

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 5
(“McCulloch v. Maryland” – “World War I: A Defeat for U.S. Freedom”)

- _____ 1. Justice John Marshall claimed that the ____ justified a national bank in *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
A. First Amendment B. “Necessary and Proper” Clause C. Declaration of Independence
- _____ 2. What statement best described “implied powers”?
A. They are explicitly listed in the Constitution.
B. They allow government officials to claim unlimited power.
C. They are necessary for the President to remain in office.
D. They are only applicable to state governments.
- _____ 3. What is the proper way to interpret the Constitution?
A. If it’s not specifically listed, the U.S. government may not do it.
B. If it’s not prohibited, it’s allowed.
C. The Supreme Court decides what it means as cases come up.
D. The President determines the interpretation for each era.
- _____ 4. What is a “protective tariff”?
A. A tax used solely to pay for the national debt
B. A fee paid to the police for protection
C. A tax on imports designed to help domestic businesses at the expense of consumers
D. A tax on all goods traded within a state
- _____ 5. Why did some southern states secede after the passage of the Morrill Tariff?
A. They refused to pay taxes that enriched northern industries. C. Both A & B
B. They saw the passage of the tariff as an attack on slavery D. Neither A nor B
- _____ 6. What did John C. Calhoun argue in his “Exposition and Protest”?
A. The U.S. government has the power to protect any industry.
B. The South should demand more tariffs.
C. The Supreme Court is the final judge of all constitutional disputes.
D. States have a right to nullify unconstitutional laws.
- _____ 7. What did Justice John Marshall claim regarding the “Commerce Clause” in *Gibbons v. Ogden*?
A. It only applies to trade between nations.
B. It only applies to trade within a single state.
C. It applies to internal concerns that affect the states generally.
D. It was an invalid part of the Constitution.
- _____ 8. Secession is constitutional because _____.
A. the Constitution doesn’t prohibit the states from seceding
B. the power to stop it is not granted to the U.S. government
C. Both A & B
D. Neither A nor B
- _____ 9. What was Lincoln’s goal regarding slavery as stated in his letter to Horace Greeley?
A. To save the Union, regardless of what happens to slavery
B. To end slavery at all costs
C. To turn the South into a free territory
D. To immediately free all slaves in the border states
- _____ 10. What definition of treason does the Constitution provide?
A. Personally attacking the President’s character
B. Making war against the states
C. Both A & B
D. Neither A nor B

- _____ 11. Which statement best describes the Emancipation Proclamation?
A. It ended slavery in the border states. C. It freed slaves in areas outside Lincoln's authority.
B. It was a law passed by Congress. D. None of these
- _____ 12. What is the military draft best described as?
A. A violation of the Thirteenth Amendment
B. A voluntary act of service
C. A requirement of Article I
D. A necessary way to protect individual liberty
- _____ 13. What did the Sedition Act of 1918 prohibit?
A. Speaking or printing "disloyal" or "abusive" things about the government
B. Paying increased taxes on income during wartime
C. Trading with foreign nations who were enemies during wartime
D. All of these
- _____ 14. What is arguably the most damaging result of Reconstruction?
A. The destruction of buildings
B. Inflamed "race" relations
C. The loss of the national bank
D. The reduction in federal taxes
- _____ 15. Who were "carpetbaggers"?
A. Southern politicians who helped the North
B. Soldiers who refused to fight in the war
C. Tax collectors for the Southern government
D. Opportunity-seekers who moved from the North to profit from corruption
- _____ 16. What is the primary purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment?
A. To end slavery in the United States
B. To guarantee the right to vote
C. To establish citizenship for former slaves
D. To regulate the national bank
- _____ 17. Why did Andrew Johnson veto the Reconstruction Acts?
A. He wanted to help the North.
B. He wanted to abolish the Fourteenth Amendment.
C. He thought the laws were not harsh enough.
D. He believed they violated the Constitution and were an act of despotism.
- _____ 18. Why was the income tax (Sixteenth Amendment) originally popular with some Americans?
A. It was a fair tax that equally affected everyone.
B. Americans were told it would only affect the wealthy.
C. Both A & B
D. Neither A nor B
- _____ 19. What is a "progressive tax"?
A. A tax where the percentage increases as income increases
B. A tax that is the same percentage for everyone
C. A special type of protective tariff
D. A tax that is paid only by corporations
- _____ 20. What did the Seventeenth Amendment change?
A. The way the President is elected
B. The age requirement for members of Congress
C. The method of selecting U.S. Senators
D. The length of a Supreme Court justice's term

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