

- 1) There are various kinds of institutions in any society. Some are state-owned while some are not. Which of the following can be an example of a non-state institution
  - a. Armed Forces
  - b. Banks**
  - c. Local government
  - d. Executive government
- 2) Non-state institutions from other countries can also have a big impact to the Republic of Turkiye. What is the MOST expected function of these non-state institutions?
  - a. Development**
  - b. Investigations
  - c. Investments, finances
  - d. Reforms on economic and political practices
- 3) Which non-state institution raises awareness on certain issues, such as Amnesty International for human rights violations?
  - a. Advocacy groups**
  - b. Civil organizations, e.g. religion
  - c. Civil organizations, e.g. research
  - d. Transnational development agencies
- 4) If workers want to convince the government to end contractualization but the government is not listening, which non-state institution will be able to gather workers and force dialogue with the government?
  - a. Cooperative
  - b. Labor unions**
  - c. Rural and farmers' banks
  - d. Workers who are members of corporations
- 5) A state agency that looks after municipalities and barangays
  - a. Department of Labor and Employment
  - b. Armed Forces
  - c. Department of Public Works and Highways
  - d. Department of Interior and Local Government**
- 6) A state agency that creates public infrastructure like school buildings, roads, and bridges
  - a. Department of Labor and Employment
  - b. Armed Forces
  - c. Department of Public Works and Highway**
  - d. Department of Interior and Local Government
- 7) These are institutions which are not owned and controlled by the government.
  - a. State
  - b. Sovereignty
  - c. Banks
  - d. Development agencies
  - e. Non-state institutions**

- 8) A financial institution which deals with deposits and advances and other related services
- State
  - Sovereignty
  - Banks**
  - Development agencies
  - Non-state institutions
- 9) The supreme power of the state to rule itself without interference from other state.
- State
  - Sovereignty**
  - Banks
  - Development agencies
  - Non-state institutions
- 10) A community of persons, more or less numerous, occupying a definite portion of earth's surface, having its own government.
- State**
  - Sovereignty
  - Banks
  - Development agencies
  - Non-state institutions
- 11) Each member contributes equity capital, and shares in the control of the firm in the basis of one-member one-vote.
- Cooperative**
  - Corporation
  - Divine theory
  - Government
  - Transnational Advocacy
- 12) Is a company or group of people authorized to act as single entity and recognized as such in law.
- Cooperative
  - Corporation**
  - Divine theory
  - Government
  - Transnational Advocacy
- 13) It holds that the state was created by God for the people.
- Cooperative
  - Corporation
  - Divine theory**
  - Government
  - Transnational Advocacy

- 14) This is where those laws to be implemented in the country are enacted.
- Cooperative
  - Corporation
  - Divine theory
  - Government**
  - Transnational Advocacy
- 15) An established custom or practice, or a group of people that was formed for a specific reason or a building that houses the group of people.
- Institution**
  - State Institution
  - Non-state Institution
  - International Organization
- 16) Institutions that have state functions and are established to govern the state.
- Institution
  - State Institutions**
  - Non-state Institutions
  - International Organizations
- 17) A branch of government that interprets the law.
- Executive Branch
  - Legislative Branch
  - Judiciary Branch**
  - Main Branch
- 18) The branch of government that is headed by the Head of State.
- Executive Branch**
  - Judiciary Branch
  - Legislative Branch
  - Main Branch
- 19) A constitutional commission that regulate the employment and working conditions of civil servants, oversee hiring and promotions, and promote the values of the public service.
- Commission on Human Rights
  - Commission on Election
  - Commission on Audit
  - Civil Service Commission**
- 20) This constitutional commission have the power, authority, and duty to examine, audit, and settle all accounts by the government or any of its subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities. (Check and balance)
- Commission on Human Rights
  - Commission on Elections
  - Commission on Audit**
  - Civil Service Commission

