

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 3
(“England and America” – “State Constitutions”)

- _____ 1. What practice of “circuit riding” did early judges use to spread justice?
- A. Staying in the capital city to oversee all legal disputes
 - B. Hiring messengers to deliver laws to the people
 - C. Traveling around districts to establish and use legal precedents
 - D. Appointing lords to act as judges in their own castles
- _____ 2. What is the primary difference between statutory law and common law?
- A. Statutory law is found by experts, while common law is passed by legislatures.
 - B. Statutory law is often voluntary, while common law is enacted by force.
 - C. Common law reflects common sense and justice; statutory law is often complex and harmful.
 - D. Common law only applies to the king, while statutory law applies to everyone.
- _____ 3. How is the U.S. Congress structured similarly to the British Parliament?
- A. A House of Lords (elected) and a House of Commons (appointed)
 - B. A single legislative body with no division of power
 - C. A judicial branch that acts as the primary lawmaking body
 - D. A Senate (upper house) and a House of Representatives (lower house)
- _____ 4. What was the primary purpose of the Virginia Charter (1606)?
- A. To establish a settlement to propagate the Christian religion and provide settled government
 - B. To create a republic where all citizens voted on every law
 - C. To declare total independence from the British crown
 - D. All of these
- _____ 5. The 1679 Habeas Corpus Act was designed to stop which government abuse?
- A. Unfairly high taxes on gold and silver
 - B. The appointment of senators by monarchs
 - C. The declaration of expensive, unnecessary wars
 - D. Indefinite imprisonment without a speedy, fair trial
- _____ 6. According to the U.S. Constitution, who has the power to suspend habeas corpus?
- A. The Supreme Court B. Congress C. The President D. State governors
- _____ 7. Both the English Bill of Rights and the U.S. First Amendment protect the right to ____.
- A. appoint state senators to Congress C. petition the government for a redress of grievances
 - B. establish national/state religions D. All of these
- _____ 8. How does the U.S. Constitution address the danger of aristocratic influence in the Senate?
- A. By electing senators for life terms
 - B. By utilizing rotative principles and six-year terms
 - C. By allowing the President to appoint them
 - D. None of these
- _____ 9. Why did the American founders object to a pure democracy?
- A. It required too much influence from a monarch.
 - B. It did not provide enough room for scientific rationalism.
 - C. It was too slow and lacked energy.
 - D. It threatened the minority with oppression from the majority.
- _____ 10. How was the status of the “states” confirmed by the Treaty of Paris (1783)?
- A. They were recognized as separate, free, sovereign, and independent nations.
 - B. They were unified into one single national government.
 - C. They were returned to their status as royal colonies.
 - D. None of these

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