**2-Republic**

In a republic, power rests with the people. Leaders are elected, rather than appointed or inherited, and may be recalled by the citizenry. In a broad definition, a republic is a government that excludes a monarch. Many republics in the 19th century were established to displace monarchs.

**3-Dictatorship**

A dictatorship is an authoritarian form of government, with one individual holding absolute power in ruling the country and enforcing the law. Dictators are often democratically elected, but then change the political system to ensure they remain in power. Additional aspects of dictatorships include:

Military Backing - Military dictatorships have a figurehead leader backed by a military organization, or the military holds an inordinate amount of power throughout the government.

No individual voice - In a dictatorship, the governed have no say in their government. Elections may be held, but the dictator is often the only candidate.

Human rights violations - To secure their power and control the citizenry, dictators frequently remove basic individual rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom to assemble. Those opposed to the government are often harshly punished or even executed.

**4-Communism**

Communism refers to the political ideology of common ownership of the means of production, where goods and products are shared by all in the society. Communism includes these concepts:

A classless society - All means of production are owned communally, private property is abolished and wage labor is eliminated. Resources are collected and redistributed to others.

Collective leadership - In communist countries, the power and function of government are often shared by a single group.

Distribution based on need - An abundance of goods produced by the collective leadership group is gathered to satisfy everyone’s needs.

Lack of personal freedom - In many communist systems, citizens have no say in the work they do or where they live.