- 21) A type of bank in which they provide specialty services to their business clients from small business owners to large, corporate entities.
- a. Retail Bank
  - b. Commercial Bank**
  - c. Central Bank
  - d. Agricultural Bank
- 22) It is created when it is incorporated by a group of shareholders who have ownership of it, represented by their holding of common stock, to pursue a common goal.
- a. Corporation**
  - b. Banks
  - c. Cooperative
  - d. Development Agencies
- 23) These unions represent particular professions. Unions in a country, often belong to a national union organization.
- a. Craft unions
  - b. General Unions
  - c. Industrial Unions
  - d. White Collar Unions**
- 24) These represent workers with particular skills
- a. Craft unions**
  - b. General Unions
  - c. Industrial Unions
  - d. White Collar Union
- 25) Which of the following was a primary result of the Glorious Revolution of 1688?
- a. The establishment of universal male suffrage
  - b. The restoration of Roman Catholicism to England and Scotland
  - c. The limitation of monarchical power**
  - d. The execution of Charles II
- 26) The system of intendants was established in 17th Century France primarily to
- a. Empower the French nobility
  - b. Implement royal policies on a local level**
  - c. Force peasants to pay taxes
  - d. Collect taxes from the towns
  - e. Improve France's ability to fight foreign wars
- 27) The revolt against France's increasingly centralized monarchy in 1648-52 is generally known as
- a. Mazarin rebellion
  - b. Colbertism
  - c. The Fronde**
  - d. The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
  - e. The Richelieu rebellion

- 28) The Peace of Utrecht (1713-14) altered the balance of power in Europe by
- a. Checking French expansion**
  - b. Decreasing Austrian territorial holdings
  - c. Decreasing England's colonial empire
  - d. Granting sovereignty over Belgium to the Netherlands
  - e. Granting independence to the Spanish New World Colonies
- 29) The principal reason that England reverted to a monarchical form of government following the interregnum of Oliver Cromwell lay in Cromwell's
- a. Ineffective mercantilist policies
  - b. Inability to establish broad popular support for his government**
  - c. Inability to impose religious uniformity
  - d. Ineffective foreign policy
  - e. Inability to control dissidents in the army
- 30) "Kings are justly called gods for that they exercise a manner of resemblance of Divine power upon Earth." Which of the following was most likely to agree with this statement?
- a. Sir Thomas More
  - b. James I of England**
  - c. Oliver Cromwell
  - d. William of Orange
- 31) Louis XIV's minister of finance who successfully used mercantilist policies was
- a. Bishop Boussuet
  - b. John Locke
  - c. Mazarin
  - d. Colbert**
- 32) Which of the following cities dominated European trade and finance in the early 17th Century?
- a. Venice
  - b. Paris
  - c. London
  - d. Amsterdam**
- 33) Which of the following best characterizes the policies of Richelieu?
- a. Support for Catholicism at home and abroad
  - b. Hostility toward the French nobles; neutrality in the 30 Years' War
  - c. Support the Catholic cause at home; the Protestant cause in Germany**
  - d. Suppression of the Anabaptists and revocation of the Edict of Nantes
- 34) One way in which Louis XIV controlled the French nobility was by
- a. Maintaining standing armies in the countryside to crush noble uprisings
  - b. Requiring the presence of the major noble families at Versailles for at least part of the year**
  - c. Periodically visiting the nobility in order to check on their activities
  - d. Forcing them to participate in a parliamentary assembly

- 35) The Treaty of Dover (1670)
- Formally allied the English and Dutch against the French
  - Required Charles II to convert to Catholicism as soon as conditions in England permitted
  - Suspended all laws against Roman Catholics in England
  - Legally banned Catholics from holding a seat in Parliament
  - Formally allied the English and French against the Dutch**
- 36) King Louis XIV of France provides perhaps the best example of the form of government known as
- Despotism
  - Absolutism**
  - Constitutional monarchy
  - Commonwealth
  - Enlightened absolutism
- 37) Under Oliver Cromwell, the government of England most closely resembles
- A constitutional monarchy
  - An absolute monarchy
  - An oligarchy
  - A democracy
  - A military dictatorship**
- 38) Which of the following phrases best sums up the spirit of Louis XIV's government?
- Traditional liberties
  - I am the state**
  - Paris is worth a Mass
  - I am the sufferer
- 39) Which of the following was an economic policy of Louis XIV's finance minister, Jean Baptiste Colbert?
- Raising money through internal tariffs
  - Encouraging international competition through lower tariffs and free-trade policies
  - Establishing detailed manufacturing codes to increase the quality of French export goods**
  - Opening France's colonies to foreign merchants and trade
- 40) Which of the following is an accurate characterization of England in the period following the Glorious Revolution from (1688 to 1715)?
- A Puritan theocracy
  - An absolute monarchy
  - A democracy practicing religious toleration
  - A merchant republic increasingly under Dutch dominance
  - A constitutional monarchy controlled by an aristocratic oligarchy**

