

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 3, Quiz 1 (Weeks 1-3 Readings, Take-Home)

- _____ 1. The best way for a Christian to approach the study of American Government is to ____.
- (A) watch paint dry, observe plans growing, and take lots of notes
 (B) study famous religious leaders' opinions
 (C) learn what the "founding fathers" said
 (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
 (B) realize that governments are run by sinful man
 (C) focus on their citizenship in heaven, not earth
 (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
 (B) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
 (C) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice
 (D) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
- _____ 4. The *first* part of Question #3's verse means that a ruler's duty is to punish all the following *except* ____.
- (A) killing or injuring someone
 (B) kidnapping or enslaving someone
 (C) insulting someone or making him angry
 (D) stealing from or cheating someone
- _____ 5. The choice that best shows the Biblical, proper duty of government would be a government official who ____.
- (A) jails an 18-year-old for smoking
 (B) tickets a driver for speeding
 (C) fines you for saying something mean to someone
 (D) 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
 (B) terror, evil
 (C) terror, spoil
 (D) justice, violence
- _____ 7. John Locke taught that government's purpose was to ____.
- (A) protect life, liberty, and property
 (B) make and enforce various laws
 (C) provide education
 (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
 (B) ought to keep all religious influence out
 (C) can't function when Christians work in it
 (D) shouldn't involve itself in religious matters



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(C) can't function when Christians work in it
(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
 (B) the state and church shouldn’t be separate at all
 (C) the church handles sin, the state handles violence/theft
 (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
 (B) rule honorably and respect truth
 (C) allow “non-worship” of God to those who don’t want to
 (D) all of these
- C** 13. Christians should obey earthly rulers unless they command them to do something like ____.
- (A) pay outrageously high taxes
 (B) follow unreasonable speed limits
 (C) stop meeting with other Christians
 (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
 (B) subject to a great deal of debate and review
 (C) concerned with punishing violence
 (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
 (B) the people, itself
 (C) itself, the church
 (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) citizens (C) the influence of Christianity
 (B) slavery (D) rulers
- B** 18. Democracy can be described as either ____ or ____ (choose *two* of the following).
- C** (A) an aristocracy
 (B) majority rule
 (C) many voters participating in government
 (D) a small group rules a nation
- A** 19. A good way for a Christian to look at *rationalism* is that ____.
- (A) it’s useful, but has its limits
 (B) it’s on the same level as the Old Testament and New Testament
 (C) it should be *the* way Christians view the world
 (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
 (B) the will of the people
 (C) natural law
 (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
 (B) nearly equal (D) based on forgiveness

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 7, Quiz 2 (Weeks 4-5 Readings)

- _____ 1. The *positive* effect that the Renaissance had on American Government was its ____.
- (A) support of powerful religious leaders
 - (B) emphasis on stronger government
 - (C) focus on increasing individual rights
 - (D) all of these
- _____ 2. Machiavelli's *The Prince* influenced America's government because it reminded Americans that rulers ____.
- (A) shouldn't be trusted with great powers
 - (B) usually look out for their people's best interests
 - (C) are generally kind-hearted toward their people
 - (D) should be religious to be effective
- _____ 3. Thinkers during the "Enlightenment" ____.
- (A) consulted the Bible for answers to their lives
 - (B) saw science as proof of God's goodness
 - (C) saw God as the source of all truth
 - (D) placed their faith in "reason," not God's Word
- _____ 4. Montesquieu said that giving one government "branch" the power to make, enforce, *and* judge the law would ____.
- (A) lead to tyranny and harm the people
 - (B) increase liberty and successful government
 - (C) both A & B
 - (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 5. The message of the Magna Carta, in short, was that ____.
- (A) a king's enemies are dangerous to a nation
 - (B) no ruler should wield total power over subjects
 - (C) noblemen and a king can unite to defeat a great enemy
 - (D) the sum of the squares of both legs of a right triangle are equal to the square of the hypotenuse
- _____ 6. *Common law* is best described as law that is ____.
- (A) written down in law books
 - (B) sensible, helpful, and just
 - (C) passed by a legislature (group of lawmakers)
 - (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
 - (B) U. S. Senate, U. S. House of Representatives
 - (C) circuit riding judges, U. S. Senate
 - (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 American Indians to Christ
 - (B) set up a model government
 - (C) establish religious liberty
 - (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
 - (B) put a guilty person in prison
 - (C) either release a prisoner, or give him a speedy, fair trial
 - (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 in getting things done, tendency to be too powerful
 - (B) ability to tax fairly, unwillingness to go to war
 - (C) allowing too many opinions to influence him, speed
 - (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
 - (B) a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy
 - (C) a monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy
 - (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 ____.
- (A) it doesn't involve violence against or theft of anyone
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 - (C) it violates a person's religious freedom
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- ___ 13. John Locke taught that the reason for government was to ____.
- (A) make and enforce laws
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- ___ 14. Bastiat uses the term *legal plunder* to describe the practice of ____.
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- ___ **BONUS (+5):** In England, common law was traditionally dispensed by ____.
- (A) "Renaissance Men"
 - (B) circuit riders
 - (C) rationalists
 - (D) sheriffs

