

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Preschoolers Picking Powerful Prideful Leaders

Imagine our playground needs a new snack rule. Young learners will weigh who gets to make big choices and how shared power keeps everyone playing fair.

1. In a village where everyone gets one vote to pick a snack, but in another village, one person picks for everyone, which village is more fair for the group?

Answer: A) The village where everyone votes together

Voting allows everyone to have a voice, which is a core concept of democratic fairness and evaluation of leadership styles.

2. If a leader makes a rule that only they can play with the red ball, they are sharing power with the other children.

Answer: B) False

Sharing power means everyone gets a turn; keeping things for yourself is a characteristic of centralized, non-democratic control.

3. If the Classroom Captain has to ask the Teacher before making a new rule, this means their power is _____.

Answer: B) Limited

Limited power is a fundamental concept in constitutional governments where leaders must follow rules and check with others.

4. Imagine two islands. On Blue Island, children follow one Queen. On Red Island, children pick a group of friends to lead. Which island lets more people help lead?

Answer: B) Red Island

Comparative analysis of systems shows that group-based leadership (like a council or parliament) distributes power more than a single monarch.

5. A leader who listens to suggestions from friends is acting like a fair democratic leader.

Answer: A) True

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Listening to others is the first step in understanding representative government and civic engagement.

6. When a leader is the only person allowed to talk and no one else can speak, this is a _____ way to lead.

Answer: C) Strict

This identifies authoritarian traits where freedom of speech is restricted, allowing children to evaluate the impact of different leadership styles.

7. Think about a King who gets to be leader because his Dad was King. How is that different from a President?

Answer: B) The President is chosen by the people

Evaluating the source of power (inheritance vs. election) is a key distinction in comparative government systems.

8. In a fair system, even the leader has to follow the same rules as everyone else.

Answer: A) True

This introduces the 'Rule of Law,' a concept where power is not above the agreed-upon standards of the community.

9. What happens if a leader makes a rule that makes everyone sad? In a fair group, what can the children do?

Answer: B) They can talk and vote for a new rule

Constructive civic action and the ability to change laws is a critical evaluative skill in comparative politics.

10. If one person makes rules for the whole country, but local towns make their own rules for schools, this is like _____.

Answer: A) Sharing

This simplifies the concept of Federalism, where power is shared between central and local authorities.