

Liberty and the Wall

of Separation Between Church and State

Workbook

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Questions are arranged by chapter and consist of true/false (T/F), multiple choice, fill in the blank, matching, and other questions for which short phrases or sentences are generally sufficient as an answer. Some multiple-choice questions may have more than one correct answer. A few questions have been added as essay or discussion questions for which there may be no one correct answer. These questions are noted as such.

Questions

Chapter 1: Liberty

1. What two overarching concerns did the Constitution need to balance?
 - a. the representative and executive branches
 - b. individual autonomy and governmental authority
 - c. national unity and interstate enmity
 - d. domestic and foreign affairs
 - e. the representatives and the limits of their authority
- 2a. What are the three governmental departments or branches specified by the Constitution?
 - a. legislative, executive, and judicial
 - b. legislative, representative, and executive
 - c. executive, judicial, and administrative
 - d. presidential, representative, and judicial
 - e. judicial, legislative, and administrative
- 2b. Who was the most influential writer in the adopting of this arrangement (see chapter 1 notes)?
 - a. Edmund Burke
 - b. Baron Charles de Montesquieu
 - c. John Dickinson
 - d. John Bradshaw
 - e. John Locke
 - f. Thomas Paine
 - g. no one in particular
3. Which legislative assembly was to represent the people?
4. Which legislative assembly was to represent the states?
5. What are the three constitutional mechanisms by which the government was to be governed?
 - a. separation, representation, and taxation
 - b. limitation, taxation, and separation
 - c. representation, taxation, and limitation
 - d. representation, limitation, and separation
 - e. legislation, departmentalization, and institutionalization

6. T/F

- ☐ The Constitution is a document issued by the government to the people.
- ☐ The Constitution specifies the procedures and requirements for filling the office of president and for the election of representatives to the legislature.
- ☐ The Constitution authorizes the government to perform certain functions and not others.
- ☐ A “check” is a constitutional provision authorizing one branch to stop or thwart action by another.
- ☐ A “balance” is where one branch of government shares authority with another or has authority that overlaps the authority of another branch.
- ☐ The checks and balances are designed to allow one branch to control the other two branches.
- ☐ The people need to be distanced from direct democratic rule so as to hinder majorities from taking away the rights of minorities.
- ☐ A benefit of representative assemblies over direct democracy is the provision of a forum for debate and deliberation.
- ☐ The Constitution is designed to filter out transient discontents and fashions of the people.
- ☐ Constitutional rule is now thoroughly established, and liberty is no longer threatened or endangered.

7. What is the purpose of the Constitution’s separation of powers?

- a. so each branch can operate independently of the others
- b. to improve efficiency
- c. to prevent corruption
- d. to prevent concentration of political power
- e. to prevent too much governmental authority

8. Which article of the Constitution requires the ratification of the conventions of nine states to establish it between the states so ratifying? (Hint: Look this up in the Constitution)

9. Which of the following is NOT one of the responsibilities of Congress authorized by the Constitution?

- a. immigration and naturalization
- b. taxation and coinage
- c. copyright protection
- d. declarations of war
- e. admission of new states
- f. governance of territories
- g. administration of education
- h. jurisdiction of courts

10. What are the three primary documents that remain directly applicable to the government of the United States?

- a. the Constitution, the Articles of Representation, and the Bill of Rights
- b. the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights
- c. the Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, and the Bill of Rights
- d. the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Articles of Representation
- e. the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Articles of Confederation

11. What is the nature of the political experiment inherent in the Constitution?
 - a. to see whether the people will comply with it
 - b. to see whether the government will comply with it
 - c. to see how well it can thwart corruption
 - d. to see how well it can balance individual liberty and governing authority
 - e. to see if the problems of governance can be resolved once and for all
 - f. all of the above
12. Which of the following were stages in the development of free nations?
 - a. the Magna Carta
 - b. parliamentary government
 - c. the Protestant Reformation
 - d. the European wars of religion
 - e. the American Revolution
 - f. the French Revolution
 - g. the Glorious Revolution
 - h. the alliance between church and state
 - i. the separation between church and state
13. The chief principle of the 1215 Magna Carta is that kings would / would not be subject to the law.
14. The chief concept behind Parliament was taxation with / without representation.
15. King Charles / William was executed by decree of Parliament in 1649 while King Charles / William was appointed by Parliament to replace James II in 1688.
16. The Protestant Reformation did / did not lead to church-state separation and religious liberty for most people in sixteenth and seventeenth century Europe.
17. What two geographical facts about North America eventually contributed to the realization of liberty on it?
 - a. large number of good harbors
 - b. large number of navigable rivers
 - c. remoteness from the Old World
 - d. abundance of undeveloped land
 - e. favorable climate for agriculture
 - f. abundant timber and mineral resources
 - g. ideal vacation spot
18. What was the chief point of contention between Great Britain and the North American colonies prior to their independence?

- 19a. Which political concept(s) did the colonists appropriate to justify severing the tie to Great Britain?
- a. consent of the governed
 - b. separation of church and state
 - c. taxation without representation
 - d. sovereignty of the people
 - e. parliamentary interdependence
 - f. constitutional independence
 - g. Emancipation Proclamation
- 19b. From whom (was it / were they) appropriated?
- a. Edmund Burke
 - b. Baron Charles de Montesquieu
 - c. John Dickinson
 - d. John Bradshaw
 - e. John Locke
 - f. Thomas Paine
 - g. no one in particular
20. The people tell the government what it must do, what it can do, and what it cannot do through the _____.
21. What got stood on its head after many centuries of Western civilization?
- a. the supreme law of the land
 - b. the trajectory of North America
 - c. parliamentary authority over the king
 - d. taxation without representation
 - e. governments instituted among men
 - f. the traditional hierarchy of authority
 - g. the separation of church and state
 - h. constitutional interdependence
- 22a. Article _____, Section _____ of the Constitution guarantees to every state a democratic / republican form of government.
- 22b. A republic is characterized by the rule of an oligarchy / law / the majority.
- 23a. The measure of a political system's _____ is the degree to which there is freedom to _____, but also, the degree to which _____ whose intent is to take away that _____ may be resisted.
- 23b. The inherent tension between what two goals must be resolved continually in any society?

