

## Government & Economics Test - Middle East

1. What kind of government gives the king or queen complete control?
  - a. Absolute Monarchy
  - b. Constitutional Monarchy
  - c. Democracy
  - d. Republic
2. How are representatives elected in a republic?
  - a. Citizen vote for their representatives.
  - b. Representatives are elected by a secret ballot in congress.
  - c. Citizens do not vote in a democracy. Only representatives vote.
  - d. There are no representatives in a republic.
3. In an oligarchic form of government how do the citizens get a say in what happens within the government?
  - a. The citizens have little say in how the government is run.
  - b. The leader is the only person that has a say in what happens.
  - c. They get to vote for representatives that can speak for them.
  - d. They get to vote on everything that happens within the government.
4. In a unitary form of government how is power distributed?
  - a. Local governments have much of the power.
  - b. Local and regional governments share power.
  - c. It is split equally between the national government and state governments.
  - d. There is no division of power. The national government holds all the power.
5. Why do the individual voters have more power in a democracy than they do in an autocracy or an oligarchy?
  - a. Kings are always cruel rulers
  - b. The voters get to choose the people who make the laws
  - c. All the power stays in the hands of the local governments
  - d. Voters in democratic countries always choose qualified leaders
6. The leader of a parliamentary system is often called the
  - a. Governor
  - b. King
  - c. President
  - d. Prime minister

7. Which country is the following list referring to?
- Has a parliamentary and representative democracy
  - Consists of popularly elected officials who enact laws and regulate government activity
  - Has an independent judicial branch made up of religious and non-religious courts
    - a. Iran
    - b. Israel
    - c. Saudi Arabia
    - d. United States
8. Man A exercises executive authority over his country. However, he is not the commander and chief and his decisions are subject to review by a Supreme Leader. Man A is most likely
- a. the president of Iran
  - b. the king of Saudi Arabia
  - c. the prime minister of Israel
  - d. head of the Council of Experts
9. How does religion influence the government of Saudi Arabia?
- a. There is little religious influence found in the government
  - b. The Bible is used to create the policies and laws of the country
  - c. Both Judaism and Islam are used to establish laws and policies
  - d. The Koran and other Muslim teachings are the basis for its government
10. Which of the following Southwest Asian countries has a unitary type of government?
- a. Iraq
  - b. Israel
  - c. Saudi Arabia
  - d. United Arab Emirates
11. Which Southwest Asian country could be described as an autocracy?
- a. Iran
  - b. Israel
  - c. Saudi Arabia
  - d. Turkey
12. The Israeli parliament is called the
- a. Congress
  - b. House of Representatives
  - c. Knesset
  - d. Senate

13. What role do the people play in a government that is a monarchy like that of Saudi Arabia?
- They have the power to vote a ruler out of office
  - The people get to approve the laws made by the ruler
  - They have little influence, as the ruler makes most decisions
  - They are guaranteed certain rights by their written constitution
14. In a confederation form of government how is power distributed?
- Local governments share power
  - It is split equally between the federal government and state governments.
  - There is no division of power. The federal government holds all the power.
  - Limited powers are delegated to the federal government while main powers are reserved by the states or nations.
15. Who makes most of the important governmental decisions in an oligarchy?
- The king
  - The people
  - The legislature
  - A small group of powerful leaders
16. In a presidential system of government, how is a president chosen?
- By majority vote of the legislature
  - By a decision of the national courts
  - In a separate vote from the one that chooses the legislature
  - By the political party with the most representative in the legislature
17. Which Southwestern Asian country would be a good example of a federal system of government?
- Iran
  - Israel
  - Kuwait
  - Saudi Arabia
18. In which of the following nations do citizens have the least amount of power?
- Iran
  - Israel
  - Saudi Arabia
  - United States
19. The most important person in Iran's government is
- The head of parliament
  - The president
  - The prime minister
  - The Supreme Leader

20. If you were to read the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran you would find that it provides for freedom of assembly, movement, association, religion, as well as freedom of the press. Based on what you know about the Iranian government, the people of Iran:
- a. Can enjoy these freedoms or give them up if they choose.
  - b. Enjoy many of the same freedoms and rights as we Americans do.
  - c. Can have these freedoms as long as it does not violate Islamic Law.
  - d. Can do whatever they want as long as they don't violate anyone else's rights
21. Which Southwest Asian country has a democratic system of government
- a. Iran
  - b. Israel
  - c. Kuwait
  - d. Saudi Arabia

