

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 3

- _____ 1. The Declaration says that just government receives its powers from ____.
A. the consent of the governed B. inherited authority C. God Himself D. legal decisions
- _____ 2. Why was the Declaration of Independence written?
A. To establish a federal court system
B. To explain why the colonies were separating from Britain
C. To replace the Articles of Confederation
D. To create state constitutions
- _____ 3. Which grievance appears in the Declaration's list of complaints?
A. Taxes imposed without consent
B. Too much local self-government
C. Excessive freedom of worship
D. Too few judges in England
- _____ 4. In its concluding paragraph, the Declaration states that the colonies are becoming ____.
A. territories under Congress
B. allies with France
C. self-governing British dominions
D. free and independent states
- _____ 5. After the break from Britain, most states adopted ____.
A. identical legal codes
B. a shared national charter
C. royal decrees from Congress
D. their own constitutions or governing documents
- _____ 6. Many state constitutions included ____.
A. bills of rights and structures for government
B. lifetime governors
C. national taxation plans
D. federal courts
- _____ 7. What did all 13 state constitutions generally guarantee in some form?
A. compulsory church attendance
B. equal voting rights for all adults
C. religious freedom for residents
D. all of these
- _____ 8. Some states required officeholders to ____.
A. own large estates
B. profess belief in God or Christianity
C. have military service
D. reject all denominational ties
- _____ 9. The word *state* in this era is a synonym for ____.
A. county
B. province
C. nation
D. district
- _____ 10. What evidence is given that the states were viewed as separate nations after the Revolution?
A. The Treaty of Paris recognized them as free, sovereign, and independent states.
B. The king appointed governors to each of them.
C. Congress abolished the states' legislatures.
D. France merged them into a single republic.

- ____ 11. The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom argues that faith should not be spread by ____.
- A. preaching B. persuasion C. coercion D. public debate
- ____ 12. Jefferson says that compelling a man to fund religious teaching he rejects is ____.
- A. useful but regrettable
B. sinful and tyrannical
C. a temporary necessity
D. essential to public order
- ____ 13. Under the Articles of Confederation, changing the agreement required ____.
- A. a simple majority
B. presidential approval
C. unanimous consent of the states
D. approval by at least nine states
- ____ 14. Critics call the Articles “weak” mainly because they dislike ____.
- A. voting by states
B. limited central government
C. written constitutions
D. state militias
- ____ 15. The Philadelphia Convention was officially called for the purpose of ____.
- A. revising the Articles of Confederation
B. writing a bill of rights
C. abolishing state governments
D. electing a president
- ____ 16. What especially disturbed many Americans about the writing of the Constitution?
- A. Too many delegates attended, with too many different opinions offered.
B. It copied state constitutions too closely to make enough of a difference.
C. It mentioned no trade policy, which many believed was critical.
D. It was conducted in secrecy and produced a new system instead of revisions.
- ____ 17. George Mason objected to the proposed Constitution partly because it lacked ____.
- A. a declaration of rights
B. a national church
C. tariff protection
D. annual elections for judges
- ____ 18. Patrick Henry feared the new Constitution would ____.
- A. weaken Congress too much
B. swallow up the states and endanger liberty
C. lead to British rule again
D. eliminate all courts
- ____ 19. What really explains why two people may “interpret” the same constitutional words differently?
- A. The English language can often be too vague.
B. Some of the founders misunderstood what they wrote.
C. The Constitution was never meant to be followed literally.
D. Their underlying beliefs about the proper role of government differ.
- ____ 20. What example does the last section use to show how “interpretation” can turn plain constitutional language upside down?
- A. The Second Amendment’s “shall not be infringed” being treated as if infringement is allowed
B. The Preamble being used to appoint judges
C. The Third Amendment being applied to taxes
D. The Articles of Confederation being mistaken for the Bill of Rights

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