

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 1 (Weeks 1-3 Readings)

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The best way for a Christian to approach the study of American Government is to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) watch paint dry, and take lots of notes (C) learn what the “founding fathers” said and quote them  
 (B) study famous religious leaders’ opinions (D) find out what the Bible says, then judge by that standard
- \_\_\_\_ 2. To help with your study of American government (or any kind of government), Christians should \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) concentrate on the true purpose of government (C) focus on their citizenship in heaven, not earth  
 (B) realize that governments are run by sinful man (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to “remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.”  
 (A) judgement, justice; violence, spoil (C) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice  
 (B) violence, spoil; judgement, justice (D) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
- \_\_\_\_ 4. The *first* part of Question #3’s verse means that a ruler’s duty is to punish/discourage all of the following *except* \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) killing or injuring someone (C) insulting someone or making him angry  
 (B) kidnapping or enslaving someone (D) stealing from or cheating someone
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following best shows the Biblical, proper duty of government?  
 (A) a law banning 18-year-olds from smoking (C) a law that fines you for saying something mean to someone  
 (B) a policeman who tickets you for speeding (D) a judge who orders an attacker to pay his victim’s medical bills
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a “\_\_\_\_” to “\_\_\_\_.”  
 (A) judge, justice (C) terror, spoil  
 (B) terror, evil (D) justice, violence
- \_\_\_\_ 7. John Locke taught that government’s purpose was to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) protect life, liberty, and property (C) provide education  
 (B) make and enforce various laws (D) stamp out sin
- \_\_\_\_ 8. In his work *The Law*, Frederic Bastiat says that the law is simply the collective right to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) freedom (C) property  
 (B) self-defense (D) life
- \_\_\_\_ 9. What does Bastiat call the practice of the law’s using its power to provide things for some at the expense of others?  
 (A) legal plunder (C) self-defense  
 (B) force (D) illegal plunder
- \_\_\_\_ 10. The phrase “a wall of separation between church and state” was Jefferson’s way of saying that government \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) should limit religious practices (C) can’t function when Christians work in it  
 (B) ought to keep all religious influence out (D) shouldn’t involve itself in religious matters
- \_\_\_\_ 11. The best way to explain what the Bible says about “separation between church and state” is that \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) church and government should work together (C) the church handles sin, the state handles violence/theft  
 (B) the state and church shouldn’t be separate at all (D) government should enforce “Christian” behavior
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Roger Williams and William Penn agreed that the job of a government official is to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) protect the lives and property of everyone (C) allow “non-worship” of God to those who don’t want to  
 (B) rule honorably and respect truth (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 13. Christians should obey earthly rulers unless they command them to do something like \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) pay outrageously high taxes (C) stop meeting with other Christians  
 (B) follow unreasonable speed limits (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 14. A law is more likely to be a *just*, good law if it is all the following *except* \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) needed, since there’s no other law like it (C) concerned with punishing violence  
 (B) subject to a great deal of debate and review (D) passed by a group of lawmakers

- \_\_\_\_ 15. James Madison said that the difficulty with government is that it has to both govern \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the church, the people (C) itself, the church  
(B) the people, itself (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 16. The Greeks are credited as being the first to apply \_\_\_\_ to the study of government.
- (A) religion (C) reason (E) gluten-free sunscreen  
(B) law (D) the Bible
- \_\_\_\_ 17. Greek philosophers also promoted the idea that the law should limit \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a nation's citizens (C) the influence of Christianity  
(B) slavery (D) rulers
- \_\_\_\_ 18. Democracy can be described as either \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ (choose TWO).
- (A) an aristocracy (C) many voters participating in government  
(B) majority rule (D) a small group rules a nation
- \_\_\_\_ 19. A good summary of *rationalism* for Christians is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it's useful, but has its limits (C) it should be *the* way Christians view the world  
(B) it's on the same level as the OT/NT (D) it matches up perfectly with God's Word
- \_\_\_\_ 20. "\_\_\_\_" means "the idea that man is born with certain obvious rights that should be protected."
- (A) the kingdom of God (C) natural law  
(B) the will of the people (D) republic

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ The best way to describe the duties of the government and the Christian church is that they are \_\_\_\_.
- (A) focused on punishment (C) almost opposites (E) based on forgiveness  
(B) nearly equal (D) both concerned with law

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 1 (Weeks 1-3 Readings)

- D** 1. The best way for a Christian to approach the study of American Government is to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) watch paint dry, and take lots of notes (C) learn what the “founding fathers” said and quote them  
(B) study famous religious leaders’ opinions (D) find out what the Bible says, then judge by that standard
- D** 2. To help with your study of American government (or any kind of government), Christians should \_\_\_\_.
- (A) concentrate on the true purpose of government (C) focus on their citizenship in heaven, not earth  
(B) realize that governments are run by sinful man (D) all of these
- B** 3. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to “remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.”
- (A) judgement, justice; violence, spoil (C) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice  
(B) violence, spoil; judgement, justice (D) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
- C** 4. The *first* part of Question #3’s verse means that a ruler’s duty is to punish/discourage all of the following *except* \_\_\_\_.
- (A) killing or injuring someone (C) insulting someone or making him angry  
(B) kidnapping or enslaving someone (D) stealing from or cheating someone
- D** 5. Which of the following best shows the Biblical, proper duty of government?
- (A) a law banning 18-year-olds from smoking (C) a law that fines you for saying something mean to someone  
(B) a policeman who tickets you for speeding (D) a judge who orders an attacker to pay his victim’s medical bills
- B** 6. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a “\_\_\_\_” to “\_\_\_\_.”
- (A) judge, justice (C) terror, spoil  
(B) terror, evil (D) justice, violence
- A** 7. John Locke taught that government’s purpose was to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) protect life, liberty, and property (C) provide education  
(B) make and enforce various laws (D) stamp out sin
- B** 8. In his work *The Law*, Frederic Bastiat says that the law is simply the collective right to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) freedom (C) property  
(B) self-defense (D) life
- A** 9. What does Bastiat call the practice of the law’s using its power to provide things for some at the expense of others?
- (A) legal plunder (C) self-defense  
(B) force (D) illegal plunder
- D** 10. The phrase “a wall of separation between church and state” was Jefferson’s way of saying that government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) should limit religious practices (C) can’t function when Christians work in it  
(B) ought to keep all religious influence out (D) shouldn’t involve itself in religious matters
- C** 11. The best way to explain what the Bible says about “separation between church and state” is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) church and government should work together (C) the church handles sin, the state handles violence/theft  
(B) the state and church shouldn’t be separate at all (D) government should enforce “Christian” behavior
- D** 12. Roger Williams and William Penn agreed that the job of a government official is to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) protect the lives and property of everyone (C) allow “non-worship” of God to those who don’t want to  
(B) rule honorably and respect truth (D) all of these
- C** 13. Christians should obey earthly rulers unless they command them to do something like \_\_\_\_.
- (A) pay outrageously high taxes (C) stop meeting with other Christians  
(B) follow unreasonable speed limits (D) all of these
- D** 14. A law is more likely to be a *just*, good law if it is all the following *except* \_\_\_\_.
- (A) needed, since there’s no other law like it (C) concerned with punishing violence  
(B) subject to a great deal of debate and review (D) passed by a group of lawmakers

- B** 15. James Madison said that the difficulty with government is that it has to both govern \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the church, the people (C) itself, the church  
(B) the people, itself (D) none of these
- C** 16. The Greeks are credited as being the first to apply \_\_\_\_ to the study of government.
- (A) religion (C) reason (E) gluten-free sunscreen  
(B) law (D) the Bible
- D** 17. Greek philosophers also promoted the idea that the law should limit \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a nation's citizens (C) the influence of Christianity  
(B) slavery (D) rulers
- B** 18. Democracy can be described as either \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ (choose TWO).
- C** (A) an aristocracy (C) many voters participating in government  
(B) majority rule (D) a small group rules a nation
- A** 19. A good summary of *rationalism* for Christians is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it's useful, but has its limits (C) it should be *the* way Christians view the world  
(B) it's on the same level as the OT/NT (D) it matches up perfectly with God's Word
- C** 20. "\_\_\_\_" means "the idea that man is born with certain obvious rights that should be protected."
- (A) the kingdom of God (C) natural law  
(B) the will of the people (D) republic

BONUS (+5):

- C** The best way to describe the duties of the government and the Christian church is that they are \_\_\_\_.
- (A) focused on punishment (C) almost opposites (E) based on forgiveness  
(B) nearly equal (D) both concerned with law

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 2 (Weeks 4-5 Readings)

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The *positive* effect that the Renaissance had on American Government was its \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) focus on powerful religious leaders (C) focus on the individual, leading to increased individual rights  
 (B) emphasis on individual government officials (D) trend toward giving rulers more powers
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Machiavelli's *The Prince* was influential upon America's government because it showed to Americans that rulers \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) shouldn't be trusted with great powers (C) are generally kind-hearted toward their people  
 (B) usually look out for their people's best interests (D) should be religious to be effective
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Thinkers during the "Enlightenment" \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) consulted the Bible for answers to their lives (C) saw God as the source of all truth  
 (B) saw science as proof of God's goodness (D) placed their faith in "reason," not God's Word
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Montesquieu taught that giving one government "branch" the power to make, enforce, and judge the law would \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) lead to tyranny and harm the people (C) effectively "balance" those three powers  
 (B) increase liberty and successful government (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The message of the Magna Carta, in short, was that \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) a king's enemies are dangerous to a nation (C) noblemen and a king can unite to defeat a great enemy  
 (B) no ruler should wield total power over subjects (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 6. *Common law* is best described as law that is \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) written down in law books (C) passed by a legislature (group of lawmakers)  
 (B) sensible and just (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The British House of Commons resembles the \_\_\_\_, and the British House of Lords resembles the \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) U. S. House of Representatives, U. S. President (C) circuit riding judges, U. S. Senate  
 (B) U. S. Senate, U. S. House of Representatives (D) U. S. House of Representatives, U. S. Senate
- \_\_\_\_ 8. The two reasons the Virginia Charter stated that Virginia was formed were to (choose TWO) \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) win Native Americans to Christ (C) establish religious liberty  
 (B) set up a model government (D) try to find precious metals
- \_\_\_\_ 9. When a judge issues a "writ of habeas corpus," he's ordering another government official to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) stop collecting an unjust tax (C) release a prisoner, or give him a speedy, fair trial  
 (B) put a guilty person in prison (D) pass a law to protect an oppressed citizen
- \_\_\_\_ 10. As Charles Pinckney pointed out, one advantage of a monarch is his \_\_\_\_; a *disadvantage* of a monarch is his \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) speed, tendency to be too powerful (C) allowing too many opinions to influence him, speed  
 (B) ability to tax fairly, hesitancy to go to war (D) dependence upon being voted in, ability to keep a secret
- \_\_\_\_ 11. The U. S. President compares to \_\_\_\_, the U. S. House of Representatives to \_\_\_\_, and the U. S. Senate to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) an aristocracy, a monarchy, a democracy (C) a monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy  
 (B) a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy (D) an aristocracy, a democracy, a monarchy
- \_\_\_\_ 12. The *main* reason that the government shouldn't ticket someone for not wearing a seat belt is because it \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) doesn't involve violence against or theft of anyone (C) violates a person's religious freedom  
 (B) was never passed by a group of lawmakers (D) is nearly always more expensive than it should be
- \_\_\_\_ 13. John Locke taught that the reason for government was to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) make and enforce various laws (C) provide education for residents  
 (B) enforce Christian practices (D) protect life, liberty, and property
- \_\_\_\_ 14. Bastiat uses the term *legal plunder* to describe the practice of \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) a person stealing a car or money from someone else (C) both A & B  
 (B) the gov't's using force to rob from some and give to others (D) neither A nor B

- \_\_\_\_ 15. Roger Williams and William Penn agreed that the job of a government official is to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) protect the lives and property of everyone (C) encourage residents to worship regularly  
(B) punish sinful behavior (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 16. The best way to describe the duties of the government and the Christian church is that they are \_\_\_\_.
- (A) must punish offenders like (C) to forgive and assist lawbreakers  
(B) roughly the same (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 17. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to “remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.”
- (A) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice (C) judgement, justice; violence, spoil  
(B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence (D) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
- \_\_\_\_ 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) jails a person for making whiskey in his backyard (C) makes you have a yearly inspection on all your cars  
(B) forces someone to pay for a store item he broke (D) orders businesses to close on Sundays
- \_\_\_\_ 19. In his work *The Law*, Frederic Bastiat says that the law is simply the collective right to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) property (C) self-defense  
(B) freedom (D) life
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a “\_\_\_\_” to “\_\_\_\_.”
- (A) terror, spoil (C) judge, justice  
(B) justice, violence (D) terror, evil

