

## PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

<b>Presidential (two-party)</b>		<b>Parliamentary (several parties)</b>
Single executive (President)	<b>Executive office</b>	Two executives (Prime Minister and King or President); the Prime Minister runs the government, and the President or King would ensure that the PM had a ruling coalition, or call for new elections, finally, the President could govern in the absence of government
Serves out term (unless impeached)	<b>Change in Government</b>	Prime Minister can serve out a term, but is always liable to a vote of no-confidence, forcing immediate elections
Winner receives a majority (of either popular or electoral votes).	<b>How do you take power?</b>	Winner most likely won't receive a majority, but will form and lead a coalition in Parliament which will allow him to rule. Alternately, a second round of elections can be held (between the top vote getters), but even in this case, a PM would need to form a coalition to get bills passed.
<i>Less threat from radicals</i>		<i>More choices for voters</i>
Channels votes into one of two mainstream parties, both of which compete for the undecided middle vote.	<b>Advantages</b>	Provides incentives for dissatisfied voters to vote for third parties.
<i>Gridlock</i>		<i>Chaos and extremism</i>
Both parties, having locked up extremists, and compete for undecided middle	<b>Disadvantages</b>	Governments can fall easily; Radical extremists have an outlet—their own party