24a. T/F

- ☐ The success of a utopian theory or ideology in the minds of those who promote it is invariably more important than the rights of individuals.
- ☐ The means by which those who strive to acquire political rule is unlikely to be the means by which they would sustain it.
- ☐ A measure of the security of a system of government is the degree to which dissent from its ruling principles is accommodated.
- ☐ A small percentage of citizens can easily move forward an agenda destructive to liberty under the American constitutional system.
- ☐ Those who rule according to utopian political ideologies often allow persons to express opinions contrary to the ideology.
- ☐ The American constitutional system does not tolerate the expression of utopian theories and ideologies.
- ☐ Rights of conscience, speech, press, assembly, arms, protection against unwarranted search or seizure, and trial by jury are granted by the Constitution.

24b. T/F

- ☐ The Constitution arranges the organization and procedures of government to make it difficult for those who would push utopian political theories or ideologies to take over.
- ☐ Under the American constitutional system, political causes must be advanced as voluntary initiatives.
- ☐ The true objective of utopian political ideologies is to uphold the rights of economically disadvantaged persons.
- ☐ Utopian goals of an idealized society are best achieved by individuals pursuing their own happiness.
- ☐ The Constitution upholds the rights of economically disadvantaged persons no more and no less than anyone else.
- ☒ The Constitution's wisdom is hidden from the casual reader.
- ☐ The seeming injustice of economic and social inequality is a chief tool for socialist movements to gain popularity.

25. Under a communist or socialist ideology, the communalization and control of economic resources is invariably accompanied by communalization and control of beliefs and aspirations because (see Appendix A) . . .

- a. the attraction of uniformity to communist and socialist governments is not limited to economic uniformity.
- b. the fact that the ideology is really only a cover for what is much more about power and control than equitable redistribution must be concealed.
- c. discontent with forced economic equality must be reigned in and made to appear immoral lest it spread.
- d. it is necessary for the instigators of the ideology to appear to possess the moral high ground, and so they must control what is believed about it.
- e. all of the above

26. The two underlying operating principles common to nondemocratic utopian schemes are to (see Appendix A) . . .
- secure the rights and economic well-being of the governing class.
 - secure the rights and economic well-being of the economic underclass.
 - ensure that the definition of the collective interest is reserved to the instigators and maintainers of the utopian scheme.
 - achieve a state of economic and social equality.
 - elevate the collective interests over those of the individual.
 - decide which practical effects and results should be achieved.
 - achieve the greatest happiness for the greatest number.
27. The problem(s) with pure democracies is/are that (see Appendix A) . . .
- they produce a tyranny of the majority.
 - they degenerate into rule under the transient whims, passions, prejudices, or impulses of the majority.
 - the rights of minorities are continually under threat from the majority.
 - the people cannot be the control over political power while exercising it.
 - their history shows they are contentious, turbulent, and incompatible with personal security and the right of property.
 - all of the above
28. The achievement of utopian ideals and goals requires individual self-interest to be subordinated to / elevated above the collective interest, which in turn requires more / less government exercise of power.
29. The text “That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed” is found in the Constitution / Declaration of Independence.
30. To whom or what was the final appeal of the Declaration of Independence directed? (Hint: Look this up in the Declaration of Independence)
31. T/F
- ☐ The Constitution imposes only a few injunctions or commandments on the people.
 - ☐ The Constitution does not prevent people from disagreeing with one another about what is right, good, and just.
 - ☐ The Constitution is the authority to which any appeal is to be directed regarding how government is to operate.
 - ☐ Citizens are accountable to other citizens and to the Constitution for their beliefs.
 - ☐ Appeal over the head of power is the basis of the subordination of right to might.
 - ☐ There can be peaceful coexistence even with differences of opinion about what is good and evil.
 - ☐ Government should both determine and secure the people’s rights.
 - ☐ The national government cannot, by itself, alter or amend the Constitution.

32. Why is there security associated with Creator-endowed rights?
- because the Creator pre-exists government
 - because the Creator is the one authority that qualifies as incorruptible
 - because such rights constitute the boundaries of the people's liberties
 - because no one should be taking away what they never gave out in the first place
 - because the Creator will not allow anyone to do away with them
 - because the buck stops at the Creator
 - all of the above
33. The Declaration of Independence's phrase "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God" is its reference to _____ and _____.
34. T/F (see Appendix B)
- ___ The qualifier *natural* in "natural law theory" refers to physical laws discoverable by science.
- ___ Natural law theory makes use of the principle of reciprocity as a chief basis upon which to devise just legal systems.
- ___ Laws may be considered just even if they are somewhat arbitrary or misaligned with conscience.
- ___ Behind the principle of reciprocity is that each person is as much able to determine his or her own ends and means as anyone else.
- ___ The obligation imposed by reciprocity is in not over-exercising one's rights to the detriment of the reciprocal rights of someone else.
- ___ Today, law has no conceptual basis beyond a "social contract" because of the wide acceptance of creation and a fixed human nature.
35. A capacity for _____ and _____ characterizes human beings in contradistinction to every other known thing in the universe (see Appendix B).
36. What is/are the problem(s) in reasoning directly from human nature to natural law and natural right (see Appendix B)?
- What constitutes human nature is not always entirely clear and is easily misrepresented.
 - Laws and rights are social constructs and vary from time to time and place to place.
 - Each person is unique, so it is impossible to arrive at the same laws and rights for everyone.
 - Such reasoning is too easily swayed by passions, prejudices, and propaganda.
 - It is not a matter of reasoning; the government determines laws and rights.
37. Is there a need to retain appeal to an authority higher than the Constitution? Why or why not?
38. Instigators of utopian ideologies appeal to a moral basis of economic and social equality to justify their fitness for rule. What is the problem with their morality? (Hint: What rights do they assert that, lacking reciprocity, are not truly rights?)

