

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview.

Connect Four 5 (30–35 minutes)

TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS/KEY

Instructions

1. **Objective:** Students review American government concepts in the form of a Connect Four game.
2. Bring to class a Connect Four / Four in a Row game.
3. Divide the class into two teams. (Try to make them evenly matched!)
4. Print all the pages in this handout for yourself. (No student handouts today!) Use the questions in whatever order you want.
5. Explain to students that they will take turns answering T/F and short answer questions. A team member who answers correctly gets to put a checker in the Connect Four game.
6. Flip a coin or have one student on each team guess a number from 1 to 10 to see which team goes first.
7. Ask the first player on Team 1 (the team that won the right to go first) a question. A correct answer gets a checker; and incorrect answer gets none!
8. Now ask the first player on Team 2 a question, and repeat the process. Give students turns in order.
9. First team to get four in a row wins! (Repeat the process until the questions run out.)
10. How many games to play? Enough to where students all get several chances to answer; you might only play two full games in the time allotment, which is fine!

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview. Connect Four 5 (Questions/Key)

1. T/F: The Eleventh Amendment expanded the Supreme Court's authority to hear lawsuits against states filed by citizens of other states. **False**
2. What event led directly to the passage of the Eleventh Amendment?
The *Chisholm v. Georgia* decision and Georgia's reaction.
3. T/F: George Washington warned Americans that permanent alliances with foreign nations could create problems for the United States. **True**
4. T/F: John Quincy Adams argued that America should actively seek out foreign conflicts in order to spread freedom around the world. **False**
5. What famous phrase did Adams use to describe America's foreign policy toward conflicts in other nations?
"She goes not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy."
6. T/F: Washington believed foreign influence was one of the greatest dangers to republican government. **True**
7. Why did some American politicians want the United States to aid Greece in 1821?
Greece was fighting for independence from Turkey.
8. T/F: Thomas Jefferson supported "entangling alliances" with nations that shared American values. **False**
9. How can foreign alliances create "blowback"?
A nation can become a target of revenge for the actions of the government it supports.
10. T/F: In the election of 1796, John Adams defeated Thomas Jefferson by only three electoral votes. **True**
11. What did the term "sedition" generally mean?
Rebellion against or organizing the overthrow of an existing government.
12. T/F: Under the original Electoral College system, Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates ran together on a single ticket. **False**
13. Which two biblical figures mentioned in the reading were falsely accused of sedition? **Jesus and Paul.**
14. Under the Alien and Sedition Acts, how long did an immigrant have to wait to become a U.S. citizen?
Fourteen years.
15. T/F: The Alien Friends Act allowed the President to order certain aliens to leave the United States if he judged them dangerous. **True**
16. What should people think when government officials claim they need to take away freedoms temporarily during an emergency?
It should raise a red flag and make supporters of liberty suspicious of government overreach.
17. T/F: James Madison wrote the Virginia Resolutions in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts. **True**
18. According to the Virginia Resolutions, what are states "duty bound" to do when the federal government exercises powers not granted by the Constitution? **Resist.**
19. Why did Thomas Jefferson keep his authorship of the Kentucky Resolutions secret?
Because he was Vice President under John Adams, and openly opposing the Alien and Sedition Acts could have led to serious political consequences, including possible impeachment.
20. T/F: The Kentucky Resolutions argued that when the federal government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are void and of no force. **True**

21. According to the Kentucky Resolutions, why was the Alien Friends Act unconstitutional?
Because it allowed the President to remove people based on suspicion without due process, a jury trial, witnesses, or legal counsel.
22. T/F: Jefferson argued that the federal government should be the final judge of the extent of its own constitutional powers. **False**
23. What remedy did the Kentucky Resolutions say states have when the federal government exercises powers not delegated to it? **Nullification.**
24. What does the word *nullification* mean?
Treating an illegal law or government act as if it is nothing—not a legitimate law at all.
25. T/F: Jury nullification occurs when a jury finds a defendant not guilty even though the jury believes he violated the law. **True**
26. Which famous trial discussed earlier in the book is given as an example of jury nullification?
The Peter Zenger trial.
27. T/F: John Jay said that juries may judge the facts of a case but not the law itself. **False**
28. T/F: In the election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 electoral votes. **True**
29. T/F: The House of Representatives elected Jefferson President on the first ballot. **False**
30. Which Federalist leader tried to persuade Jefferson to keep the U.S. Bank and other Federalist programs in exchange for support in the House? **Alexander Hamilton.**
31. T/F: During Jefferson’s first term, the Alien and Sedition Acts were repealed. **True**
32. Name one action from Jefferson’s second term that was unconstitutional.
Possible answers: the Louisiana Purchase, going to war against Tripoli without a congressional declaration of war, increasing tariffs, or failing to eliminate the Bank of the U.S.
33. If no presidential candidate receives a majority of electoral votes, which body chooses the President, and from how many candidates may it choose?
The House of Representatives chooses the President from the top three electoral vote recipients.
34. T/F: In 2016, every elector voted for either Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton. **False**
35. What term is used for electors who vote for someone other than their party’s expected candidate?
Faithless electors.
36. T/F: One reason the Twelfth Amendment was adopted was to avoid situations where a President and Vice President from opposing parties served together. **True**
37. Name one part of the three policies that made up the Whig Party’s “American System.”
Protective tariffs, internal improvements, and a national bank.
38. T/F: Andrew Jackson supported the creation of a national bank and signed a bill establishing one. **False**
39. What action by South Carolina caused Andrew Jackson to threaten military action against the state?
South Carolina nullified a federal tariff and discussed leaving the Union.
40. T/F: Henry Clay argued that government should act like a parent caring for the people. **True**
41. According to the reading, what position did the 1860 Republican Party platform take on slavery within individual states?
It said each state had the right to control its own domestic institutions, including slavery.

42. What did Lincoln specifically say he would use federal power to do in his First Inaugural Address?
Hold federal property and collect duties and imposts (tariffs).
43. T/F: Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President only twice. **False**
44. What law passed under President Barack Obama is used as an example of an unconstitutional federal law?
The Affordable Care Act (“Obamacare”).
45. T/F: The reading points out that Mitt Romney had previously supported a Massachusetts health insurance mandate similar to Obamacare. **True**
46. Why did Jefferson order James Madison not to deliver William Marbury’s commission?
Jefferson believed it was too late since the commission had not been delivered before he took office.
47. T/F: *Marbury v. Madison* was the first Supreme Court case in which the Court ruled an act of Congress unconstitutional. **True**
48. According to the reading, what is “judicial review”?
The idea that courts have the authority to determine whether laws are constitutional.
49. T/F: The Constitution explicitly states that the Supreme Court has the final say on all constitutional questions. **False**
50. What should happen if Congress passes an unconstitutional law?
The President should veto it or refuse to execute it because it violates the Constitution.
51. What was the main constitutional reason Madison gave for vetoing the Internal Improvements Bill?
The Constitution does not grant Congress the power to build roads, canals, and similar projects.
52. According to Madison, what danger would result from interpreting the “general welfare” clause as authorization for the bill?
It would give Congress a general, unlimited legislative power instead of the limited powers specifically enumerated in the Constitution.
53. T/F: *McCulloch v. Maryland* involved a dispute over a state tax placed on a branch of the U.S. Bank. **True**
54. T/F: John Marshall argued that the Constitution explicitly grants Congress the power to establish a national bank. **False**
55. What constitutional clause did Marshall use to justify the existence of the national bank?
The Necessary and Proper Clause.
56. T/F: Marshall’s theory of “implied powers” could be used to justify nearly unlimited powers for the national government. **True**