

Civics: A Christian Worldview – Test 5 (FINAL)

- ___ 1. *Law* is best described as the collective right to ____.
A. self-defense B. property C. liberty D. vote
- ___ 2. The word *evil* that the Bible says government is to threaten or punish is best described as ____.
A. immorality B. harm C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- ___ 3. A government program that pays for school supplies for students is an example of ____.
A. a Biblical function of government B. illegal plunder C. legal plunder D. any of these
- ___ 4. The law is “perverted” when it ____.
A. punishes theft B. protects liberty C. violates liberty D. discourages potential murderers
- ___ 5. A “natural-born citizen” is ____
A. born of citizen parents B. subject to the nation’s government C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- ___ 6. A Christian is justified in disobeying a law that prohibits ____.
A. giving others Bibles B. sharing the gospel C. meeting with believers D. all of these
- ___ 7. The scenario that best fits the proper function of the law is if a government gets involved with ____.
A. catching a burglar B. punishing a racist C. fining a drunken person D. jailing a drug addict
- ___ 8. Socialists like to use words like ____ to disguise the fact that they’re involved in plunder.
A. “education” B. “organization” C. “brotherhood” D. all of these
- ___ 9. Democracy often creates a situation in which ____.
A. a majority gets its way B. a minority is plundered C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- ___ 10. A *republic* is typically characterized by ____.
A. tyrannical leaders B. representative rule C. loss of rights D. majority rule
- ___ 11. A ruling by a judge on a case that aims to execute justice to those involved is an example of ____ law.
A. statutory B. common C. natural D. none of these
- ___ 12. A ruling that rigidly follows the letter of a law, no matter the accused intent, is an example of ____ law.
A. statutory B. common C. natural D. none of these
- ___ 13. A government that takes over industries and heavily taxes and regulates wealth is called ____.
A. communism B. socialism C. capitalism D. fascism
- ___ 14. A government that uses violence and terror to silence critics and seize property is called ____.
A. communism B. socialism C. capitalism D. fascism
- ___ 15. A government such as North Korea or China or the former Soviet Union (Russia) could be called a ____.
A. “fake republic” B. constitutional republic C. banana republic D. democracy
- ___ 16. Members of the U. S. Senate were originally ____.
A. chosen by the President B. elected by majorities C. chosen by state legislatures
- ___ 17. Acts 2 and 2 Corinthians 9 demonstrate that giving by Christians was ____.
A. voluntary B. required to be 10 percent or more C. an example of socialism D. all of these
- ___ 18. Bastiat criticizes Rousseau and other philosophers, who treat ordinary individuals as ____.
A. helpless without rulers B. chemicals to experiment on C. senseless plants D. all of these
- ___ 19. How many times has the Constitution been amended?
A. 10 B. 13 C. 27 D. 35
- ___ 20. The man credited with writing the U. S. Constitution is ____.
A. Thomas Jefferson B. Benjamin Franklin C. James Madison D. none of these

