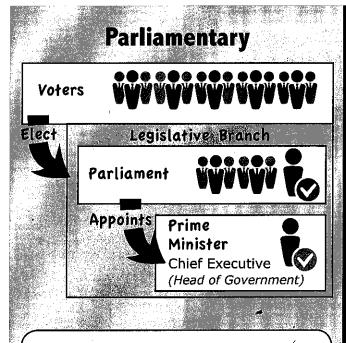


### PARLIAMENTARY & PRESIDENTIAL DEMOCRACIES

# **Two Systems of Democracy**

There are many democratic governments around the world, but not all democracies are alike. The two most common systems of democracy are **presidential democracy** and **parliamentary democracy**. Major differences include how leaders are elected and the relationship between the legislative and the executive branches.

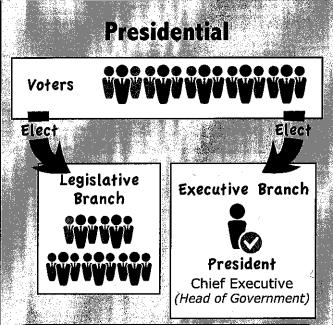
### Compare the two predominant systems of democracy.



### Fusion of Powers

In a parliamentary democracy, the power of executive and legislative branches are fused together. The chief executive and the executive cabinet are members of the legislative branch, not separate from it.

This fusion of powers means that the chief executive works directly with Parliament to make, pass, and enforce the laws. Because the chief executive is chosen by Parliament (not elected by the people), he or she answers to the legislature.



## Separation of Powers

In the presidential system of democracy, the powers of the executive and legislative branches are separate from one another. The chief executive (President) and his or her cabinet are independent from the legislature. Because the President is elected by the voters, he or she answers to the people, not to the legislature.

This separation of powers also creates checks and balances in the government, where each branch can check the power of the other.



Determine whether each statement describes a parliamentary or a presidential democracy. Check both boxes if the statement is true for both.

	rarnamentary /	Presidential
Citizens elect the chief executive.		
Citizens elect members of the legislature.		
The chief executive is typically called "President."		
The chief executive is appointed by the legislature.		
The chief executive is typically called "Prime Minister."		
The executive and legislative branches are "fused" togeth	ner.	
The executive and legislative branches are separate.		
Citizens have many rights and freedoms.		
This government includes a system of checks and balances	s. <b>Q</b>	
Citizens elect officials to represent them in government.		



## **Express Your Opinion**

L6-8RH1; L6-8RH4; L6-8RH6

Both parliamentary and presidential systems have strengths and weaknesses. Read the examples for each system. Then answer the question.

Presidential Democracy (Separation of Powers)
Strength The executive and legislative branches are separate, leading to a system of checks and balances. This system ensures neither branch oversteps its authority and becomes too powerful.
Weakness The system of checks and balances can make passing and enforcing laws a very SLOW process, especially when the President and Congress disagree. Important issues are often left unresolved.
em do you think is better? Explain why.
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