?	
3. What type of government usually has a king or queen?	
4. What type of government does the U.S. have?	
5. What does the prefix "uni" mean?	
6. What system of government does Japan utilize?	
7. What system of government does England use?	
8. What system of government does Mexico use?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What system give all power to citizens?		9. The Parliament chooses a ___ Minister.	
2. What system of government does France have?		10. The principles of unitary government are similar to that of ___.	
3. What type of government usually has a king or queen?		11. ___ members can be removed by the Parliament.	
4. What type of government does the U.S. have?		12. In a unitary System of government the people do not ___.	
5. What does the prefix "uni" mean?		13. The goal of ___ is to create a balance of power.	
6. What system of government does Japan utilize?		14. In a unitary ___ government the country ___.	
7. What system of government does England use?		15. In a Confederal System the ___ hold the most power.	
8. What system of government does Mexico use?		16. A Prime Minister is not elected by the ___.	



SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

In a Parliamentary system of government, the Legislative Branch has authority over the Executive Branch. The Legislature is the part of government that makes laws, called Parliament. The Executive Branch is in charge of enforcing laws.

People elect the legislature through an election. The Executive Branch gets its power from the legislature, which gets its power from the people. There is no clear separation of powers between the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The Parliament chooses the prime minister as the political head of government. A Prime Minister has similar powers to a president but they are not elected by the citizens. Parliamentary systems usually have a king or queen as the ceremonial head of state. The king or queen does not make government decisions. The executive branch usually consists of a cabinet. Cabinet members can be removed from the Parliament through a vote of no confidence.

In most Parliamentary Systems, the Prime Minister and the members of Cabinet are also members of the Legislature. Some Parliamentary Systems have an elected president with limited powers. Parliamentary countries include Canada, India and Japan.

In a Unitary System of government all power is given to the central government. There is one central government which performs all the government functions. Leaders often come to power by birth or force. The prefix 'uni' means one.

Smaller or local governments may exist but the central government tells them what to do and how to do it. The powers are delegated (assigned) from the central government. This means that the powers and functions of local governments are limited. The central government can create and abolish the smaller, local governments at any time.

In a Unitary System of government the people do not vote. The people have a limited voice in government. Freedom of Speech remains a low priority. The principles of unitary government are similar to that of dictatorship.

Laws get passed quicker and timely decisions can be made in the event of an emergency. Unitary governments may or may not have a constitution. England does not have a constitution, but France does. Both countries are ruled by a unitary government.

A Federal System is a form of government in which power is divided or shared between the central government and state governments. The goal of federalism is to create a balance of power so that neither government can become too powerful. A constitution defines which powers are given to the central government and which powers are given to state governments.

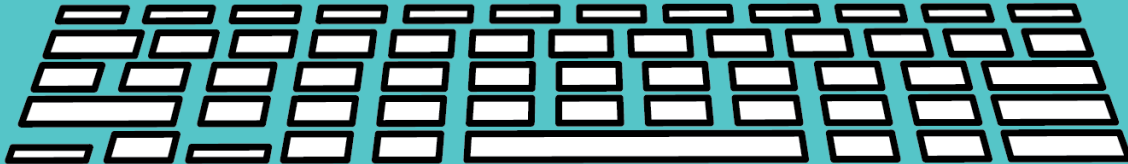
The US Constitution grants specific powers to the national government. These powers are referred to as expressed, delegated or enumerated powers. The federal (national) government can negotiate treaties, provide defense and create foreign policies with other countries.

Reserved powers are reserved specifically for the states. Each individual state has the power to pass, enforce and interpret laws, as long as they do not violate the Constitution. Concurrent powers are powers that are shared by both the federal and state governments such as collecting taxes and building roads. The United States, Mexico, and Canada operate under federal systems.

A Confederal System (confederation) of government is when states hold most of the power. There is little or no power given to the central government. A Confederation is made up of a loose association of states.

In a confederal system each state to act as a separate unit encouraged a desire for political independence. A Confederation of states there will be a central authority that was not always how it played out. States in a confederation retain many powers of an independent nation. They have the right to maintain a military, print money, and negotiate treaties with other nations. The central government did not hold the powers.

The first constitution of the United States was called the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation gave most of the power to the states. Under the Articles of Confederation the central government was too weak. As a result of the failures of the Articles of Confederation, the Founding Fathers created a federal system of government in the United States.





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