**African Gov’t/Econ Study Guide**

**\*For the upcoming test, you should review your government terms graphic organizers, the chart comparing the specific governments of Kenya and South Africa, and your chart comparing the economies Nigeria and South Africa (including economic systems definitions—might be on back of economics homework sheet). All of these can be found on the class blog, as well.**

**Complete the following chart:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Republic | a state(government) in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives |
| Parliamentary Democracy | A form of government in which voters elect representatives to a lawmaking body, which then chooses the leader; head of gov’t is a part of the legislative branch |
| Presidential Democracy | A political system in which voters separately choose a leader to serve in the government as head of the executive branch |
| Oligarchy | Government by a small group of people |
| Autocracy | Government in which one person has uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others |
| Unitary | National government has all of the power. Decisions are made at the central government level. |
| Federal | National/central government shares power with the state/regional governments.  |
| Confederation | A loose, weak organization of states – States make their own laws and decisions. National government is for common trade and defense. |
| Command Economy | Government decides what is produced, who receives goods and services, and how things are producedExamples: North Korea and Cuba are close to pure command economies |
| Market Economy | Consumers and producers determine what’s produced, who receives goods/services, and how things are produced (supply & demand)Also called “capitalism” or “free market”Encourages entrepreneurs (creators of new businesses) |
| Mixed Economy | When a country combines elements of market and command systems (and sometimes traditional elements as well)\*Most societies fall under this category, including ours! |
| Traditional Economy | Economic decisions are based on a country’s or society’s customs and habitsOld ways of doing things—hunting or farmingNot common |

**Complete the chart for Kenya and South Africa:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Type of Government (Be specific.)** | **Head of Government (Title and Name of Leader)** | **How the Leader is Chosen (elected by citizens or chosen by legislature)** | **Voting Rights** |
| **Kenya** | **Presidential Democracy** | **President Uhuru Kenyatta** | **Elected by citizens**  | **Universal (men and women) 18 and older** |
| **South Africa** | **Parliamentary Democracy** | **President Jacob Zuma** | **Elected by National Assembly (legislature)** | **Universal (men and women) 18 and older** |

**For Nigeria and South Africa, be able to identify the following:**

-Primary Industry of Nigeria: \_\_\_\_oil/petroleum\_\_\_\_(Nigeria is a member of OPEC.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Primary Industry of South Africa: \_\_\_gold and diamond mining\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

On the economic continuum below, place South Africa and Nigeria mixed economies.

Market

Market

Command

 **57.5%--Nigeria 61.9% South Africa**

**What is the connection between GDP/standard of living and literacy rate?**

As literacy rate increases, GDP/standard of living increases, as well. As literacy rate decreases, GDP/standard of living decreases, as well.