

***American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 2***  
**(“The Articles of Confederation” – “Amendment 4”)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The “sole and express purpose” of the Philadelphia convention was to \_\_\_\_.  
A. replace the President    B. draft a treaty with Britain    C. revise the AOC    D. break from Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Why did the term “United States” originally carry a literal meaning of “nations united”?  
A. Each state was simply a large county of a larger “state.”  
B. They were a single massive nation/state.  
C. They were 13 independent states that chose to unite for mutual benefit.  
D. Any of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Critics often label the Articles of Confederation as “weak” because \_\_\_\_.  
A. it lacked the power to tax or raise a permanent army  
B. the judicial branch was too aggressive and weakened states  
C. it had a President that many considered too ineffective  
D. it forced all states to follow one religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Why are the “faults” of the AOC actually strengths?  
A. They ensured the President was able to accomplish what was necessary.  
B. They allowed the government to raise as much funding as needed quickly.  
C. They for all practical purposes abolished state borders to increase trade.  
D. They characterized a limited government that prioritized individual liberty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Patrick Henry argued that the proposed Constitution would \_\_\_\_.  
A. turn the country into an empire and destroy liberty.    C. Increase power of local (state) judges  
B. save the states from their own fall into poverty    D. restore the British monarchy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What is the primary difference between a “broad” and “strict” interpretation of the Constitution?  
A. Broad interpretation focuses solely on the dictionary definition.  
B. Broad interpretation assumes unwritten powers; strict interpretation follows only written powers.  
C. Strict interpretation leads to larger and potentially unlimited government.  
D. None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How should states respond to unconstitutional federal laws?  
A. Follow them out of respect for the Supreme Court and the authority of the law.  
B. Ask the President to ignore the Supreme Court.  
C. Form a new constitution every time one is necessary.  
D. Assert their right to decide the law is not legitimate and refuse to enforce it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Why is the U.S. government “interpreting” the Constitution a danger?  
A. Because they might interpret it to give more power to the states.  
B. Because judges in a newer nation are often too young and inexperienced.  
C. Because they will interpret it to authorize powers they desire to possess.  
D. Because the Constitution is written in a language different from the one today’s gov’t officials use.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What is true about the Bill of Rights (BOR) as originally ratified?  
A. It prohibits only state governments from violating the people’s rights.  
B. It grants the people their fundamental rights of speech, bearing arms, etc.  
C. It was designed to replace the Articles of Confederation.  
D. It limits only the federal government, not state governments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What is the First Amendment’s first word?  
A. “The”  
B. “Congress”  
C. “People”  
D. “Religion”

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. According to Benjamin Franklin, why should even “lies” be allowed in print?
- A. Because truth will eventually prevail in an open debate.
  - B. Because the government can openly see evidence of wrongdoing that needs to be addressed.
  - C. Both A & B
  - D. Neither A nor B
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. What is a “writ of assistance”?
- A. A permit to hold a protest
  - B. A general search warrant
  - C. A license to carry a gun
  - D. A rule for quartering soldiers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. How does the Second Amendment protect liberty?
- A. By funding and training police officers
  - B. By ensuring a citizenry capable of resisting tyranny
  - C. By creating and empowering the National Guard
  - D. Any of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Why did early Americans oppose standing armies?
- A. They are often better armed than the people.
  - B. They can become oppressive to the citizenry.
  - C. They follow orders of corrupt government officials.
  - D. All of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Why is a “standing army” different from a “militia”?
- A. A standing army is made of volunteers only.
  - B. Standing armies have historically been used only to fight Indians.
  - C. A standing army is permanent; a militia is the body of the people.
  - D. A militia is usually funded by a national tax.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. What does it mean for a law to be “in pursuance thereof”?
- A. To be signed by the President
  - B. To be made consistent with the limits of the Constitution
  - C. To be approved by the Supreme Court
  - D. To be written by a majority of legislators
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. How many houses or groups must pass an amendment under Method 1?
- A. A simple majority of the Senate
  - B. Only the President
  - C. Two-thirds of both houses of Congress and three-fourths of the states
  - D. Only the Supreme Court
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. What is “probable cause”?
- A. convincing evidence that a crime has been committed
  - B. a hunch by a police officer that something is wrong
  - C. permission by the President or another top official
  - D. None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. What was the “Quartering Act” of 1774 primarily intended to provide for?
- A. a tax on all colonial homes for revenue purposes
  - B. housing for British soldiers traveling to western frontier forts
  - C. a mandate forcing colonists to join the British army
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of the following best describes the “negative” language used in the Bill of Rights?
- A. It grants specific powers to the President.
  - B. It provides a list of rules for citizens to follow.
  - C. It encourages state governments to take more power.
  - D. It limits the federal government.

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