

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 3
(“Amendment 5” – “*Marbury v. Madison*”)

- _____ 1. How can even innocent persons benefit from “pleading the Fifth”?
- A. It allows them to avoid paying court fees. C. It proves their innocence to the jury.
B. It stops a prosecutor from tripping them up. D. It can force a judge to declare a mistrial.
- _____ 2. What is the definition of “double jeopardy”?
- A. Being tried for two different crimes at once
B. Being arrested by both state and federal police
C. Being prosecuted/punished twice for the same offense
D. Being twice found not guilty by a jury of peers
- _____ 3. What is “eminent domain”?
- A. The right of a ruler to seize any land he wants for any reason
B. The process of buying land from another nation
C. The forced sale of property between two private citizens
D. The government’s taking property for public use with just compensation.
- _____ 4. What is “Civil Asset Forfeiture”?
- A. The legal fees associated with a bank robbery
B. The tax levied on boats and expensive vehicles
C. The process of returning stolen items to their rightful owners
D. The practice of police seizing cash or items without proving a crime occurred
- _____ 5. What does the Ninth Amendment forbid regarding the list of rights in the Constitution?
- A. Interpreting a list of rights as the people’s only rights C. Adding new rights via amendments
B. Changing the wording of the original document D. All of these
- _____ 6. What is the main purpose of the Tenth Amendment?
- A. To grant the federal government additional necessary powers
B. To declare that state governments are ranked lower than the U.S. government
C. To reserve all powers not delegated to the U.S. to the states or the people
D. To establish a new branch of the judiciary
- _____ 7. What was the central promise made to Federalists before the Constitution’s ratification?
- A. The government would abolish all state debts incurred during the revolution.
B. The government would only use the powers specifically granted to it.
C. The government would only rule the states occasionally and if necessary.
D. The government would always provide for the general welfare.
- _____ 8. What result do tariffs have on consumers?
- A. They make goods more expensive by shielding domestic competitors.
B. They make goods cheaper through increased competition and price lowering.
C. They increase the variety of foreign goods imported into a nation.
D. None of these
- _____ 9. Why were the true Federalists outraged by the *Chisholm v. Georgia* decision?
- A. The court ruled against the President’s authority illegally.
B. It allowed for the establishment of an unconstitutional national bank.
C. It permitted the army to quarter in homes, violating the Third Amendment.
D. It was a direct power grab contradicting earlier promises that states were sovereign.
- _____ 10. According to Washington’s Farewell Address, military establishments are ____.
- A. essential for trade with other nations
B. beneficial for national unity
C. hostile to republican liberty
D. All of these

- ____ 11. What did the Sedition Act make a criminal offense?
- A. Being a member of the Federalist party
 - B. Moving to a different state without permission
 - C. Publishing false, scandalous, or malicious writing against the government.
 - D. Criticizing the French government, which was then America's ally
- ____ 12. Which government official was notably left out of the Sedition Act's protections?
- A. the President
 - B. the Vice President
 - C. members of the House
 - D. None of these
- ____ 13. What did the Virginia Resolutions declare regarding the Alien and Sedition Acts?
- A. They were unconstitutional and states should treat them as void.
 - B. They were perfectly legal, but biased toward one political party.
 - C. They required a public apology from the House of Representatives.
 - D. They should be amended by the President whenever possible.
- ____ 14. According to Jefferson, when is nullification the "rightful remedy"?
- A. When the government takes powers not delegated to it
 - B. When the national debt is too high and should be paid down
 - C. When the President is unpopular enough to upset national unity
 - D. When voters choose the wrong party
- ____ 15. When/how can a jury exercise nullification?
- A. When the jury is confused by the evidence
 - B. By telling an uninformed judge how to run the court
 - C. By voting on newly introduced laws while in the jury room
 - D. By finding a defendant not guilty even if he broke an unjust law
- ____ 16. The 1800 election tie between Jefferson and Burr got resolved by a ____.
- A. supreme court ruling
 - B. vote in the House of Representatives
 - C. second national election
 - D. public debate in Virginia
- ____ 17. What is a "presidential ticket"?
- A. A vote cast by a single Electoral College elector
 - B. A list of laws passed by the House
 - C. A pair running together for President and Vice President
 - D. A ballot meant for state officials only
- ____ 18. Which of the following is an example of an "internal improvement"?
- A. Building a national school system
 - B. Managing the salary of government officials
 - C. Improving states by lowering taxes on them
 - D. Building roads and bridges using tax money
- ____ 19. What did Lincoln threaten in his first inaugural address?
- A. To take away the slaves of those who owned them
 - B. To abandon the practice of protective tariffs
 - C. To use force to collect duties and occupy federal property
 - D. All of these
- ____ 20. What is "judicial review"?
- A. The President's duty to review court cases
 - B. The court's duty to say what the law is and declare unconstitutional acts void
 - C. The process of the jury's reviewing the judge's work in a criminal case
 - D. The process of carefully evaluating and amending the Constitution

