

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Pizza Party Politics: Comparative Powers for 5th Grade

Evaluate how different nations build their 'government recipes' by analyzing Switzerland's direct democracy and Japan's constitutional monarchy.

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**1. In Switzerland, citizens often vote directly on specific laws rather than just electing leaders. This 'direct democracy' component is most like which scenario?**

- A. Choosing a team captain who makes all the rules
- B. The whole class voting on which topping to put on a pizza
- C. A teacher deciding when the class takes a break
- D. A principal following a handbook written by the school board

**2. In Japan, the Emperor serves as a symbol of the state with no executive power, while the Diet (parliament) makes laws. This system is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Absolute Monarchy
- B. Direct Democracy
- C. Constitutional Monarchy
- D. Totalitarian Regime

**3. In a 'Unitary' system like Norway's, the central government has the power to create or abolish local government jurisdictions.**

- A. True
- B. False

**4. Mexico and the United States both use a 'Federal' system. What is the primary reason a large country might choose this structure?**

- A. To ensure one leader has all the power to make fast decisions
- B. To allow different regions to address local needs while staying one country
- C. To prevent citizens from voting in national elections
- D. To make sure every city has the exact same laws as the capital

**5. If a country's leader is chosen by the legislature (law-makers) rather than being elected directly by the people in a separate vote, that leader is usually a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. King
- D. Dictator

**6. An 'Oligarchy' is a type of government where a small, elite group of people holds all the power.**

- A. True
- B. False

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**7. Imagine a country where the government owns all newspapers and citizens are not allowed to protest. This is an example of which political concept?**

- A. Separation of Powers
- B. Limited Government
- C. Authoritarianism
- D. Checks and Balances

**8. The 'Rule of Law' means that in a democracy, \_\_\_\_\_ must follow the law.**

- A. Only the citizens
- B. Only the police
- C. Everyone, including leaders
- D. Nobody

**9. Which of these is a key difference between a Republic (like Italy) and a Theocracy (like Vatican City)?**

- A. Republics have no laws, while Theocracies have many
- B. Republics are led by religious leaders, while Theocracies use voting
- C. Theocracies base laws on religious doctrine, while Republics use civil law
- D. There is no difference; they are the same

**10. In a 'Confederation,' the local/state governments hold more power than the central national government.**

- A. True
- B. False