

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 2

- _____ 1. The Renaissance strengthened the idea that government should _____.
A. exercise total authority B. recognize individual rights C. control the economy D. none of these
- _____ 2. Americans before independence generally believed freedom should exist as long as individuals _____.
A. obey rulers without question
B. avoid political participation
C. respect the rights of others
D. submit to religious authority
- _____ 3. A long-term effect of the Reformation was the growth of _____.
A. government-controlled religion
B. religious freedom and diversity
C. unified church authority
D. reduced interest in Scripture
- _____ 4. Machiavelli's *The Prince* warned that rulers seeking power may _____.
A. follow strict morality
B. avoid deception
C. limit their authority voluntarily
D. do anything necessary to maintain control
- _____ 5. A government designed with Machiavelli's warnings in mind would MOST likely _____.
A. increase executive authority
B. limit the power of rulers
C. remove legal restraints
D. expand military control
- _____ 6. Enlightenment thinkers believed truth should be determined primarily through _____.
A. Scripture and tradition
B. observation and human reason
C. authority of the church
D. decisions of government officials
- _____ 7. A major problem with Enlightenment thinking is that it often _____.
A. elevates human reason above God
B. rejects scientific discovery
C. discourages learning
D. denies natural laws
- _____ 8. Christians generally view scientific discoveries as _____.
A. contradictory to their faith
B. evidence of God's ordered creation
C. unnecessary to understanding truth
D. proof that many religions are false
- _____ 9. A government influenced by Enlightenment economic ideas would MOST likely _____.
A. regulate more business activity
B. distribute wealth equally
C. restrict private ownership
D. allow individuals to control production and trade
- _____ 10. The principle of *laissez-faire* teaches that government should _____.
A. direct economic planning
B. control prices and wages
C. stay out of economic decisions
D. increase religious liberties

- ____ 11. Montesquieu believed liberty is best protected when ____.
- A. one branch controls all powers
 - B. laws are enforced by rulers alone
 - C. judges answer to legislators
 - D. government powers are separated
- ____ 12. English influence on American government is seen in the idea that rulers ____.
- A. possess unlimited authority
 - B. must be controlled by law
 - C. should exercise economic control
 - D. all of these
- ____ 13. The Magna Carta established that government power should be ____.
- A. absolute and final
 - B. guided by public opinion alone
 - C. limited and subject to law
 - D. controlled by the military
- ____ 14. Common law differs from statutory law because it (common law) is ____.
- A. created by legislatures
 - B. based on custom and precedent
 - C. enforced only by rulers
 - D. written without interpretation
- ____ 15. A judge using common law would MOST likely ____.
- A. follow established precedents
 - B. ignore past decisions
 - C. create new laws independently
 - D. reject customary practices
- ____ 16. The writ of habeas corpus protects individuals from ____.
- A. unfair taxation
 - B. indefinite imprisonment without trial
 - C. excessive economic regulation
 - D. religious persecution
- ____ 17. A government that secretly imprisons citizens without charges is violating ____.
- A. common law
 - B. economic freedom
 - C. habeas corpus principles
 - D. none of these
- ____ 18. The English Bill of Rights influenced America by promoting ____.
- A. stronger monarchy
 - B. protections against government abuse
 - C. limits on individual rights
 - D. expansion of military power
- ____ 19. The Virginia Charter shows that early colonies were governed under ____.
- A. authority of the English monarch
 - B. complete independence
 - C. democratic assemblies only
 - D. none of these
- ____ 20. A major weakness of pure democracy is that it can lead to ____.
- A. weaker protection of the rights of the minority
 - B. less efficient decision-making
 - C. increased government powers
 - D. all of these

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