Chapter 2: Debates

Lincoln vs. Douglas

1. Continuing agitation over the question of slavery was at root the result of . . .
 - a. the balance of power in Congress.
 - b. the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - c. westward expansion.
 - d. the Civil War.
 - e. popular sovereignty.
 - f. all of the above
2. The Constitution indirectly refers to slavery in how many places?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
 - e. none
3. In 1807, Congress hesitated / did not hesitate to abolish the slave trade.
- 4a. The Kansas-Nebraska Act . . .
 - a. repealed the Missouri Compromise.
 - b. repealed the Compromise of 1850.
 - c. was an attempt to clear the way for territorial organization.
 - d. was passed by Congress in 1854.
 - e. provoked Abraham Lincoln to return to politics.
 - f. was championed by Senator Douglas.
 - g. all of the above
- 4b. The idea of popular sovereignty . . .
 - a. was an attempt to prevent continuing controversy over slavery from hindering territorial development.
 - b. was the essence of democracy.
 - c. was whatever the people of a state or territory decided was right.
 - d. was introduced by Abraham Lincoln in 1854.
 - e. quieted the controversy over slavery.
 - f. was a key provision of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - g. all of the above

5a. T/F

- ___ Southern congressmen and senators were interested in establishing new territories north of the 1820 Missouri line.
- ___ Senator Douglas considered popular sovereignty to be of no consequence because slavery was as likely to flourish in the north as well as south.
- ___ Congress had constitutional authority to establish territorial governments including deciding whether slavery would be legal or illegal.
- ___ Senator Douglas misjudged the effect of popular sovereignty.
- ___ The eruption of conflict in Nebraska proved popular sovereignty a disaster in both its practical implementation and moral principle.
- ___ In 1854, Abraham Lincoln proposed to remove the practice of slavery from both states and territories.
- ___ Senator Douglas maintained in the debates a moral indifference toward whether slavery was right or wrong.
- ___ Lincoln's famous "House Divided" speech was delivered at Springfield, Illinois, in 1858.

5b. T/F

- ___ The "House Divided" speech argued for the need to ease the tension by separating North and South into two nations.
- ___ Lincoln appealed to the equality clause of the Constitution in arguing against slavery.
- ___ Lincoln, while arguing that the Kansas-Nebraska Act should be repealed, also argued that the Missouri Compromise should be restored.
- ___ Senator Douglas attempted to use the "House Divided" speech to make Lincoln out to be a disunionist.
- ___ Abraham Lincoln won the 1858 Illinois senatorial election over Stephen A. Douglas.
- ___ The Constitution contains a provision for a state to withdraw from the union.
- ___ The Thirteenth Amendment guarantees to each citizen the right to vote irrespective of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

6. *Dred Scott v. Sanford* . . .

- a. became a famous Supreme Court case.
- b. involved a fugitive slave.
- c. was decided in 1857.
- d. involved a slave held in the territory of Illinois.
- e. had the potential to make slavery legal in all states.
- f. reduced the issue of slavery to a question of property rights.
- g. all of the above

7. The Lincoln-Douglas debates . . .

- a. were each three hours long.
- b. were held in seven of the nine Illinois congressional districts.
- c. took place in August, September, and October of 1858.
- d. enabled Abraham Lincoln to become known outside of Illinois.
- e. were held out-of-doors and lacked intermissions.
- f. displayed the clash of Americans' conflicting views on slavery.
- g. all of the above

8. For each of the following, indicate D (Douglas) or L (Lincoln) according to whom the position was most associated with in the debates:

- ___ One's view of slavery was a personal matter.
- ___ Slavery was inconsistent with the equality clause of the Declaration of Independence.
- ___ "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
- ___ The existing states should be allowed to do as they pleased on the question of slavery.
- ___ Congress did not need to decide whether a territory should be slave or free.
- ___ The balance between slave and free states could not be maintained indefinitely.
- ___ The union had to be preserved even if that meant no resolution on the slavery question.
- ___ The founders had sought to put the institution of slavery on the path to extinction.
- ___ One choice was as good as another.
- ___ A model of verbal precision and rhetorical power.
- ___ Wit, dry humor, and relentless logic.

9. The passage of amendments to the Constitution requires a minimum ratification of _____ "of the several states."

- a. three-fifths
- b. two-thirds
- c. three-fourths
- d. four-fifths
- e. none of the above

10. The Civil War was fought during 1861–1865 to preserve the _____ which was divided over the question of _____.

11. The passage of the Civil War amendments shows that the _____ was, and is, inexorably bound to the philosophical grounds set forth in the _____.

12. The Fourteenth Amendment granted the right of _____ to former slaves.

13. The Fourteenth Amendment also prevented states from

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

14. Which amendment abolished slavery and involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime?

15. The idea that all persons possess an intrinsic moral responsibility and associated liberty, and that all are equally accountable to and protected under a law common to all, is an idea that can be traced to _____ roots, even while the _____ appears to condone slavery.

16. Essay or Discussion Question:

Consider Leviticus 25:39–46, Jeremiah 34:8–20, Galatians 3:28, and Ephesians 6:6–9. Does the Bible's handling of the topic of slavery show that it is favored or disfavored? Why?

17. Essay or Discussion Question:

How could a principle as consistent with American political philosophy as popular sovereignty not be the means to answer a question of public interest such as whether slavery should be legal in the territories?

Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist

1a. T/F

- ___ There was substantial opposition even among the Federalists to ratifying the 1787 proposed constitution.
- ___ The proposed constitution achieved a near equal balance of power between state and national governments.
- ___ The Federalist agreement to a bill of rights was a practical necessity for winning over at least some of the Anti-Federalists.
- ___ The Bill of Rights in the present Constitution grants the most important individual rights to the people.
- ___ The Federalists and Anti-Federalists both envisioned a republican form of government as a necessity.
- ___ Hamilton and Madison argued that the system of internal checks and balances would keep the national government from becoming too powerful.

1b. T/F

- ___ The Anti-Federalists argued that the checks and balances should be between the national government and the states.
- ___ Madison rejected the idea that factions could be eliminated and instead turned to consider means by which the effects of factions could be controlled.
- ___ The problem of too many factions was, according to Madison, the chief object, which the proposed constitution was intended to solve.
- ___ Under the proposed constitution, it was expected that government would not be hindered even if there was disagreement on a matter among the people.
- ___ Ascendant political parties can thwart the intended function of the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances.
- ___ Though they disagreed about many things, the Federalists and Anti-Federalists both agreed on the means for ensuring public virtue.

2. The Anti-Federalist position on republican government was a qualified appeal to the ideals of _____ and _____, which they considered necessary to counter aristocratic ambition and the corrupting tendencies of politics.

