

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 4
(“The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom” – “Article I”)

- _____ 1. Why did the Articles of Confederation require unanimous consent for any amendments?
- A. To ensure that no state could be forced to accept changes against its will
 - B. To prevent the President from acting alone
 - C. Because the AOC was intended to be a temporary treaty
 - D. To encourage the influence of the British Parliament
- _____ 2. Why were the true Federalists (often called Antifederalists) suspicious of the Philadelphia convention?
- A. It was dominated by poor farmers rather than intellectuals.
 - B. It was held too close to the British border.
 - C. Delegates were sent to revise the AOC but wrote an entirely new constitution in secret.
 - D. None of these
- _____ 3. What is the difference between a “broad” and “strict” interpretation of the Constitution?
- A. Broad focuses on the Bible’s standards; strict focuses on government acts throughout history.
 - B. Broad generally applies to republics; strict generally applies to monarchies.
 - C. Broad assumes secret, hinted-at powers; strict only exercises powers specifically listed.
 - D. All of these
- _____ 4. What does the “General Welfare” clause mean in the context of limited government?
- A. It is limited by the specific list of powers given to Congress.
 - B. It is basically a free pass for the government to do anything it believes necessary.
 - C. It is a separate power that overrides all other amendments.
 - D. None of these
- _____ 5. What is the fundamental danger when a government is the “exclusive judge” of its own powers?
- A. It becomes too inefficient .
 - B. It leads to despotism (tyranny).
 - C. It loses its sovereignty over the people.
 - D. None of these
- _____ 6. What did Mason fear regarding the relationship between Northern and Southern states?
- A. Northern states would force the South to adopt the Church of England.
 - B. Northern states would use the national government to impoverish the Southern states.
 - C. Northern states would secede from the Union if they disagreed with the South’s policies.
 - D. Northern states would refuse to trade with foreign nations.
- _____ 7. What did Elbridge Gerry object to about the proposed U.S. Constitution?
- A. It lacked a bill of rights.
 - B. It created a national government.
 - C. It was vague about the U.S. government’s powers.
 - D. All of these
- _____ 8. What did the “three-fifths clause” actually do regarding representation?
- A. It reduced the number of representatives for “slave states” compared to a full count.
 - B. It gave slaves full voting rights, but only for the purpose of counting a state’s population.
 - C. It increased the power of the President in the South to balance the number of House members.
 - D. It ensured that slaves would never be imported into America after 1808.
- _____ 9. On average, each House of Representatives member represents approximately ____ individuals.
- A. 30,000
 - B. 100,000
 - C. 750,000
 - D. 1 million
- _____ 10. Why is the “Necessary and Proper” clause often called the “Elastic Clause”?
- A. Because it is meant to apply to both the President and Congress
 - B. Because it is misused to “stretch” government power beyond its listed limits
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. Neither A nor B

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