

Introduction to Political Science

Democratic Theory and Political Systems Quiz

Instructions:

- Answer all questions.
- For Questions 1–5, choose the best option.
- For Questions 6–8, mark True or False.
- For Questions 9–10, write detailed answers with analytical arguments.

1. Which political philosopher articulated the concept of the “social contract” in *Leviathan*?

- (A) John Locke
- (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- (C) Thomas Hobbes
- (D) Montesquieu

2. In a parliamentary system, the executive branch derives its legitimacy from:

- (A) Direct popular election
- (B) The legislature
- (C) The judiciary
- (D) The military

3. The principle of “separation of powers” was most influentially articulated by:

- (A) Niccolò Machiavelli
- (B) Montesquieu
- (C) John Stuart Mill
- (D) Edmund Burke

4. “Pluralism” in democratic theory refers to:

- (A) Rule by a single dominant party
- (B) Distribution of power among multiple competing interest groups
- (C) Government by technical experts
- (D) Direct citizen participation in all decisions

5. Which electoral system is most likely to produce a two-party system?
- (A) Proportional representation
 - (B) Single transferable vote
 - (C) First-past-the-post (plurality)
 - (D) Mixed-member proportional
6. In a federal system, sovereignty is divided between national and subnational governments. (True/False)
7. Authoritarian regimes never hold elections. (True/False)
8. The “tyranny of the majority” refers to the danger that democratic majorities may oppress minority rights. (True/False)
9. Compare presidential and parliamentary systems of government. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each, using specific country examples.
10. What are the essential features of liberal democracy? Discuss the tensions between majority rule and minority rights, and explain the institutional mechanisms designed to protect individual liberties.