

ANSWER KEY
Comparative Politics Test # 3: France

1. Although every major democracy experienced massive protests in the 1960s, what made the 'Events of May' in France so significant is that:
c. Unions joined in the protests with university students
2. Throughout French political history, one trait common to both democratic and authoritarian regimes is:
b. The concentration of administrative control in the national bureaucracy (state)
3. A situation where the French president and prime minister are from different political parties is known as cohabitation.
4. The current French political party also referred to as the 'Gaullists' is the"
e. Union for a Popular Majority (UMP)
5. The founder and first president of the French Fifth Republic was
b. Charles de Gaulle
6. The 2007 Socialist Party (PS) presidential candidate was: Ségolène Royal.
7. The French National Assembly:
a. is largely a rubber stamp for the executive
8. **FALSE --** The French government modernized the economy after WW II by taking direct control of almost every major industry in the country.
9. The leader of the openly racist, anti-immigrant National Front party in France is the Jean-Marie Le Pen.
10. The faction within the French Revolution that seized control under Maximillian Robespierre and implemented the 'Reign of Terror' was known as the:
e. Jacobins
11. **FALSE --** French presidents are only allowed to serve for one seven year term.
12. A war in Algeria was the precipitating event that led to the collapse of the Fourth Republic.
13. French political parties can be described as 'personalized parties' because:
d. Parties tend to serve as vehicles for the ambitions of particular individual politicians
14. The collaborationist government that ruled part of France during the German occupation was known as the Vichy government.

15. **FALSE**– France’s Fifth Republic has been in place for 51 years, much longer than any of the other French democratic regimes. (NOTE: The Third Republic lasted from 1871-1940)
16. What is one key power of the Constitutional Council? ***b. the right of judicial review***
17. In French presidential elections
 c. Only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the first round compete in the second round
18. The 2002 French presidential elections were particularly significant because:
 b. the far right-wing National Front candidate made it to the second round
19. **TRUE** -- Francois Mitterrand initially implemented a traditional socialist package of job creation and increased spending after coming to power in 1981, but was forced to reverse course due to continued economic failure and capital flight in 1983.
20. The French practice of extensive state intervention in economic affairs is known as:
 c. dirigisme
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EXTRA CREDIT: “Rewarding pointless knowledge since 2000”

A. Who is the current prime minister of France?

Francois Fillon

B. What is the name of the supermodel/pop singer wife of the French president?

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