

**SS.7.C.3.2**

*Compare parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.*

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**SS.7.C.3.2 Benchmark Clarification 4:** Students will analyze scenarios describing various systems of government.

<b>System of Government</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Parliamentary</b>	Because power is shared between the legislative body and the leader of the country, New Zealand is a parliamentary system of government.
<b>Federal</b>	Because power is shared between the central government and the provinces (states), Argentina is an example of a federal system of government.
<b>Confederal</b>	Because there is no central power, the European Union is a confederal system of government.
<b>Unitary</b>	Because the central government has all of the power, Japan is an example of a unitary system of government.

**confederal system** - a system of government where power is located with the independent states and there is little power in the central government

**federal system** - a system of government where power is shared between a central government and states

**parliamentary system** - a system of government where power lies with the legislative body and the leader of the country is part of the legislature

**unitary system** - a system of government where almost all power is located with the central government