



# AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



## LESSON SEVEN

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Quiz

1. Who brought Christianity to the British Isles initially?
  - a) The Celts
  - b) The Romans
  - c) The Anglo-Saxons
  - d) The Normans
2. What document did King Alfred the Great preface with the Ten Commandments?
  - a) The Magna Carta
  - b) The English Bill of Rights
  - c) His English law code
  - d) The Bible
3. Who is known as the "father of common law"?
  - a) William the Conqueror
  - b) Henry de Bracton
  - c) Sir Edward Coke
  - d) Sir William Blackstone
4. What did Sir Edward Coke say was "written with the finger of God in the heart of man"?
  - a) The Ten Commandments
  - b) The law of nature
  - c) The English Bill of Rights
  - d) The Magna Carta
5. Which legal commentator wrote "Commentaries on the Laws of England"?
  - a) Henry de Bracton
  - b) Sir Edward Coke
  - c) Sir William Blackstone
  - d) John Locke



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6. According to the lecture, what was one of the most significant influences on the development of English common law?

- a) Roman law
- b) Viking law
- c) The Bible
- d) French law

7. What did the Protestant Reformation emphasize regarding the Bible?

- a) Only priests should read it
- b) It should only be in Latin
- c) Each person should be able to read it in their own language
- d) It should be kept secret

8. Who translated several Latin works into Old English and encouraged the use of English in documents?

- a) William the Conqueror
- b) King Alfred the Great
- c) Henry de Bracton
- d) Sir William Blackstone

9. What principle did King Alfred's legal reforms emphasize?

- a) The divine right of kings
- b) Equity (law applies equally to everyone)
- c) Separation of church and state
- d) Absolute monarchy

10. According to Blackstone, what is the principal duty of the King?

- a) To make laws
- b) To govern his people according to the law
- c) To collect taxes
- d) To wage war



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11. What does "common law" mean?
  - a) Laws that are common to all countries
  - b) Laws based on long accepted customs and traditions
  - c) Laws made by common people
  - d) Laws that are commonly broken
  
12. Who wrote the first treatise on English common law?
  - a) Sir Edward Coke
  - b) Sir William Blackstone
  - c) Henry de Bracton
  - d) King Alfred the Great
  
13. According to the lecture, what did the 1688 English Bill of Rights do?
  - a) It gave all power to the king
  - b) It removed all power from the king
  - c) It clarified the duties and limits of royal power
  - d) It abolished the monarchy
  
14. What did Bracton say about the relationship between the king and the law?
  - a) The king is above the law
  - b) The law makes the king
  - c) The king makes the law
  - d) The law doesn't apply to the king



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1. The lecture mentions that the Bible was a major influence on the development of English common law. Can you think of any ways that religious beliefs might influence laws today? Christianity, Islam, Hinduism etc. Do you think this is a good or bad thing? In what ways?
2. King Alfred the Great believed that everyone should be able to understand the Bible and encouraged education. Why do you think education and literacy were important for developing a system of law and government?
3. The lecture talks about the idea that even kings should be subject to the law. Why do you think this idea was important? How might things be different if leaders were not subject to the law?
4. The concept of "natural law" is mentioned several times in the lecture. What do you think "natural law" means? Can you think of any rights that might be considered part of natural law?
5. The lecture emphasizes the importance of understanding history and original intent when interpreting founding documents. Why do you think this is important? What might happen if we ignored the historical context of laws and documents?