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ In England, common law was traditionally dispensed by \_\_\_\_.
- (A) “Renaissance Men” (C) rationalists (E) senators  
(B) circuit riders (D) sheriffs

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 2 (Weeks 4-5 Readings)

- C** 1. The *positive* effect that the Renaissance had on American Government was its \_\_\_\_.
- (A) focus on powerful religious leaders (C) focus on the individual, leading to increased individual rights  
(B) emphasis on individual government officials (D) trend toward giving rulers more powers
- A** 2. Machiavelli's *The Prince* was influential upon America's government because it showed to Americans that rulers \_\_\_\_.
- (A) shouldn't be trusted with great powers (C) are generally kind-hearted toward their people  
(B) usually look out for their people's best interests (D) should be religious to be effective
- D** 3. Thinkers during the "Enlightenment" \_\_\_\_.
- (A) consulted the Bible for answers to their lives (C) saw God as the source of all truth  
(B) saw science as proof of God's goodness (D) placed their faith in "reason," not God's Word
- A** 4. Montesquieu taught that giving one government "branch" the power to make, enforce, and judge the law would \_\_\_\_.
- (A) lead to tyranny and harm the people (C) effectively "balance" those three powers  
(B) increase liberty and successful government (D) none of these
- B** 5. The message of the Magna Carta, in short, was that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a king's enemies are dangerous to a nation (C) noblemen and a king can unite to defeat a great enemy  
(B) no ruler should wield total power over subjects (D) all of these
- B** 6. *Common law* is best described as law that is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) written down in law books (C) passed by a legislature (group of lawmakers)  
(B) sensible and just (D) all of these
- D** 7. The British House of Commons resembles the \_\_\_\_, and the British House of Lords resembles the \_\_\_\_.
- (A) U. S. House of Representatives, U. S. President (C) circuit riding judges, U. S. Senate  
(B) U. S. Senate, U. S. House of Representatives (D) U. S. House of Representatives, U. S. Senate
- A** 8. The two reasons the Virginia Charter stated that Virginia was formed were to (choose TWO) \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- D** (A) win Native Americans to Christ (C) establish religious liberty  
(B) set up a model government (D) try to find precious metals
- C** 9. When a judge issues a "writ of habeas corpus," he's ordering another government official to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) stop collecting an unjust tax (C) release a prisoner, or give him a speedy, fair trial  
(B) put a guilty person in prison (D) pass a law to protect an oppressed citizen
- A** 10. As Charles Pinckney pointed out, one advantage of a monarch is his \_\_\_\_; a *disadvantage* of a monarch is his \_\_\_\_.
- (A) speed, tendency to be too powerful (C) allowing too many opinions to influence him, speed  
(B) ability to tax fairly, hesitancy to go to war (D) dependence upon being voted in, ability to keep a secret
- C** 11. The U. S. President compares to \_\_\_\_, the U. S. House of Representatives to \_\_\_\_, and the U. S. Senate to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) an aristocracy, a monarchy, a democracy (C) a monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy  
(B) a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy (D) an aristocracy, a democracy, a monarchy
- A** 12. The *main* reason that the government shouldn't ticket someone for not wearing a seat belt is because it \_\_\_\_.
- (A) doesn't involve violence against or theft of anyone (C) violates a person's religious freedom  
(B) was never passed by a group of lawmakers (D) is nearly always more expensive than it should be
- D** 13. John Locke taught that the reason for government was to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) make and enforce various laws (C) provide education for residents  
(B) enforce Christian practices (D) protect life, liberty, and property
- B** 14. Bastiat uses the term *legal plunder* to describe the practice of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a person stealing a car or money from someone else (C) both A & B  
(B) the gov't's using force to rob from some and give to others (D) neither A nor B

- A** 15. Roger Williams and William Penn agreed that the job of a government official is to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) protect the lives and property of everyone (C) encourage residents to worship regularly  
(B) punish sinful behavior (D) all of these
- D** 16. The best way to describe the duties of the government and the Christian church is that they are \_\_\_\_.
- (A) must punish offenders like (C) to forgive and assist lawbreakers  
(B) roughly the same (D) none of these
- D** 17. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to “remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.”
- (A) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice (C) judgement, justice; violence, spoil  
(B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence (D) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
- B** 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) jails a person for making whiskey in his backyard (C) makes you have a yearly inspection on all your cars  
(B) forces someone to pay for a store item he broke (D) orders businesses to close on Sundays
- C** 19. In his work *The Law*, Frederic Bastiat says that the law is simply the collective right to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) property (C) self-defense  
(B) freedom (D) life
- D** 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a “\_\_\_\_” to “\_\_\_\_.”
- (A) terror, spoil (C) judge, justice  
(B) justice, violence (D) terror, evil

BONUS (+5):

- B** In England, common law was traditionally dispensed by \_\_\_\_.
- (A) “Renaissance Men” (C) rationalists (E) senators  
(B) circuit riders (D) sheriffs



**Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 3 (Weeks 6-8 Readings)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Declaration of Independence says that governments get their power from \_\_\_\_, instead of their true source: \_\_\_\_.
- (A) God, the people (C) the President, the people  
(B) lawmakers, judges (D) the people, God
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How should a Christian view the DOI's list of complaints against King George and Britain's government?
- (A) They're serious enough to justify revolution. (C) There's nothing in them that asks Christians to disobey God.  
(B) They point out King George's unbiblical taxation. (D) None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The constitutions of the 13 colonies show they were \_\_\_\_.
- (A) independent nations (C) similar to state counties  
(B) colonies (D) dependent upon each other
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The constitutions of New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, etc. included things like \_\_\_\_.
- (A) bills of rights protecting the people (C) guarantees of religious freedom  
(B) how the state was to be governed (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom says that it's wrong for a government to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) force someone to practice religious faith (C) tax residents to support a specific, favored religion  
(B) take away a person's rights because of his beliefs (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The author of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom was \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Thomas Jefferson (C) Charles Pinckney  
(B) Benjamin Franklin (D) Thomas Paine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Articles of Confederation \_\_\_\_.
- (A) came before the U. S. Constitution (C) left the 13 states/nations free and independent  
(B) gave Congress no power to tax (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Modern politicians/news commentators/government-school teachers badmouth the AOC because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it gave large powers to a President (C) they support powerful governments, which the AOC wasn't  
(B) it gave Congress great taxing powers (D) didn't allow for very much religious freedom
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Philadelphia Constitutional Convention members agreed that they were meeting for the purpose of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) updating the AOC (C) writing a brand new constitution to replace the AOC  
(B) electing a U. S. President (D) taxing the 13 U. S. states/nations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Many Americans were disturbed about the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, since its delegates \_\_\_\_.
- (A) were never able to create any new document (C) openly discussed the revisions made to the AOC  
(B) refused to release their discussion notes (D) did nothing but slightly revise the AOC
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The word *federalism* refers to the belief that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the people should vote on important laws (C) a President should have only limited authority  
(B) the AOC should be thrown out (D) state and national government powers should be balanced
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. "Anti-Federalists" should have really been named "\_\_\_\_"; "Federalists" should have really been named "\_\_\_\_."
- (A) Nationalists, Federalists (C) either A or B  
(B) Federalists, Nationalists (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. During the Constitution's writing, Federalists repeatedly tried to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) increase the U. S. gov't's powers and lower states' powers (C) limit the powers of the U. S. President  
(B) increase the states' powers and lower the U. S. gov't's powers (D) stop the creation of a national government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Nationalists used *The Federalist Papers* and ratification speeches to try to convince Federalists that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) they should reject the proposed U. S. Constitution (C) the U. S. gov't would be strong and powerful  
(B) the U. S. gov't wouldn't try to dominate the states (D) states' powers were limited and few

- \_\_\_\_ 15. The problem with letting a government interpret the same constitution that gives it powers is that that government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) has too few judges to help interpret (C) nearly always interprets it to give itself more powers  
(B) "decides against itself" too often (D) takes too long to interpret the document
- \_\_\_\_ 16. Two ways that can help stop a national government from getting too powerful are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ (choose TWO).
- (A) giving more citizens the right to vote (C) giving a President more power to stop the national government  
(B) replace it with more local government (D) focus on state governments' interpreting the constitution
- \_\_\_\_ 17. In his "Objections to the Constitution," George Mason states that in time, the northern states will \_\_\_\_ the southern states.
- (A) permanently break away from (C) become less powerful than  
(B) become equal with (D) pass laws to allow them to legally steal from
- \_\_\_\_ 18. A "broad" interpretation of the Constitution means believing that the Constitution \_\_\_\_.
- (A) contains many more powers than those listed (C) should be interpreted as saying exactly what it means  
(B) should favor states over the U. S. government (D) any of the above
- \_\_\_\_ 19. The way a person interprets the Constitution mostly reflects his \_\_\_\_.
- (A) knowledge of how laws are made (C) bias in favor of or against "big government"  
(B) experience working in government (D) level of education
- \_\_\_\_ 20. The overall problem with the idea of "interpreting the Constitution" is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it's silly to claim that words have many different meanings (C) Federalists and Nationalists agree too often  
(B) those who interpret it lack the knowledge to do it correctly (D) all of these

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ The U. S. Constitution grants the President all the below powers *except* to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) declare war on another nation (C) carry out national laws (E) command the armed forces  
(B) pardon those convicted of crimes (D) appoint Supreme Court justices

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 3 (Weeks 6-8 Readings)

- D** 1. The Declaration of Independence says that governments get their power from \_\_\_\_, instead of their true source: \_\_\_\_.
- (A) God, the people (C) the President, the people  
(B) lawmakers, judges (D) the people, God
- C** 2. How should a Christian view the DOI's list of complaints against King George and Britain's government?
- (A) They're serious enough to justify revolution. (C) There's nothing in them that asks Christians to disobey God.  
(B) They point out King George's unbiblical taxation. (D) None of these
- A** 3. The constitutions of the 13 colonies show they were \_\_\_\_.
- (A) independent nations (C) similar to state counties  
(B) colonies (D) dependent upon each other
- D** 4. The constitutions of New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, etc. included things like \_\_\_\_.
- (A) bills of rights protecting the people (C) guarantees of religious freedom  
(B) how the state was to be governed (D) all of these
- D** 5. The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom says that it's wrong for a government to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) force someone to practice religious faith (C) tax residents to support a specific, favored religion  
(B) take away a person's rights because of his beliefs (D) all of these
- A** 6. The author of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom was \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Thomas Jefferson (C) Charles Pinckney  
(B) Benjamin Franklin (D) Thomas Paine
- D** 7. The Articles of Confederation \_\_\_\_.
- (A) came before the U. S. Constitution (C) left the 13 states/nations free and independent  
(B) gave Congress no power to tax (D) all of these
- C** 8. Modern politicians/news commentators/government-school teachers badmouth the AOC because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it gave large powers to a President (C) they support powerful governments, which the AOC wasn't  
(B) it gave Congress great taxing powers (D) didn't allow for very much religious freedom
- A** 9. The Philadelphia Constitutional Convention members agreed that they were meeting for the purpose of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) updating the AOC (C) writing a brand new constitution to replace the AOC  
(B) electing a U. S. President (D) taxing the 13 U. S. states/nations
- B** 10. Many Americans were disturbed about the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, since its delegates \_\_\_\_.
- (A) were never able to create any new document (C) openly discussed the revisions made to the AOC  
(B) refused to release their discussion notes (D) did nothing but slightly revise the AOC
- D** 11. The word *federalism* refers to the belief that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the people should vote on important laws (C) a President should have only limited authority  
(B) the AOC should be thrown out (D) state and national government powers should be balanced
- B** 12. "Anti-Federalists" should have really been named "\_\_\_\_"; "Federalists" should have really been named "\_\_\_\_."
- (A) Nationalists, Federalists (C) either A or B  
(B) Federalists, Nationalists (D) neither A nor B
- A** 13. During the Constitution's writing, Federalists repeatedly tried to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) increase the U. S. gov't's powers and lower states' powers (C) limit the powers of the U. S. President  
(B) increase the states' powers and lower the U. S. gov't's powers (D) stop the creation of a national government
- B** 14. Nationalists used *The Federalist Papers* and ratification speeches to try to convince Federalists that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) they should reject the proposed U. S. Constitution (C) the U. S. gov't would be strong and powerful  
(B) the U. S. gov't wouldn't try to dominate the states (D) states' powers were limited and few

