

Guided Reading Activity

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic consisting of several thin, intersecting lines that form a network or starburst pattern.

Foundations of Government

Lesson 2 *Types of Government*

Review Questions

Directions: Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your text to fill in the blanks.

I. Systems of Government

- A. In a _____ system of government, all key powers belong to the central government.
- B. In a _____ system of government, key powers belong to independent sovereign states.
- C. In a _____ system of government, the powers are divided between the national and state or provincial governments.

II. Constitutional Governments

- A. A _____ sets out shared ideals, establishes the basic structure, powers, and duties of government, and provides the supreme law for the country.
- B. A constitutional government is a _____ government because the constitution places clearly recognized boundaries on the powers of those who govern.

III. Major Types of Government

- A. Authoritarian governments are sometimes referred to as _____ states because the government has total control.
- B. In a _____, one person has great power, usually through inheritance.
- C. A _____ government derives its power from the consent and trust of the people, who rule either directly or through elected representatives.

Guided Reading Activity *cont.*



Foundations of Government

IV. Principles of Democracy

- A. A democracy depends on citizen participation in _____, which are regular, free, and fair, involve more than one party, and lead to a peaceful transfer of power.

- B. In a democracy, no one is above the law and the rights of the _____ are protected even though the majority rules.

- C. _____ and _____ assure that elected officials are held responsible for their actions and that people are aware of the actions their government is taking.

- D. A bill of rights, often attached to a country's _____, limits the power of government and explains the freedoms that are guaranteed to all people.

- E. Democratic governments often control the _____ of power by limiting the powers of government officials.

- F. Other principles of democracy include economic freedom, individual or _____ rights, and the concept that all individuals should be valued _____.

- G. In a democracy, the courts and the judicial system should be _____ and impartial.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the prompt below.

Identify the fourteen principles of democracy and explain why these would not be principles of an authoritarian government.
