

SE Asia's Governments

CLOZE Notes 1

Let's Review

- How do _____ in government?
- AUTOCRACY: citizens have a _____ in government; one person has all of the power
- DEMOCRACY: supreme power is vested in the people & exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation involving _____

Governments

- Southern and Eastern Asia has a number of _____, as well as several autocratic governments.
- In the autocracies, the Communist states identify as republics, but give autocratic power to the _____.
- For example, China and North Korea are both autocratic governments where state control is high and citizens' _____.

Let's Review

- What are the _____ of democratic governments?
- PARLIAMENTARY: citizens elect members of Parliament, and then the _____ the leader.
- The leader works with or _____.
- PRESIDENTIAL: system of government in which the leader is constitutionally _____.
- Citizens _____, who works separately from legislature.

I. DEMOCRACIES

INDIA

Background

- _____ colonized and ruled India from the 1600s until the mid-1900s.
- In 1947, India gained its independence from Great Britain and a _____ was put into place.
- Today, there are _____ of European colonization in India's government.

Leadership

- The _____ is the chief executive of the national government that holds the most political power.
- The president is the head of state who performs _____ duties and holds little political power.

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CLOZE Notes 2

How Are Leaders Chosen

- The prime minister is _____ in parliament from the majority party.
- Citizens elect members of parliament, and then the _____ .
- The president is elected by an _____ consisting of elected members of Parliament and the legislatures of the states.

Legislature

- India's _____ is called the Sansad (parliament).
- The _____ are called the Council of States and the House of the People.
- Membership in the Council of States is _____ in India's states.
- Indians age _____ elect all but two members of the House of the People; the president appoints the final two members.

Parliamentary Democracy

- In India's parliamentary democracy, _____ to the House of the People.
- The members of Parliament then elect a leader _____ in the Sansad.
- The prime minister works with or _____ .

Role of Citizens

- The Indian Constitution of 1950 _____ and personal freedoms to Indian citizens.
- India's Constitution also guarantees _____ .
- All Indians over the age of 18 are guaranteed the _____ .
- Indians also have freedom of speech, _____ , freedom of assembly, and many other freedoms similar to those in the US and European democracies.
- They are also given the _____ their language and culture.

Struggles

- In India, there are some _____ that arise from traditional practices.
- Elements of India's _____ still remain in some parts of the country, and the way of life for "untouchable" workers is still very difficult.

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CLOZE Notes 3

JAPAN

Leadership

- Japan's _____ position (head of state) that holds no political power.
- The _____ is the chief executive who holds the most political power.

How Leaders Are Chosen

- The emperor is a position that is _____ through family line.
- The prime minister the leader of the _____ in Japan's parliament (indirectly elected by the Japanese people).

Legislature

- Japan's bicameral legislature is called the _____ (parliament).
- The _____ are called the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives.
- Japanese citizens _____ elect members of both houses.

Parliamentary Democracy

- Japan's parliamentary democracy is structured very much like that in the _____ .
- Japanese citizens elect _____ .
- Several political parties are represented in parliament, and the _____ becomes the prime minister.

Role of Citizens

- In Japan, citizens age 18 and older can _____ .
- Japan's constitution of 1947 established rights and _____ for Japan's citizens, including freedom of speech and religion, equal _____ , and equal education for all.

Struggles

- Even though Japan's government has come a long way, it is still sometimes faulted for not providing _____ for young people.

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CLOZE Notes 4

SOUTH KOREA

Background

- In the early 1900s, the Republic of Korea was a _____ .
- The country has come a long way and is now a presidential democracy that supports individual _____ .

Legislature

- South Korea's unicameral legislature is called the _____ .
- About one-sixth of the legislature is chosen to represent national interests _____ .
- The rest of the members are elected by South Koreans ages _____ .

Presidential Democracy

- South Korea has a _____ .
- Citizens directly _____ .
- The executive branch _____ of the legislative branch.

Leadership

- South Koreans directly elect a president to serve as _____ .
- The president then _____ (subject to confirmation by the National Assembly) to be the chief executive of government.

Role of Citizens

- Citizens age 19 and older are _____ or run for office.
- South Koreans have a lot _____ over the government today than they did a couple decades ago.
- South Korea's constitution _____ of speech, religion, the press, assembly, etc.

Struggles

- Unfortunately, freedoms for South Korea's citizens are _____ .
- The government considers it a crime to express _____ .
- The _____ songs, books, and plays that are written in Japanese.
- Also, workers from other Asian countries _____ in South Korea.

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CLOZE Notes 5

II. AUTOCRACIES

Autocracy

- Autocratic governments rule in _____ .
- Government officials make decisions _____ from citizens.
- The people _____ of changing the government through elections.
- Citizens' rights, such as free speech and right to assemble, are _____ .

NORTH KOREA

Background

- North Korea has a centralized government that is under the control of the _____ .
- All government officials _____ .
- Since the country's creation in 1948, it has been ruled by the _____ .
- The exact structure of power is somewhat unclear, but the _____ holds the most influence.

Legislature

- Citizens vote for a _____ , which serves as the legislature.
- The Supreme People's Assembly usually only meets twice a year and it mostly ratifies _____ by the KWP.

Leadership

- The military supreme leader is the _____ of the state.
- North Korea also has a _____ that serves as the head of state.
- There is also a _____ that leads the government and oversees the cabinet.
- Both the premier and head of state _____ with the military supreme commander.

How Leaders Are Chosen

- The military supreme commander appears to be a _____ that has been passed down through three generations.
- The Supreme People's Assembly elects the _____ .

Autocracy

- The Korean Workers' Party is the center of _____ .
- High-ranking KWP officials make decisions _____ to the citizens.

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CLOZE Notes 6

Role of Citizens

- North Korean citizens can vote _____ .
- Only the Korean Workers' Party can select candidates in this autocracy, so citizens don't really have much _____ .

Struggles

- Rights such as freedom of religion, press, assembly, etc., are _____ by the government.
- North Korea has a _____ of speech.
- There are only 3 TV channels (all government-owned), propaganda is announced from loudspeakers every morning, and there is _____ .
- There is an _____ between the rich and poor in North Korea.
- More than half of the population are malnourished and _____ .
- In the 1990s, a _____ struck and killed hundreds of thousands of people.

CHINA

Leadership

- China has a president, who serves as the head of state.
- This is largely a ceremonial office that holds _____ .
- The _____ and is the highest ranking administrative official in China's government.

How Leaders Are Chosen

- China's legislature _____ .
- The _____ someone to be the premier, and the legislature confirms him or her.

Legislature

- The _____ is the country's unicameral legislature.
- Citizens _____ can vote in elections; however, only members of the Chinese Communist Party can be candidates in this Communist state.
- Candidates are selected and approved by the government _____ for them.
- The National People's Congress only meets for two weeks a year and mostly just _____ by the Communist Party.

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CLOZE Notes 7

Role of Citizens

- At this time, it is _____ for Chinese citizens to change their government through elections.
- Even though the constitution gives every person over 18 the right to vote, these rights are mostly meaningless because they are only allowed to vote for _____.
- The government chooses the candidates and then _____ once they are "elected".
- China's communist government has a history of _____ of Chinese citizens by denying them basic rights such as freedom of speech and religion.