

Democracy in Contemporary

Question 1.

Both Chile and Poland had some common features: These were:

(a) the people could not choose or change their rulers (b) the people could choose or change their rules (c) no real freedom to express one's opinions, form political associations and organise protests and political action (d) real freedom for the people

(a) (a) and (d)

(b) (a) and (b)

(c) (a) and (c)

(d) (c) and (d)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) (a) and (b)

Both Chile and Poland had the same features as given in (a) and (b)

Question 2.

Democracy is the form of government that:

(a) is not chosen by the people

(b) allows citizens to choose their representatives

(c) allows people to choose their rulers

(d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) allows people to choose their rulers

Democracy allows people to choose their leaders.

Question 3.

In a democracy:

(a) only leaders elected by the people should rule the country

(b) people have the freedom to express views, freedom to organise and freedom to protest

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) both (a) and (b)

Both (a) and (b) are found in a democracy.

Question 4.

Democracy has expanded throughout the:

(a) nineteenth century

(b) twentieth century

- (c) twenty first century
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) twentieth century
Democracy has enforced throughout the twentieth century.

Question 5.

The British colonies in North America declared themselves independent in:

- (a) 1775
- (b) 1776
- (c) 1777
- (d) 1778

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1776
In the year 1776.

Question 6.

The United States of America adopted a democratic constitution in:

- (a) 1787
- (b) 1788
- (c) 1789
- (d) 1790

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1787
In the year 1787.

Question 7.

The only country where every adult had voting right by 1900 is:

- (a) Russia
- (b) Germany
- (c) Britain
- (d) New Zealand

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) New Zealand
It is New Zealand.

Question 8.

Ghana used to be a British colony named:

- (a) Diamond Coast
- (b) Silver Coast

- (c) Gold Coast
- (d) Iron Coast

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Gold Coast
Ghana was named Gold Coast.

Question 9.

Ghana became independent in:

- (a) 1956
- (b) 1957
- (c) 1958
- (d) 1959

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1957
In the year 1957.

Question 10.

By 2005, about countries were holding Multi-party election.

- (a) 120
- (b) 130
- (c) 140
- (d) 150

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 140
About 140 countries were holding multi-party elections by the year 2005.

Question 11.

One of the biggest moneylenders for any country in the world is the:

- (a) USA
- (b) World Bank
- (c) International Monetary Fund
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) International Monetary Fund
It is International Monetary Fund.

Question 12.

Saddam Hussein became President of Iraq in:

- (a) 1977
- (b) 1978

- (c) 1979
- (d) 1980

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1979
In the year 1979.

Question 13.

The US and its allies invaded Iraq, occupied it and removed Saddam Hussein from power in:

- (a) 2003
- (b) 2004
- (c) 2005
- (d) 2006

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 2003
In the year 2003.

Question 14.

Allende was the founder leader of the Socialist Party of Chile and led the Popular Unity Coalition to victory in the Presidential election in:

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1975

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1970
Allende led the Popular Unity Coalition to victory in the Presidential elections in 1970.

Question 15.

The military took over the seaport on the morning of 11 September:

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1973

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1973
It was in 1973.

Question 16.

The military camp in Chile was led by:

- (a) Allende
- (b) General Augusto Pinochet
- (c) General Manikshah
- (d) General Bachelet

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) General Augusto Pinochet
It was led by General August Pinochet.

Question 17.

Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end after he decided to hold a referendum in:

- (a) 1966
- (b) 1977
- (c) 1988
- (d) 1999

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1988
It came to an end in 1988.

Question 18.

After the military rule, Chile has held:

- (a) four presidential elections in which different political parties have participated
- (b) four presidential elections in which same political parties have participated
- (c) four presidential elections in which different political parties have participated
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) four presidential elections in which different political parties have participated
Chile has held four presidential elections in which different political parties have participated.

Question 19.

General Bachelet's daughter, Michelle Bachelet was elected President of Chile in January:

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2006
- (d) 2007

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 2006
In 2006.

Question 20.

Michelle became the first woman to be a Defence Minister in:

- (a) North America
- (b) South America
- (c) Latin America
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Latin America

In Latin America.

Question 21.

In 1980, Poland was ruled by the:

- (a) Polish Liberative Party
- (b) Polish Workers' Party
- (c) Polish United Workers' Party
- (d) Polish Workers' Association

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Polish United Workers' Party

It was ruled by Polish United Worker's Party.

Question 22.

The government in Poland was supported antiControlled by the government of the:

- (a) USA
- (b) Chile
- (c) India
- (d) USSR

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) USSR

It was supported and controlled by the government of the USSR.

Question 23.

The workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk went on a strike on 14 August:

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1985

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1980

It was in 1980.

Question 24.

The workers led by Walesa signed a:

- (a) 10 point agreement with the government that ended the strike
- (b) 11 point agreement with the government that ended the strike
- (c) 20 point agreement with the government that ended the strike
- (d) 21 point agreement with the government that ended the strike

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 21 point agreement with the government that ended the strike
They signed a 21 point agreement with the government that ended the strike.

Question 25.

Martial law was imposed in Poland by General Jaruzelskin in December:

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1982
- (c) 1983
- (d) 1984

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1981
In the year 1981.

