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Form of government Monarchy and Republic

Monarchy government


A **monarchy** is a kind of government where a monarch, a kind of hereditary ruler (someone who inherits their office), is the head of state. **Monarchs** usually rule until they die or pass down (when a monarch resigns it is called abdication). Most **monarchies** are hereditary, but some are elected

there is only one **person rule** in **monarchy**



Features of a Monarchy

Monarchies and religion often go hand in hand. Nations with state religions tend to have strong affiliations between that religion and the nation's monarchy. This harks back to the very roots of monarchy and the concept of the divine right, whereby the monarch received his or her authority to lead the country or through a direct endowment from the nation's deity deities



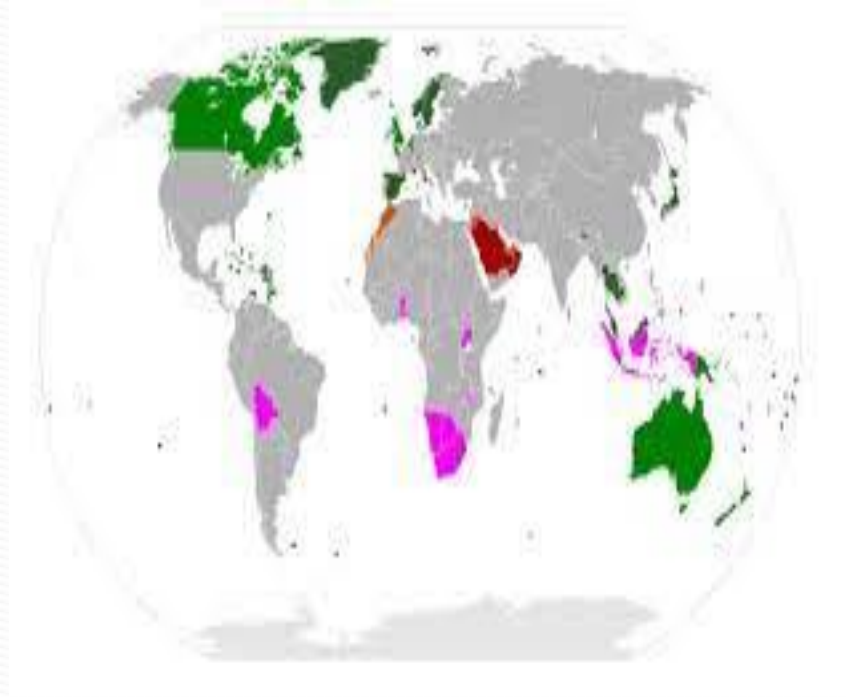
A monarch will rule for as long as the monarchy exists. Most politicians have term limits and, if not, must be regularly re-elected. Monarchs, on the other hand, ascend to the throne in succession, usually after the previous monarch dies. The new monarch will maintain this position until he or she also dies, is deposed or, in rare circumstances, chooses to abdicate .to throne

types of monarchs

Different types of monarchs exist. A monarchy may be a limited monarchy, a constitutional monarchy, or an absolute monarchy. A limited monarchy is one in which the royalty have only ceremonial powers

The countries around the world that are noted as having monarchies

- .The Principality of Andorra
- .**Antigua and Barbuda**
- .The Kingdom of **Bahrain**
- .The Kingdom of **Belgium**



Republic

ruled **Republic**, form of **government** in which a state is by representatives of the citizen body. ... Because citizens do not govern the state themselves but through representatives, **republics** may be distinguished from direct democracy, though modern representative democracies are by and large **republic**

Characteristics of a Republic

Characteristics of a Republic

Citizens have the power to govern. Citizens delegate and their power to leaders they elect to represent them to serve their interests. Citizens and their representatives work cooperatively to promote the common good rather than their own interests

types of republics

- .Democratic and liberal **republics** 1.
- .Socialist **republics** 2.
- .Distributist **republics** 3.
- .Unspecified **republics** 4.
- .Unspecified nations 5.



Republic Examples

.Argentine **Republic**

Democratic **Republic** of

.Nepal

Federal **Republic** of

.Germany

.Federal **Republic** of Nigeria

.Federal **Republic** of Somalia



Thank you