3. Which of the following was NOT one of the Federalists' arguments on behalf of the proposed constitution?
 - a. The danger of foreign threats prompted by the lure of a fragile confederacy could not be overstated.
 - b. A perpetual standing army and navy were necessary to deter envious dispositions of foreign powers.
 - c. There should be no limit on the central government's taxation and military power to thwart external dangers.
 - d. Enforced adherence to international law, customs, and treaty obligations was necessary to avoid provoking foreign powers.
 - e. The national government would find necessities for whatever spending and taxation powers would be given to it.
 - f. none of the above

4. The Federalists believed that the merging of _____, _____, and _____ into a single composite interlocking system would mitigate the historically well-known tyrannical dangers of any one such system by itself.

5. A faction is best thought of today as a . . .
 - a. branch of the government.
 - b. special interest group.
 - c. political party.
 - d. group with sinister intentions.
 - e. numerator over a denominator.
 - f. none of the above

6. What in Madison's words was the reason for dismissing the possibility that the emergence of factions could be prevented?

- 7a. What was Madison's definition of the term *faction*?

- 7b. What, then, is the danger of majority factions?

8. How were the harmful effects of faction to be moderated?
 - a. by representation rather than direct participation of the people
 - b. by a naturally diverse and geographically dispersed population
 - c. by the naturally occurring condition of a faction-ridden populace
 - d. by setting up conditions where faction would compete against faction
 - e. by an interlocking system of checks and balances within the government
 - f. all of the above

9. Matching:

Democracy	The Senate
Aristocracy	The Presidency
Monarchy	The House of Representatives

10a. T/F

- ___ The Anti-Federalists, in addition to critiquing the proposed constitution, presented alternatives to it.
- ___ The Federalists contended that a strong national government was necessary to ward off foreign threats and preserve internal unity.
- ___ Republican government, even while employing democratic means in elections, differs from democracy by having a fixed system of law.
- ___ The Federalists insisted that there be clear limitations on the military and taxation powers of the national government.
- ___ The Federalists, in the proposed constitution, deliberately excluded the states and individual citizens from direct participation in the national government.

10b. T/F

- ___ The Federalists sought means to suppress the emergence of factions by promoting virtue and homogeneity of opinion among the citizens.
- ___ The solution to the “violence of faction” must not be to eliminate factions but rather to prevent any faction from becoming a majority.
- ___ Madison explained how the effects of faction could be controlled by the setting up of conditions under which factions could cooperate.
- ___ Hamilton argued that the proposed constitution would avoid the historic vulnerability of republics to tyrannical majorities or despots gaining the trust of a majority.
- ___ A legislature could be depended upon to mediate the problem of faction if it could become the judge of its own cause.

11a. Which two of the following were conditions upon which depended Madison’s strategy for controlling the effects of faction?

- a. the distancing of popular opinion in a representative legislature
- b. a diverse, geographically extensive, faction-ridden population
- c. an alignment of minority factions opposing the majority faction
- d. an interlocking system of checks and balances between factions
- e. an interlocking system of checks and balances between branches
- f. evenly balanced political parties

11b. Given these two conditions, what principle in the design of the Constitution is supposed to enable faction to combat faction?

- a. the distancing of popular opinion in a representative legislature
- b. a diverse, geographically extensive, faction-ridden population
- c. an alignment of minority factions opposing the majority faction
- d. an interlocking system of checks and balances between factions
- e. an interlocking system of checks and balances between branches
- f. evenly balanced political parties

12. The Bill of Rights consists of the first _____ amendments to the Constitution.

13. What points did the Federalists raise in arguing against including a bill of rights in the proposed constitution?
- a. The proposed constitution already defined the limitations of government.
 - b. Many of the states already had bills of rights.
 - c. It would be impossible to list every conceivable right.
 - d. The design of the proposed constitution was a sufficient guarantee of rights.
 - e. Powers not delegated to the national government were automatically retained by the states.
 - f. All of the above
14. Which of the following points were raised in the Anti-Federalist critique of the proposed constitution and remain relevant today?
- a. the danger from majority factions
 - b. the danger from foreign meddling
 - c. the danger of corruption without a system for maintaining public virtue
 - d. the tendency toward centralization and expansion of government
 - e. the danger from a breakdown in the system of checks and balances
 - f. the absence of direct citizen participation leading to an aristocratic elite
 - g. the danger of a standing army in peacetime
 - h. the danger of not having a religious test for holding office
15. The present constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation in . . .
- a. 1776
 - b. 1785
 - c. 1787
 - d. 1788
 - e. 1789
 - f. 1791
 - g. none of the above
16. How must a right not specifically mentioned in the Constitution or its Bill of Rights become recognized by the government?
17. Essay or Discussion Question:
- In contrast to Anti-Federalist arguments of more than 230 years ago, what might be some of the arguments advanced against ratifying the Constitution today, or from different angle, what provisions of the Constitution are not respected or under threat of not being respected today?

Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist II: Judicial Review

1. Judicial review as understood by the Federalists and Anti-Federalists is the authority of the Supreme Court to . . .
 - a. declare legislation unconstitutional.
 - b. review the rulings of lower courts.
 - c. review cases involving constitutional interpretation.
 - d. review the proceedings of the legislative and executive branches.
 - e. review the constitutionality of state laws.
 - f. all of the above
2. Who is required by the Constitution to take an oath to support it?
 - a. congressmen
 - b. senators
 - c. Supreme Court justices
 - d. federal executive officers
 - e. state executive officers
 - f. federal judges
 - g. state judges
 - h. members of state legislatures
 - i. all of the above
3. Which article of the Constitution contains this provision?
4. Brutus's contention against judicial review was that . . .
 - a. it would sow the seeds of arbitrary government in the judicial department.
 - b. disputes over the meaning of the term equity in Article III, Section 2 would be settled by the judiciary.
 - c. the legislature and the judiciary would be in conflict over which must be superior to the other.
 - d. it gave the Supreme Court too much power over the purse and the sword.
 - e. there would be no recourse to the Supreme Court's decisions declaring acts of the legislature unconstitutional and void.
5. Which Anti-Federalist sounded the alarm over the possibility of arbitrary government emanating from the judiciary?
 - a. Publius
 - b. Brutus
 - c. Centinel
 - d. The Federal Farmer
 - e. a different farmer
 - f. an unknown Anti-Federalist

6. What principle(s) did Hamilton advance in support of judicial review as necessary in any constitutional government?
- a. The courts possess distinctive moral and legal authority and influence.
 - b. Judicial review is intrinsic to the nature of constitutions that express the will of the people.
 - c. The independent jurisdiction of constitutionally recognized interpretation must express the will of the people.
 - d. Authorized legislative interpretation cannot exceed the province of constitutional acknowledgment.
 - e. Judicial review expresses the proper and intrinsic constitutional interpretation of the courts.
 - f. It is the proper and intrinsic province of the courts rather than the legislature to interpret the laws.

