**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** |
| 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 |
| Command Economy | Government decides how to answer all 3 economic questions.Examples: North Korea and Cuba are close to pure command economies |
| Market Economy | Consumers and producers determine the answers to all 3 economic questions.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:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **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** |
| **Nigeria** | **Presidential Democracy** | **President Muhammadu Buhari** | **Elected by citizens** | **Universal (men and women) 18 and older** |
| **Kenya** | **Presidential Democracy** | **President Uhuru Kenyatta** | **Elected by citizens** | **Universal (men and women) 18 and older** |
| **South Africa** | **Parliamentary Democracy** | **President Cyril Ramaphosa** | **Elected by National Assembly (legislature)** | **Universal (men and women) 18 and older** |

**For Nigeria, South Africa, and Kenya 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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Primary Industry of Kenya: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture) & Banking,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

On the economic continuum below, place South Africa, Kenya, & Nigeria with their percentage from HFI.

**58.3% South Africa**

**55.1%**

**Kenya**

Market

Mixed

Market

Command

**57.3% Nigeria**

**Describe how an unstable government can impact (negative effects):**

**-education:** Unstable governments do not have the resources (money, technology, etc.) or the power to build public schools. Literacy rates will drop, which can lower a country’s GDP and standard of living. In addition, some cultures favor educating boys over girls, which also lowers literacy rates and GDP/standard of living. In war-torn countries, money and resources are directed away from education and towards the military. A lack of education can also lead to diseases spreading because citizens do not know how to prevent or treat them.

**-distribution of food:** Unstable governments do not have the resources to make sure farmers are using sustainable farming practices, and the governments cannot get enough food or high-quality food transported to all the people in the country who need it. In addition, if a country is involved in civil war or other war, food production and distribution are interrupted, which can lead to famine (when there is not enough food for citizens).

**-distribution of medicine:** Unstable governments do not have the resources to build hospitals, employ doctors (there can be a scarcity of doctors due to poor education systems), or provide medicines and medical supplies to citizens. As a result, diseases can spread quickly, and people can die of preventable or treatable diseases. War and economic problems can also interrupt the distribution of medicine.

**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.