- C** 15. The problem with letting a government interpret the same constitution that gives it powers is that that government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) has too few judges to help interpret (C) nearly always interprets it to give itself more powers  
(B) "decides against itself" too often (D) takes too long to interpret the document
- B** 16. Two ways that can help stop a national government from getting too powerful are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ (choose TWO).
- D** (A) giving more citizens the right to vote (C) giving a President more power to stop the national government  
(B) replace it with more local government (D) focus on state governments' interpreting the constitution
- D** 17. In his "Objections to the Constitution," George Mason states that in time, the northern states will \_\_\_\_ the southern states.
- (A) permanently break away from (C) become less powerful than  
(B) become equal with (D) pass laws to allow them to legally steal from
- A** 18. A "broad" interpretation of the Constitution means believing that the Constitution \_\_\_\_.
- (A) contains many more powers than those listed (C) should be interpreted as saying exactly what it means  
(B) should favor states over the U. S. government (D) any of the above
- C** 19. The way a person interprets the Constitution mostly reflects his \_\_\_\_.
- (A) knowledge of how laws are made (C) bias in favor of or against "big government"  
(B) experience working in government (D) level of education
- A** 20. The overall problem with the idea of "interpreting the Constitution" is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it's silly to claim that words have many different meanings (C) Federalists and Nationalists agree too often  
(B) those who interpret it lack the knowledge to do it correctly (D) all of these

BONUS (+5):

- A** The U. S. Constitution grants the President all the below powers *except* to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) declare war on another nation (C) carry out national laws (E) command the armed forces  
(B) pardon those convicted of crimes (D) appoint Supreme Court justices

**Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 4 (Weeks 9-11 Readings)**

- \_\_\_\_ 1. If a state had 10,000 free persons and 5,000 slaves, what would be the total population count based on the  $\frac{3}{5}$  clause?  
(A) 10,000 (C) 14,000  
(B) 13,000 (D) 15,000
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Each U. S. representatives used to represent \_\_\_\_ residents; now each represents about \_\_\_\_ residents.  
(A) 750,000; 50,000 (C) 30,000; 750,000  
(B) 30,000; 100,000 (D) 100,000; 50,000
- \_\_\_\_ 3. The strange thing about the Constitution's Article I, Section 9, which is a "may *not* do" list for Congress, is that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) there's no point, since Section 8 is a "may do" list (C) it includes several of the same items as Section 8  
(B) it's longer than Section 8, the "may do" list (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following actions would be a *proper* use of the Constitution's "General Welfare Clause"?  
(A) providing education for K-12 students (C) helping senior citizens buy medicine  
(B) passing a law to help struggling beet farmers (D) protecting the borders from external invaders
- \_\_\_\_ 5. In a presidential election, Jones gets more votes than Smith in Ohio, which has 16 representatives. Which is correct?  
(A) Jones gets 16 electoral votes; Smith gets 0. (C) Jones gets 14 electoral votes; Smith gets 2.  
(B) Jones gets 16 electoral votes; Smith gets 2. (D) Jones gets 18 electoral votes; Smith gets 0.
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Which statement best describes the U. S. Supreme Court?  
(A) They're the "final deciders" on the Constitution. (C) They're just as biased as Congress and the President.  
(B) Congress can't limit the kinds of cases they decide. (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 7. It's incorrect to say that the "Supremacy Clause" lets the U. S. government do whatever it wants because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the U. S. gov't has only a short list of powers (C) it can only make laws according to the Constitution's rules  
(B) Nationalists promised it couldn't do that (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Article VI guarantees that no \_\_\_\_ test will ever be required of any U. S. government official.  
(A) citizenship (C) interpretation  
(B) religious (D) lawmaking
- \_\_\_\_ 9. The Bill of Rights is best described as a \_\_\_\_.  
(A) list of rights granted to U. S. residents (C) list of limitations on the U. S. government  
(B) list of restrictions on state governments (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Those like Alexander Hamilton said the Constitution did *not* need a Bill of Rights because, they said, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the Constitution already limited the gov't enough (C) the Constitution didn't have enough powers  
(B) the Bill of Rights would never be ratified (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 11. Those like Patrick Henry *demand*ed a Bill of Rights, because, they said, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the states would overrun the U. S. government (C) they didn't like "strict" interpretation of the Constitution  
(B) without one the U. S. gov't would grab more powers (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 12. The Bill of Rights does not apply to the states because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the BOR's preamble says it applies to the U. S. gov't (C) it didn't stop states from having state religions  
(B) attempts to make it apply to the states were rejected (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 13. The first word of the First Amendment, "\_\_\_\_," proves that the Bill of Rights applies to the national government.  
(A) Powers (C) Congress  
(B) No (D) Government
- \_\_\_\_ 14. The only right that shouldn't be 100 percent protected by the First Amendment is the right to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) severely criticize a government official (C) gather with others to worship God  
(B) falsely attack someone's reputation (D) remove a disruptive person from your church congregation

- \_\_\_\_ 15. Governments shouldn't have the power to stop the people from printing or speaking "lies" against them because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Yes; lies hurt government's effectiveness. (C) No; gov'ts might decide criticisms of them are "lies" to stop them.  
(B) No; that's something only kings should do. (D) Yes; gov't's need to keep the people honest and fair.
- \_\_\_\_ 16. The jury in the Peter Zenger trial found him \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) guilty, although he was innocent, his goal was wrong (C) guilty, he slandered a government official  
(B) not guilty, he didn't do what he was accused of doing (D) not guilty, they thought the law was unfair
- \_\_\_\_ 17. The word *federalism* refers to the belief that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Congress should balance the President (C) state and national government powers should be balanced  
(B) the Supreme Court interprets the Constitution (D) any of these
- \_\_\_\_ 18. An example of a government action that meets the Bible's standard is when that government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) taxes a city's residents to pay for a new school (C) orders a man to pay another man for losing his bicycle  
(B) fines a man for driving a car without a license (D) jails a man for smoking marijuana
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to "remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_."
- (A) judgement, justice; violence, spoil (C) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice  
(B) violence, spoil; judgement, justice (D) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a "\_\_\_\_" to "\_\_\_\_."
- (A) judge, justice (C) terror, spoil  
(B) terror, evil (D) justice, violence

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ Peter Zenger was charged with the crime of \_\_\_\_ for criticizing the New York governor.
- (A) libel (C) heresy (E) blasphemy  
(B) plunder (D) supremacy

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 4 (Weeks 9-11 Readings)

- B** 1. If a state had 10,000 free persons and 5,000 slaves, what would be the total population count based on the  $\frac{3}{5}$  clause?  
 (A) 10,000 (C) 14,000  
 (B) 13,000 (D) 15,000
- C** 2. Each U. S. representative used to represent \_\_\_\_ residents; now each represents about \_\_\_\_ residents.  
 (A) 750,000; 50,000 (C) 30,000; 750,000  
 (B) 30,000; 100,000 (D) 100,000; 50,000
- A** 3. The strange thing about the Constitution's Article I, Section 9, which is a "may *not* do" list for Congress, is that \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) there's no point, since Section 8 is a "may do" list (C) it includes several of the same items as Section 8  
 (B) it's longer than Section 8, the "may do" list (D) all of these
- D** 4. Which of the following actions would be a *proper* use of the Constitution's "General Welfare Clause"?  
 (A) providing education for K-12 students (C) helping senior citizens buy medicine  
 (B) passing a law to help struggling beet farmers (D) protecting the borders from external invaders
- D** 5. In a presidential election, Jones gets more votes than Smith in Ohio, which has 16 representatives. Which is correct?  
 (A) Jones gets 16 electoral votes; Smith gets 0. (C) Jones gets 14 electoral votes; Smith gets 2.  
 (B) Jones gets 16 electoral votes; Smith gets 2. (D) Jones gets 18 electoral votes; Smith gets 0.
- C** 6. Which statement best describes the U. S. Supreme Court?  
 (A) They're the "final deciders" on the Constitution. (C) They're just as biased as Congress and the President.  
 (B) Congress can't limit the kinds of cases they decide. (D) all of these
- D** 7. It's incorrect to say that the "Supremacy Clause" lets the U. S. government do whatever it wants because \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the U. S. gov't has only a short list of powers (C) it can only make laws according to the Constitution's rules  
 (B) Nationalists promised it couldn't do that (D) all of these
- B** 8. Article VI guarantees that no \_\_\_\_ test will ever be required of any U. S. government official.  
 (A) citizenship (C) interpretation  
 (B) religious (D) lawmaking
- C** 9. The Bill of Rights is best described as a \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) list of rights granted to U. S. residents (C) list of limitations on the U. S. government  
 (B) list of restrictions on state governments (D) all of these
- A** 10. Those like Alexander Hamilton said the Constitution did *not* need a Bill of Rights because, they said, \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the Constitution already limited the gov't enough (C) the Constitution didn't have enough powers  
 (B) the Bill of Rights would never be ratified (D) all of these
- B** 11. Those like Patrick Henry *demand*ed a Bill of Rights, because, they said, \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the states would overrun the U. S. government (C) they didn't like "strict" interpretation of the Constitution  
 (B) without one the U. S. gov't would grab more powers (D) none of these
- D** 12. The Bill of Rights does not apply to the states because \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the BOR's preamble says it applies to the U. S. gov't (C) it didn't stop states from having state religions  
 (B) attempts to make it apply to the states were rejected (D) all of these
- C** 13. The first word of the First Amendment, "\_\_\_\_," proves that the Bill of Rights applies to the national government.  
 (A) Powers (C) Congress  
 (B) No (D) Government
- B** 14. The only right that shouldn't be 100 percent protected by the First Amendment is the right to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) severely criticize a government official (C) gather with others to worship God  
 (B) falsely attack someone's reputation (D) remove a disruptive person from your church congregation

- C** 15. Governments shouldn't have the power to stop the people from printing or speaking "lies" against them because \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Yes; lies hurt government's effectiveness. (C) No; gov'ts might decide criticisms of them are "lies" to stop them.  
 (B) No; that's something only kings should do. (D) Yes; gov't's need to keep the people honest and fair.
- D** 16. The jury in the Peter Zenger trial found him \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) guilty, although he was innocent, his goal was wrong (C) guilty, he slandered a government official  
 (B) not guilty, he didn't do what he was accused of doing (D) not guilty, they thought the law was unfair
- C** 17. The word *federalism* refers to the belief that \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Congress should balance the President (C) state and national government powers should be balanced  
 (B) the Supreme Court interprets the Constitution (D) any of these
- C** 18. An example of a government action that meets the Bible's standard is when that government \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) taxes a city's residents to pay for a new school (C) orders a man to pay another man for losing his bicycle  
 (B) fines a man for driving a car without a license (D) jails a man for smoking marijuana
- B** 19. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to "remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_."  
 (A) judgement, justice; violence, spoil (C) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice  
 (B) violence, spoil; judgement, justice (D) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
- B** 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a "\_\_\_\_" to "\_\_\_\_."  
 (A) judge, justice (C) terror, spoil  
 (B) terror, evil (D) justice, violence

BONUS (+5):

- A** Peter Zenger was charged with the crime of \_\_\_\_ for criticizing the New York governor.  
 (A) libel (C) heresy (E) blasphemy  
 (B) plunder (D) supremacy



**Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 5 (Weeks 12-14 Readings)**

- \_\_\_\_ 1. How many gun laws may the U. S. government pass, according to the Second Amendment?  
(A) zero (C) one per year  
(B) as many as it wants, if they're "reasonable" (D) 10
- \_\_\_\_ 2. If there were no Second Amendment, should the U. S. government be able to pass laws against owning weapons? Why?  
(A) No; the Constitution doesn't grant it that power. (C) Yes; gun laws fall under the "General Welfare Clause."  
(B) Yes; gun laws fall under the "Commerce Clause." (D) No; the Bill of Rights only applies to the state governments.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Many "founding fathers" believed standing armies were \_\_\_\_ and that militias (the people) should be ready to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) dangerous, fight them (C) beneficial, replace  
(B) beneficial, assist (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Government officials may not search your house without a judge's \_\_\_\_ if an officer gives proof he has \_\_\_\_ of wrongdoing.  
(A) search warrant, a hunch (C) search warrant, probable cause  
(B) probable cause, order (D) probable cause, a hunch
- \_\_\_\_ 5. A person in a courtroom who says, "I'd like to exercise my Fifth Amendment right" is saying that he \_\_\_\_.  
(A) demands a trial by jury (C) both A & B  
(B) refuses to testify against himself (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The problem with the "eminent domain" section of the Fifth Amendment is the idea that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) jury trials are dangerous for an accused person (C) an accused person's not testifying makes him look guilty  
(B) the government has the right to take your property (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The Fifth Amendment's protections apply to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) American citizens (C) anyone accused of a crime  
(B) non-American citizens (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Patrick Henry *most* stressed the importance of having a \_\_\_\_ trial to help a person fight dishonest government courts.  
(A) jury (C) public  
(B) speedy (D) federal
- \_\_\_\_ 9. The U. S. government's prohibiting a person from making an "offensive" Internet post violates the \_\_\_\_ Amendment.  
(A) First (C) Fourth  
(B) Second (D) Fifth
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the below is the best summary of the Ninth Amendment?  
(A) The U. S. gov't has more powers than those that are listed in the Constitution.  
(B) Just because the BOR prohibits the U. S. gov't from violating *certain* rights doesn't mean it can violate *other* rights.  
(C) The rights of the people protected by the BOR *only* are the ones specifically listed there.  
(D) A feather falls more slowly to the ground than a rock because of wind resistance and the moons of Jupiter.
- \_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the below is the best summary of the Tenth Amendment?  
(A) The rights of the people protected by the BOR *only* are the ones specifically listed there.  
(B) Just because the BOR prohibits the U. S. gov't from violating *certain* rights doesn't mean it can violate *other* rights.  
(C) The U. S. government is not allowed to exercise any power that the Constitution doesn't plainly list it has.  
(D) A peanut butter sandwich, if dropped, will always all peanut-butter-side down.
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Alexander Hamilton is best described as someone who favored which two items below (choose TWO)?  
(A) "broadly" (loosely) interpreting the Constitution (C) strictly interpreting the Constitution  
(B) strong state government powers (D) a powerful U. S. government
- \_\_\_\_ 13. When the U. S. government was put into place, its \_\_\_\_ showed that it would quickly begin to institute "big government."  
(A) opening a Bank of the United States (C) creating U. S. courts to rule over the states  
(B) interfering in the national economy (D) all of these

- \_\_\_\_ 14. In the case *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_.
- (A) claimed authority over the states (C) stopped the U. S. government from adding taxes to imports (tariffs)  
(B) ruled that states were supreme (D) said that Congress couldn't operate a national bank
- \_\_\_\_ 15. In a presidential election, Davis gets more votes than McCoy in NY, which has 27 representatives. Which is correct?
- (A) Davis gets 29 electoral votes; Smith gets 0. (C) Davis gets 27 electoral votes; Smith gets 2.  
(B) Davis gets 27 electoral votes; Smith gets 0. (D) Davis gets 25 electoral votes; Smith gets 2.
- \_\_\_\_ 16. *Common law* is best described as law that is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) written down in law books (C) passed by a legislature (group of lawmakers)  
(B) fair and reasonable (D) signed by a President
- \_\_\_\_ 17. The U. S. President compares to \_\_\_\_, the U. S. House of Representatives to \_\_\_\_, and the U. S. Senate to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) an aristocracy, a monarchy, a democracy (C) a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy  
(B) a monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy (D) an aristocracy, a democracy, a monarchy
- \_\_\_\_ 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) makes someone pay medical bills of someone he injured (C) jails someone for getting drunk  
(B) orders parents to teach their children 180 days per year (D) fines someone for cursing at someone else
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a "\_\_\_\_" to "\_\_\_\_."
- (A) terror, spoil (C) judge, justice  
(B) justice, violence (D) terror, evil
- \_\_\_\_ 20. The best way to explain what the Bible says about "separation between church and state" is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) church and government should work together (C) the church handles sin, the state handles violence/theft  
(B) the state and church shouldn't be separate at all (D) government should enforce "Christian" behavior

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ The Sixth Amendment guarantees a trial by an *impartial* jury, which means a jury that is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) federal (C) common (E) local  
(B) unbiased (D) informed

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 5 (Weeks 12-14 Readings)

- A** 1. How many gun laws may the U. S. government pass, according to the Second Amendment?  
(A) zero (C) one per year  
(B) as many as it wants, if they're "reasonable" (D) 10
- A** 2. If there were no Second Amendment, should the U. S. government be able to pass laws against owning weapons? Why?  
(A) No; the Constitution doesn't grant it that power. (C) Yes; gun laws fall under the "General Welfare Clause."  
(B) Yes; gun laws fall under the "Commerce Clause." (D) No; the Bill of Rights only applies to the state governments.
- A** 3. Many "founding fathers" believed standing armies were \_\_\_\_ and that militias (the people) should be ready to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) dangerous, fight them (C) beneficial, replace  
(B) beneficial, assist (D) none of these
- C** 4. Government officials may not search your house without a judge's \_\_\_\_ if an officer gives proof he has \_\_\_\_ of wrongdoing.  
(A) search warrant, a hunch (C) search warrant, probable cause  
(B) probable cause, order (D) probable cause, a hunch
- B** 5. A person in a courtroom who says, "I'd like to exercise my Fifth Amendment right" is saying that he \_\_\_\_.  
(A) demands a trial by jury (C) both A & B  
(B) refuses to testify against himself (D) neither A nor B
- B** 6. The problem with the "eminent domain" section of the Fifth Amendment is the idea that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) jury trials are dangerous for an accused person (C) an accused person's not testifying makes him look guilty  
(B) the government has the right to take your property (D) all of these
- D** 7. The Fifth Amendment's protections apply to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) American citizens (C) anyone accused of a crime  
(B) non-American citizens (D) all of these
- A** 8. Patrick Henry *most* stressed the importance of having a \_\_\_\_ trial to help a person fight dishonest government courts.  
(A) jury (C) public  
(B) speedy (D) federal
- A** 9. The U. S. government's prohibiting a person from making an "offensive" Internet post violates the \_\_\_\_ Amendment.  
(A) First (C) Fourth  
(B) Second (D) Fifth
- B** 10. Which of the below is the best summary of the Ninth Amendment?  
(A) The U. S. gov't has more powers than those that are listed in the Constitution.  
(B) Just because the BOR prohibits the U. S. gov't from violating *certain* rights doesn't mean it can violate *other* rights.  
(C) The rights of the people protected by the BOR *only* are the ones specifically listed there.  
(D) A feather falls more slowly to the ground than a rock because of wind resistance and the moons of Jupiter.
- C** 11. Which of the below is the best summary of the Tenth Amendment?  
(A) The rights of the people protected by the BOR *only* are the ones specifically listed there.  
(B) Just because the BOR prohibits the U. S. gov't from violating *certain* rights doesn't mean it can violate *other* rights.  
(C) The U. S. government is not allowed to exercise any power that the Constitution doesn't plainly list it has.  
(D) A peanut butter sandwich, if dropped, will always all peanut-butter-side down.
- A** 12. Alexander Hamilton is best described as someone who favored which two items below (choose TWO)?  
**D** (A) "broadly" (loosely) interpreting the Constitution (C) strictly interpreting the Constitution  
(B) strong state government powers (D) a powerful U. S. government
- D** 13. When the U. S. government was put into place, its \_\_\_\_ showed that it would quickly begin to institute "big government."  
(A) opening a Bank of the United States (C) creating U. S. courts to rule over the states  
(B) interfering in the national economy (D) all of these

- A** 14. In the case *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_.
- (A) claimed authority over the states (C) stopped the U. S. government from adding taxes to imports (tariffs)  
 (B) ruled that states were supreme (D) said that Congress couldn't operate a national bank
- A** 15. In a presidential election, Davis gets more votes than McCoy in NY, which has 27 representatives. Which is correct?
- (A) Davis gets 29 electoral votes; Smith gets 0. (C) Davis gets 27 electoral votes; Smith gets 2.  
 (B) Davis gets 27 electoral votes; Smith gets 0. (D) Davis gets 25 electoral votes; Smith gets 2.
- B** 16. *Common law* is best described as law that is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) written down in law books (C) passed by a legislature (group of lawmakers)  
 (B) fair and reasonable (D) signed by a President
- B** 17. The U. S. President compares to \_\_\_\_, the U. S. House of Representatives to \_\_\_\_, and the U. S. Senate to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) an aristocracy, a monarchy, a democracy (C) a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy  
 (B) a monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy (D) an aristocracy, a democracy, a monarchy
- A** 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) makes someone pay medical bills of someone he injured (C) jails someone for getting drunk  
 (B) orders parents to teach their children 180 days per year (D) fines someone for cursing at someone else
- D** 19. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a "\_\_\_\_" to "\_\_\_\_."
- (A) terror, spoil (C) judge, justice  
 (B) justice, violence (D) terror, evil
- C** 20. The best way to explain what the Bible says about "separation between church and state" is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) church and government should work together (C) the church handles sin, the state handles violence/theft  
 (B) the state and church shouldn't be separate at all (D) government should enforce "Christian" behavior

BONUS (+5):

- B** The Sixth Amendment guarantees a trial by an *impartial* jury, which means a jury that is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) federal (C) common (E) local  
 (B) unbiased (D) informed

**Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 6 (Weeks 15-17 Readings)**

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The main reason social media sites and airplane companies can limit certain forms of speech is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it's *their* property, and they can do what they want with it (C) both A & B  
(B) the First Amendment applies to *Congress*, not to them (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The Sedition Act signed by President John Adams \_\_\_\_.
- (A) banned criticism of the President and U. S. Congress (C) restricted gun rights of individuals  
(B) banned criticism of the Vice President (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 3. In the Virginia Resolutions, James Madison said it was the duty of states to \_\_\_\_ an illegal law.
- (A) nullify (C) protest  
(B) obey (D) rewrite
- \_\_\_\_ 4. *Nullification* is simply a word that means to treat a law as if it were \_\_\_\_.
- (A) federal (C) offensive  
(B) outrageous (D) nothing
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Jury nullification involves finding an accused person \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) guilty, he was proved guilty (C) not guilty, no evidence exists to convict him  
(B) not guilty, the law is unjust (D) guilty, the law should be upheld
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The repeated ties in the election of 1800 led to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) John Adams's second term as President (C) the passing of the Twelfth Amendment  
(B) many more Federalists' being elected (D) Aaron Burr's eventual election as President
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The enormous anger and tension that presidential elections bring shouldn't happen, since presidential candidates \_\_\_\_.
- (A) only can serve two terms (C) interpret the Constitution about the same way  
(B) have a huge amount of powers (D) should be bound to follow the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates \_\_\_\_.
- (A) run together on the same "ticket" now (C) win elections via the Electoral College "point" system  
(B) must be from two different states (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 9. In a presidential election, President/Vice President tickets A, B, and C get, in order, 100 electoral votes, 75 electoral votes, and 50 electoral votes. \_\_\_\_ wins this election immediately because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) no one, no ticket got a majority of electoral votes (C) Ticket A, it got the most votes  
(B) Ticket A, it got a majority of electoral votes (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Political parties over the history of the United States \_\_\_\_.
- (A) have supported "big-government" and "small-government" (C) have mostly had many of the same beliefs  
(B) have stayed within the strict limits of the Constitution (D) have not changed over the years
- \_\_\_\_ 11. The "American System" favored by the Whig political party included \_\_\_\_.
- (A) high protective tariffs (C) a national bank  
(B) spending on "internal improvements" (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Right before the North/South War, the Republican Party in 1860-1861 \_\_\_\_.
- (A) won a majority of the nation's electoral votes (C) expressed its clear desire to rid the U. S. of slavery  
(B) passed a bill with a high protective tariff (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 13. The best explanation of today's Democratic Party and Republican Party is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the Democratic Party strictly follows the Constitution, the Republican Party doesn't  
(B) the Republican Party strictly follows the Constitution, the Democratic Party doesn't  
(C) neither one really follows the Constitution  
(D) both strongly favor limited government

- \_\_\_\_ 14. To big-government fans, *Marbury v. Madison* “proved” that the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_.
- (A) is the “final judge” on all constitutional questions (C) couldn’t be trusted with great powers  
(B) may *not* judge on constitutional matters (D) had a right to interpret the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_ 15. Which branch of the U. S. government has the right to interpret the Constitution?
- (A) the U. S. Congress (C) the Supreme Court  
(B) the President (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 16. In his Farewell Address, George Washington expressed his belief that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) political parties would help America’s greatness (C) Christianity was the one true faith  
(B) the U. S. should avoid alliances with other nations (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 17. You want the U. S. to stay out of other countries’ business, but *do* think we should trade with them and keep good relations with them. What name are you likely to be called by critics?
- (A) “communist” (C) “isolationist”  
(B) “Constitutionalist” (D) “Federalist”
- \_\_\_\_ 18. America’s founders saw the militia as \_\_\_\_, and standing armies as \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the people, the government (C) dangerous, beneficial  
(B) illegal, legal (D) the government, the people
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Machiavelli’s *The Prince* was influential upon America’s government because it showed to Americans that rulers \_\_\_\_.
- (A) are generally kind-hearted toward their people (C) shouldn’t be trusted with great powers  
(B) usually look out for their people’s best interests (D) should be religious to be effective
- \_\_\_\_ 20. If there were no First Amendment, should the U. S. government be able to pass laws against freedom of worship? Why?
- (A) Yes, because of the “General Welfare Clause.” (C) No; the BOR only applies to the *state* gov’ts.  
(B) Yes; the Tenth Amendment allows it. (D) No; the Constitution doesn’t grant Congress that power.

