**Country Comparison Chart**

**Topic: Political Systems and their Regimes**

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| C:\Users\alingenfelter\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\W1R0RV9K\MP900437265[1].jpgC:\Users\alingenfelter\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\W1R0RV9K\MP900437265[1].jpg | **In whose hands does much of/the majority of power go? (if any)** | **Components/parts of the government** | **Type of government/regime it most closely represents** | **Practices more majoritarian democracy type, or consensus democracy? (if applicable) Why or why not?** | **What model of democracy does it represent, if applicable?** | **Ways in which it’s democratic and ways in which its not democratic (if any)** | **Historical changes in regime type, if any (list and explain all)** |
| **U.K.** | Prime minister | Parliament, house of commons and a primer minister | Democracy | Extreme majoritarian democracy | Westminster | They have free and fair elections, power of the government is limited, but the majority party can pass laws | Libelula |
| **Germany** | Prime minister | Parliament and prime minister | Democracy | Consensus democracy | European model of democracy | They have an electoral system, they have checks and balances, but libelula | Experienced semi-authoritarianism, fascism and communism |
| **France** | President | President, national assembly, prime minister | Democracy | Majoritarian and consensus | European model of democracy | Free and fair elections, but libelula | 5 republics, 3 kingdoms and 2 empires |
| **Mexico** | President | President, executive and legislative branches | Democracy | Consensus democracy | Between Latin American Model of democracy and American model of democracy | Electoral system, but there is corruption in Mexico. PRI is losing power, and non-PRI candidates are winning more and more local and regional elections | Used to be authoritarian and semi authoritarian |
| **Brazil** | President | President, lower and upper houses | Democracy | Consensus democracy | Latin American model of democracy | Federal units elect 3 senators each. Senators have too much power and have the ability to block reform measures that go against conservative interest | Experienced periods of democracy and military authoritarian through the 20th century. |
| **Russia** | President | President, prime minister, parliament | Democracy | Majoritarian democracy | European model of democracy | Free and fair elections, but the country still is semi authoritarian | Soviet era was an authoritarian government with most of the power of the country. |
| **China** | Chairman | Chairman, military leaders | Authoritarian and communism | Not applied because it is not a democracy | Not democratic | It is not democratic in the sense there are no types of executive elections and no checks and balances of power | Very totalitarian government especially during Mao, after his death Xiaoping  Open the door to capitalism |
| **Nigeria** | President | President, vice-president and bicameral legislature | Democracy? | Majoritarian and consensus | American model of democracy | There are elections, but there is a lot of corruption (military ) | Post-colonial period resulted in an unstable democracy |
| **Iran** | President | President, Supreme leader , religious leaders (legislative) | Democracy | Majoritarian democracy | Closes to Westminster model of democracy | Fair and free elections but here is not a fair time on media, and not many candidates can run for office | 1979 Islamic revolution |