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 (B) circuit riders
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 (D) sheriffs

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 10, 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.
(B) They point out King George's unbiblical taxation.
(C) There's nothing in them that asks Christians to disobey God.
(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 ____.
(A) bills of rights protecting the people
(B) how the state was to be governed
(C) guarantees of religious freedom
(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
(B) take away a person's rights because of his beliefs
(C) tax residents to support a specific, favored religion
(D) all of these
- _____ 6. Who wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?
(A) Thomas Jefferson (B) Benjamin Franklin (C) Charles Pinckney (D) Thomas Paine
- _____ 7. The Articles of Confederation ____.
(A) came before the U. S. Constitution
(B) gave Congress no power to tax
(C) left the 13 states/nations free and independent
(D) all of these
- _____ 8. Modern politicians/news commentators/government-school teachers badmouth the AOC because ____.
(A) it gave large powers to a President
(B) it gave Congress great taxing powers
(C) they support powerful governments, which the AOC wasn't
(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
(B) electing a U. S. President
(C) writing a brand new constitution to replace the AOC
(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
(B) refused to release their discussion notes
(C) openly discussed the revisions made to the AOC
(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) government itself shouldn't exist (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) Lester, Percival
(B) Federalists, Nationalists (D) Thelma Lou, Loveliness Grace
- ___ 13. During the Constitution’s writing, the “Federalists” (*not* the “Anti-Federalists”) repeatedly tried to ____.
(A) increase the U. S. government’s powers over the states
(B) increase the states’ powers and lower the U. S. governments powers
(C) limit the powers of the U. S. President
(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
(B) the U. S. government wouldn’t try to dominate the states
(C) the U. S. government would be strong and powerful
(D) states’ powers would limited and few
- ___ 15. The problem with letting a government *interpret* the same constitution that gives it powers is that ____.
(A) the government won’t have enough judges to help interpret
(B) the government will “decide against itself” too often
(C) the government nearly always interprets it to give itself more powers
(D) the government 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
(B) replace it with more local government
(C) giving a President more power to stop the national government
(D) focus on state governments’ interpreting the constitution
- ___ 17. In “Objections to the Constitution,” George Mason says that northern states will eventually ___ the southern states.
(A) permanently break away from
(B) become equal with
(C) become less powerful than
(D) pass laws to allow them to legally steal from
- ___ 18. A person who interprets the Constitution “broadly” believes that the Constitution ____.
(A) contains many more powers than those listed in it
(B) should favor states over the U. S. government
(C) should be interpreted as saying exactly what it means
(D) is too fat
- ___ 19. What does the way a person “interprets” the Constitution really show?
(A) his knowledge of how laws are made
(B) his experience working in government
(C) his bias in favor of or against “big government”
(D) his level of education
- ___ 20. The main problem with the idea of “interpreting the Constitution” is that ____.
(A) it’s senseless to claim that specific words can mean anything anyone wants
(B) those who interpret the Constitution aren’t educated enough to do it correctly
(C) the Federalists and Nationalists always agree on the Constitution’s interpretation
(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
(B) pardon those convicted of crimes
(C) carry out national laws
(D) appoint Supreme Court justices