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ What word in the Fourth Amendment is troubling, because it gives the government some “wiggle room”?
- (A) “secure” (C) “seized” (E) “persons”  
(B) “oath” (D) “unreasonable”

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 6 (Weeks 15-17 Readings)

- C** 1. The main reason social media sites and airplane companies can limit certain forms of speech is that \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) it's *their* property, and they can do what they want with it (C) both A & B  
 (B) the First Amendment applies to *Congress*, not to them (D) neither A nor B
- A** 2. The Sedition Act signed by President John Adams \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) banned criticism of the President and U. S. Congress (C) restricted gun rights of individuals  
 (B) banned criticism of the Vice President (D) all of these
- A** 3. In the Virginia Resolutions, James Madison said it was the duty of states to \_\_\_\_ an illegal law.  
 (A) nullify (C) protest  
 (B) obey (D) rewrite
- D** 4. *Nullification* is simply a word that means to treat a law as if it were \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) federal (C) offensive  
 (B) outrageous (D) nothing
- B** 5. Jury nullification involves finding an accused person \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) guilty, he was proved guilty (C) not guilty, no evidence exists to convict him  
 (B) not guilty, the law is unjust (D) guilty, the law should be upheld
- C** 6. The repeated ties in the election of 1800 led to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) John Adams's second term as President (C) the passing of the Twelfth Amendment  
 (B) many more Federalists' being elected (D) Aaron Burr's eventual election as President
- D** 7. The enormous anger and tension that presidential elections bring shouldn't happen, since presidential candidates \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) only can serve two terms (C) interpret the Constitution about the same way  
 (B) have a huge amount of powers (D) should be bound to follow the Constitution
- D** 8. Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) run together on the same "ticket" now (C) win elections via the Electoral College "point" system  
 (B) must be from two different states (D) all of these
- A** 9. In a presidential election, President/Vice President tickets A, B, and C get, in order, 100 electoral votes, 75 electoral votes, and 50 electoral votes. \_\_\_\_ wins this election immediately because \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) no one, no ticket got a majority of electoral votes (C) Ticket A, it got the most votes  
 (B) Ticket A, it got a majority of electoral votes (D) none of these
- A** 10. Political parties over the history of the United States \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) have supported "big-government" and "small-government" (C) have mostly had many of the same beliefs  
 (B) have stayed within the strict limits of the Constitution (D) have not changed over the years
- D** 11. The "American System" favored by the Whig political party included \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) high protective tariffs (C) a national bank  
 (B) spending on "internal improvements" (D) all of these
- B** 12. Right before the North/South War, the Republican Party in 1860-1861 \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) won a majority of the nation's electoral votes (C) expressed its clear desire to rid the U. S. of slavery  
 (B) passed a bill with a high protective tariff (D) all of these
- C** 13. The best explanation of today's Democratic Party and Republican Party is that \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the Democratic Party strictly follows the Constitution, the Republican Party doesn't  
 (B) the Republican Party strictly follows the Constitution, the Democratic Party doesn't  
 (C) neither one really follows the Constitution  
 (D) both strongly favor limited government

- A** 14. To big-government fans, *Marbury v. Madison* “proved” that the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_.  
(A) is the “final judge” on all constitutional questions (C) couldn’t be trusted with great powers  
(B) may *not* judge on constitutional matters (D) had a right to interpret the Constitution
- D** 15. Which branch of the U. S. government has the right to interpret the Constitution?  
(A) the U. S. Congress (C) the Supreme Court  
(B) the President (D) all of these
- B** 16. In his Farewell Address, George Washington expressed his belief that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) political parties would help America’s greatness (C) Christianity was the one true faith  
(B) the U. S. should avoid alliances with other nations (D) all of these
- C** 17. You want the U. S. to stay out of other countries’ business, but *do* think we should trade with them and keep good relations with them. What name are you likely to be called by critics?  
(A) “communist” (C) “isolationist”  
(B) “Constitutionalist” (D) “Federalist”
- A** 18. America’s founders saw the militia as \_\_\_\_, and standing armies as \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the people, the government (C) dangerous, beneficial  
(B) illegal, legal (D) the government, the people
- C** 19. Machiavelli’s *The Prince* was influential upon America’s government because it showed to Americans that rulers \_\_\_\_.  
(A) are generally kind-hearted toward their people (C) shouldn’t be trusted with great powers  
(B) usually look out for their people’s best interests (D) should be religious to be effective
- D** 20. If there were no First Amendment, should the U. S. government be able to pass laws against freedom of worship? Why?  
(A) Yes, because of the “General Welfare Clause.” (C) No; the BOR only applies to the *state* gov’ts.  
(B) Yes; the Tenth Amendment allows it. (D) No; the Constitution doesn’t grant Congress that power.

BONUS (+5):

- D** What word in the Fourth Amendment is troubling, because it gives the government some “wiggle room”?  
(A) “secure” (C) “seized” (E) “persons”  
(B) “oath” (D) “unreasonable”



**Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 7 (Weeks 18-20 Readings)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Justice John Marshall said it was fine for the U. S. to operate a national bank because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the Constitution grants that power to Congress (C) the Constitution didn't say the U. S. government *couldn't* do it  
(B) the President legally signed the bill into law (D) the President didn't veto the bill
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Protective tariffs are a way of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) keeping trade fair for all Americans (C) lowering the costs of goods made in America  
(B) making sure the economy runs efficiently (D) stealing from some Americans and giving it to others
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In his "Exposition and Protest," John C. Calhoun says repeatedly that tariffs levied by the U. S. government \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) benefit the South and North equally (C) were never passed legally by Congress  
(B) are to protect one industry at the expense of others (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In that essay, Calhoun points out that the only legal reason Congress may levy tariffs is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) raise money for the operation of the U. S. gov't (C) both A & B  
(B) help an industry that's struggling to compete (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court ruled that the U. S. government \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) only had the power to regulate interstate trade (C) was limited to the kinds of trade laws it could pass  
(B) couldn't regulate trade *inside* states (D) could interfere in almost any kind of trade at all
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An example of a Biblically sound way for a government to regulate trade would be to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) making sure one company didn't cheat another (C) make sure all states produced the same amount of goods  
(B) pass laws on how much cotton may be grown (D) add tariffs to shoes imported from England
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The "Protect Toymakers' Jobs!" section showed that a tariff on imported toys isn't moral or constitutional because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) protecting *one* group isn't "general welfare"; it's "specific welfare" (C) both A & B  
(B) it has nothing to do with punishing violence or theft against others (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Secession is constitutional because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Congress is granted no power to stop it (C) the Tenth Amendment prohibits the U. S. gov't from stopping it  
(B) the right to secede isn't prohibited to states (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The first several discussions about and attempts to secede from the United States occurred in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) South (C) East  
(B) North (D) West
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Thomas Jefferson as President said that if any part of the union wanted to secede, he would \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ask Congress to advise him on the matter (C) force them to stay in the union  
(B) request a ruling from the Supreme Court (D) let them go and wish them the best
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Those who support secession are also often accused of supporting \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) slavery (C) tariffs  
(B) federalism (D) big government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. In the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case, Justice Roger Taney ruled that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Dred Scott was property, which the Constitution couldn't take without "due process of law"  
(B) outlawing slavery *anywhere* in the United States was illegal—the Constitution had to be amended  
(C) Dred Scott didn't have the right to sue in a U. S. court  
(D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. President Abraham Lincoln made it clear that his reason for invading the South was to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) end the practice of slavery (C) both A & B  
(B) collect tariffs to be paid to the North (D) neither A nor B

- \_\_\_\_ 14. President Lincoln's constitutional violations included all of the following *except* \_\_\_\_.
- (A) blockading the South without asking Congress (C) arresting editors and shutting down newspapers critical of him  
(B) throwing critics into jail without a trial (D) insisting on gold and silver only to be used as money
- \_\_\_\_ 15. The Constitution says that making war against the states is the definition of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) nullification (C) nationalism  
(B) treason (D) secession
- \_\_\_\_ 16. The Emancipation Proclamation \_\_\_\_.
- (A) freed slaves in states controlled by Lincoln (C) was passed by the House and the Senate  
(B) outlawed slavery, even if states returned to the union (D) "freed" slaves in the South, meaning it freed no slaves
- \_\_\_\_ 17. The Reconstruction after the North/South War is best described as a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- (A) military dictatorship over the South (C) plan by Congress to "forgive and forget" the North/South War  
(B) attempt to help rebuild the South (D) operation personally supervised by Abraham Lincoln
- \_\_\_\_ 18. Jury nullification involves finding an accused person \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) guilty, he was proved guilty (C) not guilty, no evidence exists to convict him  
(B) not guilty, the law is unjust (D) guilty, the law should be upheld
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the below is the best summary of the Ninth Amendment?
- (A) The rights of the people protected by the BOR *only* are the ones specifically listed there.  
(B) The U. S. gov't has more powers than those that are listed in the Constitution.  
(C) Just because the BOR prohibits the U. S. gov't from violating *certain* rights doesn't mean it can violate *other* rights.  
(D) Water boils at 212° Fahrenheit and boils at 32° Fahrenheit.
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Which branch of the U. S. government has the right to interpret the Constitution?
- (A) the U. S. Congress (C) the Supreme Court  
(B) the President (D) all branches may

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ What word does John C. Calhoun use to describe southerners under the U. S. protective tariff system at the time?
- (A) nationalists  
(B) serfs  
(C) freemen  
(D) secessionists  
(E) defenders

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 7 (Weeks 18-20 Readings)

- C** 1. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Justice John Marshall said it was fine for the U. S. to operate a national bank because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the Constitution grants that power to Congress (C) the Constitution didn't say the U. S. government *couldn't* do it  
(B) the President legally signed the bill into law (D) the President didn't veto the bill
- D** 2. Protective tariffs are a way of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) keeping trade fair for all Americans (C) lowering the costs of goods made in America  
(B) making sure the economy runs efficiently (D) stealing from some Americans and giving it to others
- B** 3. In his "Exposition and Protest," John C. Calhoun says repeatedly that tariffs levied by the U. S. government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) benefit the South and North equally (C) were never passed legally by Congress  
(B) are to protect one industry at the expense of others (D) all of these
- A** 4. In that essay, Calhoun points out that the only legal reason Congress may levy tariffs is to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) raise money for the operation of the U. S. gov't (C) both A & B  
(B) help an industry that's struggling to compete (D) neither A nor B
- D** 5. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court ruled that the U. S. government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) only had the power to regulate interstate trade (C) was limited to the kinds of trade laws it could pass  
(B) couldn't regulate trade *inside* states (D) could interfere in almost any kind of trade at all
- A** 6. An example of a Biblically sound way for a government to regulate trade would be to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) making sure one company didn't cheat another (C) make sure all states produced the same amount of goods  
(B) pass laws on how much cotton may be grown (D) add tariffs to shoes imported from England
- A** 7. The "Protect Toymakers' Jobs!" section showed that a tariff on imported toys isn't moral or constitutional because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) protecting *one* group isn't "general welfare"; it's "specific welfare" (C) both A & B  
(B) it has nothing to do with punishing violence or theft against others (D) neither A nor B
- D** 8. Secession is constitutional because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Congress is granted no power to stop it (C) the Tenth Amendment prohibits the U. S. gov't from stopping it  
(B) the right to secede isn't prohibited to states (D) all of these
- B** 9. The first several discussions about and attempts to secede from the United States occurred in the \_\_\_\_.
- (A) South (C) East  
(B) North (D) West
- D** 10. Thomas Jefferson as President said that if any part of the union wanted to secede, he would \_\_\_\_.
- (A) ask Congress to advise him on the matter (C) force them to stay in the union  
(B) request a ruling from the Supreme Court (D) let them go and wish them the best
- A** 11. Those who support secession are also often accused of supporting \_\_\_\_.
- (A) slavery (C) tariffs  
(B) federalism (D) big government
- D** 12. In the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case, Justice Roger Taney ruled that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Dred Scott was property, which the Constitution couldn't take without "due process of law"  
(B) outlawing slavery *anywhere* in the United States was illegal—the Constitution had to be amended  
(C) Dred Scott didn't have the right to sue in a U. S. court  
(D) all of these
- B** 13. President Abraham Lincoln made it clear that his reason for invading the South was to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) end the practice of slavery (C) both A & B  
(B) collect tariffs to be paid to the North (D) neither A nor B

