

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 10 (Cumulative Final)

- _____ 1. The most reliable way to evaluate political ideas is to _____.
A. compare historical leaders
B. examine public opinion trends
C. judge ideas by biblical principles
D. analyze economic results
- _____ 2. Government's primary purpose, according to Scripture, is to _____.
A. regulate markets and trade
B. provide education and welfare
C. ensure equal outcomes
D. punish harm and uphold justice
- _____ 3. A government acting properly would most clearly _____.
A. regulate private behavior broadly
B. penalize theft and protect victims
C. establish religious practices
D. manage economic outcomes
- _____ 4. Roger Williams argued that civil authorities should _____.
A. promote one true religion
B. discourage all religion
C. avoid forcing religious belief
D. regulate church leadership
- _____ 5. John Locke believed laws should primarily _____.
A. preserve and expand freedom
B. enforce equality among individuals
C. restrict liberty when necessary
D. ensure social order
- _____ 6. A republic is best defined as a system where _____.
A. kings rule directly
B. judges hold authority
C. armies govern decisions
D. representatives act on behalf of citizens
- _____ 7. Greek political thinkers emphasized the importance of _____.
A. tradition B. reason C. religion D. emotion
- _____ 8. The Renaissance influenced political thought by emphasizing _____.
A. centralized monarchy
B. individual rights and value
C. strict class systems
D. religious conformity
- _____ 9. The Magna Carta established the principle that _____.
A. rulers have absolute authority
B. laws originate from kings
C. government must respect legal limits
D. citizens control all laws
- _____ 10. The Declaration of Independence primarily aimed to _____.
A. justify separation from Britain
B. establish a constitution
C. regulate taxation
D. form alliances

- ____ 11. The Articles of Confederation were considered weak by some because they ____.
- A. created too many laws
 - B. ignored state power
 - C. favored monarchy
 - D. limited national authority significantly
- ____ 12. The Constitutional Convention resulted in ____.
- A. minor adjustments to the AOC
 - B. a temporary system
 - C. a stronger Articles system
 - D. an entirely new Constitution
- ____ 13. The Bill of Rights was added primarily to ____.
- A. limit government power
 - B. expand federal authority
 - C. define new rights
 - D. unify states
- ____ 14. The First Amendment restricts government from ____.
- A. organizing elections
 - B. regulating trade
 - C. limiting speech and religion
 - D. forming courts
- ____ 15. The Second Amendment protects ____.
- A. individual right to bear arms
 - B. military authority
 - C. state weapon control
 - D. government militias only
- ____ 16. "Due process" requires that ____.
- A. laws be optionally applied to some citizens
 - B. legal procedures be followed before punishment
 - C. courts act independently of the legislative branch
 - D. trials be immediate
- ____ 17. The Ninth Amendment is best understood to mean that ____.
- A. only listed rights are protected
 - B. people retain rights beyond those specifically listed
 - C. courts define all rights
 - D. states control individual rights
- ____ 18. The Tenth Amendment reinforces that ____.
- A. powers not given to the federal government are reserved
 - B. Congress has broad powers not necessarily listed in the Constitution
 - C. courts determine the constitutionality of federal laws
 - D. none of these
- ____ 19. Jefferson summarized wise foreign policy as ____.
- A. alliances with strong nations
 - B. military expansion abroad
 - C. global intervention
 - D. peaceful trade without entangling alliances
- ____ 20. Nullification refers to the idea that ____.
- A. federal courts override states' laws
 - B. laws must always be obeyed
 - C. unconstitutional laws may be treated as invalid
 - D. federal authority may expand through legislation

- ____ 21. The “general welfare” clause is debated because ____.
- A. it can be interpreted very broadly
 - B. it limits taxation
 - C. it applies narrowly
 - D. it removes state authority
- ____ 22. The Thirteenth Amendment ended ____.
- A. slavery and involuntary servitude
 - B. segregation
 - C. voting restrictions
 - D. tariffs
- ____ 23. Andrew Johnson opposed Reconstruction policies because they ____.
- A. increased taxes
 - B. favored the South
 - C. weakened courts
 - D. violated constitutional limits
- ____ 24. Before the income tax, the federal government relied mainly on ____.
- A. property taxes
 - B. payroll taxes
 - C. corporate taxes
 - D. tariffs and excise taxes
- ____ 25. A progressive tax system means that ____.
- A. everyone pays equally
 - B. higher earners pay a higher percentage
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 - D. only businesses are taxed
- ____ 26. The Seventeenth Amendment changed Senate selection to ____.
- A. presidential appointment
 - B. direct election by voters
 - C. judicial selection
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- ____ 27. The Espionage and Sedition Acts restricted ____.
- A. voting rights
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- ____ 28. Inflation occurs when ____.
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- ____ 30. The New Deal is best described as ____.
- A. reduced government role
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- ____ 31. Government cannot efficiently run an economy because ____.
- A. it lacks enough power
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- ____ 32. In *Schechter Poultry v. U.S.*, the Court ruled against the NRA because it ____.
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 - D. gave legislative authority to the President
- ____ 33. A veto override requires ____.
- A. simple majority
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- ____ 34. The President's main constitutional duty is to ____.
- A. enforce laws passed by Congress
 - B. make laws when Congress fails to
 - C. control the court systems
 - D. manage states
- ____ 35. Government-run education ____.
- A. lowers costs
 - B. improves literacy
 - C. redistributes wealth through taxation
 - D. all of these
- ____ 36. The *Engel v. Vitale* decision dealt with ____.
- A. free speech
 - B. taxation and tariffs
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 - D. government-led prayer in schools
- ____ 37. Lobbyists influence laws mainly by ____.
- A. voting on bills
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- ____ 38. Governments often ____ during "emergencies."
- A. reduce unnecessary laws
 - B. justify greater control
 - C. lower too-high taxes
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- ____ 39. A key result of emergency powers is that ____.
- A. the number of laws decreases
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- ____ 40. Ron Paul argued lasting freedom depends on ____.
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 - B. economic control of industries that might fail
 - C. moral citizens and limited government
 - D. strong regulation of unfair business practices

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