

The Nature of Government Quiz

Question 1 (1 point)

Which of the following is NOT a purpose of government?

- a controlling access to literacy
- b regulating the economy
- c protection, law and order
- d dealing with conflict over property
- e increasing protection

Question 2 (1 point)

What term refers to the accepted rule of those in power?

- a respect
- b power
- c obedience
- d legitimacy

Question 3 (6 points)

Match each type of government to the correct description.

Column A

1. absolute ruler:

2. divine right:

3. monarchy:

4. oligarchy:

5. plutocracy:

6. aristocracy:

Column B

- a. rule by the upper class
- b. ruler with total, unlimited power
- c. rule is passed down generations
- d. God(s) gave power to rule
- e. rule by the rich
- f. rule by a group of people

Question 4 (1 point)

The word *democracy* is from Greek and translates as

- a kings are bad
- b the people have power
- c government must be fair
- d the people are good

Question 5 (1 point)

All governments that follow the Rule of Law have written Constitutions.

- True
- False

Question 6 (1 point)

Which term implies that the citizens participate in government first hand?

- a representative democracy
- b direct democracy

Question 7 (1 point)

Which type of government has no private ownership, all citizens are equal, and a small group makes decisions for all?

- a democratic centralism
- b republic
- c direct democracy

Question 8 (1 point)

Which was not a benefit of absolute monarchs?

- a order
- b peace
- c personal freedoms

Question 9 (3 points)

Match each Enlightenment thinker with their beliefs about government.

Column A

1 John Locke:

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2 Montesquieu:

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3 Jacques Rousseau:

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Column B

a. government should follow the "general will" or majority rule

b. proposed 3 branches of government with checks on power

c. government requires the consent of the governed

Question 10 (1 point)

When it comes to order and liberty, democracies tend to

- a favor order
- b try to balance them
- c favor liberty