7a. T/F

- ___ The Federalists thought that it was better to trust the judiciary than the legislature in matters of constitutionality.
- ___ The Anti-Federalists reached a point when they thought it would be better to cut their losses in the debate over judicial review and declare it ended.
- ___ The Anti-Federalists were apprehensive of the danger of assigning the power of judicial review to a few unelected, life-tenured, and largely unaccountable justices.
- ___ Constitutional questions decided by the Supreme Court apply to the case at hand and as a precedent for other similar cases that may come before it.
- ___ Constitutional questions decided by the Supreme Court are irrevocably fixed from the moment they are decided in ordinary litigation between parties to a suit.

7b. T/F

- ___ The Constitution does not declare what is universally and necessarily right and good.
- ___ The Supreme Court must appeal to the Constitution to justify its rulings.
- ___ Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln agreed that the Supreme Court should be the final constitutional interpreter and arbiter of constitutional disputes.
- ___ The Supreme Court has remained faithful to the Constitution in all its rulings.
- ___ Viewing the Constitution as a living document whose interpretation changes with the times may lead to the absurdity of the Constitution itself becoming unconstitutional.

8. The privilege of judicial review having been securely established, who or what should check the Supreme Court if it should go awry?
- a. Congress
 - b. the president
 - c. the people
 - d. the Constitution
 - e. the states
 - f. all of the above
 - g. none of the above

9. In which article of or amendment to the Constitution is found a right of privacy to terminate a pregnancy?
- a. Article I
 - b. Article II
 - c. Article III
 - d. Article IV
 - e. Article V
 - f. Article VI
 - g. The Ninth Amendment
 - h. The Fourteenth Amendment
 - i. None of the above
10. Defying the Supreme Court, even for intruding into a topic for which the Constitution is silent, should not be taken lightly. What might be the danger of defying it?

Chapter 3: The Wall

1. Religious liberty (or freedom of conscience) was a late development in the history of Western civilization, never having been completely realized until the _____ began to make its necessity obvious.
2. In 1776, the quest for independence and the advancement of the ideals of equality, liberty, and rights were undergirded by . . .
 - a. assent to “the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God.”
 - b. recognition of the equal rights of all persons.
 - c. recognition that rights are an endowment from the Creator.
 - d. appeal to the “Supreme Judge of the world.”
 - e. “reliance on the protection of divine providence.”
 - f. the idea that the purpose of government is to secure the rights of persons.
 - g. the idea that government should ensure civic virtue and continuity of a common religion.
 - h. all of the above
3. Thomas Jefferson in 1825 described the authority under which the Declaration of Independence had advanced its principles and registered its complaints as the “_____.”
- 4a. After the Declaration of Independence, a separation between church and state became necessary because of the...
 - a. constitutional provision for it in the First Amendment.
 - b. proliferation of diversity in beliefs and the dissolution of worldviews.
 - c. imposition of a uniform religion by political considerations in the past.
 - d. presence of several denominations that voided the possibility of a unitary national denomination.
 - e. uniformity of religious views that could not be sustained by its own inertia.
 - f. incongruity between mandatory taxation in support of religion and liberty from taxation without consent being demanded from England.
 - g. colonists’ fear that the Church of England might exert its authority in the colonies as it did in England.
 - h. church-state thinking that had shadowed migrations to North America.
- 4b. In the early decades of the United States, church-state separation was declared and practiced while . . .
 - a. the congruity of belief and the benefits of that congruity persisted.
 - b. freedom of religion was still abridged by civil society.
 - c. taxes were collected to support the various churches.
 - d. civil magistrates granted exemptions to church taxes.
 - e. a proliferation of diversity in beliefs and a dissolution of worldviews became evident.
 - f. none of the above

5. The alliance between church and state in the Old World, ruinous as it was for religious liberty, happened, nevertheless, to be a pre-condition for the cause of religious liberty after the Declaration of Independence because the colonists had, as a consequence, a common understanding of _____ rights that included freedom of conscience.
6. List six of the arguments advanced by James Madison on behalf of the separation between church and state.
7. Patrick Henry's motive for maintaining continuity of the religious view prevailing during the time of the Revolution was that it supplied backing for _____.
8. If there is to be a uniformity of religious views concurrent with freedom of religion, it is necessary to find some other means than _____ and _____ to sustain it.
9. The Old World alliance between church and state may be described as . . .
 - a. the established church lending divine legitimacy to civil authority
 - b. civil authority preventing competition for the established church
 - c. both a and b
10. Church-state separation as understood by the founders was that there was to be no . . .
 - a. national denomination or religion.
 - b. influence of religion in public affairs.
 - c. religious displays or symbolism such as the Ten Commandments, crosses, or nativity scenes on public property.
 - d. praying or reading of the Bible in public schools.
 - e. mention of the words *Bible* or *Jesus* in public.
 - f. all of the above
11. T/F
 - ___ The public domain is more concerned with scientific facts than value priorities.
 - ___ Human beings are uniquely actuated by a sense of rightness, goodness, and justice.
 - ___ Science is able to discern right from wrong, good from evil, and justice from injustice.
 - ___ It is necessary to maintain religious beliefs in order to identify wrong, evil, and injustice.
 - ___ The modern secular state has trust in the ability of science to solve problems of public interest.
 - ___ The metaphysical root of good and evil may be denied recognition while still present and operative.
12. Matching:

Secularism	No religion is truer or falsier than another.
Pluralism	Religion is personal spiritual experience, not propositional truth.
Privatization	Religion is a non-participant in matters of public interest.

