**ANSWER KEY**  
Comparative Politics Test #8: Iran

1. The Pahlavi dynasty was established in  
   **d. 1925.**

2. Shortly after the Iranian Revolution in 1979, Iran was invaded by  
   **Iraq.**

3. Mohammed Mosaddeq nationalized  
   **b. the oil industry.** in 1953.

4. The Majles is elected by the  
   **d. general electorate.**

5. The powers of the presidency include all of the following except the power to  
   **a. determine whether laws conform to Islamic law.**

6. Ayatollahs are  
   **d. senior clerics.**

7. A country that makes a lucrative income by exporting raw materials or leasing out natural  
   resources to foreign companies is known as a(n)  
   **c. rentier state.**

8. The leader of the Islamic Revolution was  
   **c. Ayatollah Khomeini.**

9. The fundamental basis for law in Iran is the  
   **sharia**, Islamic law derived from the Koran.

10. **FALSE** – Iran gets approximately 10% of all its export earnings from the sale of oil. (NOTE:  
It is actually 80%)

11. The Islamic terms jihad means:  
   **d. All of the above.**

12. The Expediency Council has been set up to mediate differences between the Majles and the  
   **d. Guardian Council.**

13. All of the following are powers of the Supreme Leader except he  
   **b. chooses the president.**

14. The majority of people in Iran are ethnically  
   **Persian.**

15. **FALSE** – Iran faces the same problem as much of Europe and Japan – an increasingly aging  
   population.

16. Which of the following leaders served as President of the Islamic Republic of Iran?  
   **e. Sayyid Muhammad Khatemi**

17. **TRUE** – About 60% of the Iranian economy is owned or controlled by the state.
18. The opponent to Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in the contested 2009 presidential election was:
   
   d. Mir-Hossein Moussavi

19. The primary difference between Sunni and Shi’a is
   
   b. who should have succeeded the Prophet Mohammad.

20. Iran was colonized by
   
   a. It was never formally colonized.