

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 5

- _____ 1. The Second Amendment primarily exists to _____.
A. grant citizens permission to own firearms
B. organize federal military forces
C. protect an existing natural right from government interference
D. allow Congress to regulate weapons
- _____ 2. Even without the Second Amendment, the federal government would _____.
A. still lack constitutional power to regulate arms
B. have broad authority over weapons
C. control all militias
D. require citizens to register firearms
- _____ 3. In the founding era, the term “militia” most closely referred to _____.
A. the National Guard
B. trained government troops
C. local police forces
D. the general body of the people
- _____ 4. Early Americans were suspicious of standing armies because they believed such forces _____.
A. were too expensive to maintain
B. could become tools of oppression
C. were ineffective in warfare
D. relied too heavily on volunteers
- _____ 5. The purpose of protecting the right to bear arms was largely to _____.
A. encourage hunting
B. prevent foreign invasion
C. enable resistance to tyranny
D. promote sporting activities
- _____ 6. The Quartering Act primarily required colonists to house soldiers in _____.
A. private family homes B. military camps C. government buildings D. taverns and inns
- _____ 7. The Fourth Amendment protects individuals from _____.
A. unfair taxation
B. military service requirements
C. unreasonable searches and seizures
D. excessive voting restrictions
- _____ 8. A valid search warrant must be based on _____.
A. approval from Congress
B. probable cause supported by oath
C. suspicion alone
D. permission from local officials
- _____ 9. The “exclusionary rule” refers to _____.
A. rejecting illegally obtained evidence
B. excluding jurors from cases
C. banning certain crimes from trial
D. limiting courtroom testimony
- _____ 10. “Double jeopardy” means that a person _____.
A. cannot be tried again for the same crime after acquittal
B. cannot be fined twice
C. must testify twice in court
D. faces two judges at trial

- _____ 11. The phrase “pleading the Fifth” refers to a person’s right to ____.
- A. demand a jury trial
 - B. refuse to testify against himself
 - C. appeal a conviction
 - D. request a new lawyer
- _____ 12. “Due process of law” ensures that the government ____.
- A. enforces all laws equally
 - B. conducts trials quickly
 - C. follows legal procedures before punishing someone
 - D. consults juries in all cases
- _____ 13. Eminent domain allows the government to ____.
- A. confiscate property without notice
 - B. regulate all private land
 - C. control land ownership permanently
 - D. take private property for public use with compensation
- _____ 14. The Sixth Amendment guarantees a ____.
- A. private trial
 - B. speedy and public trial
 - C. military tribunal
 - D. delayed hearing
- _____ 15. An “impartial jury” is best described as one that ____.
- A. supports the government
 - B. is randomly selected nationwide
 - C. has no bias regarding the case
 - D. consists only of legal experts
- _____ 16. Bail is best defined as ____.
- A. money paid to secure release before trial
 - B. a fine imposed by a judge
 - C. a punishment after conviction
 - D. a fee for legal representation
- _____ 17. The Ninth Amendment teaches that ____.
- A. only listed rights exist
 - B. unlisted rights are still retained by the people
 - C. the government defines all rights
 - D. states control all rights
- _____ 18. The Tenth Amendment emphasizes that ____.
- A. Congress has unlimited power
 - B. states control foreign policy
 - C. powers not granted to the federal government are reserved
 - D. courts define all authority
- _____ 19. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution ____.
- A. limits judicial authority
 - B. lists specific powers granted to Congress
 - C. defines state governments
 - D. outlines individual rights
- _____ 20. The overall purpose of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments is to ____.
- A. expand federal authority
 - B. clarify military powers
 - C. regulate interstate commerce
 - D. limit government and protect rights beyond those listed

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