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 (C) giving a President more power to stop the national government
 (D) focus on state governments’ interpreting the constitution
- D** 17. In “Objections to the Constitution,” George Mason says that northern states will eventually ____ the southern states.
 (A) permanently break away from
 (B) become equal with
 (C) become less powerful than
 (D) pass laws to allow them to legally steal from
- A** 18. A person who interprets the Constitution “broadly” believes that the Constitution ____.
 (A) contains many more powers than those listed in it
 (B) should favor states over the U. S. government
 (C) should be interpreted as saying exactly what it means
 (D) is too fat
- C** 19. What does the way a person “interprets” the Constitution really show?
 (A) his knowledge of how laws are made
 (B) his experience working in government
 (C) his bias in favor of or against “big government”
 (D) his level of education
- A** 20. The main problem with the idea of “interpreting the Constitution” is that ____.
 (A) it’s senseless to claim that specific words can mean anything anyone wants
 (B) those who interpret the Constitution aren’t educated enough to do it correctly
 (C) the Federalists and Nationalists always agree on the Constitution’s interpretation
 (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
 (B) pardon those convicted of crimes
 (C) carry out national laws
 (D) appoint Supreme Court justices

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 13, Quiz 4 (Weeks 9-11 Readings)

- _____ 1. If a state had 10,000 free persons and 5,000 slaves, what would be the population count based on the $\frac{3}{5}$ clause?
(A) 10,000 (B) 13,000 (C) 14,000 (D) 15,000
- _____ 2. Each U. S. representatives used to represent _____ residents; now each represents about _____ residents.
(A) 750,000; 50,000 (B) 30,000; 100,000 (C) 30,000; 750,000 (D) 100,000; 50,000
- _____ 3. What's odd about the Constitution's Article I, Section 9 (the "may *not* do" list for Congress)?
(A) There's already a "may do" list, so why is a "may not do" list needed?
(B) Section 9 is longer than Section 8, the "may do" list.
(C) It includes several of the same items as Section 8.
(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
(B) passing a law to help struggling beet farmers
(C) helping senior citizens buy medicine
(D) protecting the borders from external invaders
- _____ 5. In a presidential election, Clifton gets more votes than Klunk in Ohio (with 16 *representatives*). Which is correct?
(A) Clifton gets 16 electoral votes; Klunk gets 0.
(B) Clifton gets 16 electoral votes; Klunk gets 2.
(C) Clifton gets 14 electoral votes; Klunk gets 2.
(D) Clifton gets 18 electoral votes; Klunk gets 0.
- _____ 6. Which statement best describes the U. S. Supreme Court?
(A) They're the "final deciders" on the Constitution.
(B) Congress may *not* limit the kinds of cases they decide.
(C) They're just as biased as Congress and the President.
(D) They are elected by the people.
- _____ 7. It's incorrect to say that the "Supremacy Clause" lets the U. S. government do whatever it wants because _____.
(A) the U. S. government has only a short list of powers
(B) Nationalists promised it couldn't do that
(C) it can only make laws according to the Constitution's rules
(D) all of these
- _____ 8. Article VI guarantees that no _____ test will ever be required of any U. S. government official.
(A) citizenship (B) religious (C) interpretation (D) lawmaking
- _____ 9. The Bill of Rights is best described as a _____.
(A) list of rights given to U. S. residents
(B) list of restrictions on state governments
(C) list of limits on the U. S. government
(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 government enough
(B) the Bill of Rights was unknown to them
(C) both A & B
(D) neither A nor B
- _____ 11. Those like Patrick Henry *demand*ed a Bill of Rights, because, they said, _____.
(A) the states would overrun the U. S. government
(B) without one the U. S. government would grab more powers
(C) they wanted the U. S. government to have more powers
(D) all 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.* government
 - (B) attempts to make it apply to the states were rejected
 - (C) it didn't stop states from having state religions
 - (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"
 - (B) "No"
 - (C) "Congress"
 - (D) "Government"
 - (E) "Weasel"
- ___ 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
 - (B) falsely attack someone's reputation
 - (C) gather with others to worship God
 - (D) remove a disruptive person from your church congregation
- ___ 15. Should governments have the power to stop the people from printing or speaking "lies" against them? Why?
- (A) Yes; lies hurt government's effectiveness.
 - (B) No; that's something only kings should do.
 - (C) Yes; governments need to keep the people honest and fair.
 - (D) No; governments might decide criticisms of them are "lies" to stop them.
- ___ 16. The jury in the Peter Zenger trial found him ____, because ____.
- (A) guilty, although he was innocent, his goal was wrong
 - (B) not guilty, he didn't do what he was accused of doing
 - (C) guilty, he slandered a government official
 - (D) not guilty, they thought the law was unfair
- ___ 17. The word *federalism* refers to the belief that ____.
- (A) Congress should cancel out the President
 - (B) the Supreme Court interprets the Constitution
 - (C) state and national government powers should be balanced
 - (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
 - (B) fines a man for driving a car without a license
 - (C) orders a man to pay another man for losing his bicycle
 - (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
 - (B) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
 - (C) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice
 - (D) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
- ___ 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a "*____*" to "*____.*"
- (A) judge, justice
 - (B) terror, evil
 - (C) terror, spoil
 - (D) justice, violence

