Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Government & Economics Study Guide

Remember to play the Quizlets!! (links on second page)

Topics to Study:

* Branches of government
* Autocratic vs. Democratic
* Parliamentary vs. Presidential (including the title of the leaders of both and name of legislature in a Parliamentary system)
* Define: bicameral
* Match bicameral houses of legislative branch to country (i.e. Russia – State Duma & Federation Council)

1. What are the three branches of government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. In which type of government are citizens not allowed to vote? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How many leaders rule/have power in an autocratic government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is leader of a parliamentary democracy? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who is leader of a presidential democracy? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the name given to the legislature in a parliamentary democracy? ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. What country does calls the head of government the chancellor? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. What is bicameral? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. In which type of government does the legislative branch vote for the prime minister of his country? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. In the United Kingdom, who is the head of state? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Name one way in which citizens participate in a democracy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**You will match the definitions to the following terms:**

**Command Economy**

**Economic System**

**Mixed Economy**

**Traditional Economy**

**Market Economy**

**Standard of Living**

**Trade Barrier**

**Capital Goods**

**Literacy Rate**

**Human Capital**

Unit 3 Vocabulary – Government

<https://quizlet.com/_5oz1ib>

1. **autocratic** – a government where political authority rests with a single leader
2. **bicameral** – having a legislature divided into an upper and a lower house
3. **chancellor** – title given to the head of government in Germany
4. **democratic** – a government where political authority rests with a nation’s citizens
5. **political party** – an organization which represents a specific political agenda and socioeconomic positions within a given nation
6. **president** – title often given to the head of government (and state) in a presidential democracy
7. **prime minister** – title often given to the head of government in a parliamentary democracy
8. **parliament** – common name given to the legislature in a parliamentary democracy

Unit 4 Vocabulary – Economics

<https://quizlet.com/_5oz3gd>

1. **command economy** – an economic model wherein government planners make all business and financial decisions
2. **economic system** – an economic model used by governments to determine what should be produced/provided in terms of goods and services, how, and for whom
3. **entrepreneurship** – the capacity of private citizens to create new businesses independent of government direction or intervention
4. **market (or capitalist) economy** – an economic model which the laws of supply and demand (not government oversight) determine what is produced/consumed and at what cost
5. **traditional economy** – an economic model governed by custom, habit, and history
6. **economic continuum** – a 0-100 scale which ranks world economies from most command-leaning (0) to most market-leaning (100)
7. **mixed economy** – term used to describe the market/command blending of all modern world economies
8. **trade barrier** – any activity which slows or outright blocks the free exchange of goods and services between nations
9. **literacy rate** – the percent of a nation’s population over the age of 15 who are able to read and write
10. **standard of living** – the level of wealth and material comfort available to a people
11. **human capital** – the knowledge, skills, and relative health of a nation’s labor force
12. **capital goods** – the factories, machinery, technology, etc. that are necessary to sustain a service or industry