- 41) This system gives each branch of government some ability to check on the actions of the other two branches.
- a. **Checks and Balances**
  - b. Separation of Powers
  - c. Federalism
  - d. Individual rights
- 42) This idea of Montesquieu's was the basis for dividing the government into three branches
- a. Individual Rights
  - b. Federalism
  - c. Checks and Balances
  - d. **Separation of Power**
- 43) This system assigns some power to the nation government and other powers to the state governments.
- a. Individual rights
  - b. **Federalism**
  - c. Checks and Balances
  - d. Separation of Power
- 44) The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution deals with the –
- a. **Powers of Congress**
  - b. Authority of the President
  - c. Purposes/Goals of the U.S. government
  - d. Powers of the Supreme Court
- 45) What document is considered to be the Supreme Law of the Land?
- a. Individual state constitutions
  - b. The Declaration of Independence
  - c. Executive Orders
  - d. **The U.S. Constitution**
- 46) Which of the Six Principles of the Constitution is most freely practiced by voting?
- a. **Popular Sovereignty**
  - b. Federalism
  - c. Judicial Review
  - d. Separation of Powers
- 47) Which Enlightenment philosopher believed humanity was cruel and brutish, and the only way to deal with this was to have a strong, centralized government?
- a. Locke
  - b. **Hobbes**
  - c. Rousseau
  - d. Montesquieu

- 48) This Enlightenment philosopher believed you were born with certain rights (life, liberty, and property), and it was the government's job to protect those rights?
- Hobbes
  - Rousseau
  - Locke**
  - Montesquieu
- 49) The Enlightenment philosopher that believed people are generally good when born, but then they are corrupted by society. He also suggested that government should be moved to preserve the will of the people
- Locke
  - Rousseau**
  - Hobbes
  - Montesquieu
- 50) James Madison was heavily influenced by this Enlightenment philosopher, which led to his inclusion of Separation of Powers and Checks & Balances in the Constitution.
- Montesquieu**
  - Rousseau
  - Locke
  - Hobbes
- 51) This principle of the Constitution was not actually mentioned in the document itself. It was established by the court case Marbury v. Madison
- Federalism
  - Popular Sovereignty
  - Judicial Review**
  - Rule of Law
- 52) These are organizations which provide development distance between national and international institutions.
- State
  - Sovereignty
  - Banks
  - Development agencies**
  - Non-state institutions
- 53) These are people-centered enterprises owned, controlled and run by and for their members to realize their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations.
- Corporation
  - Cooperatives**
  - Development Agencies
  - Banks



- 54) Institution drawing membership from at least three states, having activities in several states, and whose members are held together by a formal agreement.
- Trade Union
  - Advocacy Group
  - International Organization**
  - Development Organization
- 55) Which principle is included in the foundation stones of Turkish Constitution in Article 2?
- commerce clause
  - rule of law**
  - confederalism
  - elastic clause
- 56) Which statement describes an impact of the rule of law?
- state of nature
  - checks and balances
  - separation of powers
  - transparency of institution**
- 57) Which characteristic serves as a long-term protection against tyranny and is a foundation of liberty in the United States?
- right to trial
  - rule of law**
  - commerce clause
  - elastic clause
- 58) In order to uphold the rule of law, courts should remain
- silent
  - partial
  - impartial**
  - dedicated
- 59) Which of the following accurately defines rule of law?
- "We are a nation of laws, not of men."
  - "No one is above the law, no one is below the law."
  - Everyone is held accountable to the law.
  - all of the above**
- 60) Which of the following is NOT an example of rule of law?
- "When the President does it, it is not illegal."**
  - "I prefer to follow the law, not men."
  - "Anywhere, anytime ordinary people are given the chance to choose, the choice is the same: freedom, not tyranny; democracy, not dictatorship; the rule of law, not the rule of the secret police."