BONUS (+5):

___ Peter Zenger was charged with the crime of ____ for criticizing the New York governor.

- (A) libel
- (B) plunder
- (C) heresy
- (D) blasphemy
- (E) attacking a weasel

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 13, Quiz 4 (Weeks 9-11 Readings)

- B** 1. If a state had 10,000 free persons and 5,000 slaves, what would be the population count based on the $\frac{3}{5}$ clause?
(A) 10,000 (B) 13,000 (C) 14,000 (D) 15,000
- C** 2. Each U. S. representative used to represent ___ residents; now each represents about ___ residents.
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(B) the Bill of Rights was unknown to them
(C) both A & B
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- B** 11. Those like Patrick Henry *demand*ed a Bill of Rights, because, they said, ____.
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(B) without one the U. S. government would grab more powers
(C) they wanted the U. S. government to have more powers
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- D** 12. The Bill of Rights does not apply to the states because ____.
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 (C) it didn't stop states from having state religions
 (D) all of these
- C** 13. The first word of the First Amendment, ____, proves that the Bill of Rights applies to the *national* government.
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 (C) "Congress"
 (D) "Government"
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BONUS (+5):

- A** Peter Zenger was charged with the crime of ____ for criticizing the New York governor.
 (A) libel (B) plunder (C) heresy (D) blasphemy (E) attacking a weasel

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 16, Quiz 5 (Weeks 12-14 Readings)

- _____ 1. How many gun laws may the U. S. government pass, according to the Second Amendment?
(A) zero (B) as many as it wants, if they're reasonable (C) one per year (D) 10
- _____ 2. If there were no Second Amendment, should the U. S. government pass laws against owning weapons? Why?
(A) No; the Constitution doesn't grant it that power.
(B) Yes; gun laws fall under the "Commerce Clause."
(C) Yes; gun laws fall under the "General Welfare 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. U. S. government officials may not search your house without a _____ if an officer proves he has _____ of wrongdoing.
(A) search warrant, a hunch
(B) probable cause, order
(C) search warrant, probable cause
(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
(B) refuses to testify against himself
(C) both A & B
(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
(B) the government has the right to take your property
(C) an accused person's not testifying makes him look guilty
(D) all of these
- _____ 7. The Fifth Amendment's protections apply to _____.
(A) only American citizens (B) anyone accused of a crime
- _____ 8. Patrick Henry *most* stressed the importance of a _____ trial to help a person fight dishonest government courts.
(A) jury (B) speedy (C) public (D) federal
- _____ 9. The U. S. government's prohibiting a person from making an "offensive" Internet post violates the _____.
(A) First Amendment (B) Second Amendment (C) Fourth Amendment (D) Fifth Amendment
- _____ 10. Which of the below is the best summary of the Ninth Amendment?
(A) The U. S. government has more powers than those that are listed in the Constitution.
(B) Just because the U. S. gov't may not violate *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 U. S. gov't may not violate *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" interpreting the Constitution
(B) strong state government powers
(C) strictly interpreting the Constitution
(D) a powerful U. S. government

- _____ 13. When the U. S. government was put into place, its _____ showed that it would begin to set up “big government.”
(A) opening a Bank of the United States
(B) interfering in the economy
(C) creating U. S. courts to rule over the states
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- _____ 14. In the case *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court _____.
(A) claimed authority over the states
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(A) Davis gets 29 electoral votes; Smith gets 0.
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- _____ 16. *Common law* is best described as law that is _____.
(A) written down in law books
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(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
(B) a monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy
(C) a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy
(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
(B) orders parents to teach their children at least 180 days per year
(C) jails someone for getting drunk
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- _____ 19. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a “_____” to “_____.”
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(B) the state and church shouldn’t be separate at all
(C) the church handles sin, the state handles violence/theft
(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) educated
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(D) local