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 3
(“Amendment 5” – “*Marbury v. Madison*”)

- B 1. How can even innocent persons benefit from “pleading the Fifth”?
- A. It allows them to avoid paying court fees. C. It proves their innocence to the jury.
B. It stops a prosecutor from tripping them up. D. It can force a judge to declare a mistrial.
- C 2. What is the definition of “double jeopardy”?
- A. Being tried for two different crimes at once
B. Being arrested by both state and federal police
C. Being prosecuted/punished twice for the same offense
D. Being twice found not guilty by a jury of peers
- D 3. What is “eminent domain”?
- A. The right of a ruler to seize any land he wants for any reason
B. The process of buying land from another nation
C. The forced sale of property between two private citizens
D. The government’s taking property for public use with just compensation.
- D 4. What is “Civil Asset Forfeiture”?
- A. The legal fees associated with a bank robbery
B. The tax levied on boats and expensive vehicles
C. The process of returning stolen items to their rightful owners
D. The practice of police seizing cash or items without proving a crime occurred
- A 5. What does the Ninth Amendment forbid regarding the list of rights in the Constitution?
- A. Interpreting a list of rights as the people’s only rights C. Adding new rights via amendments
B. Changing the wording of the original document D. All of these
- C 6. What is the main purpose of the Tenth Amendment?
- A. To grant the federal government additional necessary powers
B. To declare that state governments are ranked lower than the U.S. government
C. To reserve all powers not delegated to the U.S. to the states or the people
D. To establish a new branch of the judiciary
- B 7. What was the central promise made to Federalists before the Constitution’s ratification?
- A. The government would abolish all state debts incurred during the revolution.
B. The government would only use the powers specifically granted to it.
C. The government would only rule the states occasionally and if necessary.
D. The government would always provide for the general welfare.
- A 8. What result do tariffs have on consumers?
- A. They make goods more expensive by shielding domestic competitors.
B. They make goods cheaper through increased competition and price lowering.
C. They increase the variety of foreign goods imported into a nation.
D. None of these
- D 9. Why were the true Federalists outraged by the *Chisholm v. Georgia* decision?
- A. The court ruled against the President’s authority illegally.
B. It allowed for the establishment of an unconstitutional national bank.
C. It permitted the army to quarter in homes, violating the Third Amendment.
D. It was a direct power grab contradicting earlier promises that states were sovereign.
- C 10. According to Washington’s Farewell Address, military establishments are ____.
- A. essential for trade with other nations
B. beneficial for national unity
C. hostile to republican liberty
D. All of these

- C 11. What did the Sedition Act make a criminal offense?
- A. Being a member of the Federalist party
 - B. Moving to a different state without permission
 - C. Publishing false, scandalous, or malicious writing against the government.
 - D. Criticizing the French government, which was then America's ally
- B 12. Which government official was notably left out of the Sedition Act's protections?
- A. the President
 - B. the Vice President
 - C. members of the House
 - D. None of these
- A 13. What did the Virginia Resolutions declare regarding the Alien and Sedition Acts?
- A. They were unconstitutional and states should treat them as void.
 - B. They were perfectly legal, but biased toward one political party.
 - C. They required a public apology from the House of Representatives.
 - D. They should be amended by the President whenever possible.
- A 14. According to Jefferson, when is nullification the "rightful remedy"?
- A. When the government takes powers not delegated to it
 - B. When the national debt is too high and should be paid down
 - C. When the President is unpopular enough to upset national unity
 - D. When voters choose the wrong party
- D 15. When/how can a jury exercise nullification?
- A. When the jury is confused by the evidence
 - B. By telling an uninformed judge how to run the court
 - C. By voting on newly introduced laws while in the jury room
 - D. By finding a defendant not guilty even if he broke an unjust law
- B 16. The 1800 election tie between Jefferson and Burr got resolved by a ____.
- A. supreme court ruling
 - B. vote in the House of Representatives
 - C. second national election
 - D. public debate in Virginia
- C 17. What is a "presidential ticket"?
- A. A vote cast by a single Electoral College elector
 - B. A list of laws passed by the House
 - C. A pair running together for President and Vice President
 - D. A ballot meant for state officials only
- D 18. Which of the following is an example of an "internal improvement"?
- A. Building a national school system
 - B. Managing the salary of government officials
 - C. Improving states by lowering taxes on them
 - D. Building roads and bridges using tax money
- C 19. What did Lincoln threaten in his first inaugural address?
- A. To take away the slaves of those who owned them
 - B. To abandon the practice of protective tariffs
 - C. To use force to collect duties and occupy federal property
 - D. All of these
- B 20. What is "judicial review"?
- A. The President's duty to review court cases
 - B. The court's duty to say what the law is and declare unconstitutional acts void
 - C. The process of the jury's reviewing the judge's work in a criminal case
 - D. The process of carefully evaluating and amending the Constitution