- 61) Which describes a component of rule of law?
- transparency of institutions
  - fair procedures
  - accountability to the law
  - d. all of the above**
- 62) Which describes a component of rule of law?
- consistent application
  - enforcement of the law
  - decisions based on the law
  - d. all of the above**
- 63) The Themis Statue figure is a symbol of the justice system. What does the blindfold covering the figure's eyes represent
- a. equality under the law**
  - separation of powers
  - checks and balances
  - natural law
- 64) In rule of law, we are ruled by
- man
  - b. laws**
  - a few men
  - the President
- 65) After sentencing a thief to 5 years of hard labor for stealing potatoes at the market the judge finds the town mayor waiting his office. The mayor had a problem at the market, too. He lost his temper with a vendor because of the vendor's high prices. The mayor broke things in the vendor's shop and broke the vendor's arm. Because of the mayor's position, the judge agrees to overlook the offense. Which rule of law principle is the judge mostly not adhering to?
- legitimacy
  - checks and balances
  - c. equal application of the law**
- 66) What is a republic?
- A state where the people have no rights./ Halkın hiçbir hakkının olmadığı bir devlet.
  - b. A state where the people vote for their government./ Halkın kendi hükümetine oy verdiği bir devlet.**
  - A state where a king or queen make the decisions. /Bir kralın veya kraliçenin kararları aldığı bir devlet.
- 67) The modern Republic of Turkey came about in the years after which war?
- Otuz Yıl Savaşı/ Thirty Years War
  - Napolyon Savaşları/ Napoleonic Wars
  - c. Birinci Dünya Savaşı/ World War I**
  - Dünya Savaşı II / World War II

- 68) For his leadership in founding the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal became known as "Atatürk," meaning what?
- "Türklerin babası"/ "Father of the Turks"
  - "Türklerin Yüce Lideri"/ "Supreme Leader of the Turks"
  - "Türk Devletinin Kurucusu"/ "Founder of the Turkish State"
  - "Türk Direnişinin Lideri"/ "Leader of the Turkish Resistance"
- 69) When was the Turkish Republic founded?
- 1905
  - 1919
  - 1923**
  - 1984
- 70) What is the name of the document that lists the rules and rights that people in a country have?
- Declaration of Independence
  - Doctrine
  - Regulation
  - Constitution**
- 71) Government run by religious leader/leaders; no separation of church and state.
- Theocracy**
  - Democracy
  - Monarchy
  - Anarchy
- 72) Example: United States; citizens vote for representatives on local, state and national levels who make laws.
- Monarchy
  - Anarchy
  - Theocracy
  - Representative Democracy**
- 73) Example: Ancient Greece; citizens gathered to make decisions for their city-states and voted directly on issues.
- Monarchy
  - Republic
  - Totalitarian
  - Direct Democracy**
- 74) Ruler, king/queen/emperor/empress, etc.), inherits power. Rules by divine right- given power to rule by God.
- Theocracy
  - Democracy
  - Republic
  - Monarchy**