**Use the following passage to answer question #22:**

*The Saudi royal family controls the national government of Saudi Arabia. The King is the son of the previous king, and his son will rule after him. All government leaders serve by appointment from the king. The king appoints the governors of the provinces, as well. The king has the ability to remove any government official from a village, town, or province. The governments of the provinces and towns have no rights or authority.*

22. Which type of government is described in the passage?
- a. Confederation
  - b. Federation
  - c. Parliamentary
  - d. Unitary
23. How long does a monarch rule?
- a. One elected term
  - b. A term of ten years
  - c. As long as parliament allows him to rule
  - d. Until he dies or chooses to give up power
24. Why is Iran sometimes called a theocratic republic?
- a. Iran's religious leaders make all the laws for the country
  - b. Religious leaders decide which Iranian citizens can vote
  - c. The people of Iran have no say in choosing their government leaders
  - d. Iran's government is led by both an elected parliament and powerful religious leaders

25. What is an Ayatollah?
- a. A Christian priest
  - b. A Shia religious leader
  - c. The title of a local governor
  - d. A leader of a Jewish congregation
26. How has the discovery of oil in some Southwestern Asian countries affected the economic development of this area?
- a. Those with oil need less water than the other countries around them
  - b. Having oil has made very little difference in the economy in this region
  - c. This discovery of oil has meant that no other industries have developed in the region
  - d. Those countries with oil reserves are much richer than those countries that have not found oil in their territory
27. Why does OPEC play a powerful role in the world economy today?
- a. This organization is a part of the United Nations
  - b. OPEC controls much of the oil in the world market
  - c. OPEC builds dams along rivers shared by several countries
  - d. OPEC membership includes many oil companies owned by firms in the United States
28. A country that refuses to trade with another is an example of a
- a. Entrepreneur
  - b. Political trade barrier
  - c. Natural trade barrier
  - d. Economic resource barrier
29. In general, countries with high literacy rates
- a. Have weak economies.
  - b. Have strong economies.
  - c. Do not allow citizens to vote.
  - d. Do not allow women to attend school.
30. Which of the following best explains why countries must have an exchange rate?
- a. To make taxes lower
  - b. In order to trade with one another
  - c. To allow travelers to pass from country to country
  - d. So that the government cannot control the economy

31. The government decides who will work in the factories, what will they produce, and how much of the produce will be turned over to the government. This happens in what kind of economic system?
- a. Capitalist
  - b. Command
  - c. Free enterprise
  - d. Traditional
32. The government of the United Arab Emirates has purchased some new machinery from Japan to build new roads. The new machinery and new roads are examples of
- a. Capital Goods
  - b. Human resources
  - c. Natural resources
  - d. Nonrenewable resources
33. Nations that have little natural resources
- a. Will always be poor
  - b. Will always be rich
  - c. Will become rich if they import capital goods
  - d. Will become rich if they fully develop their human resources
34. How has the Saudi king used the profits from oil to help other areas in his kingdom?
- a. Money is distributed directly to all Saudi citizens
  - b. The King has ended unemployment in Saudi Arabia
  - c. Oil profits have paid for modern technology and services
  - d. The King has let the Saudi people decide how to invest oil profits
35. In 1973, countries in the Middle East stopped exporting oil to the United States in protest against US support of Israel. Such a strategy is an example of a/an
- a. Embargo
  - b. Natural Trade Barrier
  - c. Quota
  - d. Tariff
36. Most countries in Southwest Asia have which type of Economy?
- a. Command
  - b. Market
  - c. Mixed
  - d. Traditional

