Comparing African Governments

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Background Information | Type of Government | Executive Branch | How is the head of government chosen? | Legislative Branch | Role of Citizen |
| **Republic of Kenya** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Republic of South Africa** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Comparing African Governments - KEY

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Background Info | Distribution of Power | Type of Government | Executive Branch | How is the head of government chosen? | Legislative Branch | Role of Citizen |
| **Republic of Kenya** | Kenya became independent from Great Britain in 1963. | Unitary | Presidential  Democracy | President | Any Kenyan 18 or older can vote for the president. | National Assembly-- bicameral legislature | Freedoms are written into the constitution but government is dominated by the president. There have been improvements in citizens’ rights in recent years though. |
| **Republic of South Africa** | South Africa became independent form Great Britain in 1910. The racially segregated government was ended in 1994, when majority rule was established. | Unitary | Parliamentary Democracy | President | Citizens vote for members of the National Assembly. The legislature elects the president. | National Assembly– bicameral legislature | Citizens must be 18 to vote, but voting is not required by law.  Personal freedoms are numerous in South Africa since Apartheid (legal separation of the races) has ended. |