

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 7
(“Protective Tariffs” – “The North/South War”)

- _____ 1. The only constitutional reason to levy a tariff under Article I, Section 8 is to ____.
- A. protect American industries C. punish foreign nations for political disagreements
B. prevent foreign goods from coming in D. pay debts and provide for the general welfare
- _____ 2. What happens when a government forces buyers to purchase domestic goods through tariffs?
- A. It rewards inefficient businesses and punishes efficient ones.
B. It lowers the price of specific goods or services for citizens.
C. It increases the total production capacity of the nation.
D. It tends to decrease corruption in the political system.
- _____ 3. Why did many in the North want to force the South to stay in the union?
- A. To prevent the South from trading with Britain
B. To ensure the North continued to profit from Southern tariff payments
C. To prevent the South from establishing its own central bank
D. None of these
- _____ 4. Why did John C. Calhoun argue in “Exposition and Protest” that the South had become “serfs”?
- A. Because they were banned from owning land in many cases
B. Because they were forced to labor for the benefit of Northern manufacturers
C. Because they had little access to the legal system charged with enforcing the Constitution
D. Because they were forced to work in Northern factories against their will
- _____ 5. How did President Lincoln handle the right of habeas corpus during the war?
- A. He followed it strictly. C. He suspended it and jailed critics without public trials.
B. He asked Congress to suspend it. D. He allowed the Supreme Court to decide all cases.
- _____ 6. How did Justice John Marshall characterize the “Commerce Clause” in *Gibbons v. Ogden*?
- A. As a tool to regulate internal state commerce if it affects the nation generally.
B. As a strict, narrow limit on federal power
C. As a power that only applies to state borders
D. As a power that may be ignored by the states
- _____ 7. What was the constitutional status of Lincoln’s order to blockade the South?
- A. A legal act that was barely approved by majority votes in Congress
B. A peaceful measure to protect trade without disrupting tariff collections
C. An act of war carried out without a Congressional declaration
D. None of these
- _____ 8. What does Article III, Section 3 of the Constitution specifically define as *treason*?
- A. Harshly criticizing the President in a newspaper or other publication
B. Refusing to pay legal taxes owed to the central government
C. Denouncing a part of/parts of the U.S. Constitution as evil
D. Levying war against the states
- _____ 9. Why was the Emancipation Proclamation legally suspect?
- A. Lincoln was not the Commander-in-Chief.
B. A President has no legal power to act as a legislative body to change laws.
C. It did not mention the word “slavery.”
D. It was signed by the Supreme Court, not the President.
- _____ 10. According to Roger Taney’s *Dred Scott* ruling, why couldn’t Congress limit slavery in the territories?
- A. Because they hadn’t held enough public meetings
B. Because the Supreme Court needed more power to enforce Congress’s ruling
C. Because it would violate some sections in the Articles of Confederation
D. Because that power is not listed among those granted to Congress in Article I.

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