13. A religious state gains license to oppress in the name of religious “truth,” and a state religion gains the means to remove competition by the enforcement power of the state. To what degree might this reality apply outside of the normal definition of the term *religion* such as in the case of a utopian ideology?
14. What would likely happen should there be a disappearance of the traditional religious platform of rightness, goodness, and justice?
 - a. The sense of what is right, good, and just would disappear along with it.
 - b. The society would revert to political means to define what is right, good, and just.
 - c. nothing would happen as there is no need for religion to assure a good and just society
 - d. none of the above
15. The experience of _____ and _____ in the unsettled land of North America produced an acute awareness and zeal for liberty apart from constitutional principles.
- 16a. Liberty is consistent / inconsistent with external restraint.
- 16b. Respect for law is an internally / externally generated restraint.
17. _____ is the mechanism of internal restraint identified by the founders that the virtue of self-governance requires. _____ that virtue will be rewarded supplies the motivation to continue in virtue even when virtue does not seem advantageous at the moment.
18. The virtue of self-governance, being an _____ restraint, makes _____ restraint, the form of restraint inconsistent with liberty, unnecessary.
19. The added virtue of _____ is often necessary beyond self-reliance and self-governance for leaders to persist in standing for the right and good against resistance and opposition.
- 20a. Because beliefs might otherwise be chosen on considerations other than truth and because false beliefs about reality and human nature that can undermine liberty should be exposed, reason / faith should require reason / faith.
- 20b. Much more than reason / faith, reason / faith requires liberty because offense may be taken at critical assessments of popular beliefs and propaganda, which might otherwise lead to censoring and suppression.
21. Beliefs cannot be kept solely a private matter because their consequences are likely to acquire a public presence through _____ and _____.
- 22a. Beliefs and _____ goals able to beguile and captivate a majority can supply the basis on which power agendas can work _____ to their advantage.

22b. What is believed _____ about reality and human nature forms the basis on which _____ obtains its power.

22c. The subjection of beliefs about reality and human nature to a measure of truth constitutes the most vital necessity for the freedom of _____, particularly _____ and _____.

23a. T/F

- ___ Value neutrality is possible in postmodern classrooms as well as in the practical world.
- ___ The Constitution does not prevent conflicts over public value priorities.
- ___ The Constitution does not prevent misordering of public value priorities.
- ___ Agreement on value priorities is necessary to “ensure domestic tranquility” but cannot be forced.
- ___ Reasoned arguments are generally equal to the task of reaching agreement on value priorities.

23b. T/F

- ___ Reasoned arguments allow for consent.
- ___ Intuition is a useful means of persuasion.
- ___ Moral judgments are typically intuitive.
- ___ The wall of separation between church and state must prevent control of one by the other.
- ___ An administration of justice must presume value impartiality or value neutrality.

24. Which of the following is necessary to settle on a shared sense of justice while yet retaining individual sovereignty?

- a. reasoned pathways to a repository of justice immune to corruption
- b. faith in the good intentions of government to properly administer justice
- c. liberty to determine your own ideas about justice
- d. a scheme to compel uniformity of opinion within the populace about what is just
- e. administrations of justice working in tandem with departments of corrections
- f. a return to the alliance between church and state

25. What did the French Revolution discard that the American Revolution did not, and which discarding contributed to the failure of the French Revolution?

26a. According to the founders, what is the contribution of religion in the overall formula for political liberty?

26b. What happens to political leadership when its virtue is lacking?

26c. What is government likely compelled to do should virtue be lacking among the populace?

26d. When virtue is lacking in government or the populace, it is probably lacking in both. How is liberty diminished in such circumstances?

27. What may also happen to liberty if reason does not undergird faith? Give three examples of false faiths (or ideologies or religions) destructive to liberty.

28a. T/F

___ Consistency of virtue requires the assurance of an end that is not yet in sight or in hand and faith is that assurance.

___ Faith in a transcendent power that backs rightness, goodness, and justice provides permanent assurance of a reward for pursuing these.

___ The securing of individual rights of a largely self-reliant, self-governing populace has, in theory, been the central principle of the American system of government.

___ Enlisting the power of moral condemnation on behalf of fashionable communal agendas is a sure way to gain political power and displace individual rights.

___ Reforming beliefs about reality and human nature is a necessary step to altering the moral order and enlisting the power of moral condemnation against individual rights.

___ Political liberty depends on the presence of objective moral laws to which everyone is subject but which may be modified to suit the needs of society as a whole.

28b. What may happen to the public's sense of the right, good, and just if metaphysical backing is suppressed and, as a consequence, unappreciated or unrecognized?

29. What tactic do those who attempt to inaugurate their own version of morality wield against those who oppose their agenda?

30. The basis of self-governance must be dependent on / independent of human nature so as to be able to govern that nature, and amenable to coercion / reason so that submission to it may be voluntary / compulsory.

Chapter 4: Truth, That Which Corresponds to Reality

1. The trouble with evidence in resolving what is ultimately real includes which of the following?
 - a. Evidence does not generate abstract theories about reality on its own.
 - b. Evidence may often be interpreted in more than one way.
 - c. Availability of all evidence relevant to conceptions of reality might never be assured.
 - d. The gathering of evidence may be selective, and the selection can be decisive.
 - e. The selection of evidence tends to be on the basis of whether it supports the answer one is predisposed to accept.
 - f. All of the above
2. What is (are) the difficulty(s) in arguing for a naturally appearing universe or a supernaturally created universe on the basis of probability?
 - a. Neither claim can be assessed by probability.
 - b. Both claims have about the same probability.
 - c. The world exists despite unfavorable probabilities.
 - d. There are many other fields besides probability.
 - e. The probabilities are, in general, absurd.
 - f. All of the above
3. What reason renders false the assertion that everyone has an innate belief in a creator?
 - a. No one can be argued out of their belief.
 - b. It is impossible to resolve differences in belief.
 - c. People occasionally switch their beliefs about a creator.
 - d. You cannot use an innate belief to convince someone else.
 - e. The Bible has nothing to say about it.
4. What three reasons does the author identify for not advising the use of arguments from nature in proving the existence or non-existence of a creator?
5. Which arguments does the Bible offer or imply for belief in the existence of God?
 - a. the many sentences that begin “And the Lord said . . .”
 - b. the statement that God created the heavens and the earth in the first sentence of Genesis
 - c. the fact that the Bible is a religious book
 - d. the fact that the Bible often refers to faith in God
 - e. the statement of 2 Timothy 3:16 that all scripture is inspired by God
 - f. all of the above
 - g. none of the above

6a. T/F

- ☐ The assumption of universal rationality is gained from experience.
- ☐ Science depends on the assumption that the natural world is thoroughly and consistently rational.
- ☐ The natural world has been shown empirically in many of its aspects and operations to conform to mathematical formulas.
- ☐ Scientists have empirical evidence that the laws of nature apply under all circumstances in time and place.
- ☐ Science's belief in the universal rationality of nature has theological foundations.
- ☐ Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton believed that the creator was rational because the natural world was rational.
- ☐ Copernicus sought to prove heliocentrism by means of mathematical argument.