- 75) Self-appointed single person/group rules controlling all aspects of public life (example: freedom of speech) often through military force, intimidation
- Dictatorship**
  - Totalitarian
  - Monarchy
  - Liberty
- 76) Government authority is based on the consent of the governed.
- Anarchy
  - Monarchy
  - Democracy**
  - Dictatorship
- 77) What is the type of government where there is no ruler in charge, and has no structure of authority?
- Anarchy**
  - Oligarchy
  - Theocracy
  - Dictatorship
- 78) What type of government is being described? Fidel Castro held total authority over the citizens of Cuba and punished those who were against him.
- Theocracy
  - Democracy
  - Dictatorship**
  - Oligarchy
- 79) When the central government is run by a small group of people who all have similar beliefs on how to control the nation.
- Autocracy
  - Democracy
  - Oligarchy**
  - Parliamentary
- 80) A government that can do whatever it wants because there is nothing to stop them
- Limited Government
  - Unlimited Government**
  - Unregulated Government
  - Constitutional Monarchy
- 81) A government that has rules it has to follow and can not do whatever it wants
- Dictatorship
  - Absolute Monarchy
  - Unlimited Government
  - Limited Government**

- 82) Government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections. EXAMPLE: Turkey.
- Democracy**
  - Autocracy
  - Oligarchy
  - Dictatorship
- 83) A system of government in which the president is elected by the citizens and is constitutionally independent of the legislature.
- Autocracy
  - Oligarchy
  - Parliamentary democracy
  - Presidential democracy**
- 84) A system of government where the real executive power is vested in a cabinet, which is made up of members of the legislature who are individually and collectively responsible to the legislature. May have a Prime Minister elected by the legislature. EXAMPLE: Israel.
- Presidential democracy
  - Parliamentary democracy**
  - Autocracy
  - Oligarchy
- 85) What is the main DIFFERENCE between a presidential democracy and a parliamentary democracy?
- A President controls a country and a Prime Minister controls a state.
  - A Prime Minister does not belong to a political party while a President always does.
  - A Prime Minister has more power than a President.
  - A President is elected directly by the citizens, while a Prime Minister is elected by the Legislature.**
- 86) How are a democracy, oligarchy, and autocracy DIFFERENT?
- the sharing of power between the different levels of government
  - the election of the three branches of government
  - the role of the citizen**
  - the law making process
- 87) What type of government is a constitutional monarchy?
- Autocracy
  - Democracy**
  - Oligarchy
  - Dictatorship

- 88) What type of government is a dictatorship?
- a. Democracy
  - b. Oligarchy
  - c. **Autocracy**
  - d. Monarchy
- 89) What type of government is a republic?
- a. Oligarchy
  - b. Autocracy
  - c. Monarchy
  - d. **Democracy**
- 90) What type of government is an absolute monarchy?
- a. **Autocracy**
  - b. Oligarchy
  - c. Democracy
- 91) What kind of government has the MOST citizen participation?
- a. **Democratic**
  - b. Autocratic
  - c. Oligarchic
  - d. Dictatorship
- 92) In a parliamentary system, who is the head of government?
- a. **Prime Minister**
  - b. President
  - c. Monarch
  - d. Dictator
- 93) How does the leader of a dictatorship usually come to power?
- a. Inherits from relatives
  - b. **Military force**
  - c. True power elected; figure-head inherits title
  - d. Elected by the citizens
- 94) How do the leaders of a constitutional monarchy usually come to power?
- a. Military force
  - b. Elected by the citizens
  - c. Inherits from relatives
  - d. **True power elected; figure-head inherits title**
- 95) How does the leader of an absolute monarchy usually come to power?
- a. Military force
  - b. Elected by the citizens
  - c. **Inherits from relatives**
  - d. True power elected; figure-head inherits title

- 96) How does the leader of a republic usually come to power?
- inherits from relatives
  - elected by the citizens**
  - military force
  - true power elected; figure-head inherits title
- 97) What is Israel's form of government?
- Parliamentary democracy**
  - Presidential democracy
  - Theocracy
  - Constitutional monarchy
- 98) What is Saudi Arabia's form of government?
- Dictatorship
  - Theocracy
  - Constitutional monarchy
  - Absolute monarchy**
- 99) What is Turkey's form of government?
- Theocracy
  - Republic
  - Parliamentary democracy
  - Presidential democracy**
- 100) Government in which one person possesses unlimited power and the citizen has little, if any, role in the government. EXAMPLE: Saudi Arabia
- Democracy
  - Autocracy**
  - Oligarchy
  - Republic