



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



LESSON FIVE

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz

1. What document, created in 1215, is considered the second document in the genealogy of the U.S. Constitution?
 - a) The Declaration of Independence
 - b) The Magna Carta
 - c) The Petition of Right
 - d) The English Bill of Rights
2. How many men were part of the royal council created by the Magna Carta?
 - a) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 25
 - d) 50
3. Which clauses of the Magna Carta are related to the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th amendments in the U.S. Bill of Rights?
 - a) Clauses 28-30
 - b) Clauses 38-40
 - c) Clauses 50-52
 - d) Clauses 60-62
4. Which clause of the Magna Carta gives us the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances?
 - a) Clause 39
 - b) Clause 50
 - c) Clause 61
 - d) Clause 75
5. Who was the king of England in 1625 known for his excessive spending?
 - a) John
 - b) Charles I
 - c) James II
 - d) George III



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6. What document, created in 1628, addressed issues of taxation without representation and due process?
- a) The Magna Carta
 - b) The Petition of Right
 - c) The Grand Remonstrance
 - d) The English Bill of Rights
7. What was Charles I's excuse for collecting money from people without Parliament's approval?
- a) Building new palaces
 - b) Improving education
 - c) National security
 - d) Religious freedom
8. What document, created in 1641, identified patterns of tyrannical government?
- a) The Magna Carta
 - b) The Petition of Right
 - c) The Grand Remonstrance
 - d) The English Bill of Rights
9. What was the name of the decree issued by James II that supposedly gave people religious liberty?
- a) The Act of Tolerance
 - b) The Declaration of Indulgence
 - c) The Freedom of Religion Act
 - d) The Church Independence Decree
10. What document, created in 1689, declared that James II had attempted to subvert and extirpate the laws and liberties of the kingdom?
- a) The Magna Carta
 - b) The Petition of Right
 - c) The Grand Remonstrance
 - d) The English Bill of Rights



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11. What is the difference between a democracy and a constitutional republic?
 - a) There is no difference
 - b) A democracy has more freedom
 - c) A constitutional republic protects minority rights better
 - d) A democracy has a stronger government

12. What is the root of the mischief according to the Grand Remonstrance of 1641?
 - a) Foreign invasions
 - b) Economic problems
 - c) A design to subvert fundamental laws and liberties
 - d) Religious conflicts

13. How long did it take for England to slip back into "kingdom mentality" after the Grand Remonstrance?
 - a) 20 years
 - b) 40 years
 - c) 60 years
 - d) 100 years

14. What is the true meaning of liberty?
 - a) Freedom without limits
 - b) Freedom plus morality
 - c) Freedom from government
 - d) Freedom to do whatever you want

15. What is the danger of repeatedly calling the United States a democracy?
 - a) It might offend other countries
 - b) It's historically inaccurate
 - c) It could lead to the country actually becoming a democracy
 - d) It might confuse people about voting rights



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1. Why do you think it's important to study historical documents like the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights? How do they relate to our lives today?
2. Dr. Hall emphasizes the idea that "those who do not know their history are doomed to repeat its mistakes." Can you think of any examples in modern times where this might be true?
3. The presentation discusses how kings often tried to bypass Parliament to collect money or make laws. Can you think of any modern situations where government branches might try to bypass each other? What could be the consequences?
4. Dr. Hall argues that the United States is a constitutional republic, not a pure democracy. What do you think are the main differences between these two systems? Which do you think is better for protecting people's rights?
5. The presentation talks about the importance of exercising rights to preserve them. What are some ways that people today can exercise their rights responsibly?