6b. T/F

- ☐ Introduction of ancient Greek philosophical writings into Catholic Western Europe in the Medieval period resulted in great achievements in theology.
- ☐ The Medieval subjection of Christianity to rational analysis clarified an understanding of the Creator as a rational creator.
- ☐ Science became inspired by belief in a rational universe once it was able to move religion and theology out of the way.
- ☐ Once the idea of extreme rationality was secured, many scientists went on to express serious doubt about the reality of a supernatural creator.
- ☐ The use of evidence always satisfies the demands of rationality.
- ☐ Rationality exists whether nature exhibits it or not.

7. The coherency and rationality of the natural world is first a demand / discovery, and only second a demand / discovery because sometimes in the earnestness to discover the coherency, orderings have been imposed on nature that do not truly describe it.
8. What is the reason that the scientific enterprise arose in Western Europe at a time when China and the Islamic Empire seemed to have better scientific qualifications? (Hint: The answer involves that which inspired and sustained a belief about rationality in nature.)
9. While evolutionary theory may explain the fact / value of survival, inquiry into the fact / value of survival is not a productive avenue of scientific research because value is assigned / discerned rather than assigned by / discerned from living things themselves.
10. The criterion for success of the natural selection process is _____, whereas the criterion for success of the scientific thought process is _____.
11. If science restricts itself to matters of fact, how do evolutionary scientists justify the value they place on their theories as implied in their defense of them?
12. If a true assertion can be explained scientifically, that is, materially or as arising from a biological cause-effect process, what distinguishes it from a false claim that would likewise have had to arise from a biological cause-effect process?

13. Which of the following points distinguish rational inference from cause and effect?

- a. It is a venture to gain knowledge beyond the reach of experience.
- b. It involves natural selection favoring the rational creature.
- c. It is a product of the survival of natural selection.
- d. It is always about something other than itself.
- e. It is deliberative, never inevitable.
- f. It has metaphysical ramifications.
- g. It has its basis in natural causes.
- h. It may be true or false.

14a. T/F

- ___ Scientific knowledge depends on both the validity of causation and the validity of rational inference.
- ___ A predictive inference posits future causes from known effects.
- ___ Truth and survival are aligned by universal necessity.
- ___ Evolutionary science has metaphysical ramifications that attract interest outside scientific circles.
- ___ When people's sense of justice or their sense of truth is violated, science is looked to for answers as to why.
- ___ What nature does and what may be inferred about it are two different things.
- ___ Cause-effect processes of nature may produce all manner of effects including the knowledge of those processes.
- ___ Scientific reasoning can be admitted as a material cause-effect inevitability without raising a question as to its status as an instrument of truth.

14b. The validity of rational inference into the operations of nature must be defended not on a _____ basis but on a _____ basis, that inference is valid because both rationality and nature emanate from the mind of the Creator.

15. Postmodernism maintains which of the following claims?

- a. There are no universally true propositions.
- b. There are few vantage points from which to view ultimate reality.
- c. There are only invented "truths," each powering to achieve social and political supremacy.
- d. Everyone's beliefs about reality have local as well as universal applicability.
- e. Any traditionally recognized textual authority is to be regarded as propaganda in service to a social-political power agenda.
- f. The law of noncontradiction should be applied to the world of metaphysics.
- g. Contradictory metaphysical beliefs must exist in harmony with one another.
- h. No one is authorized to object to anything outside their own localized sphere.
- i. There should be no objections to someone else's objections.

16. The instant an argument is advanced in support of the existence of a transcendent reality, such as a creator, the postmodern disposition is to subcategorize it as a _____ argument. According to postmodern thinking, the argument is _____ only within that particular context. Any attempt to _____ to a contrary belief outside that context is taken as nothing more than powering to achieve supremacy.
17. What two observations about postmodernism illuminate its downfall?
- 18a. What peculiarity distinct from, yet connected to, the behavior of human beings radically affects what must be concluded about ontology?
- 18b. How does the cited passage in Luke chapter 13 confirm the presence of this peculiarity?
- 18c. Why can it not be passed off as an evolutionary adaptation advantageous for survival?
- 19a. What two things are necessary for conscience to exist?
- 19b. How often are scientific answers accepted as explanations or accounts of unfulfilled or transgressed moral imperatives?
- 19c. What sorts of answers demanded for moral lapses are accepted?
- 20a. What fact about the writings of the Old Testament prophets with regard to the Israelites' inclinations calls into question the idea that the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob was their invention?
- 20b. What does this fact—and the additional fact that the prophets had no basis on which to collaborate on prophecies of events that would post-date them by 400 or more years—suggest about the authorship of the Old Testament?
- 20c. Since the idea that the Old Testament prophets somehow collaborated in their predictions of first century events is negated, how could their prophecies converge so consistently and accurately upon first century historical events?
- 21a. T/F
- ___ There is no anticipated future beyond the end of the Old Testament's timeline.
 - ___ What sets Christianity apart from all other religions is its emotional appeal to the Old Testament's religious practices.
 - ___ Any religious developments that would follow the Old Testament would have to conform to its patterns and images to be authenticated.
 - ___ Jewish leaders opposed the preaching of the apostles because the apostle's message did not conform to the Old Testament.
 - ___ The Old and New Testaments were the result of a collaborative project involving both Jewish and Christian authors.

21b. T/F

- ___ The restoration and deliverance of Israel was widely expected to begin with the resurrection of the Messiah or Christ.
 - ___ Though their origins were in different centuries, Judaism and Christianity are closely aligned in their teachings and practices.
 - ___ The miracles reported in the Bible proved in the minds of those who accepted Christianity that the Bible was the word of God.
 - ___ The people who became Christians in the first few centuries believed the reports of miracles because they were not scientific.
 - ___ Christianity eventually prevailed over paganism in the Roman empire because of its social acceptability and popular appeal.
22. What fact about the contents of the Old and New testaments holds them together in the same book even though the New Testament represents a serious departure from the Old Testament's religion?
23. Considering the apparent compatibility of the Old Testament's contents to the New Testament, what does the Jewish resistance and opposition to the message of the New Testament indicate about the authorship of the Old Testament?

