

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 2
(“Judeo-Christian Impact” – “A Family Resemblance: England and America”)

- _____ 1. Which two parts comprise the British Parliament?
A. The President & the Supreme Court C. The House of Lords & the House of Commons
B. The Senate & the House of Representatives D. The Monarch & the Serfs
- _____ 2. Why did James Madison argue that controls on government were necessary?
A. Because a certain percentage of government officials is prone to gentleness.
B. Because men must be enabled to control the governed while being forced to control themselves.
C. Because the people are incapable of self-governance.
D. Because common law is too complex for citizens to understand.
- _____ 3. What is a “republic”?
A. A government governed by representatives who ideally protect liberties and promote justice.
B. A system where one dictator holds absolute power
C. A government where a mob rules by majority decree
D. A state where often no written laws exist.
- _____ 4. Why did many American statesmen admire Marcus Tullius Cicero?
A. Because he was a strong advocate for the rule of law rather than the whims of rulers
B. Because he supported the transition of Rome into an empire
C. Because he was a military general who conquered Greece
D. Because he believed that reason should replace scripture
- _____ 5. How did Aristotle define a “monarchy”?
A. Rule by a cruel and oppressive dictator C. A system where the law is replaced by decrees
B. Rule by a mob of angry citizens D. A “good” version of rule by one person
- _____ 6. What is “humanism”?
A. The belief that God is the center of the universe
B. The belief that man, instead of God, should be mankind’s focus
C. The practice of honoring rulers as gods
D. The study of Biblical law
- _____ 7. What was the central belief of the “Age of Reason” regarding truth?
A. Truth is found only through prayer and fasting, or other religious rituals.
B. Truth is a matter of personal opinion, or at least, a matter of the opinion of the majority.
C. Truth should be determined by scientific observation and reasoning without need for God.
D. Truth is revealed only by the King, or the ruling class, whatever it might be.
- _____ 8. What institution was Baron de Montesquieu famous for advocating to limit power?
A. A unified government where the leader holds all authority
B. The separation of government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches
C. A system of hereditary monarchies
D. A state-run church
- _____ 9. What does “habeas corpus” ensure?
A. The right to vote for all citizens
B. The power of the legislature to declare war
C. The right of the government to seize property for taxes
D. That no free man is deprived of rights or imprisoned without a fair trial
- _____ 10. Why is common law often considered superior to statutory law?
A. It is written by the President, instead of being written by a group of lawmakers.
B. It tends to reflect fairness and common sense rather than arbitrary enactments.
C. It allows for the punishment of anyone the judge dislikes.
D. It is always updated based on the most recent scientific information.

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 2
(“Judeo-Christian Impact” – “A Family Resemblance: England and America”)

- C 1. Which two parts comprise the British Parliament?
A. The President & the Supreme Court C. The House of Lords & the House of Commons
B. The Senate & the House of Representatives D. The Monarch & the Serfs
- B 2. Why did James Madison argue that controls on government were necessary?
A. Because a certain percentage of government officials is prone to gentleness.
B. Because men must be enabled to control the governed while being forced to control themselves.
C. Because the people are incapable of self-governance.
D. Because common law is too complex for citizens to understand.
- A 3. What is a “republic”?
A. A government governed by representatives who ideally protect liberties and promote justice.
B. A system where one dictator holds absolute power
C. A government where a mob rules by majority decree
D. A state where often no written laws exist.
- A 4. Why did many American statesmen admire Marcus Tullius Cicero?
A. Because he was a strong advocate for the rule of law rather than the whims of rulers
B. Because he supported the transition of Rome into an empire
C. Because he was a military general who conquered Greece
D. Because he believed that reason should replace scripture
- D 5. How did Aristotle define a “monarchy”?
A. Rule by a cruel and oppressive dictator C. A system where the law is replaced by decrees
B. Rule by a mob of angry citizens D. A “good” version of rule by one person
- B 6. What is “humanism”?
A. The belief that God is the center of the universe
B. The belief that man, instead of God, should be mankind’s focus
C. The practice of honoring rulers as gods
D. The study of Biblical law
- C 7. What was the central belief of the “Age of Reason” regarding truth?
A. Truth is found only through prayer and fasting, or other religious rituals.
B. Truth is a matter of personal opinion, or at least, a matter of the opinion of the majority.
C. Truth should be determined by scientific observation and reasoning without need for God.
D. Truth is revealed only by the King, or the ruling class, whatever it might be.
- B 8. What institution was Baron de Montesquieu famous for advocating to limit power?
A. A unified government where the leader holds all authority
B. The separation of government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches
C. A system of hereditary monarchies
D. A state-run church
- D 9. What does “habeas corpus” ensure?
A. The right to vote for all citizens
B. The power of the legislature to declare war
C. The right of the government to seize property for taxes
D. That no free man is deprived of rights or imprisoned without a fair trial
- B 10. Why is common law often considered superior to statutory law?
A. It is written by the President, instead of being written by a group of lawmakers.
B. It tends to reflect fairness and common sense rather than arbitrary enactments.
C. It allows for the punishment of anyone the judge dislikes.
D. It is always updated based on the most recent scientific information.