Chapter 22 Section 1: Great Britain

THE BIG IDEA:
In Great Britain, whose unitary government is based on a largely unwritten constitution, Parliament holds the legislative and executive powers.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The United Kingdom’s Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects of the United Kingdom's Government</th>
<th>Unitary</th>
<th>Parliamentary</th>
<th>Constitutional</th>
<th>Monarchy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The executive and legislative power of government reside in one central agency - Parliament.</td>
<td>• Parliament is divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons. • The prime minister is selected from the House of Commons</td>
<td>• Government rests upon a constitution, which consists of written documents and unwritten customs and practices</td>
<td>• Today, the monarch is the figurehead who reigns but does not rule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions after reading Ch 22 Section 1 and using the chart above.

1. The UK’s prime minister is chosen by House of Commons. What if there is no majority in the House of Commons?

2. What is the role of the British **monarchy**?

3. Define **devolution** and explain its implications for local governments in Great Britain?
In Japan’s parliamentary democracy, the emperor serves as the symbol of the state but has no power to govern.

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Japan’s Government**

**Answer the following questions after reading Ch. 22 Section 2 and using the chart above.**

- In Japan, how do the roles of prime minister and emperor differ?

- What are the two houses of the National Diet?

- Which house chooses the Prime Minister?

- Who elects the National Diet?

- What is the role of prefectures in Japanese government?
Chapter 22 Section 3: Mexico

**THE BIG IDEA:**
Mexico’s government is similar in form to that of the United States but is a product of the country’s unique history and culture.

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Mexico’s Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEXICO’S GOVERNMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Main Parts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executive branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicameral legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has a multi-party system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is a result of Mexico’s history and the cultural makeup of its people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRI dominated presidency for 65 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2000 PAN finally defeated PRI for presidency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions after reading Ch 22 Section 3 and using the chart above.

**What are the three branches of the Mexican government?**

**Diagram skills: What major change did the election of 2000 bring to Mexico?**

Answer the following questions by writing 4-6 sentences.

**Which do you think is preferable: the Mexican model, a single six-year presidential term or the American model, a four-year term with the possibility of a second term? Explain your reasoning.**
Chapter 22 Section 4: Russia

**THE BIG IDEA:**
In 1991, the once-powerful Soviet Union dissolved; today Russia’s government is still in transition.

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The Path to Russia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Major Changes to Russia’s Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Revolution overthrows Russian czar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second revolution brings Lenin and Communist Party to power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Stalin takes power, conducts purges, and builds Soviet Union into major military and industrial power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Mikhail Gorbachev begins reform program based on <em>perestroika</em> and <em>glasnost</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Soviet Union falls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Russian government begins struggling towards democracy and economic reform.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions after reading Ch 22 Section 4 and using the chart above.

- **When did Stalin come into power?** How did Stalin use purges?
- **How did *perestroika* and *glasnost* transform the Soviet Union?**
- **On page 646.** What was the official name of the Soviet Union?
- **When did the Soviet Union collapse?**

Answer the following questions by writing 4-6 sentences.

**Read about Russia’s government today on pages 648-649.** Compare and contrast the United States government to Russia’s government.
Chapter 22 Section 5: China

THE BIG IDEA:
The People's Republic of China is controlled by the Communist Party, which is making economic reforms but continues to repress political dissent.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: China’s Government

People's Republic of China

- The nation was established by the Communist Party in 1949 with Mao Zedong as its leader.
- The government is dominated by China's Communist Party (CCP).
- The national government has two main bodies: The National People's Congress and the State Council.
- A system of "people's courts" deals with civil and criminal cases.
- The central government controls local and political subdivisions.

Answer the following questions after reading Ch 22 Section 5 and using the chart above.

When did Mao Zedong establish the People's Republic of China?

What group dominates China's government?

What was the Cultural Revolution?

How is the Chinese premier chosen?

Answer the following questions by writing 4-6 sentences.

Look at page 651. How is China's Communist Party different than the Republicans or Democrats in the United States?
Chapter 23 Section 1: Capitalism

THE BIG IDEA:
In a capitalist economic system, private individuals or companies control the factors of production.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Characteristics of Capitalism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private Ownership</th>
<th>• Private individuals or corporations control the factors of production (land, labor, and capital)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual Initiative</td>
<td>• Capitalists and entrepreneurs put land, labor, and capital to productive use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>• Prices are regulated by the laws of supply and demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>• Competition influences the laws of supply and demand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following question using the chart above.

What is the role of individual initiative in a capitalist economy?

COMPLETE THE CHART: Important Economic Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THESE TERMS WILL HELP YOU WHEN YOU START YOUR OWN BUSINESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACTORS OF PRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITALIST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTREPRENEUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWS OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONOPOLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAISSEZ-FAIRE THEORY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 23 Section 2: Socialism

THE BIG IDEA:
In socialist countries, government plays a strong role in managing the economy and protecting workers’ rights.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The Development of Socialism

THE PROBLEM
• Marx and Engels views the proletariat (the workers) as being so badly abused by the bourgeoisie (the capitalists) that they were certain to overthrow the capitalistic system.

THE GOAL
• The benefits of economic activity (wealth) should be fairly distributed throughout society.

THE RESULT
• Socialist governments typically favor governmental control of enterprises, support of public welfare, taxation, and a centrally planned economy.

Answer this question after reading Chapter 23 Section 2: (Write 2-3 sentences)

Describe the difference between a market economy and a centrally planned economy.

Answer this question after reading Chapter 23 Section 2:
1) Is a capitalist country more likely to have a market economy or a centrally planned economy?
2) Which one would a socialist country use?

1)

2)
Chapter 23 Section 3: Communism

**THE BIG IDEA:**
Communism is a political, social, and economic theory that calls for the collective, or state, ownership of productive property.

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Characteristics of Communism**

- The Communist Party holds all the decision-making power in government and in the economy.
- Central planning based on five-year plans directs the development of the economy.
- Collectivization of farms results in large government-owned agricultural enterprises.
- Parts of the economy are state-owned.

**Answer the following questions after reading Ch 23 Section 3 and using the chart above.**

- Look at page 673. Describe the role of the communist party.
- Describe collectivization.
- What happened to the Soviet Union?
- What is privatization?
- Look at page 675. Describe China’s economic system.
- What other countries were Communist Nations?