- ___ 21. The Bill of Rights is best described as ____.
A. amendments B. legal precedents C. Supreme Court decisions D. articles of the Constitution
- ___ 22. Big-government supporters criticize the Articles of Confederation for ____.
A. being too weak B. empowering a President C. taking away states' rights D. all of these
- ___ 23. One example of the proper, Biblical function of the law would be if it ____.
A. regulated smoking B. punished a vandal C. gave to the poor D. helped fund small churches
- ___ 24. Article I gives ____ lawmaking authority.
A. the President B. the Supreme Court C. Congress D. all of these
- ___ 25. A member of the House of Representatives serves for ____ years and must be ____ years old.
A. 6, 30 B. 2, 30 C. 6, 25 D. 2, 25
- ___ 26. A member of the Senate serves for ____ years and must be ____ years old.
A. 6, 30 B. 2, 30 C. 6, 25 D. 2, 25
- ___ 27. If the President vetoes a law, it can be canceled out by ____.
A. two-thirds of Congress's votes B. the Supreme Court C. two-thirds of state legislatures' votes
- ___ 28. Socialist planners like Raynal are very open in their belief that a system of ____ will shape society.
A. local elections B. government charities C. churches D. government schools
- ___ 29. An apt definition of *liberty* allows individuals to act as long as their actions ____.
A. are approved by a majority B. benefit others C. don't violate others' rights D. all of these
- ___ 30. A "confederation," as in the Articles of Confederation, is a/an ____.
A. system of judges B. alliance of nations C. set of leaders under a king D. constitution
- ___ 31. The U. S. Constitution differed from the AOC in that the U. S. Constitution ____.
A. created a powerful central government B. empowered the states C. both A & B
- ___ 32. A U. S. President serves a term of ____ years and must be ____ years old.
A. 4, 30 B. 6, 35 C. 4, 35 D. 6, 30
- ___ 33. Bastiat criticizes "socialist democrats" for saying the people are ____ when voting, and ____ afterwards.
A. senseless, wise B. senseless, senseless C. wise, senseless D. wise, wise
- ___ 34. Jury nullification involves a jury's finding the accused ____ because the law is ____.
A. not guilty, unjust B. guilty, just C. not guilty, just D. guilty, unjust
- ___ 35. Thomas Jefferson saw juries as ____.
A. protectors against tyranny B. experts in the law C. often too ignorant D. often unnecessary
- ___ 36. A government that engages in legal plunder eventually ____.
A. enriches all citizens B. protects minorities C. risks revolt D. helps the nation make progress
- ___ 37. One significant cause of poverty is a lack of ____.
A. character B. technology C. freedom D. all of these
- ___ 38. Welfare programs will never end the issue of poverty, because welfare employees lack proper ____.
A. funding from taxpayers B. incentives to end poverty C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- ___ 39. Minimum wage laws harm the poor by reducing ____.
A. government spending B. business costs C. their job opportunities D. taxes on the rich
- ___ 40. Another cause of poverty is ____.
A. substance addiction B. pursuit of quick riches C. family hardships D. all of these

Civics: A Christian Worldview – Test 5 (ANSWER KEY)

- A 1. *Law* is best described as the collective right to ____.
A. self-defense B. property C. liberty D. vote
- B 2. The word *evil* that the Bible says government is to threaten or punish is best described as ____.
A. immorality B. harm C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- C 3. A government program that pays for school supplies for students is an example of ____.
A. a Biblical function of government B. illegal plunder C. legal plunder D. any of these
- C 4. The law is “perverted” when it ____.
A. punishes theft B. protects liberty C. violates liberty D. discourages potential murderers
- C 5. A “natural-born citizen” is ____.
A. born of citizen parents B. subject to the nation’s government C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- D 6. A Christian is justified in disobeying a law that prohibits ____.
A. giving others Bibles B. sharing the gospel C. meeting with believers D. all of these
- A 7. The scenario that best fits the proper function of the law is if a government gets involved with ____.
A. catching a burglar B. punishing a racist C. fining a drunken person D. jailing a drug addict
- D 8. Socialists like to use words like ____ to disguise the fact that they’re involved in plunder.
A. “education” B. “organization” C. “brotherhood” D. all of these
- C 9. Democracy often creates a situation in which ____.
A. a majority gets its way B. a minority is plundered C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- B 10. A *republic* is typically characterized by ____.
A. tyrannical leaders B. representative rule C. loss of rights D. majority rule
- B 11. A ruling by a judge on a case that aims to execute justice to those involved is an example of ____ law.
A. statutory B. common C. natural D. none of these
- A 12. A ruling that rigidly follows the letter of a law, no matter the accused intent, is an example of ____ law.
A. statutory B. common C. natural D. none of these
- B 13. A government that takes over industries and heavily taxes and regulates wealth is called ____.
A. communism B. socialism C. capitalism D. fascism
- A 14. A government that uses violence and terror to silence critics and seize property is called ____.
A. communism B. socialism C. capitalism D. fascism
- A 15. A government such as North Korea or China or the former Soviet Union (Russia) could be called a ____.
A. “fake republic” B. constitutional republic C. banana republic D. democracy
- C 16. Members of the U. S. Senate were originally ____.
A. chosen by the President B. elected by majorities C. chosen by state legislatures
- A 17. Acts 2 and 2 Corinthians 9 demonstrate that giving by Christians was ____.
A. voluntary B. required to be 10 percent or more C. an example of socialism D. all of these
- D 18. Bastiat criticizes Rousseau and other philosophers, who treat ordinary individuals as ____.
A. helpless without rulers B. chemicals to experiment on C. senseless plants D. all of these
- C 19. How many times has the Constitution been amended?
A. 10 B. 13 C. 27 D. 35
- C 20. The man credited with writing the U. S. Constitution is ____.
A. Thomas Jefferson B. Benjamin Franklin C. James Madison D. none of these

