

Name: _____ Date: _____

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?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Monarch
- D. Governor

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.

- A. Presidential
- B. Authoritarian
- C. Parliamentary
- D. Unitary

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

- A. True
- B. False

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?

- A. Provinces
- B. Counties
- C. States
- D. Districts

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.

- A. Absolute
- B. Constitutional
- C. Dictatorial
- D. Presidential

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.

- A. True

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B. False

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

- A. Democracies don't have laws, but authoritarian systems do.
- B. Democracies allow citizens to vote for their leaders, while authoritarian systems do not.
- C. Authoritarian systems always have a King or Queen.
- D. Democracies are only found in North America.

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

- A. Representative
- B. Totalitarian
- C. Direct
- D. Parliamentary

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. To make sure only one person in the capital makes all the decisions.
- B. To allow different regions to handle their own local needs and traditions.
- C. Because they don't want to have a national government at all.
- D. To ensure they never have to hold elections.