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 16, Quiz 5 (Weeks 12-14 Readings)

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(C) search warrant, probable cause
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- A** 12. Alexander Hamilton is best described as someone who favored which two items below (choose *two*)?
D (A) "broadly" interpreting the Constitution
(B) strong state government powers
(C) strictly interpreting the Constitution
(D) a powerful U. S. government

- D** 13. When the U. S. government was put into place, its ___ showed that it would begin to set up “big government.”
(A) opening a Bank of the United States
(B) interfering in the economy
(C) creating U. S. courts to rule over the states
(D) all of these
- A** 14. In the case *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court _____.
(A) claimed authority over the states
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- A** 15. In a presidential election, Davis gets more votes than McCoy in NY (with 27 *representatives*). Which is correct?
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(B) fair and reasonable
(C) passed by a legislature (group of lawmakers)
(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 ____.
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(B) a monarchy, a democracy, an aristocracy
(C) a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy
(D) an aristocracy, a democracy, a monarchy
- A** 18. A law that best reflects *the Biblical, proper duty of government* is one that _____.
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(B) orders parents to teach their children at least 180 days per year
(C) jails someone for getting drunk
(D) fines someone for cursing at someone else
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BONUS (+5):

- B** The Sixth Amendment guarantees a trial by an *impartial* jury, which means a jury that is _____.
(A) educated
(B) unbiased
(C) common
(D) local

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 19, Quiz 6 (Weeks 15-17 Readings)

- _____ 1. The main reason social media sites and airplane companies may limit certain forms of speech is because _____.
(A) it's *their* property, and they can set the rules they want (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
(B) banned criticism of the Vice President
(C) restricted Americans' gun rights
(D) all of these
- _____ 3. In the Virginia Resolutions, James Madison said it was the *duty* of states to ____ an illegal law.
(A) nullify (B) obey (C) protest (D) rewrite (E) give a sweet hug to
- _____ 4. *Nullification* is simply a word that means to treat a law as if it were _____.
(A) federal (B) respectable (C) offensive (D) nothing
- _____ 5. Jury nullification involves finding an accused person _____, because _____.
(A) guilty, he was proved guilty
(B) not guilty, the law is unjust
(C) guilty, the law should be upheld
(D) not guilty, no evidence exists to convict him
- _____ 6. The repeated tie votes in the election of 1800 led to _____.
(A) John Adams's second term as President
(B) many more Federalists' being elected
(C) the passing of the Twelfth Amendment
(D) Aaron Burr's eventual election as President
- _____ 7. The enormous anger and tension that presidential elections bring shouldn't happen, since Presidents _____.
(A) only can serve two terms
(B) have a great amount of powers
(C) usually interpret the Constitution about the same way
(D) should be bound to obey the Constitution's limits
- _____ 8. Candidates for President and Vice President _____.
(A) run together on the same "ticket" now
(B) must be from two different states
(C) win elections via the Electoral College "point" system
(D) all of these
- _____ 9. In a presidential election, President/Vice President Team A gets 100 electoral votes, Team B gets 75, and Team C gets 50. _____ wins this election because _____.
(A) no one, no ticket got a majority of electoral votes
(B) Team A, it got a majority of electoral votes
(C) Team A, it got the most votes of the three teams
- _____ 10. Political parties over the history of the United States have _____.
(A) supported both "big-government" and "small-government" beliefs
(B) stayed within the strict limits of the Constitution
(C) shared nearly all the same beliefs
(D) stayed the same 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 presidential electoral votes
(B) passed a bill that added another high protective tariff
(C) expressed its clear desire to rid the U. S. of slavery
(D) all of these
- _____ 13. The best explanation of today's Democratic Party and today's Republican Party is that _____.
(A) the Democratic Party strictly follows the Constitution, and the Republican Party doesn't
(B) the Republican Party strictly follows the Constitution, and 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* supposedly "proved" that the Supreme Court _____.
(A) is the "final judge" on all constitutional questions
(B) may *not* interpret the Constitution
(C) couldn't be trusted with great powers
(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 (B) the President (C) the Supreme Court (D) all of these
- _____ 16. In his Farewell Address, George Washington expressed his belief that _____.
(A) political parties would help America become great
(B) the U. S. should avoid alliances with other nations
(C) Christianity was the one true faith
(D) all of these
- _____ 17. You—yes, *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" (B) "Constitutionalist" (C) "isolationist" (D) "Federalist"
- _____ 18. America's founders saw the militia as _____, and standing (permanent) armies as _____.
(A) the people, the government
(B) illegal, legal
(C) dangerous, beneficial
(D) the government, the people
- _____ 19. Machiavelli's *The Prince* influenced America's government by reminding Americans that rulers _____.
(A) are generally kind-hearted toward their people
(B) usually look out for their people's best interests
(C) shouldn't be trusted with great powers
(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?
(A) Yes, because of the "General Welfare Clause."
(B) Yes; the Tenth Amendment allows it.
(C) No; the BOR only applies to the *state* gov'ts.
(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" (B) "oath" (C) "seized" (D) "unreasonable"

