

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 plants 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 a 15-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) provide education
(C) 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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- D** 1. The best way for a Christian to approach the study of American Government is to ____.
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- (A) should limit religious practices
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- 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
- _____ 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) 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)
- _____ 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) 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
- _____ 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



- _____ 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
- _____ 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
(B) the law was never passed by a group of lawmakers
(C) it violates a person's religious freedom
- _____ 13. John Locke taught that the reason for government was to ____.
(A) make and enforce laws
(B) force the people to observe Christian practices
(C) provide education for residents
(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
(B) the government's using force to rob from some and give to others
(C) both A & B
- _____ 15. Roger Williams and William Penn agreed that the job of a government official is to ____.
(A) protect the people's lives and property
(B) punish sinful behavior
(C) order residents to worship God
- _____ 16. The best way to describe the duties of the government and the Christian church is that they are ____.
(A) focused on punishing wrongdoers
(B) roughly the same
(C) to forgive and assist lawbreakers
(D) close to being opposites
- _____ 17. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to "remove ____ and ____, and execute ____ and ____."
(A) oppression, judgement; spoil, justice
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- _____ 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
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(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 ____.
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- _____ **BONUS (+5):** In England, common law was traditionally dispensed by ____.
(A) "Renaissance Men"
(B) circuit riders
(C) rationalists
(D) sheriffs

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

- C** 1. The *positive* effect that the Renaissance had on American Government was its ____.
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- B** **BONUS (+5):** In England, common law was traditionally dispensed by ____.
 (A) "Renaissance Men"
 (B) circuit riders
 (C) rationalists
 (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.
- _____ 3. The constitutions of the 13 colonies show that they (the colonies) were ____.
(A) independent nations
(B) dependent upon each other
(C) similar to state counties
- _____ 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) Billy "The Weasel" Kluckenlucker
- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 10. Many Americans were disturbed about the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, since its delegates ____.
(A) did nothing but slightly revise the AOC
(B) refused to release their discussion notes
(C) openly discussed the revisions made to the AOC
- _____ 11. The word **federalism** refers to the belief that ____.
(A) the people should vote on important laws
(B) government itself shouldn't exist
(C) a President should have only limited authority
(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
- _____ 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
- _____ 15. The problem with letting a government *interpret* the same constitution that gives it powers is that _____.
(A) the government takes too long to interpret the document
(B) the government will “decide against itself” too often
(C) the government nearly always interprets it to give itself more powers
- _____ 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 less powerful than
(C) 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

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

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 10, Quiz 3 (Weeks 6-8 Readings)

- D** 1. The Declaration of Independence says that governments get their power from ____, instead of their true source: ____.
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 (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) 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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 invading armies
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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) it can only make laws according to the Constitution's rules
(C) both A & B
- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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



- _____ 12. The Bill of Rights does not apply to the states because ____.
- (A) the BOR's preamble says it applies to the *United States* 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) "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 claim that criticisms of them are "lies" just to stop those criticisms.
- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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 "____."
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BONUS (+5):

- _____ For criticizing New York's governor, Peter Zenger was charged with the crime of ____.
- (A) libel
 - (B) plunder
 - (C) heresy
 - (D) treason
 - (E) clipping his toenails and dropping them from the top of the Brooklyn Bridge

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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 (E) 3.14159
- _____ 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) No; the Bill of Rights only applies to the *state* governments.
(D) Yes; gun laws fall under the "General Welfare Clause."
- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
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(D) A peanut butter sandwich, if dropped, will always fall 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
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- _____ 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
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- _____ 14. In the case *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court _____.
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- _____ 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
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- _____ 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
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BONUS (+5):

