

Name: _____ Date: _____

Crack the Code of Global Power: 12th Grade Comparative Systems Quiz

Synthesize complex geopolitical data to distinguish between illiberal democracies, theocratic councils, and asymmetrical federalist structures across the globe.

1. In the context of the Mexican political transition, which concept best describes the long-term dominance of the PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party) before 2000, despite the existence of periodic elections?

- A. Totalitarianism
- B. A semi-presidential system
- C. A dominant-party state
- D. Confederalism

2. In Iran's dual identity as a theocratic republic, the Supreme Leader holds ultimate authority over the elected President and the Majlis (Legislature).

- A. True
- B. False

3. The Russian Federation utilizes a _____ system, where a President and a Prime Minister share executive duties, though the balance of power often shifts based on the individual holding the presidency.

- A. Pluralist
- B. Semi-presidential
- C. Unicameral
- D. Supranational

4. Which of the following serves as the primary mechanism for 'Checks and Balances' in a Westminster-style parliamentary system?

- A. Strict separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches
- B. A Vote of No Confidence
- C. Life-long appointments to the Upper House
- D. Executive veto of all legislative acts

5. Comparing devolution in Ethiopia to federalism in the United States, Ethiopia's constitution is unique because it theoretically allows for _____, the formal withdrawal of a region from the state.

- A. Gerrymandering
- B. Secession
- C. Filibustering
- D. Co-optation

6. The European Union is best described as a unitary state because it has a single central currency (the Euro) and a unified military for all member nations.

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- A. True
- B. False

7. Which concept explains why the Swiss executive branch uses a 'Federal Council' consisting of seven members representing different parties and linguistic groups?

- A. Majoritarianism
- B. Consociational democracy
- C. First-past-the-post
- D. Democratic centralism

8. The concept of _____ in the Chinese political context refers to the hierarchical structure where lower-level party organs must strictly follow the decisions of higher-level organs.

- A. Judicial Review
- B. Democratic Centralism
- C. Bicameralism
- D. Corporatism

9. In a symmetric federal system, all subnational units (like states or provinces) possess the same amount of constitutional power relative to the national government.

- A. True
- B. False

10. If a nation transitions from a system where the state controls all interest groups (Corporatism) to one where many independent groups compete for influence, it is moving toward:

- A. Rentier state status
- B. Pluralism
- C. Clientelism
- D. Theocracies