

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: A Tale of Two Cities: Comparing Global Leaders in 4th Grade

Students move beyond local voting to analyze how power shifts between parliaments and presidents in places like Mexico, India, and Norway.

1. In Mexico, the citizens vote for their leader directly, much like in the United States. This leader is both the head of the government and the head of the country. What is this role called?

Answer: B) President

In a presidential democracy like Mexico's, the President is elected by the people to lead the executive branch.

2. In a ____ system, such as the one used in Japan, the executive leader is chosen from the legislative branch rather than being elected directly by the people.

Answer: C) Parliamentary

In parliamentary systems, the Prime Minister is usually the leader of the majority party in the legislature.

3. In an absolute monarchy, like in Oman, the King or Sultan has total control over the laws and the government.

Answer: A) True

Absolute monarchies are a form of authoritarian government where the monarch holds supreme authority.

4. Australia is a 'Federal' country. This means that power is shared between the national government in Canberra and the six individual regions. What are these regions called?

Answer: C) States

Similar to the U.S., the Australian federal system divides power between the central government and several regional States.

5. While Norway has a King, he does not make the laws. Instead, elected officials run the country. This system is known as a ____ Monarchy.

Answer: B) Constitutional

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A constitutional monarchy limits the monarch's power using a set of laws or a constitution.

6. In a 'Unitary' system, like the one in Japan, the central government in the capital city holds most of the power over the whole country.

Answer: A) True

Unitary systems centralize power at the national level, unlike federal systems which share it with local states.

7. Which of these is a major difference between a Democracy and an Authoritarian system?

Answer: B) Democracies allow citizens to vote for their leaders, while authoritarian systems do not.

The key feature of a democracy is the 'consent of the governed,' usually expressed through free elections.

8. In Switzerland, citizens often vote directly on specific laws themselves. This is a special type of democracy called ____ democracy.

Answer: C) Direct

Direct democracy involves citizens making policy decisions themselves rather than just electing representatives to do it.

9. In a Parliamentary system, the Head of State (like a Queen) and the Head of Government (like a Prime Minister) are always the same person.

Answer: B) False

In many parliamentary systems, these roles are split between a ceremonial leader and a political leader.

10. Why might a large country like India choose a 'Federal' system instead of a 'Unitary' one?

Answer: B) To allow different regions to handle their own local needs and traditions.

Federalism is helpful for large, diverse countries because it allows local governments to address specific regional issues.