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 19, Quiz 6 (Weeks 15-17 Readings)

- C** 1. The main reason social media sites and airplane companies may limit certain forms of speech is because ____.
- (A) it's *their* property, and they can set the rules they want (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
(B) banned criticism of the Vice President
(C) restricted Americans' gun rights
(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 (B) obey (C) protest (D) rewrite (E) give a sweet hug to
- D** 4. *Nullification* is simply a word that means to treat a law as if it were ____.
- (A) federal (B) respectable (C) offensive (D) nothing
- B** 5. Jury nullification involves finding an accused person ____, because ____.
- (A) guilty, he was proved guilty
(B) not guilty, the law is unjust
(C) guilty, the law should be upheld
(D) not guilty, no evidence exists to convict him
- C** 6. The repeated tie votes in the election of 1800 led to ____.
- (A) John Adams's second term as President
(B) many more Federalists' being elected
(C) the passing of the Twelfth Amendment
(D) Aaron Burr's eventual election as President
- D** 7. The enormous anger and tension that presidential elections bring shouldn't happen, since Presidents ____.
- (A) only can serve two terms
(B) have a great amount of powers
(C) usually interpret the Constitution about the same way
(D) should be bound to obey the Constitution's limits
- D** 8. Candidates for President and Vice President ____.
- (A) run together on the same "ticket" now
(B) must be from two different states
(C) win elections via the Electoral College "point" system
(D) all of these
- A** 9. In a presidential election, President/Vice President Team A gets 100 electoral votes, Team B gets 75, and Team C gets 50. ____ wins this election because ____.
- (A) no one, no ticket got a majority of electoral votes
(B) Team A, it got a majority of electoral votes
(C) Team A, it got the most votes of the three teams
- A** 10. Political parties over the history of the United States have ____.
- (A) supported both "big-government" and "small-government" beliefs
(B) stayed within the strict limits of the Constitution
(C) shared nearly all the same beliefs
(D) stayed the same 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 presidential electoral votes
 - (B) passed a bill that added another high protective tariff
 - (C) expressed its clear desire to rid the U. S. of slavery
 - (D) all of these
- C** 13. The best explanation of today's Democratic Party and today's Republican Party is that ____.
- (A) the Democratic Party strictly follows the Constitution, and the Republican Party doesn't
 - (B) the Republican Party strictly follows the Constitution, and 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* supposedly "proved" that the Supreme Court ____.
- (A) is the "final judge" on all constitutional questions
 - (B) may *not* interpret the Constitution
 - (C) couldn't be trusted with great powers
 - (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 (B) the President (C) the Supreme Court (D) all of these
- B** 16. In his Farewell Address, George Washington expressed his belief that ____.
- (A) political parties would help America become great
 - (B) the U. S. should avoid alliances with other nations
 - (C) Christianity was the one true faith
 - (D) all of these
- C** 17. You—yes, *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" (B) "Constitutionalist" (C) "isolationist" (D) "Federalist"
- A** 18. America's founders saw the militia as ____, and standing (permanent) armies as ____.
- (A) the people, the government
 - (B) illegal, legal
 - (C) dangerous, beneficial
 - (D) the government, the people
- C** 19. Machiavelli's *The Prince* influenced America's government by reminding Americans that rulers ____.
- (A) are generally kind-hearted toward their people
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BONUS (+5):

- D** What word in the Fourth Amendment is troubling, because it gives the government some "wiggle room"?
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Home School Partners – American Government: Week 22, Quiz 7 (Weeks 18-20 Readings)

