

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview.

Connect Four 6 (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 6 (Questions/Key)

1. T/F: A protective tariff on Japanese steel benefits all American industries equally. **False**
2. T/F: Senator Pilfer's tariff helped steelworkers in her state but hurt companies that buy steel, such as car and washing machine manufacturers. **True**
3. T/F: George Mason opposed the U.S. Constitution because he predicted the North would use protective tariffs to plunder the South. **True**
4. T/F: Under the Articles of Confederation, if one state had high tariffs, traders would simply buy goods from a state with lower tariffs. **True**
5. T/F: Free trade benefits dishonest and inefficient individuals by raising prices. **False**
6. T/F: Alexander Hamilton supported allowing states to compete by lowering tariffs because he favored decentralized government. **False**
7. T/F: The Constitution grants Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises in Article I, Section 8. **True**
8. What does the Constitution say tariffs are only supposed to be used for?
To pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States
9. T/F: If protective tariffs really benefited everyone, the government should place tariffs on every single ____.
Imported item
10. What is the moral way for government to run an economy? **To not run it at all!**
11. What President signed into law the Morrill Tariff? **Abraham Lincoln**
12. T/F: The Morrill Tariff was named after a Vermont representative who was a steel manufacturer. **True**
13. What reason did southern states give for leaving the union after the Morrill Tariff?
They bore the burden of tariffs and decided to stop paying taxes that enriched others
14. T/F: Northern newspaper editors argued that if the South seceded, the North would gain business because of higher tariffs. **False**
15. T/F: Lincoln was chosen by the Republican Party in 1860 partly because he promised to collect protective tariffs from the South. **True**
16. What did Lincoln threaten in his first inaugural address regarding the South?
To violently invade the South if they didn't return to the union and keep paying protective tariffs
17. What Calhoun called the South, since they were forced to pay tariffs that benefited the North. **Serfs**
18. T/F: Calhoun says the "two great parties" are the sovereign (the North) and the subject (the South). **True**
19. What right does Calhoun say states have when the general government oversteps its boundaries?
To veto and interpose (nullify the government's illegal actions)
20. T/F: In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court upheld New York's monopoly on steamboats. **False**
21. What did Justice John Marshall say about the federal government's power over commerce inside a state?
It could interfere if that commerce affects other states
22. Name one biblical/legitimate standard that justifies government involvement in commerce.
To enforce contracts, punish theft/cheating, and prevent harm to life, liberty, or property

23. Would it be proper for the federal government to ban the sale of a product because it hurts a competing industry in another state? **No, because that is not punishing violence, theft, or fraud; it is protecting an industry, which is not a moral purpose of government.**
24. Who was the Chief Justice who authored the Gibbons v. Ogden decision? **John Marshall**
25. In the apple tree example, what reason did the government agent give for restricting how many apple trees the man could grow?
Because his apple trees affected interstate commerce by reducing apple sales from farmers in the next state
26. What did the monopoly granted to Robert Fulton and Robert Livingston allow them to do?
Operate steamboats in New York waters
27. T/F: Secession is unconstitutional, since it challenges the U.S. government. **False**
28. T/F: The power to stop states from seceding is not granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8. **True**
29. What does the Ninth Amendment imply about secession according to the reading?
That secession should be one of the rights the government is not allowed to interfere with
30. T/F: The Tenth Amendment prevents the U.S. government from taking powers not specifically granted to it, including preventing secession. **True**
31. T/F: Secession was never a part of America's political conversation until the North/South War. **False**
32. Name one of the three original states that ratified the Constitution with the understanding they could secede.
New York, Virginia, and Rhode Island
33. Name another one of the three original states that ratified the Constitution with the understanding they could secede. **New York, Virginia, and Rhode Island**
34. T/F: James Madison supported giving the new government the power to block a "delinquent state" by force.
False
35. T/F: The Hartford Convention of 1814–1815 involved northern states discussing secession from the United States. **True**
36. What did Thomas Jefferson say about northern states threatening to secede after the Louisiana Purchase?
"God bless them both and keep them in the union if it be for their good, but separate them, if it be better"
37. Who said in 1848, "Any people whatsoever have the right to abolish the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better"? **Abraham Lincoln**
38. Why did Madison and others reject the idea of giving the government power to force a state to stay in the union? **Because forcing a state to stay would defeat the whole purpose of having a union**
39. According to South Carolina's secession declaration, what fraction of tariff monies were expended at the North?
Three-fourths
40. A common idea taught in government schools about secession is that if someone supports secession, he supports _____. **Slavery**
41. Slavery was more secure inside the Union than outside it, according to the Confederate Vice President. **True**
42. Name one thing that the Confederate constitution prohibited. **Protective tariffs and internal improvements**
43. T/F: If the CSA had remained separate, slavery would have likely ended sooner because runaway slaves could escape into another nation with no obligation to return them. **True**

44. Name one of three benefits of the South being allowed to secede.
Thwarting slavery, trading freely, and reducing government
45. T/F: If all 50 states seceded, the nation would collapse and life would become chaotic. **False**
46. Which President appointed Supreme Court justice Roger Taney? **Andrew Jackson**
47. Unlike John Marshall, what kind of rulings did Taney tend to issue regarding state versus federal power?
Ones that upheld state governments' powers instead of increasing U.S. government powers
48. T/F: The Republican Party's official platform opposed all slavery, not just its expansion. **False**
49. What was the name of the 1854 law that replaced the prohibition of slavery in northern territories with popular sovereignty? **The Kansas-Nebraska Act**
50. T/F: The Missouri Compromise of 1820 admitted Maine as a slave state and Missouri as a free state. **False**
51. Why did Dred Scott sue for his freedom? **Because he had lived in free states (IL & WI) for two years**
52. T/F: Many northern states had "black codes" that restricted the rights of free black Americans. **True**
53. Which compromise admitted California as a free state but strengthened the fugitive slave clause?"
The Compromise of 1850
54. T/F: The Supreme Court ruled unanimously against Dred Scott. **False**
55. T/F: The Court ruled that free black Americans could be considered U.S. citizens under the Constitution. **False**
56. Which constitutional amendment did Taney cite to argue that freeing Scott would deprive Sanford of property?
The Fifth Amendment
57. T/F: Taney ruled that the Missouri Compromise was constitutional because Congress had the power to regulate territories. **False**
58. According to Taney, what was the only legal way to eliminate slavery nationwide? **Amending the Constitution**
59. T/F: Taney had previously ruled in favor of enslaved blacks and once called slavery "a blot on our national character." **True**