- _____ The Sixth Amendment guarantees a trial by an **impartial** jury, which means a jury that is _____.
(A) educated
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- 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
- _____ 3. In the Virginia Resolutions, James Madison said it was the *duty* of states to _____ an illegal law.
(A) nullify (B) obey (C) rewrite (D) 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 (E) a loving, generous aunt on your mother's side
- _____ 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) the passing of the Twelfth Amendment
(C) Aaron Burr's eventual election as President
- _____ 7. The enormous anger and tension that presidential elections bring shouldn't happen, since Presidents _____.
(A) are granted enormous powers by the Constitution
(B) usually interpret the Constitution about the same way
(C) should be bound to obey the Constitution's limits
- _____ 8. Candidates for President and Vice President _____.
(A) must be from two different states
(B) win elections via the Electoral College "point" system
(C) both A & B
- _____ 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 immediately 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) strictly followed 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
- ____ 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
- ____ 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 those who disagree with you?
- (A) "communist" (B) "Constitutionalist" (C) "isolationist" (D) "Federalist" (E) "Bobby Grace"
- ____ 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) shouldn't be trusted with great powers
 - (C) should be true Christians 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)

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(B) the passing of the Twelfth Amendment
(C) Aaron Burr's eventual election as President
- C** 7. The enormous anger and tension that presidential elections bring shouldn't happen, since Presidents ____.
(A) are granted enormous powers by the Constitution
(B) usually interpret the Constitution about the same way
(C) should be bound to obey the Constitution's limits
- C** 8. Candidates for President and Vice President ____.
(A) must be from two different states
(B) win elections via the Electoral College "point" system
(C) both A & B
- 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 immediately 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) strictly followed 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
- 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** 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 those who disagree with you?
- (A) "communist" (B) "Constitutionalist" (C) "isolationist" (D) "Federalist" (E) "Bobby Grace"
- 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
- B** 19. Machiavelli's *The Prince* influenced America's government by reminding Americans that rulers ____.
- (A) are generally kind-hearted toward their people
 - (B) shouldn't be trusted with great powers
 - (C) should be true Christians 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?
- (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):

- D** 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 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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
(B) help an industry that's struggling to compete
(C) both A & B
- _____ 5. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court ruled that the U. S. government _____.
(A) only had the power to regulate trade between/among different states
(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) punish a company for cheating another company
(B) pass laws on how much cotton may be grown
(C) make sure all companies charged the same price for pickled beets
(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"
(B) it has nothing to do with punishing violence or theft against others
(C) both A & B
- _____ 8. Secession is constitutional because _____.
(A) Congress is not granted any power to stop it
(B) the Constitution doesn't say the states aren't allowed to secede
(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
(B) request a ruling from the Supreme Court
(C) force them to stay in the union
(D) let them go and wish them the best
(E) attack them with hammers
- _____ 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
 - (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 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
 - (B) outlawed slavery, even if states returned to the union
 - (C) was passed by the House and the Senate
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- _____ 17. "Reconstruction" after the North/South War is best described as a(n) ____.
- (A) military dictatorship over the South
 - (B) attempt to help rebuild the South
 - (C) plan by Congress to "forgive and forget" the North/South War
- _____ 18. 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
- _____ 19. Which of the below is the best summary of the Ninth Amendment?
- (A) The Constitution only protects the rights of the people that are listed in the BOR.
 - (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 freezes at 32°.
- _____ 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
 - (B) serfs
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 - (D) secessionists
 - (E) defenders

Home School Partners – American Government: Week 22, Quiz 7 (Weeks 18-20 Readings)

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BONUS (+5):

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

- _____ 1. Amendments 13, 14, and 15 resulted in former slaves and other “black” Americans _____.
(A) being able to vote (males)
(B) being freed from slavery
(C) having 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) be drafted into 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
- _____ 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 already 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.
- _____ 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) It’s become easier for States to stop bad national laws from passing. (C) both A & B
(B) The amount of taxing and spending in the U. S. has decreased sharply. (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 9. In his “war speech,” after President Wilson criticized Germany’s government for being oppressive, he _____.
(A) asked Congress to not rush into war too quickly
(B) requested that 500,000 American men be drafted into the armed forces
(C) warned Americans not to travel into war zones
(D) all of these
- _____ 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
(C) bankers and weapons makers wanted the U. S. in the war
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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
(B) wars often lead to increased liberties
(C) nations that go to war can’t always debate; they need to act quickly
(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. U. S.*, the Supreme Court's decision ____ the Biblical standard, because Schenck's speech ____.
- (A) violated, harmed no one
(B) agreed with, violated others' rights
(C) violated, 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
(B) creating paper or electronic "money"
(C) raising prices
- ____ 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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(C) wanting to violate the Constitution
(D) having poorly cared for skin yourself
- ____ 16. ____ can often be an effective instrument of justice within the area of local government.
- (A) A jury (B) A sheriff (C) both A & B (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?
- (A) Yes, because of the "General Welfare Clause."
(B) Yes, because the Tenth Amendment allows it.
(C) No, because the Constitution doesn't grant Congress that power.
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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
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- ____ 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 those who lost their homes to a flood
(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
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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
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Home School Partners – American Government: Week 25, Quiz 8 (Weeks 21-23 Readings)

