**The Political World Reading**

An **unlimited government** (totalitarian/dictatorial government) is a form of government whereby the government’s power has no limits, and there is usually no constitution (written plan of government) or laws limiting the government’s power. A **limited government** is a form of government whereby the government’s power is limited by a constitution (written plan of government), all authority figures must obey the laws, individual rights of citizens are protected by the constitution, and the main goal of government is to improve the public good.

If you compared all the governments that exists in the world, you would find one thing in common: Someone is in charge. The question is, who? There are many different forms of government. Some have one leader who has all the control. Others give power to the people. Here are the different types of governments that exist around the world:

**Rule by One**

An **autocracy** is a government in which one person has all the power. There are two main types of autocracy: a monarchy and a dictatorship.

In a **monarchy**, a king or queen rules the country. The king or queen is known as a monarch. Monarchs usually come to power through their family line: The current king or queen’s oldest child becomes the next king or queen. In some monarchies, especially those in historical times, the monarch held all the power and had the final say over the government. In modern times, monarchs usually share power with other parts of government. Often, they are also subject to the country’s constitution.

A **dictatorship** is a form of government where one leader has absolute control over citizens’ lives. If there is a constitution, the dictator has control over that, too—so it doesn’t mean much. Although other parts of the government may exist, such as courts or a lawmaking body, these branches always do what the dictator wants them to do. They do not represent citizens.

**Rule by a Few**

In an **oligarchy** (OH-lih-gar-kee), a small group of people has all the power. Oligarchy is a Greek word that means “rule by a few.” Sometimes this means that only a certain group has political rights, such as members of one political party, one social class, or one race. For example, in some societies only noble families who owned land could participate in politics. An oligarchy can also mean that a few people control the country. For example, a **junta** is a small group of people—usually military officers—who rule a country after taking it over by force. A junta often operates much like a dictatorship, except that several people share power.

**Rule by Many**

In a **democracy**, citizens hold the political power. There are two fundamental types of democracies:

* In a **representative democracy**, citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. The elected leaders, or representatives, do the day-to-day work of governing the country: They consider the issues, work to find solutions, pass laws, and do all of the other things necessary to keep a country going. Citizens hold the ultimate power, though, because if they don’t like what their representatives are doing, they can vote in new ones!
* In a **direct democracy**, there are no representatives. Citizens are directly involved in the day-to-day work of governing the country. Citizens might be required to participate in lawmaking or act as judges, for example. The best example of this was in the ancient Greek city-state called Athens. Most modern countries are too large for a direct democracy to work.

Reading adapted from *Who Rules?*, iCivics.org