



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



LESSON SIX

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz

1. What are the two key elements for understanding the meaning of founding documents?
 - a) History and original intent
 - b) Modern interpretation and public opinion
 - c) Court precedents and judge opinions
 - d) Political party platforms and media coverage
2. How many years of history do the English liberty charters span?
 - a) About 300 years
 - b) About 500 years
 - c) Over 700 years
 - d) Over 1000 years
3. What is the Declaration of Independence often considered in relation to English liberty charters?
 - a) The first charter
 - b) The third charter
 - c) The fifth charter
 - d) The sixth charter
4. What does "original intent" mean in the context of interpreting the Constitution?
 - a) The most recent interpretation by the Supreme Court
 - b) The stated meaning by those who drafted and ratified the document
 - c) The popular understanding of the document today
 - d) The interpretation that benefits the most people
5. According to the lecture, what was the number one influence on the principles of liberty in England and America?
 - a) Greek philosophy
 - b) Roman law
 - c) The Bible
 - d) English common law



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6. Which principle states that everyone, including the king, is subject to the law?
 - a) Due process
 - b) Religious liberty
 - c) Human dignity
 - d) Equal treatment under the law

7. In which biblical book can we find instructions for the king to write and study the law?
 - a) Exodus
 - b) Deuteronomy
 - c) Psalms
 - d) Proverbs

8. Who warned King Æthelred in the 8th century that he would be judged by God?
 - a) Thomas Jefferson
 - b) John Locke
 - c) Alcuin
 - d) Stephen Langton

9. Which king's code from 1008 referenced biblical principles of justice?
 - a) King John's code
 - b) King Alfred's code
 - c) King Ethelred's code
 - d) King Henry's code

10. Who played a key role in drafting parts of the Magna Carta and drew ideas from biblical texts?
 - a) King John
 - b) Stephen Langton
 - c) Thomas Jefferson
 - d) John Locke



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11. Which article of the Magna Carta states "to no one will we sell, to no one will we deny or delay right or justice"?
- a) Article 39
 - b) Article 40
 - c) Article 52
 - d) Article 61
12. Who wrote that religious liberty is "the chief characteristic mark of the true church"?
- a) John Locke
 - b) Thomas Jefferson
 - c) Stephen Langton
 - d) Leonard Busher
13. What biblical concept is the principle of human dignity based on?
- a) The Ten Commandments
 - b) The Golden Rule
 - c) Being created in the image of God
 - d) The story of the Good Samaritan
14. According to the lecture, what is the correct historical meaning of "separation of church and state"?
- a) Silencing Christian speech in public
 - b) Removing all religious influences from government
 - c) Preventing government control of the church
 - d) Establishing a national religion
15. What did Thomas Jefferson mean when he used the phrase "wall of separation between church and state"?
- a) Churches should be physically separated from government buildings
 - b) Religion should have no influence on government policies
 - c) The government should not interfere with religious practices
 - d) Religious leaders should not participate in politics



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1. The lecture emphasizes the importance of understanding history and original intent when interpreting the Constitution. Why do you think this is important? Can you think of any situations where not knowing the history behind a law might lead to misunderstandings?
2. The Bible is described as the number one influence on the principles of liberty in England and America. Can you think of any examples in today's society where religious beliefs influence laws or government policies?
3. The lecture mentions that the principle of human dignity comes from the idea that humans are created in God's image. Even if someone doesn't believe in God, why might the concept of human dignity still be important in creating laws and treating people fairly?
4. The idea that everyone, including leaders, should be subject to the law is discussed in the lecture. Why do you think this principle is important for a fair government? Can you think of any examples where this principle might be challenged today?
5. The lecture explains that religious liberty developed from the understanding that faith is a personal choice. Why do you think it's important for a government to allow people to choose their own religious beliefs? What might happen in a country that doesn't have religious freedom?