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(C) Tenth, Second
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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 government money is spent
(C) schools often lack the money they need
(D) chicken sandwiches just flat out don’t taste right without a couple of pickles
- _____ 2. Frederic Bastiat defined **legal plunder** as an action that _____.
(A) involves theft that a single person does to another
(B) the law punishes if it finds out about it
(C) the government may do, but if *you* did it, you’d be arrested
- _____ 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
(D) constitutional, the Supreme Court said it was
- _____ 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
(C) uphold traditional Christian values
(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 or the government
 - (B) lowers taxes and spending
 - (C) strengthens 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.
 - (C) both A & B
 - (D) neither A nor B
- ____ 14. Protective tariffs are a way of ____.
- (A) making sure the economy runs efficiently
 - (B) keeping trade fair for all Americans
 - (C) benefiting some Americans by making others poorer
 - (D) lowering the costs of goods made in America
- ____ 15. The Constitution defines *treason* as ____.
- (A) nullifying a law passed by Congress
 - (B) making war against the states
 - (C) defying a Supreme Court decision
- ____ 16. Ezekiel 45:9 says that the duty of rulers is to "*remove ____ and ____, and execute ____ and ____.*"
- (A) oppression, violence; spoil, justice
 - (B) spoil, justice; judgement, violence
 - (C) judgement, justice; violence, spoil
 - (D) violence, spoil; judgement, justice
- ____ 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
 - (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.
 - (B) No; the U. S. government has a list of specific powers.
 - (C) Yes; Congress has many more powers than the ones listed.
 - (D) Not unless the President and Congress both agree it may.
- ____ 19. The Bill of Rights is best described as a ____.
- (A) list of rights granted to U. S. residents
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- ____ 20. Romans 13:3-4 says that a ruler is to be a "____" to "____."
- (A) terror, spoil
 - (B) justice, violence
 - (C) judge, justice
 - (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) "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: Week 28, Quiz 9 (Weeks 24-26 Readings)

- A** 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 government money is spent
(C) schools often lack the money they need
(D) chicken sandwiches just flat don’t taste right without a couple of pickles
- C** 2. Frederic Bastiat defined *legal plunder* as an action that ____.
- (A) involves theft that a single person does to another
(B) the law punishes if it finds out about it
(C) the government may do, but if *you* did it, you’d be arrested
- D** 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
- B** 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
- A** 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
(D) constitutional, the Supreme Court said it was
- C** 6. The Bible tells rulers in Ezekiel 45:9 to take away their *exactions*, which are ____.
- (A) unfair prison sentences (C) unjust taxes
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- A** 7. An example of an exaction would be ____.
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BONUS (+5):

- C** Which best describes James Madison's final message in his veto of the "Bonus Bill"?
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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 _____.
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- _____ 4. A President can use his “pardon power” to _____.
(A) free an innocent person (B) nullify a bad law (C) both A & B
- _____ 5. “Putting God and prayer back into government 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 government 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 marijuana fails to meet *the Bible’s standards for government* action since _____.
(A) it’s unconstitutional (B) it’s not focused on stopping violence/theft
- _____ 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 stop states from restricting abortion
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- _____ 20. Most 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

- ____ 21. During the Constitution's writing, Nationalists repeatedly tried to ____.
(A) reduce the U. S. government's 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
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