- D** 14. President Lincoln's constitutional violations included all of the following *except* \_\_\_\_.
- (A) blockading the South without asking Congress (C) arresting editors and shutting down newspapers critical of him  
(B) throwing critics into jail without a trial (D) insisting on gold and silver only to be used as money
- B** 15. The Constitution says that making war against the states is the definition of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) nullification (C) nationalism  
(B) treason (D) secession
- D** 16. The Emancipation Proclamation \_\_\_\_.
- (A) freed slaves in states controlled by Lincoln (C) was passed by the House and the Senate  
(B) outlawed slavery, even if states returned to the union (D) "freed" slaves in the South, meaning it freed no slaves
- A** 17. The Reconstruction after the North/South War is best described as a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- (A) military dictatorship over the South (C) plan by Congress to "forgive and forget" the North/South War  
(B) attempt to help rebuild the South (D) operation personally supervised by Abraham Lincoln
- B** 18. Jury nullification involves finding an accused person \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) guilty, he was proved guilty (C) not guilty, no evidence exists to convict him  
(B) not guilty, the law is unjust (D) guilty, the law should be upheld
- C** 19. Which of the below is the best summary of the Ninth Amendment?
- (A) The rights of the people protected by the BOR *only* are the ones specifically listed there.  
(B) The U. S. gov't has more powers than those that are listed in the Constitution.  
(C) Just because the BOR prohibits the U. S. gov't from violating *certain* rights doesn't mean it can violate *other* rights.  
(D) Water boils at 212° Fahrenheit and boils at 32° Fahrenheit.
- D** 20. Which branch of the U. S. government has the right to interpret the Constitution?
- (A) the U. S. Congress (C) the Supreme Court  
(B) the President (D) all branches may

BONUS (+5):

- B** What word does John C. Calhoun use to describe southerners under the U. S. protective tariff system at the time?
- (A) nationalists  
(B) serfs  
(C) freemen  
(D) secessionists  
(E) defenders

**Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 8 (Weeks 21-23 Readings)**

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments granted former slaves and other African Americans \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the right to vote (males) (C) U. S. citizenship  
(B) freedom from slavery (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The Thirteenth Amendment's prohibition on "involuntary servitude" should mean no one should be forced to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) work for a cause he finds offensive to his faith (C) both A & B  
(B) serve in the military (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 3. In his veto message to Congress, Andrew Johnson says that the military rule that Republicans wanted would be \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a tough, but fair way to restore the South (C) nothing more than a dictatorship  
(B) a method of preserving the South's natural rights (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 4. A tax on \_\_\_\_ is an example of an *indirect* tax.
- (A) a yacht that someone buys (C) a person's yearly earnings  
(B) every car owned by someone (D) someone's home
- \_\_\_\_ 5. A tax on \_\_\_\_ is an example of a *direct* tax.
- (A) cigarettes (C) a person's land  
(B) a chicken sandwich and waffle fry meal (D) a new yacht
- \_\_\_\_ 6. An example of a "progressive" tax would be which of the following?
- (A) A person who makes \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person who makes \$100,000 pays 5 percent in taxes.  
(B) A person who makes \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person who makes \$100,000 pays 10 percent in taxes.  
(C) A person who makes \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person who makes \$100,000 pays 20 percent in taxes.  
(D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 7. U. S. senators *originally* were sent to the Senate by \_\_\_\_; now they're sent by \_\_\_\_.
- (A) state legislatures, a majority of state voters (C) a majority of state voters, state legislatures  
(B) a majority of state voters, the Supreme Court (D) a state governor's appointment, a majority of state voters
- \_\_\_\_ 8. What has happened since the change in how senators are sent to Congress?
- (A) States have lost much of their ability to stop bad laws from passing. (C) both A & B  
(B) The amount of taxing and spending in the U. S. has risen sharply. (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 9. In his "war speech," after President Wilson criticized the German gov't for being oppressive and "selfish," he \_\_\_\_.
- (A) asked Congress to not rush into war too quickly (C) warned Americans not to travel into war zones  
(B) requested that 500,000 men be forced to be soldiers (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 10. In his "war speech," Senator Frank Norris said that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the U. S. gov't should stay neutral (C) bankers and weapons makers wanted the U. S. in the war  
(B) entering the war would ruin many Americans (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 11. The most important principle to be learned from the way Wilson handled the U. S.'s entrance into World War I is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a nation needs a strong President to lead (C) nations that go to war can't always debate; they need to act quickly  
(B) wars often lead to increased liberties (D) we should never just automatically believe everything politicians say
- \_\_\_\_ 12. During World War I, the U. S. government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) took over many private industries and production (C) both A & B  
(B) encouraged open debate about its war policies (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 13. In *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court's decision \_\_\_\_ the Biblical standard, because Schenck's speech \_\_\_\_.
- (A) violated, harmed no one (C) violated, violated others' rights  
(B) agreed with, violated others' rights (D) agreed with, harmed no one

- \_\_\_\_ 14. The Federal Reserve's practice of \_\_\_\_ is the definition of *inflation*.  
(A) increasing the cost of borrowing money (C) raising prices  
(B) creating paper or electronic "money" (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 15. A common tactic of big-government fans is to accuse you of \_\_\_\_ if you oppose a U. S. government agency that is called, for example, the Department of Proper Skin Care.  
(A) wanting much higher taxes (C) having poorly cared for skin yourself  
(B) being against proper skin care itself (D) wanting to violate the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_ can often be an effective instrument of justice within the area of local government.  
(A) A jury (C) both A & B  
(B) A sheriff (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 17. If there were no Second Amendment, should the U. S. gov't be able to pass laws canceling the right to bear arms? Why?  
(A) Yes, because of the "General Welfare Clause." (C) No; the Constitution doesn't grant Congress that power.  
(B) Yes; the Tenth Amendment allows it. (D) No; the BOR only applies to the *state* gov'ts.
- \_\_\_\_ 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) lowers the speed limit on a busy highway (C) fines a person for saying it would be "stupid" to hire someone else  
(B) jails a man for kidnapping someone (D) arrests a prejudiced person for keeping someone out of his store
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following actions would be a *proper* use of the Constitution's "General Welfare Clause"?  
(A) building libraries in poor neighborhoods (C) giving government money to flood victims  
(B) providing work for struggling painters/sculptors (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to "remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_."  
(A) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice (C) violence, spoil; judgement, justice  
(B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence (D) judgement, justice; violence, spoil

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ The message in the *Schenck v. United States* Supreme Court decision, was, in a nutshell, "The U. S. government has a right to violate the \_\_\_\_ Amendment, so that we'll be able to better violate the \_\_\_\_ Amendment."  
(A) Fourth, Sixth  
(B) First, Tenth  
(C) Tenth, Second  
(D) First, Thirteenth  
(E) Fifteenth, Fifth

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 8 (Weeks 21-23 Readings)

- D** 1. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments granted former slaves and other African Americans \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the right to vote (males) (C) U. S. citizenship  
(B) freedom from slavery (D) all of these
- C** 2. The Thirteenth Amendment's prohibition on "involuntary servitude" should mean no one should be forced to \_\_\_\_
- (A) work for a cause he finds offensive to his faith (C) both A & B  
(B) serve in the military (D) neither A nor B
- C** 3. In his veto message to Congress, Andrew Johnson says that the military rule that Republicans wanted would be \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a tough, but fair way to restore the South (C) nothing more than a dictatorship  
(B) a method of preserving the South's natural rights (D) none of these
- A** 4. A tax on \_\_\_\_ is an example of an *indirect* tax.
- (A) a yacht that someone buys (C) a person's yearly earnings  
(B) every car owned by someone (D) someone's home
- C** 5. A tax on \_\_\_\_ is an example of a *direct* tax.
- (A) cigarettes (C) a person's land  
(B) a chicken sandwich and waffle fry meal (D) a new yacht
- C** 6. An example of a "progressive" tax would be which of the following?
- (A) A person who makes \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person who makes \$100,000 pays 5 percent in taxes.  
(B) A person who makes \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person who makes \$100,000 pays 10 percent in taxes.  
(C) A person who makes \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person who makes \$100,000 pays 20 percent in taxes.  
(D) all of these
- A** 7. U. S. senators *originally* were sent to the Senate by \_\_\_\_; now they're sent by \_\_\_\_.
- (A) state legislatures, a majority of state voters (C) a majority of state voters, state legislatures  
(B) a majority of state voters, the Supreme Court (D) a state governor's appointment, a majority of state voters
- C** 8. What has happened since the change in how senators are sent to Congress?
- (A) States have lost much of their ability to stop bad laws from passing. (C) both A & B  
(B) The amount of taxing and spending in the U. S. has risen sharply. (D) neither A nor B
- B** 9. In his "war speech," after President Wilson criticized the German gov't for being oppressive and "selfish," he \_\_\_\_.
- (A) asked Congress to not rush into war too quickly (C) warned Americans not to travel into war zones  
(B) requested that 500,000 men be forced to be soldiers (D) all of these
- D** 10. In his "war speech," Senator Frank Norris said that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the U. S. gov't should stay neutral (C) bankers and weapons makers wanted the U. S. in the war  
(B) entering the war would ruin many Americans (D) all of these
- D** 11. The most important principle to be learned from the way Wilson handled the U. S.'s entrance into World War I is that \_\_\_\_
- (A) a nation needs a strong President to lead (C) nations that go to war can't always debate; they need to act quickly  
(B) wars often lead to increased liberties (D) we should never just automatically believe everything politicians say
- A** 12. During World War I, the U. S. government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) took over many private industries and production (C) both A & B  
(B) encouraged open debate about its war policies (D) neither A nor B
- A** 13. In *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court's decision \_\_\_\_ the Biblical standard, because Schenck's speech \_\_\_\_.
- (A) violated, harmed no one (C) violated, violated others' rights  
(B) agreed with, violated others' rights (D) agreed with, harmed no one

- B** 14. The Federal Reserve's practice of \_\_\_\_ is the definition of *inflation*.  
 (A) increasing the cost of borrowing money (C) raising prices  
 (B) creating paper or electronic "money" (D) all of these
- B** 15. A common tactic of big-government fans is to accuse you of \_\_\_\_ if you oppose a U. S. government agency that is called, for example, the Department of Proper Skin Care.  
 (A) wanting much higher taxes (C) having poorly cared for skin yourself  
 (B) being against proper skin care itself (D) wanting to violate the Constitution
- C** 16. \_\_\_\_ can often be an effective instrument of justice within the area of local government.  
 (A) A jury (C) both A & B  
 (B) A sheriff (D) neither A nor B
- C** 17. If there were no Second Amendment, should the U. S. gov't be able to pass laws canceling the right to bear arms? Why?  
 (A) Yes, because of the "General Welfare Clause." (C) No; the Constitution doesn't grant Congress that power.  
 (B) Yes; the Tenth Amendment allows it. (D) No; the BOR only applies to the *state* gov'ts.
- B** 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) lowers the speed limit on a busy highway (C) fines a person for saying it would be "stupid" to hire someone else  
 (B) jails a man for kidnapping someone (D) arrests a prejudiced person for keeping someone out of his store
- D** 19. Which of the following actions would be a *proper* use of the Constitution's "General Welfare Clause"?  
 (A) building libraries in poor neighborhoods (C) giving government money to flood victims  
 (B) providing work for struggling painters/sculptors (D) none of these
- C** 20. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to "remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_."  
 (A) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice (C) violence, spoil; judgement, justice  
 (B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence (D) judgement, justice; violence, spoil

BONUS (+5):

