

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 5
(“Local Government” – “Part 1: The Veto”)

- _____ 1. Which official below is *not* typically mentioned as being employed by a state county?
A. sheriff B. tax assessor C. coroner D. legislator
- _____ 2. Why is local government usually better than a centralized government?
A. It is sometimes directly managed by the federal government
B. It allows for more efficient tax collection.
C. It enables easier access to foreign markets.
D. It is closer to the people and therefore less harmful.
- _____ 3. What is the role of the governor in a state government?
A. The governor signs into law or vetoes bills sent by the legislature.
B. The governor oversees all federal trials in the state.
C. The governor decides which senators to send to Congress.
D. The governor writes state criminal laws.
- _____ 4. What is the main function of an appellate court?
A. It judges cases that have been appealed because of procedural and/or other issues.
B. It determines if there is enough evidence to charge a defendant.
C. It acts as the final supreme authority for all local issues.
D. It issues all marriage and death records for the county.
- _____ 5. A grand jury’s purpose is to determine _____.
A. whether an accused person is guilty or not C. Both A & B
B. if someone should be charged with a crime D. Neither A nor B
- _____ 5. A petit jury’s purpose is to determine _____.
A. whether an accused person is guilty or not C. Both A & B
B. if someone should be charged with a crime D. Neither A nor B
- _____ 7. How does Frederic Bastiat define “legal plunder”?
A. Any action an ordinary citizen could do without committing a crime
B. The act of stealing a watch from a neighbor, for example
C. The government’s punishing a criminal for theft
D. If the law takes something from some to give to others to whom it does not belong
- _____ 8. How did President Herbert Hoover handle the economic downturn of 1929?
A. He continued the policies of Warren Harding.
B. He allowed the economy to correct itself without meddling.
C. He increased regulations, raised taxes, and enacted welfare programs.
D. None of these
- _____ 9. What did FDR claim as his justification for increasing presidential powers?
A. That America was experiencing an emergency
B. That the Supreme Court had granted him total control
C. That he was elected by a record number of votes
D. That he was following the example of George Washington
- _____ 10. What did Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau admit about the New Deal?
A. That it was the single greatest policy in American history
B. That it totally failed to produce prosperity and left an enormous debt
C. That it was necessary to fight off foreign threats
D. That it required more spending to eventually work

- _____ 11. What constitutional clause did the government claim allowed them to regulate Schechter Poultry?
- A. The General Welfare Clause
 - B. The Interstate Commerce Clause
 - C. The Necessary and Proper Clause
- _____ 12. What was FDR's "court packing" scheme?
- A. To remove all justices who disagreed with his laws
 - B. To reduce the number of justices to three
 - C. To add one new justice for every current justice over 70 years of age
 - D. To force the current justices to work more hours
- _____ 13. What is an "exaction"?
- A. An unjust or violent tax or theft of property
 - B. A tax that is equally shared by all citizens
 - C. A protective tariff that benefits the consumer
 - D. A fee paid for a government service
- _____ 14. What is the Christian view on "rendering to Caesar"?
- A. Only pay taxes if you support the programs funded.
 - B. Refuse to pay taxes if the government spends on plunder.
 - C. Let the rich pay for the government.
 - D. Pay the tribute due to the governing government.
- _____ 15. Why is U.S. government-run education unconstitutional?
- A. Public schools are too expensive for the states to fund.
 - B. The Department of Education has no budget for states.
 - C. The Constitution does not grant the federal government the power to involve itself in education.
 - D. The Constitution mandates that parents teach their own children, or that the states educate them.
- _____ 16. What did the Prussian school system divide children into?
- A. The poor and the rich
 - B. Those who wanted to trade and those who wanted to farm
 - C. Elites, those taught to think partially, and the mass taught to obey
 - D. None of these
- _____ 17. What is an *executive order*?
- A. A directive issued by Congress to fund the military
 - B. A law passed by a two-thirds majority in the Senate
 - C. A command from the Supreme Court to the legislature
 - D. An order issued by a President, often an attempt to bypass constitutional limits or make laws
- _____ 18. Why is the term "powerful president" an oxymoron?
- A. Because Presidents should be more powerful to stop corruption
 - B. Because all Presidents should have the limited, listed powers in the Constitution
 - C. Because the term "power" means "following the law"
 - D. None of these
- _____ 19. Why was the Texas Seed Bill vetoed by Grover Cleveland?
- A. He could find no constitutional warrant for federal aid to individuals.
 - B. He thought the farmers were wealthy enough.
 - C. He wanted the state government to provide the money.
 - D. He believed the drought was not severe enough.
- _____ 20. What is the "General Welfare" clause used for by big-government advocates?
- A. To limit the President's power to veto laws
 - B. To fund only the specific powers listed in Article I
 - C. To prevent the government from legally stealing property
 - D. To argue that "great" government acts are acceptable even if unconstitutional

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