

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 6

- _____ 1. The main message of the Eleventh Amendment is that the Supreme Court _____.
A. should expand its power when necessary
B. controls all state cases
C. must stay within its constitutional limits
D. can override state laws freely
- _____ 2. In his farewell address, George Washington warned against _____.
A. trade with foreign nations
B. permanent alliances with other countries
C. maintaining a navy
D. all of these
- _____ 3. Washington believed strong foreign attachments would _____.
A. distort national decision-making
B. improve trade
C. strengthen the nation
D. decrease military power
- _____ 4. John Quincy Adams warned that constant foreign intervention could cause America to _____.
A. become isolated B. lose its own freedom C. lose trade partners D. weaken its economy
- _____ 5. Thomas Jefferson summarized ideal foreign policy as _____.
A. global leadership
B. military dominance
C. peace and commerce without alliances
D. economic isolation
- _____ 6. Foreign intervention decreases freedom because it _____.
A. weakens the importance of voting
B. increases laws
C. stops trade
D. requires taking money from citizens
- _____ 7. Government involvement abroad invites corruption because _____.
A. laws become unclear to authorities
B. citizens protest, causing unrest
C. the fairness of elections is negatively affected
D. large sums of money create incentives for abuse
- _____ 8. The Sedition Act made it illegal to _____.
A. publish certain criticisms of the government
B. refuse to pay taxes
C. hold public meetings without government approval
D. vote against leaders
- _____ 9. The Alien Acts allowed the President to _____.
A. deport non-citizens without trial
B. regulate trade more freely
C. grant citizenship
D. appoint judges
- _____ 10. The Virginia Resolutions argued that states should _____.
A. obey all federal laws
B. expand federal power
C. oppose unconstitutional laws
D. control elections

- _____ 11. The Kentucky Resolutions declared that unconstitutional laws are ____.
- A. temporary
 - B. void and of no force
 - C. partially valid
 - D. subject to revision
- _____ 12. Nullification means that a law is ____.
- A. revised until it is constitutional
 - B. treated as invalid or nonexistent
 - C. enforced strictly
 - D. reviewed by courts
- _____ 13. Jury nullification occurs when a jury ____.
- A. rewrites laws when they don't suit the jury
 - B. delays trials until a non-biased jury is found
 - C. appeals a verdict to a higher court
 - D. finds a defendant not guilty under an unjust law
- _____ 14. Judicial review allows the Supreme Court to ____.
- A. declare laws unconstitutional
 - B. enforce elections
 - C. pass laws when needed
 - D. remove government officials
- _____ 15. The Supreme Court ____.
- A. has unlimited authority
 - B. rules over all branches
 - C. is bound by the Constitution like other branches
 - D. controls elections
- _____ 16. If the Supreme Court oversteps its authority, the President should ____.
- A. resign, since Supreme Court judges are appointed by him
 - B. approve the decision, since that is the nation's highest court
 - C. appeal to the states
 - D. refuse to enforce it
- _____ 17. Congress can check the courts by ____.
- A. dissolving them entirely
 - B. limiting jurisdiction and impeaching judges
 - C. A & B
 - D. neither A nor B
- _____ 18. If Congress passes an unconstitutional law, the President should ____.
- A. veto or refuse to execute it
 - B. ignore it quietly
 - C. enforce it anyway
 - D. send it to the courts
- _____ 19. The election of 1800 resulted in a tie between ____.
- A. Adams and Hamilton
 - B. Jefferson and Burr
 - C. Jefferson and Adams
 - D. Burr and Pinckney
- _____ 20. One long-term result of the election of 1800 was ____.
- A. stronger Federalist control
 - B. the decline of the Federalist Party
 - C. delays in upcoming elections
 - D. expansion of the judiciary

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