Comparing Latin American Governments

**Directions**: Complete the chart below with information from the presentation.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Distribution of Power | Type of Government | Executive Branch | How is the head of government chosen? | Legislative Branch | Role of Citizen |
| **Federative Republic of Brazil** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **United Mexican States** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Republic of Cuba** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **Federative Republic of Brazil** | Federal | Presidential Democracy | President (Head of state & Chief executive)  Vice President | Elected by popular vote for single 4-year term | National Congress in bicameral legislature—Senate and Chamber of Deputies | Ages 18-70 are required by law to vote |
| **United Mexican States** | Federal | Presidential Democracy | President (head of state and chief executive) | Elected by popular vote for single 6-year term | National Congress in bicameral legislature—Senate and Chamber of Deputies | Citizens over 18 may vote in elections |
| **Republic of Cuba** | Unitary | Autocratic Dictatorship | President (dictator) | Castro came to power by military force in 1959  -elections are held, but there is only one candidate | The National Assembly of People’s Power is the country’s unicameral legislature.  Candidates are approved by government. | Over 16 must vote, can only vote for candidates selected by government (Communist Party) |