- _____ 1. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, John Marshall said it was fine for the U. S. government to run a bank because _____.
(A) the Constitution grants that power to Congress
(B) the President legally signed the bill into law
(C) the Constitution didn't say the U. S. government *couldn't* do it
(D) the President didn't veto the bill
- _____ 2. Protective tariffs are a way of _____.
(A) keeping trade fair for all Americans
(B) making sure the economy runs efficiently
(C) lowering the costs of goods made in America
(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
(B) protect some industries by harming others
(C) were never passed legally by Congress
(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 to run the U. S. government (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
(B) couldn't regulate trade *inside* states
(C) should stay out of the business/commerce of Americans
(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
(B) pass laws on how much cotton may be grown
(C) make sure all states produced the same amount of goods
(D) add tariffs to shoes imported from England
- _____ 7. The "Protect Toymakers' Jobs!" section showed that a tariff on Chinese toys isn't a good law 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 not granted any power to stop it
(B) the right to secede isn't forbidden to states
(C) the Tenth Amendment prohibits the U. S. government from stopping it
(D) all of these
- _____ 9. The first several discussions about and attempts to secede from the United States occurred in the _____.
(A) South (B) North (C) East (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
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- _____ 11. Those who support secession are also often accused of supporting _____.
(A) slavery (B) federalism (C) tariffs (D) big government

- ___ 12. In the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case, Justice Roger Taney ruled that ____.
- (A) Dred Scott was then property, which the Constitution couldn't take without "due process of law"
 - (B) outlawing slavery *anywhere* in the U. S. was illegal; to do it, the Constitution had to be amended
 - (C) Dred Scott didn't have the right to sue in a U. S. court
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- ___ 13. President Abraham Lincoln made it clear that his reason for invading the South was to ____.
- (A) end the practice of slavery
 - (B) collect tariffs to be paid to the North
 - (C) both A & B
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- ___ 14. President Lincoln's constitutional violations included all the following *except* ____.
- (A) blockading the South without asking Congress
 - (B) throwing critics into jail without a trial
 - (C) arresting editors and shutting down newspapers critical of him
 - (D) insisting on gold and silver only to be used as money
- ___ 15. The Constitution defines ____ as making war against the states.
- (A) nullification
 - (B) treason
 - (C) nationalism
 - (D) secession
- ___ 16. The Emancipation Proclamation ____.
- (A) freed slaves in states controlled by Lincoln
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- ___ 17. The Reconstruction after the North/South War is best described as a(n) ____.
- (A) military dictatorship over the South
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- ___ 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 U. S. government may not violate *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
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BONUS (+5):

- ___ What word does John C. Calhoun use to describe southerners under the U. S. protective tariff system at the time?
- (A) nationalists
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Home School Partners – American Government: Week 25, Quiz 8 (Weeks 21-23 Readings)

- _____ 1. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments granted former slaves and other “black” Americans ____.
- (A) the right to vote (males)
(B) freedom from slavery
(C) U. S. citizenship
(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 that violates his faith (C) both A & B
(B) serve in the military (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 3. In his veto message, Andrew Johnson says that the military rule that Republicans wanted would be ____.
- (A) a tough, but fair way to restore the South
(B) a method of preserving the South’s natural rights
(C) nothing more than a dictatorship
(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 (B) a chicken sandwich and waffle fry meal (C) a person’s land (D) a new yacht
- _____ 6. An example of a “progressive” tax would be which of the following?
- (A) A person making \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person making \$100,000 pays 5 percent in taxes.
(B) A person making \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person making \$100,000 pays 10 percent in taxes.
(C) A person making \$30,000 pays 10 percent in taxes; a person making \$100,000 pays 20 percent in taxes.
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- _____ 7. U. S. senators *originally* were sent to the Senate by ____; now they’re sent by ____.
- (A) state legislatures, a majority of state voters
(B) a majority of state voters, the Supreme Court
(C) a majority of state voters, state legislatures
(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
(B) requested that 500,000 men be forced to be soldiers
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- _____ 10. In his “war speech,” Senator Frank Norris said that ____.
- (A) the U. S. gov’t should stay neutral
(B) entering the war would ruin many Americans
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- _____ 11. The most important lesson to be learned from the way Wilson handled the U. S.’s entrance into WWI is that ____.
- (A) a nation needs a strong President to lead
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- ___ 12. During World War I, the U. S. government ____.
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- ___ 14. The Federal Reserve’s practice of ____ is the definition of *inflation*.
- (A) increasing the cost of borrowing money
(B) creating paper or electronic “money”
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- ___ 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
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- ___ 16. ____ can often be an effective instrument of justice within the area of local government.
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- (A) Yes, because of the “General Welfare Clause.”
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- ___ 18. A law that best reflects the Biblical, proper duty of government is one that ____.
- (A) lowers the speed limit on a busy highway
(B) punishes a man for kidnapping someone
(C) fines a person for saying it would be “stupid” to hire someone else
(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
(B) providing work for struggling painters/sculptors
(C) giving government money to flood victims
(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
(B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
(C) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
(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 violate the ____ Amendment.”
- (A) Fourth, Sixth
(B) First, Tenth
(C) Tenth, Second
(D) First, Thirteenth
(E) Fifteenth, Fifth

