

CHAPTER-9 | From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Governments

QUIZ PART-05

1. What is the key difference between absolute and constitutional monarchies?
- In both, the monarch has absolute power
 - In absolute monarchies, the monarch has complete control, while in constitutional monarchies, the monarch has only nominal power
 - In both, the monarch is only a figurehead
 - In constitutional monarchies, the monarch rules for life (B)

Explanation: In absolute monarchies, the monarch holds complete power, while in constitutional monarchies, the monarch has only symbolic power, and the executive power is exercised by elected officials like the prime minister.

2. Which of the following countries is an example of a constitutional monarchy?
- Saudi Arabia
 - United Kingdom
 - Afghanistan
 - Vatican City (B)

Explanation: The United Kingdom is an example of a constitutional monarchy, where the monarch's powers are limited, and the executive power lies with the elected government.

3. What is a key feature of a theocracy?
- The country is ruled by elected officials
 - The country is governed by religious laws and leaders
 - The executive power lies with the monarch
 - The country has a democratic election process (B)

Explanation: In a theocracy, the country is governed by religious laws and religious leaders have the authority to rule.

4. Which country combines elements of both a theocratic and democratic governance?
- Saudi Arabia
 - Iran
 - United States
 - United Kingdom (B)

Explanation: Iran combines elements of theocracy with democratic governance, as it has both a religious leader with ultimate authority and an elected president and parliament.

5. In a dictatorship, who holds power?
- A group of elected representatives
 - One person or a small group with absolute power
 - The monarch
 - The people through elections (B)

Explanation: In a dictatorship, power is held by one person or a small group, with no limits imposed by a constitution or law.

6. Who was responsible for the Holocaust and World War II in Germany?
- Idi Amin
 - Adolf Hitler
 - Winston Churchill
 - Nelson Mandela (B)

Explanation: Adolf Hitler, as a dictator, was responsible for the Holocaust and World War II, which resulted in immense loss of life.

7. Who was Idi Amin?
- A military dictator in Germany
 - A military dictator in Uganda responsible for thousands of deaths
 - A monarch in Uganda
 - A president in India during the 1960s (B)

Explanation: Idi Amin was a military dictator in Uganda, responsible for the merciless killing of thousands of people during his rule.

8. In absolute monarchies, what role does the monarch play in governance?
- The monarch has no real power
 - The monarch shares power with the people
 - The monarch has complete control over laws, governance, and decision-making
 - The monarch only provides symbolic leadership (C)

Explanation: In absolute monarchies, the monarch holds complete control over laws, governance, and decision-making, with no checks on their power.

9. What is the role of the legislature in a constitutional monarchy?
- The monarch decides all laws
 - The legislature makes the laws, and the monarch only has a ceremonial role
 - The monarch has complete legislative control
 - The legislature has no power (B)

Explanation: In a constitutional monarchy, the legislature is responsible for making laws, and the monarch's role is ceremonial with limited powers.

10. What does the term "sovereign" refer to in the context of a government?
- A country's ruling monarch
 - The idea that the source of power of a country is independent from external influence
 - The country's military leaders
 - A country's trade relationships (B)

Explanation: Sovereign refers to the concept that a country's power is independent from external influence, meaning it has full control over its own affairs.