

# THE STATE AND ITS ROLES

# The **State** is an organized community that has the authority to govern itself.

For a State's authority to be recognized, there needs to be:

## Population

Body of people

## Territory

People live in a defined space

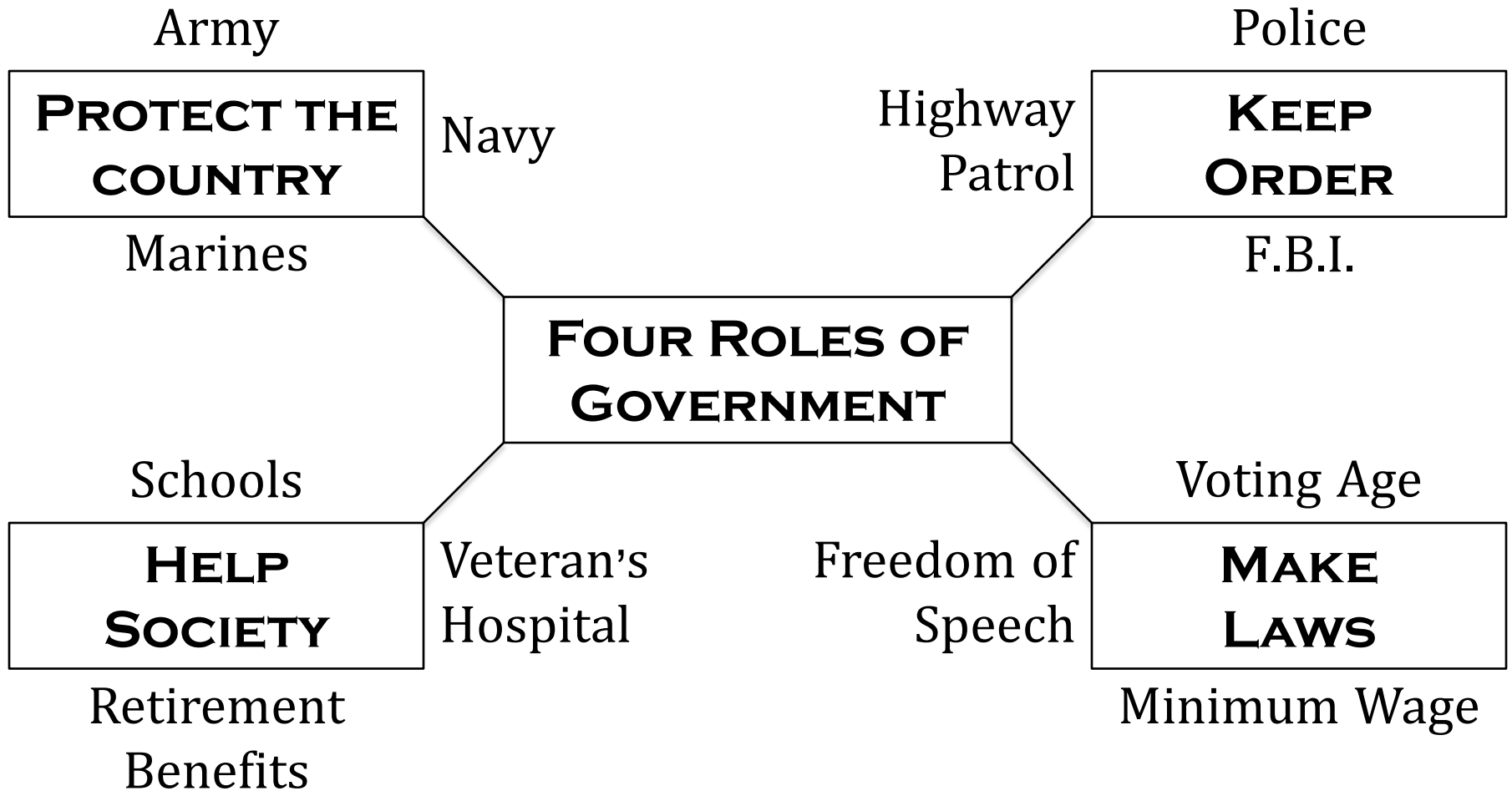
## Sovereignty

Power to make and enforce laws

## Government

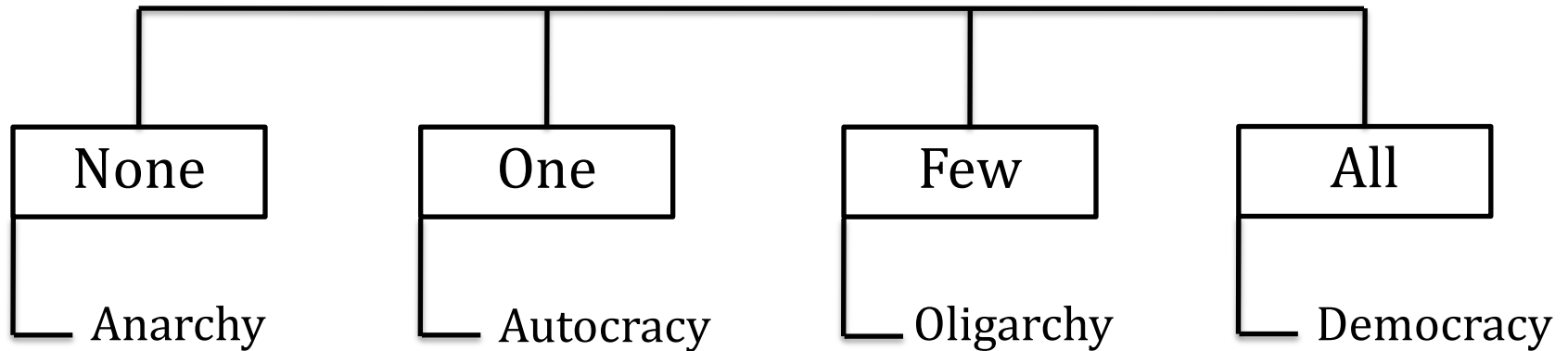
An organization that operates the state





*Governments prioritize these roles differently.*

# WHO GOVERNS?



**Anarchy:** a state of disorder due to the absence of authority or the non-recognition of its government.

**Autocracy:** a form of government in which one person controls government and citizens have little or no role in government.

**Oligarchy:** a form of government in which a small group of people has control over the country.

**Democracy:** a form of government in which citizens elect government officials.

# Examples of Autocracies

Fascism:



Nazi Germany

a governmental system led by a dictator that has complete power through coercion, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.

Absolute

Monarchy:



Qatar

a governmental system in which supreme power is in the hands of a king, queen, emperor, or empress who usually reigns for life and power is transferred to hereditary heirs to the throne. (A **CONSTITUTIONAL** or **PARLIAMENTARY MONARCHY** is quite different in that the monarch's power is limited by a constitution or legislative body.)

# Examples of Oligarchies

**Totalitarian:** a governmental system that is controlled by only one political party and people's individual freedoms are extremely limited due to the oppressive nature of the ruling party.



North Korea

**Theocracy:** a governmental system in which government rulers are the leaders of the dominant religion, are strongly influenced by the principals of the majority religion, and claim to rule on behalf of a higher power.



Iran

# Examples of Democracies

## Direct

Democracy: a governmental system in which citizens vote directly on issues and the decisions of elected officials can be overturned by the people.



Switzerland

## Representative

Democracy: a governmental system in which citizens elect members of the parliament/legislative body to conduct matters of government and those representatives choose the top officials in the government.



United States