- A 21. The Bill of Rights is best described as ____.
A. amendments B. legal precedents C. Supreme Court decisions D. articles of the Constitution
- A 22. Big-government supporters criticize the Articles of Confederation for ____.
A. being too weak B. empowering a President C. taking away states' rights D. all of these
- B 23. One example of the proper, Biblical function of the law would be if it ____.
A. regulated smoking B. punished a vandal C. gave to the poor D. helped fund small churches
- C 24. Article I gives ____ lawmaking authority.
A. the President B. the Supreme Court C. Congress D. all of these
- D 25. A member of the House of Representatives serves for ____ years and must be ____ years old.
A. 6, 30 B. 2, 30 C. 6, 25 D. 2, 25
- A 26. A member of the Senate serves for ____ years and must be ____ years old.
A. 6, 30 B. 2, 30 C. 6, 25 D. 2, 25
- A 27. If the President vetoes a law, it can be canceled out by ____.
A. two-thirds of Congress's votes B. the Supreme Court C. two-thirds of state legislatures' votes
- D 28. Socialist planners like Raynal are very open in their belief that a system of ____ will shape society.
A. local elections B. government charities C. churches D. government schools
- C 29. An apt definition of *liberty* allows individuals to act as long as their actions ____.
A. are approved by a majority B. benefit others C. don't violate others' rights D. all of these
- B 30. A "confederation," as in the Articles of Confederation, is a/an ____.
A. system of judges B. alliance of nations C. set of leaders under a king D. constitution
- A 31. The U. S. Constitution differed from the AOC in that the U. S. Constitution ____.
A. created a powerful central government B. empowered the states C. both A & B
- C 32. A U. S. President serves a term of ____ years and must be ____ years old.
A. 4, 30 B. 6, 35 C. 4, 35 D. 6, 30
- C 33. Bastiat criticizes "socialist democrats" for saying the people are ____ when voting, and ____ afterwards.
A. senseless, wise B. senseless, senseless C. wise, senseless D. wise, wise
- A 34. Jury nullification involves a jury's finding the accused ____ because the law is ____.
A. not guilty, unjust B. guilty, just C. not guilty, just D. guilty, unjust
- A 35. Thomas Jefferson saw juries as ____.
A. protectors against tyranny B. experts in the law C. often too ignorant D. often unnecessary
- C 36. A government that engages in legal plunder eventually ____.
A. enriches all citizens B. protects minorities C. risks revolt D. helps the nation make progress
- D 37. One significant cause of poverty is a lack of ____.
A. character B. technology C. freedom D. all of these
- B 38. Welfare programs will never end the issue of poverty, because welfare employees lack proper ____.
A. funding from taxpayers B. incentives to end poverty C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
- C 39. Minimum wage laws harm the poor by reducing ____.
A. government spending B. business costs C. their job opportunities D. taxes on the rich
- D 40. Another cause of poverty is ____.
A. substance addiction B. pursuit of quick riches C. family hardships D. all of these