

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 4
(“Amendments 9 & 10” – “James Madison’s ‘Bonus Bill’ Veto”)

- _____ 1. Which choice below is responsible for making laws?
A. The executive B. The legislative C. The judicial D. The Electoral College
- _____ 2. What happens if no candidate wins a majority of electoral votes?
A. The President remains in office until a new election.
B. The Vice President becomes the President.
C. The Supreme Court holds a new election.
D. The House of Representatives decides the winner from the top three candidates.
- _____ 3. What does the Twelfth Amendment require regarding presidential tickets?
A. The Vice President must be appointed by the Senate.
B. The President and Vice President may not both be from the same state.
C. Candidates must be elected by a simple majority of the total U.S. population.
D. The President and Vice President must be from the same state.
- _____ 4. Why did the founders vest the power of war in the legislature?
A. Because the executive is most prone to war and wise counsel provides safety.
B. Because the legislature can raise armies faster than the President.
C. Because the military is controlled by the judicial branch.
D. All of these
- _____ 5. What is the standard for removing a President from office?
A. A majority vote in the House C. Conviction by a two-thirds vote in the Senate
B. A majority vote by the Supreme Court D. None of these
- _____ 6. What governs the length of time in office of Supreme Court justices?
A. A four-year renewable term
B. Appointment by the House of Representatives every six years
C. “Good behavior” (life appointment or as long as they choose)
D. Mandatory retirement at age 65
- _____ 7. Which of the following is required to convict someone of treason?
A. A vote/recommendation by the President
B. Circumstantial evidence
C. A confession from the suspect’s family members
D. At least two witnesses testifying to the same act
- _____ 8. What did the phrase “no religious test shall ever be required” signify?
A. That government officials must be atheists
B. That U.S. government officeholders are not required to profess any specific faith
C. That the U.S. has for all practical purposes an official Christian religion
D. That religious leaders are forbidden from holding U.S. office
- _____ 9. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution to put it into effect?
A. 9
B. 10
C. 7
D. All 13
- _____ 10. What was the central argument of the Ninth Amendment?
A. The U.S. government has only the powers listed in the Bill of Rights.
B. Listing certain protected rights does not mean other retained rights aren’t protected.
C. The Bill of Rights applies only to the states.
D. The states have no rights that are not explicitly listed.

- _____ 11. What was the core purpose of the Tenth Amendment?
- A. To give the U.S. government the power to build schools
 - B. To prohibit states from passing any laws
 - C. To clarify that powers not delegated to the U.S. are reserved to the states or people
 - D. To define the role of the Vice President
- _____ 12. Why did Thomas Jefferson believe the Tenth Amendment was the “foundation” of the Constitution?
- A. It proves the President is the foundation of the government.
 - B. It authorizes the government to work with state laws.
 - C. It creates—or at least justifies the formation of—a national bank.
 - D. It defines the boundaries of the government’s power.
- _____ 13. Why are government-imposed tariffs problematic?
- A. They invite corruption and interfere with voluntary trade.
 - B. They make goods cheaper for consumers.
 - C. They prevent the building of roads and bridges.
 - D. They are requested by foreign nations.
- _____ 14. What did James Madison observe about the “General Welfare” clause in 1831?
- A. It grants Congress unlimited legislative power.
 - B. It allows Congress to do whatever it thinks is beneficial.
 - C. It is restricted by the specific enumerated powers.
 - D. It is the most important power in the Constitution.
- _____ 15. What was the “Corwin Amendment” that Lincoln supported?
- A. An amendment to abolish slavery immediately
 - B. An amendment to end all tariffs
 - C. An amendment to give the President more power
 - D. An amendment that would have made slavery permanent in the U.S.
- _____ 16. What did the Supreme Court decision *Marbury v. Madison* popularize?
- A. The power of the President to remove judges
 - B. The principle of judicial review
 - C. The right of Congress to veto court rulings
 - D. The supremacy of state courts
- _____ 17. Why is the “Supremacy Clause” often misinterpreted by big-government advocates?
- A. They quote it without including the “in pursuance thereof” limitation.
 - B. They ignore that it only applies to foreign treaties.
 - C. They believe it gives the states power over the federal government.
 - D. They ignore that it was added by the Bill of Rights.
- _____ 18. Why did Patrick Henry oppose the proposed Constitution?
- A. He wanted a more powerful President.
 - B. He wanted the U.S. to join the British Empire.
 - C. He feared it would destroy state powers and liberty.
 - D. He believed it did not give Congress enough power.
- _____ 19. What did John Quincy Adams say about foreign policy?
- A. America should seek to become the supreme power of the world.
 - B. America should actively destroy “foreign monsters.”
 - C. America should not seek world problems to involve itself in.
 - D. America must sign permanent alliances with Europe.
- _____ 20. What does the term “nullification” mean?
- A. To add a new law to the Constitution
 - B. To treat an illegal government act as if it does not exist
 - C. To impeach a government official
 - D. To obey all laws passed by Congress

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