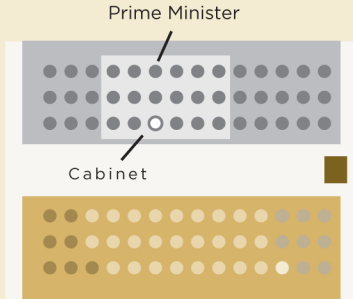


**PARLIAMENTARY  
(INCLUDING THE  
WESTMINSTER SYSTEM\*)**



ELECTORATE

fusion of powers  
responsible government

**DUAL EXECUTIVE**  
head of state (largely formal)  
head of government (political)

**POLITICAL EXECUTIVE**  
is drawn from membership of the legislature

**CABINET** and **PRIME MINISTER** are responsible to  
**LEGISLATURE** which contains government and opposition

**EVOLVED** since 1688

parliamentary sovereignty

countries of the British Commonwealth,  
Europe, much of Africa

**SEPARATED POWERS  
(INCLUDING THE  
MADISONIAN SYSTEM\*)**



ELECTORATE

separation of powers  
checks and balances

**UNIFIED EXECUTIVE**  
presidency, with formal and political roles

**EXECUTIVE** and **LEGISLATURE**  
(and judiciary) are separate branches  
(no common membership)

**PRESIDENT, CONGRESS,** and **SUPREME COURT**  
constitute government (and opposition)

**CREATED** in 1787

constitutional sovereignty

United States and former dependencies  
(e.g. the Philippines), much of Latin America

\* Ironically, neither the Westminster nor the Madisonian system is now typical of the majority of regimes in the parliamentary and separated powers categories, respectively.

Figure 5.5