




NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL

MEXICO

CUBA

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- **Print out the next slide (#3) and complete the graphic organizer while discussing this PowerPoint.**



GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

Your Task: Complete the chart below with information that you learned from the *Government Systems* PowerPoint.

Government system	Description	Examples in Latin America
Unitary		
Confederation		
Federal		

Federative Republic of Brazil

- **Federal republic:** power is divided between the central government & state governments
- **Presidential democracy:** citizens elect president & members of the legislature (Congress)



BRAZIL



Brazil

- Citizens have many freedoms & they also have the right to vote
- Men & women who are 16 years of age may choose to vote, and citizens 18-70 are required by law to vote
- Citizens can choose representatives from many political parties

Brazil

- Country enjoys average level of freedom compared to other countries in the world
- Level of Personal Freedom = 59
 - (1 = most free, 159 = least free; World average is 57)
 - Scale examines freedom to travel & trade, protection of personal property rights, freedom to conduct business, & taxation level
 - US = 8
- Personal property rights are not always protected, and the court system cannot be trusted to help people in all cases

Government of the United Mexican States

- **Federal republic:** power is divided between the central government & state governments
- **Presidential democracy:** citizens elect president who serves 1 six year term
 - Also elect members of the legislature (Congress)



Mexico

- Citizens of Mexico have many freedoms, and they also have the right to vote
- Citizens who are 18 or older may choose to vote
- There are many political parties



Mexico

- Country enjoys an average level of freedom compared to other countries in the world
- Level of Personal Freedom = 52
 - (1 = most free, 159 = least free; World average is 57)
- Court system is managed by the central government, and is not totally independent of the president

Voting in Mexico



Government of the Republic of Cuba

- **Unitary government:** power organized from a strong central government controls each of the smaller units in the country
- **Communist dictatorship:** citizens do not elect the president

Cuba

- President is appointed by the National Assembly of People's Power
- Citizens may vote for members of the National Assembly of People's Power, but only for candidates approved by the Communist Party of Cuba
 - Communist Party controls the central government and all aspects of smaller units of government



Cuba

- Citizens have few freedoms
- Men and women aged 16 and over may choose to vote, but have few choices
- Only one political party (Communist Party) is allowed & it has been controlled by Fidel Castro and his brother Raul since 1959



Cuba

- One of the least free countries in the world
- Level of Personal Freedom = 157
 - (1 = most free, 159 = least free; World average is 57)
- Government controls nearly all aspects of life
 - There is little opportunity to own personal property
- Government is large and controls all businesses, factories, & farms

Voting "Booth" in Cuba



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- Print off the next slide (#19) and complete as a review of government types.



GoVeInment Symbols

Your Task: Create a symbol that represents each aspect of government that we have studied this year.

Government Term	Symbol	Explanation
Unitary		
Confederation		
Federal		
Autocracy		
Democracy		
Oligarchy		