**Government and Econ Assessment Study Guide**

1. The type of gov. where the central gov. has all of the power is (Federal or Unitary)
2. The type of gov. where the central gov. shares power with local governments is (Federal or Unitary)
3. The type of gov. where the people have all of the power is (Autocracy or Democracy)
4. The type of gov. where one person has all of the power is (Autocracy or Democracy)
5. The type of gov. that is rule by a king, queen, or other hereditary ruler is (Autocracy or Monarchy)
6. The type of gov. where citizens always choose their government’s leaders is (Republic or Theocracy)
7. The type of gov. where citizens directly elect their leader is (Parliamentary or Presidential) Democracy
8. The type of gov. when the leader chosen from the political party that receives the most votes is (Parliamentary or Presidential) Democracy
9. The type of gov. that is led by one person who usually obtains power through force is (Anarchy or Autocratic Dictatorship)
10. The type of gov. that is controlled by a small group of people is (Oligarchy or Presidential Republic)

**Gross Domestic Product(GDP)**-The value of all goods and services produced in a country in a single year. Example-The **GDP** of the United States is trillions of dollars

**Sanction**-Economic penalty placed on another nation to try to force a change. Example-The United States placed **sanctions** on Cuba because of their treatment of people.

**Interdependence**-for one country to rely on another for its goods or resources. Example-The **interdependence** between the United States and Japan has benefited both countries.

**Specialization**-when a business focuses on a certain product or task. Example-Florida **specializes** in the growing and selling of oranges.

**Trade Barrier**-something that can make trading between two sides or countries difficult. Example-The two tribes wanted to trade, but the huge desert in between them was too much of a **trade barrier**.

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| **Traditional**  C:\Documents and Settings\e199902717\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\U3TM7IK2\MCj04355500000[1].wmf | Customs and traditions determine what and how to produce. Resources are usually shared. Many of these systems use bartering instead of money. | * Inuit (of Alaska) * Parts of Africa * Parts of South America |
| **Command**  **C:\Documents and Settings\e199902717\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\E40R5F5J\MPj04392390000[1].jpg** | Government owns resources and controls productions, prices and wages paid to workers. Shortages of good occur. | * China * North Korea * Former Soviet Union |
| **Market or**  **C:\Documents and Settings\e199902717\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ZWDJTPAW\MMj02237990000[1].gifFree Market** | Individuals own resources and determine what to produce. Prices and wages paid to workers are determined by producer supply and consumer demand. | * United States |
| **C:\Documents and Settings\e199902717\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\E40R5F5J\MPj04392390000[1].jpg**  **C:\Documents and Settings\e199902717\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ZWDJTPAW\MMj02237990000[1].gifMixed** | Individuals own most resources and determine what and how to produce goods. Government regulates certain industries. | * Most nations |

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