- D** The message in the *Schenck v. United States* Supreme Court decision, was, in a nutshell, "The U. S. government has a right to violate the \_\_\_\_ Amendment, so that we'll be able to better violate the \_\_\_\_ Amendment."  
 (A) Fourth, Sixth  
 (B) First, Tenth  
 (C) Tenth, Second  
 (D) First, Thirteenth  
 (E) Fifteenth, Fifth



**Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 9 (Weeks 24-26 Readings)**

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The “textbook battle” we discussed illustrates the important point that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) if gov’t kept to its true purpose, these battles would disappear (C) schools often lack the money they need  
(B) all families should have input in how gov’t money is spent (D) textbooks are almost always unbiased
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Frederic Bastiat defined “legal plunder” as an action that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) involves theft that a single person does to another (C) the gov’t may do, but if *you* did it, you’d be arrested  
(B) is punishable by law if it is detected by the law (D) gives money back to those who earned it
- \_\_\_\_ 3. When faced with the Great Depression, President Herbert Hoover \_\_\_\_, and Franklin D. Roosevelt \_\_\_\_.
- (A) interfered in the economy, cut taxes and spending (C) cut taxes and spending, cut taxes and spending  
(B) cut taxes and spending, interfered in the economy (D) interfered in the economy, interfered in the economy
- \_\_\_\_ 4. In the *Schechter Poultry v. United States* case, Justice Charles Hughes ruled that the National Recovery Act \_\_\_\_ constitutional, since \_\_\_\_.
- (A) was, Congress legally passed it into law (C) was, the Great Depression was an emergency  
(B) wasn’t, Presidents aren’t allowed to make laws (D) wasn’t, it didn’t pass by the required number of votes
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The “Retirement Safety Act” (Social Security Act) is \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) unconstitutional, it’s not one of the powers given to Congress (C) constitutional, the Supreme Court said it was  
(B) constitutional, it provides for the “General Welfare” (D) unconstitutional, it was vetoed by FDR
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The Bible tells rulers in Ezekiel 45:9 to take away their *exactions*, which are \_\_\_\_.
- (A) unfair prison sentences (C) unjust taxes  
(B) biased rulings against accused persons (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 7. An example of an exaction would be \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a “progressive” tax on the “wealthy” (C) throwing enemies in jail without a trial  
(B) a law that prohibits worship of God (D) a law that forbids parents from homeschooling their children
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Government has no business being involved in “education” because it \_\_\_\_.
- (A) has nothing to do with punishing violence or executing justice (C) is theft from some, given to others  
(B) tends to teach children to rely on gov’t instead of their family (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 9. The various “black box” quotes in the section about government and education show that American educators often \_\_\_\_.
- (A) see children as individuals with rights and souls (C) uphold traditional Christian values  
(B) try to strengthen ties between children and parents (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 10. A just, moral war should be waged only if \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it is fought for defensive reasons (C) both A & B  
(B) its purpose is to remove violence and/or theft (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 11. When a nation goes to war, the government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) often discourages or punishes criticism of the war (C) hurts a nation’s families  
(B) increases taxes/spending and makes people poorer (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Which statement best describes the American founders’ attitude toward governments and war?
- (A) War is “money well spent” on increasing the prosperity of the people.  
(B) Standing armies are useful in protecting the people from dangerous nations.  
(C) America should assist other nations whenever it can in fighting for their freedoms.  
(D) Governments use wars and other outside threats to scare people into giving up freedoms.
- \_\_\_\_ 13. The only real, legal reason the U. S. government is supposed to levy tariffs on imports is to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) help the U. S. government pay its debts (C) both A & B  
(B) provide for the “general welfare” of the U. S. (D) neither A nor B

- \_\_\_\_ 14. Protective tariffs are a way of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) making sure the economy runs efficiently (C) benefiting some Americans by making others poorer  
(B) keeping trade fair for all Americans (D) lowering the costs of goods made in America
- \_\_\_\_ 15. The Constitution defines *treason* as \_\_\_\_.
- (A) nullifying a law passed by Congress (C) defying a Supreme Court decision  
(B) making war against the states (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 16. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to “remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.”
- (A) oppression, violence; spoil, justice (C) judgement, justice; violence, spoil  
(B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence (D) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
- \_\_\_\_ 17. The Articles of Confederation \_\_\_\_.
- (A) came after the U. S. Constitution (C) left the 13 states/nations free and independent  
(B) gave Congress the power to tax (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 18. Does the “Supremacy Clause” allow the U. S. government to exercise unlimited powers?
- (A) Yes, but only the Supreme Court. (C) Not unless the President and Congress both agree it can.  
(B) No; the U. S. gov’t has a list of powers. (D) Yes; Congress has many more powers than the ones listed.
- \_\_\_\_ 19. The Bill of Rights is best described as a \_\_\_\_.
- (A) list of rights granted to U. S. residents (C) list of limitations on the U. S. government  
(B) list of restrictions on state governments (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a “\_\_\_\_” to “\_\_\_\_.”
- (A) terror, spoil (C) judge, justice  
(B) justice, violence (D) terror, evil

**BONUS (+5):**

- \_\_\_\_ Which best describes James Madison’s final message in his veto of the “Bonus Bill”?
- (A) “The U. S. government has no right to violate the free speech rights of another person.”  
(B) “This tariff unfairly benefits one section of the country at the expense of another section.”  
(C) “Yes, roads and canals are important, but the Constitution gives Congress no power to pay for them.”  
(D) “The Supreme Court and I both have an equal right to interpret all articles of the Constitution.”

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 9 (Weeks 24-26 Readings)

- A** 1. The “textbook battle” we discussed illustrates the important point that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) if gov’t kept to its true purpose, these battles would disappear (C) schools often lack the money they need  
(B) all families should have input in how gov’t money is spent (D) textbooks are almost always unbiased
- C** 2. Frederic Bastiat defined “legal plunder” as an action that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) involves theft that a single person does to another (C) the gov’t may do, but if *you* did it, you’d be arrested  
(B) is punishable by law if it is detected by the law (D) gives money back to those who earned it
- D** 3. When faced with the Great Depression, President Herbert Hoover \_\_\_\_, and Franklin D. Roosevelt \_\_\_\_.
- (A) interfered in the economy, cut taxes and spending (C) cut taxes and spending, cut taxes and spending  
(B) cut taxes and spending, interfered in the economy (D) interfered in the economy, interfered in the economy
- B** 4. In the *Schechter Poultry v. United States* case, Justice Charles Hughes ruled that the National Recovery Act \_\_\_\_ constitutional, since \_\_\_\_.
- (A) was, Congress legally passed it into law (C) was, the Great Depression was an emergency  
(B) wasn’t, Presidents aren’t allowed to make laws (D) wasn’t, it didn’t pass by the required number of votes
- A** 5. The “Retirement Safety Act” (Social Security Act) is \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) unconstitutional, it’s not one of the powers given to Congress (C) constitutional, the Supreme Court said it was  
(B) constitutional, it provides for the “General Welfare” (D) unconstitutional, it was vetoed by FDR
- C** 6. The Bible tells rulers in Ezekiel 45:9 to take away their *exactions*, which are \_\_\_\_.
- (A) unfair prison sentences (C) unjust taxes  
(B) biased rulings against accused persons (D) all of these
- A** 7. An example of an exaction would be \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a “progressive” tax on the “wealthy” (C) throwing enemies in jail without a trial  
(B) a law that prohibits worship of God (D) a law that forbids parents from homeschooling their children
- D** 8. Government has no business being involved in “education” because it \_\_\_\_.
- (A) has nothing to do with punishing violence or executing justice (C) is theft from some, given to others  
(B) tends to teach children to rely on gov’t instead of their family (D) all of these
- D** 9. The various “black box” quotes in the section about government and education show that American educators often \_\_\_\_.
- (A) see children as individuals with rights and souls (C) uphold traditional Christian values  
(B) try to strengthen ties between children and parents (D) none of these
- C** 10. A just, moral war should be waged only if \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it is fought for defensive reasons (C) both A & B  
(B) its purpose is to remove violence and/or theft (D) neither A nor B
- D** 11. When a nation goes to war, the government \_\_\_\_.
- (A) often discourages or punishes criticism of the war (C) hurts a nation’s families  
(B) increases taxes/spending and makes people poorer (D) all of these
- D** 12. Which statement best describes the American founders’ attitude toward governments and war?
- (A) War is “money well spent” on increasing the prosperity of the people.  
(B) Standing armies are useful in protecting the people from dangerous nations.  
(C) America should assist other nations whenever it can in fighting for their freedoms.  
(D) Governments use wars and other outside threats to scare people into giving up freedoms.
- C** 13. The only real, legal reason the U. S. government is supposed to levy tariffs on imports is to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) help the U. S. government pay its debts (C) both A & B  
(B) provide for the “general welfare” of the U. S. (D) neither A nor B

- C** 14. Protective tariffs are a way of \_\_\_\_.
- (A) making sure the economy runs efficiently (C) benefiting some Americans by making others poorer  
(B) keeping trade fair for all Americans (D) lowering the costs of goods made in America
- B** 15. The Constitution defines *treason* as \_\_\_\_.
- (A) nullifying a law passed by Congress (C) defying a Supreme Court decision  
(B) making war against the states (D) all of these
- D** 16. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to “remove \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, and execute \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.”
- (A) oppression, violence; spoil, justice (C) judgement, justice; violence, spoil  
(B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence (D) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
- C** 17. The Articles of Confederation \_\_\_\_.
- (A) came after the U. S. Constitution (C) left the 13 states/nations free and independent  
(B) gave Congress the power to tax (D) all of these
- B** 18. Does the “Supremacy Clause” allow the U. S. government to exercise unlimited powers?
- (A) Yes, but only the Supreme Court. (C) Not unless the President and Congress both agree it can.  
(B) No; the U. S. gov’t has a list of powers. (D) Yes; Congress has many more powers than the ones listed.
- B** 19. The Bill of Rights is best described as a \_\_\_\_.
- (A) list of rights granted to U. S. residents (C) list of limitations on the U. S. government  
(B) list of restrictions on state governments (D) all of these
- D** 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a “\_\_\_\_” to “\_\_\_\_.”
- (A) terror, spoil (C) judge, justice  
(B) justice, violence (D) terror, evil

BONUS (+5):

- C** Which best describes James Madison’s final message in his veto of the “Bonus Bill”?
- (A) “The U. S. government has no right to violate the free speech rights of another person.”  
(B) “This tariff unfairly benefits one section of the country at the expense of another section.”  
(C) “Yes, roads and canals are important, but the Constitution gives Congress no power to pay for them.”  
(D) “The Supreme Court and I both have an equal right to interpret all articles of the Constitution.”

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 10 (Final)

- \_\_\_\_ 1. A “powerful President” is typically one who \_\_\_\_.  
(A) avoids issuing executive orders (B) vetoes few bills (C) ignores the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_ 2. James Buchanan \_\_\_\_ a bill Congress sent him that gave money to a waterway in Michigan, saying that the bill was \_\_\_\_.  
(A) vetoed, plunder (B) signed, needed (C) vetoed, too expensive
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Most big-government teachers, media members, and politicians support presidential \_\_\_\_, and hate presidential \_\_\_\_.  
(A) vetoes, executive orders (B) executive orders, vetoes (C) vetoes, war-making acts without waiting for Congress
- \_\_\_\_ 4. A President can use his “pardon power” to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) free an innocent person (B) undo a bad law (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Putting “God and prayer” back into gov’t schools \_\_\_\_ solve all their troubles, because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) won’t, prayer is rarely effective (B) will, most teachers support it (C) won’t, gov’t schools are unbiblical
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Lobbyists offer politicians what the Bible calls *gifts*—in other words, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) “jobs” at their companies (B) bribes (C) donations to their campaigns (D) any of these
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The “Pickled Beets Affair” shows how companies can use the power of \_\_\_\_ to create \_\_\_\_.  
(A) government, forced customers (B) the law, more personal liberties (C) influence, fair laws
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Even though gov’t involvement in medical care is \_\_\_\_, those who oppose it are often accused of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) unconstitutional, hating the poor/elderly (B) legal, wanting high taxes (C) cheap, not caring about others
- \_\_\_\_ 9. A person who says, “Medical care is my *right!*” really means that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the Constitution upholds this right (B) others should be forced to work for him (C) both A & B
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Banning alcohol, cigarettes, and/or using marijuana fails to meet *the Bible’s standards* for government action since \_\_\_\_.  
(A) it’s not constitutional (B) it doesn’t stop violence toward others (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 11. The *Roe v. Wade* decision violated the Tenth Amendment, because the Constitution gives \_\_\_\_.  
(A) state gov’ts no right to ban abortion (B) the U. S. gov’t no power to forbid states from restricting abortion
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Governments often \_\_\_\_ “emergencies” in order to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) invent, obey the law (B) minimize, increase their power (C) exaggerate, scare people into giving up rights
- \_\_\_\_ 13. When Ezekiel 45:9 says that rulers should remove “spoil,” that word means \_\_\_\_.  
(A) anger (B) violence (C) theft (D) murder
- \_\_\_\_ 14. When Romans 13:3 says that rulers should be a “terror” to “evil,” the word “evil” means \_\_\_\_.  
(A) anger (B) violence (C) theft (D) murder
- \_\_\_\_ 15. The “separation between church and state,” the Bible says, means the church handles \_\_\_\_, and the state \_\_\_\_.  
(A) evil, violence (B) sin, worship of God (C) sin, violence (D) evil, forgiveness
- \_\_\_\_ 16. Christians should obey earthly rulers unless they command them to do something like \_\_\_\_.  
(A) stop singing to God with others (B) pay unreasonable taxes (C) follow business regulations (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 17. *Common law* is best described as law that is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) passed by a legislature (B) signed by a President (C) reasonable and moral (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) punishes a bank robber (B) requires health insurance (C) provides for libraries (D) jails drug abusers
- \_\_\_\_ 19. The constitutions of New Hampshire, North Carolina, Georgia, New York, Virginia, etc. show they were \_\_\_\_.  
(A) colonies (B) like counties of the whole U. S. (C) independent nations (D) none of these
- \_\_\_\_ 20. Modern politicians and government-school teachers dislike the Articles of Confederation because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) it didn’t protect liberties (B) it wasn’t powerful enough (C) it taxed too much (D) all of these

