

# FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

<b>Parliamentary Government</b> - a government in which members of an executive branch are nominated to their positions by a legislature or parliament, and are directly responsible to it;	<b>Communism</b> - a system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single - often authoritarian - party holds power; all goods are equally shared by the people.	<b>Parliamentary monarchy</b> - a state headed by a monarch who is not actively involved in law making; government leadership is carried out by a cabinet and its head.
<b>Dictatorship</b> - a form of government in which a ruler or small clique wield absolute power. The citizens do not possess the right to choose their own leaders.	<b>Constitutional Monarchy</b> – a government in which a monarch is guided by a constitution whereby his/her rights, duties, and responsibilities are spelled out in written law or by custom.	<b>Democracy</b> - government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, in which the people come together to decide on all laws and methods for ruling the government.
<b>Aristocracy</b> - government by the nobility or upper class in which power is derived by how much money and property you possess.	<b>Constitutional Democracy</b> - a form of government in which the sovereign power of the people is spelled out in a governing constitution.	<b>Ecclesiastical</b> - a government administrated by a church. Church leaders make decisions on laws based on the beliefs of their religion.
<b>Socialism</b> -government in which planning, producing, and distributing goods is controlled by a government that seeks a just and equitable distribution of property and money.	<b>Parliamentary Democracy</b> - a political system in which the legislature selects the government according to party strength as expressed in elections.	<b>Monarchy</b> -government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by family right (i.e. king, queen).
<b>Oligarchy</b> - a government in which control is exercised by a small group of individuals whose authority generally is based on wealth or power.	<b>Republic</b> - a representative democracy in which the people's elected deputies (representatives), not the people themselves, vote on legislation.	<b>Meritocracy</b> - government by the most skilled or talented. Leaders are chosen because they have demonstrated that they are the best at something.
<b>Diarchy</b> - government by two people (also Triarchy,Pentarchy, Septarchy,etc.). Specific number of people have equal power in government decisions.	<b>Ergatocracy</b> - government by the workers or working class. The people in power are the ones who do the most work in creating goods.	<b>Gerontocracy</b> - government by the aged. Only the oldest citizens have a say in how the government is run because they have the most life experience.
<b>Gynocracy</b> - government by women.	<b>Hoplarchy</b> - government by the military.	<b>Cryptarchy</b> - government ruled by secret rulership.
<b>Theocracy</b> - a form of government in which a Deity (god) is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, but the Deity's laws are interpreted by ecclesiastical authorities (bishops, mullahs, etc.); a government subject to religious authority.		<b>Totalitarian</b> - a government that seeks to subordinate the individual to the state by controlling not only all political and economic matters, but also the attitudes, values, and beliefs of its population.