

Civics: A Christian Worldview – Test 3B

- _____ 1. When the politician sees inequality, he rarely asks ____.
- A. how to expand welfare programs for the poor
 - B. whether plunder caused that inequality
 - C. how to increase business regulations
 - D. how to centralize education to help the poor
- _____ 2. Bastiat’s “negative” function of law refers to when the law ____.
- A. gives benefits and organizes society
 - B. plans the economy
 - C. threatens and punishes injustice
 - D. none of these
- _____ 3. In the education example, government-funded “free” schooling requires ____.
- A. taking from some citizens to pay others
 - B. teachers volunteering without pay
 - C. abolishing property rights entirely
 - D. courts creating precedent first
- _____ 4. Socialists often use nice labels, such as ____, to hide coercion.
- A. “justice” and “rights”
 - B. “contracts” and “courts”
 - C. “organization” and “association”
 - D. “property” and “liberty”
- _____ 5. Under Bastiat’s description of the two groups in society, the politician sees himself as ____.
- A. just as good as everyone else
 - B. needing guidance from voters
 - C. having special creative powers
 - D. unqualified to lead other individuals
- _____ 6. Bastiat says he does not reject brotherhood; he rejects ____.
- A. brotherhood forced through law
 - B. voluntary charity
 - C. associating with others he dislikes
 - D. church programs that help the poor
- _____ 7. A “banana republic” is described as ____.
- A. a wealthy, stable industrial nation
 - B. a smaller, poorer nation dominated by a tyrant
 - C. a state ruled by common law only
 - D. a nation with little or no exports
- _____ 8. *Democracy* is often characterized in reality as ____.
- A. majority rule that forces the minority to comply
 - B. rule by kings, although usually ones who rule fairly
 - C. rule by wise judges, with some input from the church
 - D. majority rule that protects the rights of the minority
- _____ 9. The “trying all systems” request for a district of people suggests ____.
- A. consent and liberty
 - B. rejection of state powers
 - C. strict constitutional limits
 - D. treating humans as experimental material
- _____ 10. A major temptation in democracy is voting to ____.
- A. take from others through the power of the law
 - B. use votes to drastically reduce the size of government
 - C. eliminate most or all welfare programs
 - D. get back to protecting private property

- ___ 11. A republic is often better than a democracy because ___.
- A. it eliminates the representation of the people
 - B. it is run primarily by judges and courts
 - C. it is less vulnerable to majorities' opinions
 - D. it avoids wasting time on endless debates
- ___ 12. The U. S. Senate was originally more republican because senators were chosen by ___.
- A. the President
 - B. the Supreme Court
 - C. state legislatures
 - D. a majority of voters
- ___ 13. *Socialism* is characterized by ___.
- A. protecting property from government action
 - B. limiting government to preventing injustice
 - C. abolishing regulations and taxes wherever possible
 - D. seizing power, taking over industries, and redistributing wealth
- ___ 14. Von Mises argues that socialism can't work because planners ___.
- A. refuse to accept the idea that people are equal
 - B. lack the required police power to implement their ideas
 - C. can't calculate prices/production like individuals can
 - D. put too much faith in common law or natural law
- ___ 15. Acts 2 and 2 Corinthians 9 demonstrate that early Christian giving was ___.
- A. proof that socialism is Biblical
 - B. enforced by Christian leaders
 - C. voluntary/whatever givers felt led to give
 - D. required by government law (Rome's)
- ___ 16. *Communism* is best described as ___.
- A. a mild, roughly equivalent form of socialism
 - B. extreme, violent socialism using terror
 - C. voluntary community living by individuals
 - D. another word for a constitutional republic
- ___ 17. A "fake republic" is often identified because:
- A. it has no actual leaders in government positions
 - B. it uses "republic" in the name while violating liberty
 - C. it artificially inflates the amount of its exports
 - D. it has no written laws guiding society
- ___ 18. *Fascism* is defined as ___.
- A. rule by judges and courts
 - B. voluntary association
 - C. government with no business involvement
 - D. a philosophy aiming at absolute state power
- ___ 19. Which of the below is an example of *common law*?
- A. A court follows precedent from earlier court decisions to interpret a dispute.
 - B. A governor issues an executive order creating a jobs program.
 - C. Congress passes a law that creates a new federal crime.
 - D. A city council votes on a new ordinance.
- ___ 20. Which of the below is an example of *statutory law*?
- A. a judge's using a famous prior ruling to decide a new case.
 - B. a state legislature's passing a written law banning texting while driving
 - C. minorities eventually resist being plundered
 - D. A moral belief that murder is wrong

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