Question 26.

Solidarity contested all the 100 seats of the Senate and won:

- (a) 79 of them
- (b) 89 of them
- (c) 99 of them
- (d) 100 of them

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 99 of them
They won 99 of them.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. After being elected the President, Allende had taken several policy decisions to help the poor and the workers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. On the morning of 11 September, 1971, the military took over the seaport.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. General Augusto Pinochet, an army general, led the coup in Chile.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Pinochet, became the President of the country and ruled it for the next 20 years.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end after he decided to hold a referendum in 1988.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. Michelle Bachelet was elected President of Chile in January, 2006.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. In 1980, Poland was ruled by the Polish United Worker's Party.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. The government in Poland was supported and controlled by the government of the USA.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. On 14 August, 1990, the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk went on a strike.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. The workers led by Walesa signed a 21 point agreement with the government that ended their strike.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. The government, led by General Jaruzelski, grew anxious and imposed martial law in 1982.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. Solidarity contested all the 100 seats of the Senate and won 99 of them.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. The story from Chile was of a democratic government led Pinochet being replaced by a non-democratic military government of Allende, followed by restoration of democracy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. The story of Poland is from a non-democratic government to a democratic government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. Democracy is a form of government that allows people to choose their rulers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. In a democracy people do not have the freedom to organise and freedom is protect.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

17. Democracy has expanded throughout the twentieth century.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. Democracy spread evenly in all parts of the world.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. Democracy was established first in some regions and then spread to other regions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. Today there are still large parts of the world that are not democratic.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. In Britain,, the progress towards democracy started after the I rench Revolution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. The British colonies in North America declared themselves independent in 1780.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

23. The United States of America adopted a democratic constitution in 1787.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. By 1900, New Zealand was the only country where every adult had voting right.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. For a very long time most countries in Asia and Africa were colonies under the control of European nations.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

26. India achieved independence in 1947 and embarked on its journey to transform itself from a subject country to a democracy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Ghana used to be French colony named Gold Coast.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

28. Ghana became independent in 1959.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

29. By 2006, about 140 countries were holding multi-party elections.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

30. Myanmar, previously known as Burma, gained freedom from colonial rule in 1949 and became a democracy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
1. The National League for Democracy was led by	(a) Pinochet
2. Founder of the Socialist Party of Chile	(b) Michelle

3. Military camp in Chile was led by	(c) Walesa
4. The first woman to be a Defence Minister in Latin America	(d) Allende
5. First President of Poland	(e) Aung San Suw Kyi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
1. The National League for Democracy was led by	(e) Aung San Suw Kyi
2. Founder of the Socialist Party of Chile	(d) Allende
3. Military camp in Chile was led by	(a) Pinochet
4. The first woman to be a Defence Minister in Latin America	(b) Michelle
5. First President of Poland	(c) Walesa

2.

Column A	Column B
1. Censorship	(a) an alliance of people, associations, parties or nations
2. Coalition	(b) a sudden overthrow of a government illegally.
3. Colony	(c) a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.
4. Coup	(d) territory under the immediate political control of another state.
5. Referendum	(e) a condition under which the freedom of expression is taken away.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
1. Censorship	(e) a condition under which the freedom of expression is taken away.
2. Coalition	(a) an alliance of people, associations, parties or nations
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4. Coup	(b) a sudden overthrow of a government

	illegally.
5. Referendum	(c) a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.

3.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. A communist state is governed by a Com-munist party with allowing	(a) to hold the	A. compete for power
2. Allende had taken several policy decisions to help the poor	(b) January	B. workers
3. Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end after he decided	(c) 14 August	C. 2006
4. Michelle Bachelet was elected President of Chile in	(d) and the	D. 1980
5. The workers of Lenin Shipyard went on a strike in	(e) other parties to	E. referendum in 1988

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. A communist state is governed by a Com-munist party with allowing	(e) other parties to	A. compete for power
2. Allende had taken several policy decisions to help the poor	(d) and the	B. workers
3. Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end after he decided	(a) to hold the	E. referendum in 1988
4. Michelle Bachelet was elected President of Chile in	(b) January	C. 2006
5. The workers of Lenin Shipyard went on a strike in	(c) 14 August	D. 1980

Fill in the blanks

1. A medical doctor and a moderate, Michelle became the first women to be a Defence Minister in Latin America.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Socialist

2. In, Poland was ruled by the Polish United Worker's Party.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1980

3. The government in Poland was supported and controlled by the government of the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: USSR

4. On 14 August,, the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk went on a strike.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1980

5. Poland had its first presidential election in 1990, in which was elected President of Poland.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Walesa

6. The government of Poland claimed that it was ruling on behalf of the classes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: working

7. In a democracy people can choose or their rulers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: change

8. is a form of government that allows people to choose their rulers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Democracy

9. Democracy has expanded throughout the century.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: twentieth

10. There are still large parts of the world that are not

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: democratic

11. The British colonies in North America declared themselves independent in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1776

12. By New Zealand was the only country where every adult had voting right.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1900

13. Early democracies were established in, North America and Latin America.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Europe

14. was among the first countries in Africa to gain independence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Ghana

15. After independence, became the first Prime Minister and then the President of Ghana.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Nkrumah
