

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 7

- _____ 1. Madison argued in his veto of the Bonus Bill that Congress only has powers that are ____.
- A. traditionally accepted
 - B. implied by economic needs
 - C. supported by majority vote
 - D. specifically listed in the Constitution
- _____ 2. Madison believed that building roads and canals was ____.
- A. unnecessary for commerce
 - B. harmful to the economy
 - C. important but not constitutionally authorized
 - D. solely a military function
- _____ 3. The Constitution's "Necessary and Proper Clause" should be interpreted as allowing ____.
- A. any action not forbidden
 - B. unlimited expansion of power
 - C. actions that benefit the majority
 - D. means directly tied to listed powers
- _____ 4. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, John Marshall justified a national bank using ____.
- A. the Tenth Amendment
 - B. implied Constitutional powers
 - C. presidential authority
- _____ 5. The criticism of Marshall's reasoning is that it allows the government to ____.
- A. claim almost unlimited powers
 - B. favor states over citizens
 - C. ignore commerce
 - D. avoid taxation
- _____ 6. The Oak Valley example illustrates how tariffs ____.
- A. benefit everyone equally
 - B. increase efficiency
 - C. transfer wealth from some to others
 - D. reduce prices
- _____ 7. A protective tariff primarily benefits ____.
- A. consumers
 - B. foreign producers
 - C. domestic producers protected from competition
 - D. small governments
- _____ 8. One consequence of tariffs is that ____.
- A. consumers pay higher prices
 - B. employment rises
 - C. prices decrease
 - D. imports increase
- _____ 9. Tariffs are constitutional only when used to ____.
- A. protect industries
 - B. punish foreign countries
 - C. balance trade
 - D. raise revenue for government functions
- _____ 10. The Morrill Tariff contributed to ____.
- A. increased unity
 - B. economic equality
 - C. Southern secession
 - D. reduced taxation

- ____ 11. According to John C. Calhoun, tariffs shift wealth ____.
- A. equally across regions
 - B. from rich to poor
 - C. from government to citizens
 - D. from one section of the country to another
- ____ 12. Calhoun believed states should respond to unconstitutional laws by ____.
- A. ignoring them
 - B. nullifying or resisting them
 - C. leaving immediately
 - D. appealing to courts
- ____ 13. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, Justice Marshall expanded the Commerce Clause to include ____.
- A. only international trade
 - B. local businesses only
 - C. activities within a state affecting other states
 - D. agricultural production only
- ____ 14. The “apple tree” example shows that broad interpretation of commerce power could ____.
- A. limit government interference
 - B. justify regulating almost anything
 - C. protect property rights
 - D. simplify confusing laws
- ____ 15. Secession is constitutional because ____.
- A. it is explicitly stated in the Constitution
 - B. no clause forbids it and no power prevents it
 - C. courts approved it
 - D. it is historically common
- ____ 16. Early states like Virginia supported ratification of the Constitution with the understanding that ____.
- A. taxes would be limited
 - B. slavery would end eventually
 - C. trade would expand
 - D. they could leave the Union if necessary
- ____ 17. One benefit of secession mentioned is ____.
- A. ending conflict
 - B. eliminating unnecessary trade
 - C. allowing freer trade policies
 - D. increasing central control
- ____ 18. Lincoln’s stated primary goal in the North/South war was to ____.
- A. end slavery immediately
 - B. expand voting rights
 - C. punish the South
 - D. continue collecting tariffs
- ____ 19. The Emancipation Proclamation applied to ____.
- A. confederate states
 - B. border states
 - C. northern states
 - D. all of these
- ____ 20. The Radical Republicans’ Reconstruction plans focused mainly on ____.
- A. quickly restoring the South
 - B. reducing federal powers
 - C. punishing and remaking the South
 - D. ending tariffs permanently

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