- \_\_\_\_ 21. During the Constitution's writing, Nationalists repeatedly tried to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) reduce national gov't powers (B) increase states' powers (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 22. The overall problem with the idea of "interpreting the Constitution" is that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) words don't really mean different things (B) it reflects bias (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 23. Each U. S. representatives used to represent \_\_\_\_ residents; now each represents about \_\_\_\_ residents.  
(A) 100,000; 1 million (B) 30,000; 750,000 (C) 750,000; 100,000
- \_\_\_\_ 24. Article I, Section 9 shouldn't even be needed, since Article I, Section 8 is a \_\_\_\_ list for Congress.  
(A) "may do"(B) "may not do" (C) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following actions would be a *proper* use of the Constitution's "General Welfare Clause"?  
(A) building schools (B) protecting the borders (C) giving money to the poor (D) helping flood victims
- \_\_\_\_ 26. The Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the "final decider" of the Constitution (B) unlimited in power (C) as biased as anyone else
- \_\_\_\_ 27. The Constitution's "Supremacy Clause" says that U. S. gov't laws are supreme *only* if they \_\_\_\_.  
(A) follow the Constitution (B) pass through Congress (C) are approved by the Supreme Court
- \_\_\_\_ 28. Those like Alexander Hamilton said the Constitution did *not* need a Bill of Rights because, they said, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the Constitution already limited the gov't enough (B) states needed more powers (C) both A & B
- \_\_\_\_ 29. Those like Patrick Henry *demand*ed a Bill of Rights, because, they said, the \_\_\_\_ would dominate the \_\_\_\_ without one.  
(A) states, U. S. government (B) U. S. government, states (C) President, Congress
- \_\_\_\_ 30. The Bill of Rights applies to the \_\_\_\_.  
(A) U. S. government (B) state governments (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 31. The U. S. government's stopping the people from "lying" about them violates the \_\_\_\_ Amendment.  
(A) First (B) Second (C) Fifth (D) Sixth
- \_\_\_\_ 32. If there were no Second Amendment, the U. S. government \_\_\_\_ be able to pass laws against owning weapons.  
(A) would (B) would not
- \_\_\_\_ 33. The Tenth Amendment says that the U. S. government cannot \_\_\_\_.  
(A) search your home without a warrant (B) claim any powers not listed (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 34. Protective tariffs are a way of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) making sure trade is fair (B) making some richer, some poorer (C) lowering the cost of U. S. goods
- \_\_\_\_ 35. America's founders saw the militia as \_\_\_\_, and standing armies as \_\_\_\_.  
(A) illegal, legal (B) the people, the government (C) dangerous, helpful (D) the government, the people
- \_\_\_\_ 36. An example of a Biblically sound way for a government to regulate trade would be to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) enforce business contracts (B) pass tariffs (C) regulate the amount of goods produced
- \_\_\_\_ 37. Secession is constitutional because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) Congress is granted no power to stop it (C) the Tenth Amendment prohibits the U. S. gov't from stopping it  
(B) the right to secede isn't prohibited to states (D) all of these
- \_\_\_\_ 38. President Abraham Lincoln made it clear that his reason for invading the South was to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) end slavery (B) collect protective tariffs (C) uphold the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_ 39. What has happened since the change in how senators are sent to Congress?  
(A) States have lost much of their ability to stop bad laws from passing. (C) both A & B  
(B) The amount of taxing and spending in the U. S. has risen sharply. (D) neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_ 40. Government has no business being involved in "education" because it \_\_\_\_.  
(A) has nothing to do with punishing violence or executing justice (C) is theft from some, given to others  
(B) tends to teach children to rely on gov't instead of their family (D) all of these

## Home School Partners – American Government, Quiz 10 (Final)

- C** 1. A “powerful President” is typically one who \_\_\_\_.  
(A) avoids issuing executive orders (B) vetoes few bills (C) ignores the Constitution
- A** 2. James Buchanan \_\_\_\_ a bill Congress sent him that gave money to a waterway in Michigan, saying that the bill was \_\_\_\_.  
(A) vetoed, plunder (B) signed, needed (C) vetoed, too expensive
- B** 3. Most big-government teachers, media members, and politicians support presidential \_\_\_\_, and hate presidential \_\_\_\_.  
(A) vetoes, executive orders (B) executive orders, vetoes (C) vetoes, war-making acts without waiting for Congress
- C** 4. A President can use his “pardon power” to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) free an innocent person (B) undo a bad law (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- C** 5. Putting “God and prayer” back into gov’t schools \_\_\_\_ solve all their troubles, because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) won’t, prayer is rarely effective (B) will, most teachers support it (C) won’t, gov’t schools are unbiblical
- D** 6. Lobbyists offer politicians what the Bible calls *gifts*—in other words, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) “jobs” at their companies (B) bribes (C) donations to their campaigns (D) any of these
- A** 7. The “Pickled Beets Affair” shows how companies can use the power of \_\_\_\_ to create \_\_\_\_.  
(A) government, forced customers (B) the law, more personal liberties (C) influence, fair laws
- A** 8. Even though gov’t involvement in medical care is \_\_\_\_, those who oppose it are often accused of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) unconstitutional, hating the poor/elderly (B) legal, wanting high taxes (C) cheap, not caring about others
- B** 9. A person who says, “Medical care is my *right*!” really means that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the Constitution upholds this right (B) others should be forced to work for him (C) both A & B
- B** 10. Banning alcohol, cigarettes, and/or using marijuana fails to meet *the Bible’s standards* for government action since \_\_\_\_.  
(A) it’s not constitutional (B) it doesn’t stop violence toward others (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- B** 11. The *Roe v. Wade* decision violated the Tenth Amendment, because the Constitution gives \_\_\_\_.  
(A) state gov’ts no right to ban abortion (B) the U. S. gov’t no power to forbid states from restricting abortion
- C** 12. Governments often \_\_\_\_ “emergencies” in order to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) invent, obey the law (B) minimize, increase their power (C) exaggerate, scare people into giving up rights
- C** 13. When Ezekiel 45:9 says that rulers should remove “spoil,” that word means \_\_\_\_.  
(A) anger (B) violence (C) theft (D) murder
- B** 14. When Romans 13:3 says that rulers should be a “terror” to “evil,” the word “evil” means \_\_\_\_.  
(A) anger (B) violence (C) theft (D) murder
- C** 15. The “separation between church and state,” the Bible says, means the church handles \_\_\_\_, and the state \_\_\_\_.  
(A) evil, violence (B) sin, worship of God (C) sin, violence (D) evil, forgiveness
- A** 16. Christians should obey earthly rulers unless they command them to do something like \_\_\_\_.  
(A) stop singing to God with others (B) pay unreasonable taxes (C) follow business regulations (D) all of these
- C** 17. *Common law* is best described as law that is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) passed by a legislature (B) signed by a President (C) reasonable and moral (D) all of these
- A** 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) punishes a bank robber (B) requires health insurance (C) provides for libraries (D) jails drug abusers
- C** 19. The constitutions of New Hampshire, North Carolina, Georgia, New York, Virginia, etc. show they were \_\_\_\_.  
(A) colonies (B) like counties of the whole U. S. (C) independent nations (D) none of these
- B** 20. Modern politicians and government-school teachers dislike the Articles of Confederation because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) it didn’t protect liberties (B) it wasn’t powerful enough (C) it taxed too much (D) all of these

- D** 21. During the Constitution's writing, Nationalists repeatedly tried to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) reduce national gov't powers (B) increase states' powers (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- C** 22. The overall problem with the idea of "interpreting the Constitution" is that \_\_\_\_.  
(A) words don't really mean different things (B) it reflects bias (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- B** 23. Each U. S. representatives used to represent \_\_\_\_ residents; now each represents about \_\_\_\_ residents.  
(A) 100,000; 1 million (B) 30,000; 750,000 (C) 750,000; 100,000
- A** 24. Article I, Section 9 shouldn't even be needed, since Article I, Section 8 is a \_\_\_\_ list for Congress.  
(A) "may do"(B) "may not do" (C) neither A nor B
- B** 25. Which of the following actions would be a *proper* use of the Constitution's "General Welfare Clause"?  
(A) building schools (B) protecting the borders (C) giving money to the poor (D) helping flood victims
- C** 26. The Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the "final decider" of the Constitution (B) unlimited in power (C) as biased as anyone else
- A** 27. The Constitution's "Supremacy Clause" says that U. S. gov't laws are supreme *only* if they \_\_\_\_.  
(A) follow the Constitution (B) pass through Congress (C) are approved by the Supreme Court
- A** 28. Those like Alexander Hamilton said the Constitution did *not* need a Bill of Rights because, they said, \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the Constitution already limited the gov't enough (B) states needed more powers (C) both A & B
- B** 29. Those like Patrick Henry *demand*ed a Bill of Rights, because, they said, the \_\_\_\_ would dominate the \_\_\_\_ without one.  
(A) states, U. S. government (B) U. S. government, states (C) President, Congress
- A** 30. The Bill of Rights applies to the \_\_\_\_.  
(A) U. S. government (B) state governments (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- A** 31. The U. S. government's stopping the people from "lying" about them violates the \_\_\_\_ Amendment.  
(A) First (B) Second (C) Fifth (D) Sixth
- B** 32. If there were no Second Amendment, the U. S. government \_\_\_\_ be able to pass laws against owning weapons.  
(A) would (B) would not
- B** 33. The Tenth Amendment says that the U. S. government cannot \_\_\_\_.  
(A) search your home without a warrant (B) claim any powers not listed (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- B** 34. Protective tariffs are a way of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) making sure trade is fair (B) making some richer, some poorer (C) lowering the cost of U. S. goods
- B** 35. America's founders saw the militia as \_\_\_\_, and standing armies as \_\_\_\_.  
(A) illegal, legal (B) the people, the government (C) dangerous, helpful (D) the government, the people
- A** 36. An example of a Biblically sound way for a government to regulate trade would be to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) enforce business contracts (B) pass tariffs (C) regulate the amount of goods produced
- D** 37. Secession is constitutional because \_\_\_\_.  
(A) Congress is granted no power to stop it (C) the Tenth Amendment prohibits the U. S. gov't from stopping it  
(B) the right to secede isn't prohibited to states (D) all of these
- B** 38. President Abraham Lincoln made it clear that his reason for invading the South was to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) end slavery (B) collect protective tariffs (C) uphold the Constitution
- C** 39. What has happened since the change in how senators are sent to Congress?  
(A) States have lost much of their ability to stop bad laws from passing. (C) both A & B  
(B) The amount of taxing and spending in the U. S. has risen sharply. (D) neither A nor B
- D** 40. Government has no business being involved in "education" because it \_\_\_\_.  
(A) has nothing to do with punishing violence or executing justice (C) is theft from some, given to others  
(B) tends to teach children to rely on gov't instead of their family (D) all of these