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 25, Quiz 8 (Weeks 21-23 Readings)

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 (C) fines a person for saying it would be “stupid” to hire someone else
 (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
 (B) providing work for struggling painters/sculptors
 (C) giving government money to flood victims
 (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
 (B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
 (C) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
 (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 violate the ____ Amendment.”
- (A) Fourth, Sixth
 (B) First, Tenth
 (C) Tenth, Second
 (D) First, Thirteenth
 (E) Fifteenth, Fifth

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 28, Quiz 9 (Weeks 24-26 Readings)

- _____ 1. The “textbook battle” we discussed illustrates the point that ____.
- (A) if government stuck to its true purpose, these battles would nearly disappear
 (B) all families should have input in how gov’t money is spent
 (C) schools often lack the money they need
 (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
 (B) is punishable by law if it is detected by the law
 (C) the government may do, but if *you* did it, you’d be arrested
 (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
 (B) cut taxes and spending, interfered in the economy
 (C) cut taxes and spending, cut taxes and spending
 (D) interfered in the economy, interfered in the economy
- _____ 4. In the *Schechter Poultry v. U. S.* case, Justice Charles Hughes ruled that the National Recovery Act ____ constitutional, since ____.
- (A) was, Congress legally passed it into law
 (B) wasn’t, Presidents aren’t allowed to make laws
 (C) was, the Great Depression was an emergency
 (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
 (B) constitutional, it provides for the “General Welfare”
 (C) unconstitutional, it was vetoed by FDR
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- _____ 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) violations of free speech rights
- _____ 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 should not be involved in “education,” because it ____.
- (A) has nothing to do with punishing violence or executing justice
 (B) tends to teach children to rely on government instead of their family
 (C) is theft from some, given to others
 (D) all of these
- _____ 9. The various “black box” quotes in the section about education show that U. S. educators often ____.
- (A) see children as individuals with rights and souls
 (B) try to strengthen ties between children and parents
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 (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
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- ___ 11. When a nation goes to war, the government ____.
- (A) often discourages or punishes criticism of the war or the government
 - (B) increases taxes/spending and makes people poorer
 - (C) hurts a nation's families
 - (D) all of these
- ___ 12. Which statement best describes the American founders' attitude toward governments and war?
- (A) War is "money well spent," since it increases 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 to scare people into giving up freedoms.
- ___ 13. The only real, legal reason(s) the U. S. government is supposed to levy tariffs on imports is to ____.
- (A) help the U. S. government pay its debts
 - (B) provide for the "general welfare" of the U. S.
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- ___ 14. Protective tariffs are a way of ____.
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- ___ 15. The Constitution defines *treason* as ____.
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- ___ 17. The Articles of Confederation ____.
- (A) came after the U. S. Constitution
 - (B) gave Congress the power to tax
 - (C) left the 13 states free and independent
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- ___ 18. Does the "Supremacy Clause" allow the U. S. government to exercise unlimited powers?
- (A) Yes, but only the Supreme Court.
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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."
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BONUS (+5):

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Home School Partners – American Government: Week 31, 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 Michigan waterway, saying 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
- _____ 4. A President can use his “pardon power” to ____.
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 (A) won’t, prayer is rarely effective (B) will, most teachers support it (C) won’t, gov’t schools are unbiblical
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- _____ 8. Even though government involvement in medical care is ____, those who *oppose* it are often accused of ____.
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- ___ 21. During the Constitution’s writing, Nationalists repeatedly tried to ____.
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