37. Why would the Saudi oil industry need a large investment in human capital?
- a. The technology in the oil industry is very complicated
  - b. The Saudis have found it hard to make a profit in the oil industry
  - c. Most people working in the Saudi oil industry have too much training
  - d. They hope to have machines take over most of the jobs now done by workers
38. How has Israel's lack of oil affected that country's economy?
- a. Israeli businesses use little oil to operate
  - b. Israel has little industry due to their lack of oil
  - c. The Israeli economy is built around large-scale farming
  - d. The Israeli economy depends on technology rather than natural resources, such as oil
39. What generalization can be made about the relationship between national wealth and literacy?
- a. Literacy is always higher in wealthy countries
  - b. Literacy is usually higher in wealthy countries
  - c. Countries with oil wealth always have the highest literacy rates
  - d. There is no relationship between a country's wealth and its literacy rate
40. How do literacy rates in Southwest Asia differ for men and women?
- a. Women have a higher literacy rate in at least half of the countries
  - b. There is very little differences in the literacy rates for men and women
  - c. In nearly all the countries, women have a lower literacy rate than men
  - d. Women's literacy rates are highest in the countries with large oil reserves
41. Which countries are the most oil-rich in the Middle East region?
- a. Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia
  - b. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia
  - c. Iraq, Kuwait, Israel, Lebanon
  - d. Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon
42. In a traditional system, what is exchanged for goods and services?
- a. Labor
  - b. Currency
  - c. Natural resources
  - d. Other goods and services

**Use the following reading passage to answer questions 43-46.**

In 1979, the Islamic, or Iranian revolution, overthrew the monarchy that had ruled Iran for centuries. The Shah (king), who had been the monarch, had made Iran into a modern, less religious society.

Iran's government is an Islamic republic or a republic based on Islam. The government follows strict Islamic law, or Shariah. Iran can also be called a theocratic republic because the government is based on religious principle and the wishes of its people.

An elected president serves as the chief executive of the country. He must be approved by a special council before running for office. The council makes sure that the presidential candidate is devoted to the principles of Iran's Islamic revolution.

Unlike many other countries, in Iran the president does not have full control over foreign policy, the armed forces, or the nuclear policy of the Iranian state, which are under the control of the Supreme Leader. The current president of Iran is Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Ahmadinejad is an outspoken critic of the United States, Israel, and United Kingdom. He abides by Iran's long-standing policy of refusing to recognize Israel as a legitimate nation or as representative of the region's population.

The head of state of Iran is the Supreme Leader, who is currently the Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. He is more powerful than the president of Iran. He is responsible for policies and acts as commander and chief of the military. The Supreme Leader also has the final say over many of the president's decisions. The Supreme Leader has unlimited power.

The Supreme Leader is chosen by the Assembly of Experts, and he holds the position for life. The Assembly of Experts consists of 86 religious scholars. They have the power to remove the Supreme Leader. The Iranian people elect the Assembly of the Experts and the president by popular vote. Citizens fifteen and older can vote for the 290 members of the Assembly. The government of Iran has a parliament. Both men and women serve in Iran's Parliament. This legislative branch rules on matters brought before it by the president.

43. Prior to 1979, what government was in control of Iran?
- a. Democracy
  - b. No government
  - c. Autocracy
  - d. Communist
44. How does Ahmadinejad feel towards Israel?
- a. He embraces the country
  - b. He refuses to recognize Israel as a country



- c. He is working with Islamic leaders to gain respect for Israel
  - d. He refuses to accept Iran's long standing denial of Israel
45. Who holds the most power in Iran's government?
- a. Assembly of Experts
  - b. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
  - c. Ali Khamenei
  - d. Saddam Hussein
46. What one quality is required of Iran's president?
- a. Devotion to Islam's beliefs
  - b. Hatred of Israel
  - c. Support of the US
  - d. Intense love of the country of Iran
47. Which group is most likely to ask for trade restrictions on imports?
- a. Consumers
  - b. The countries exporting the goods
  - c. Businesses competing with imports
  - d. Businesses buying the imports to see in their country
48. What is a tariff?
- a. A tax paid by the purchaser when goods are sold
  - b. A tax placed on goods coming into one country from another
  - c. A tax placed on goods made by local craftsmen or manufactures
  - d. A tax paid when goods are shipped from one state to another in the US
49. People who can work, solve problems, and create businesses are valuable
- a. Capital resources
  - b. Human resources
  - c. Natural resources
  - d. Technological resources
50. Where does much of Iran's capital go toward?
- a. Education
  - b. Military
  - c. Research
  - d. Roads

