

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 4
(“Protective Tariffs” – “The Department of Sunshine and Rainbows”)

- _____ 1. What is a protective tariff?
- A. A tax that lowers the price of foreign goods
 - B. A subsidy paid to foreign manufacturers of certain goods
 - C. A tax placed on foreign goods to make them more expensive than domestic alternatives
 - D. A fee paid to the government by domestic steel workers
- _____ 2. According to Article I, Section 8, what is the only legitimate/legal purpose for levying tariffs?
- A. To protect specific businesses from unfair foreign competition
 - B. To prevent too many foreign goods from entering the United States
 - C. To pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare
 - D. None of these
- _____ 3. How did a *Boston Transcript* editor describe the North’s need to keep the South in the union?
- A. “We will lose business to foreign competition if the South is allowed to trade freely.”
 - B. “The Constitution requires the South to pay for Northern roads and bridges.”
 - C. “The federal government must protect the moral integrity of the South by ending slavery.”
 - D. “The North intends to lower tariffs as soon as the war ends.”
- _____ 4. What is the remedy Calhoun proposes when the General Government encroaches on state rights?
- A. Filing a lawsuit to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court
 - B. The use of a state veto to block the encroachment
 - C. Electing more “constitutional” congressmen
 - D. None of these
- _____ 5. What radical interpretation did Justice John Marshall propose in *Gibbons v. Ogden*?
- A. The U.S. gov’t may not regulate trade.
 - B. States should control internal waterways.
 - C. The U.S. gov’t may regulate trade inside states.
 - D. None of these
- _____ 6. Regarding secession, the Constitution grants the U.S. government the power to ____.
- A. block secession
 - B. invade states that secede
 - C. declare it to be treason
 - D. None of these
- _____ 7. What did the Ninth Amendment provide?
- A. Protection against slavery or “involuntary servitude”
 - B. The legal right to vote for all citizens, regardless of “race”
 - C. Recognition of rights that aren’t explicitly listed in the Constitution
 - D. The authority for the U.S. government to regulate state commerce
- _____ 8. How did Thomas Jefferson as President respond to states threatening to secede?
- A. He warned the states that he would use the military to bring them back.
 - B. He suggested that if they must separate, he wished them well.
 - C. He called them traitors to the republic, but agreed with their right to do so.
 - D. He promised to lower all taxes if they stayed in the union.
- _____ 9. Why is supporting secession not the same as supporting slavery?
- A. Non-slave states also threatened to secede long before the war.
 - B. The Constitution requires slave states to remain in the union.
 - C. Slavery was already outlawed in the original Confederacy.
 - D. Secession is only legal for states that do not allow slavery.
- _____ 10. Lincoln’s “10 Percent Plan” was designed to ____.
- A. punish the South for every dollar lost in the war
 - B. distribute land to all former slaves within the state of Tennessee
 - C. ensure a 10 percent increase in cotton production within four years
 - D. allow states readmission once 10 percent of voters took a loyalty oath

- ____ 11. What was a primary consequence of Reconstruction?
- A. It led to the eventual prosperity in the South.
 - B. It worsened relations between “races.”
 - C. It gave all Southern property rights back to former slave owners.
 - D. It improved “racial” conflict over a period of 12 years.
- ____ 12. What is the definition of *conscription*?
- A. Mandatory military service
 - B. Voluntary enlistment in the armed forces
 - C. A payment made to soldiers for their work
 - D. The right to choose a civilian job over military duty
- ____ 13. The Fourteenth Amendment granted ____ to former slaves.
- A. legal citizenship
 - B. property rights
 - C. positions in government
 - D. None of these
- ____ 14. What is “progressive” taxation?
- A. Taxing everyone at the same flat rate, but with no income tax
 - B. Providing tax refunds to the highest earners
 - C. Taxing higher income at a higher percentage.
 - D. Removing taxes from small business owners
- ____ 15. How were senators chosen before the Seventeenth Amendment was ratified?
- A. By the Supreme Court
 - B. By state legislatures
 - C. By a popular majority vote
 - D. By the states’ governors
- ____ 16. What was the original purpose of the U.S. Senate’s structure?
- A. To provide a second house for the lobbyists to influence
 - B. To limit the states’ influence on legislation
 - C. To collect tariffs for the Treasury Department
 - D. To have states push back against federal dominance
- ____ 17. In his 1917 war message, what did Wilson claim about German submarine warfare?
- A. It was a local police matter for European nations.
 - B. It did not affect American lives or ships.
 - C. It was a legal defensive maneuver.
 - D. It was a warfare against mankind.
- ____ 18. What did George Norris argue about American ships entering war zones?
- A. They should not be used as insurance policies for munitions manufacturers.
 - B. They should be accompanied by the entire U.S. Navy.
 - C. They were the key to achieving world democracy.
 - D. They represent the neutral right to deliver weapons.
- ____ 19. What did the Sedition Act of 1918 prohibit?
- A. Owning a firearm without a license
 - B. Speaking or printing anything disloyal about the government
 - C. Resisting or speaking out against the military draft in peace time
 - D. Criticizing the Supreme Court’s rulings in print or by speech
- ____ 20. What did Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes claim about free speech in war?
- A. It is essential regardless of national security.
 - B. It is only protected if it agrees with the President.
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