Chapter 5: Freedom in a Godless World

1. T/F

- ___ A belief cannot be attributed to both an effect of a material cause and a conclusion of a reasoned argument.
 - ___ Scientific reasoning is not a material cause-effect process and thus cannot be investigated by scientific methods.
 - ___ Promoters of scientific naturalism have often applied “natural selection” tactics in attempt to remove beliefs opposed to it from society.
 - ___ Science is able to exert control over nature because the methods and gains of science are ultimately a product of natural causes.
 - ___ The scientific or evolutionary view of reality admits no objective reference or basis for discerning right from wrong.
 - ___ Morality originated as social group internal cooperation that once contributed to evolutionary advancement, making groups better able to survive.
2. What is the basis for approving of altruistic-appearing group cooperation as a survival mechanism while condemning competitive survival of only the fittest individuals in present day societies if both means of survival are evolutionary developments?
3. What is the problem in thinking that the various aspects of everyday living mentioned in the text are effects of biological causes? (Hint: If they are effects of biological causes, what are their opposites, and what would be the basis for preferring one aspect over its opposite?)
4. Whether it is a disagreement over beliefs about reality itself or a disagreement over a matter of right and wrong, any resolution true to a scientific view of reality would have to . . .
- a. be settled according to “survival of the fittest” or “might makes right.”
 - b. appeal to a reasoned argument about reality or appeal to an objective moral reference.
 - c. appeal to a natural selection basis without actually doing any natural selection.
 - d. equate the right belief or moral view with the one that would seem to better enable survival.
 - e. be settled by agreeing to disagree.
 - f. be settled by drawing straws.
5. In detesting moral objectivity and castigating moral discernment that not everything is equal and tolerable, what is the moral obsession of advocates of equality, diversity, and toleration exhibited by?

6. The scientific view says that the moral sense was acquired by being, at one time, advantageous for the survival of groups. The humanist-secular view says that the moral sense is acquired through social interaction and exchange of ethical ideas that contribute to the flourishing of society. Though they are not the same, what do they have in common?
- They are both entirely speculative.
 - They both understate the intensity of the sense.
 - They both effectively deny conscience.
 - They both try to open the sense to the influence of culture.
 - They both offer an escape from accountability.
 - All of the above
7. Value is not an inherent property of objects or ideas; rather, their value is _____.
8. The problem with freedom in a godless world is that . . .
- there is too much freedom of conscience.
 - there is not enough freedom to define one's own concept of existence.
 - there are still those who want to impose their values on everyone else.
 - there is only one basis for agreement on standards of speech and conduct.
 - there is no objectivity or permanence in rules governing what one may do or say.
 - there is not enough freedom from exposure to contrary views.
9. T/F
- ___ A secular society has access to the domain that answers why there is knowledge of good and evil.
- ___ Without the laws of nature and nature's God, the bases of ordering value priorities are limited to cultures and persons.
- ___ The real question is not what morality will be imposed, but whether morality will be imposed.
- ___ People's moral sense may be influenced by what they believe about reality and human nature.
- ___ Because persons assign value differently, civilization is tasked with resolving conflicts over the prioritization of values.
- ___ Science's proven ability to gain understanding of the natural world qualifies it to weigh in on the right value priorities for society.
- ___ There are insufficient non-material aspects of day-to-day living to think that there is a spiritual basis for existence.
- ___ Some form of public religion always exists because of the necessity of value priorities in deciding matters of public interest.
10. The strategy to loosen and reform public sentiments about right and wrong is to first _____ public awareness of a new value or right, _____ moral objections as against progress, freedom, and rights, then continue to _____ the newly valued behavior into the culture through entertainment and news media and public education as something _____.

11. Why should tyranny become probable in a world in which God is banished? (Hint: How are individual rights determined if there is no perception of fixed and irrevocable backing to them?)
12. Political liberty is premised on the sovereignty of the individual / state with the individual in service to the prerogative of the state / state obligated to uphold the rights of individuals.
13. The coercive refashioning of public sentiments (the religion of political correctness) is concerned with the freedom / uniformity of religion.
14. Essay or Discussion Question:
The refashioning of public sentiments and manipulation of values at play in matters of public interest is often subtle and typically proceeds unnoticed by most. What are some controversial issues out and about today (besides those discussed in the chapter)? What values are involved and in conflict? Pick out and describe an instance where the news or entertainment media has attempted to refashion the public conscience on one of these issues by narrowing the presentation to only certain values while ignoring or suppressing others that are relevant.

Chapter 6: Liberty Revisited

1. What are the two categories of outside causal factors by which free will can be denied?
- 2a. What shows scientific determinism to be a false ideology?
- 2b. What shows Calvinism to be a false ideology?
- 3a. What event in Genesis 3 confirms the presence of free will in mankind?
- 3b. How are other possibilities, such as God directed the devil's temptation or God directed the creature's disobedience, shown to be false?
4. What is one straightforward fact by which one may know that there is more to what goes on in the world than can be attributed to natural cause and effect?
5. What principle of the material world is necessary for free will to exist in practice?
6. T/F
 - ___ Means-ends thinking is characteristic of autonomous agents.
 - ___ The devil appeared to be an autonomous agent in Genesis 3.
 - ___ Adam and Eve appeared to be autonomous agents in Genesis 3.
 - ___ The Bible explains how free will exists.
 - ___ Love is a prerequisite for the existence of free will.
 - ___ The meaning of creation is independent of whether free will exists.
 - ___ To know good and evil is to be, in this one aspect, like God.
- 7a. What role does virtue play in situations where coercive pressure is applied to force one to assent to what is false, wrong, or unjust?
- 7b. What is able to sustain virtue in such instances?
- 8a. What means of persuasion must prevail if a nation's liberty is to be sustained?
- 8b. In a free nation, how are public dissensions against prevailing views dealt with?
9. When coercive power strives to "correct" conscience on a question of morality, what characteristic must the basis of the appeal opposing it exhibit?
10. What is the unstated connection between the concept of natural right set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the second table of the Ten Commandments?
- 11a. What about the Ten Commandments makes necessary a separation between church and state?
- 11b. What may happen in government if this separation principle is disregarded?

- 12a. What may happen to the public sense of the right, good, and just should the wall separating church and state be made total?
- 12b. What is the danger to religious liberty of making the wall total?
- 13. What else do citizens stand to lose if they lose a reasoned connection to metaphysical reality or are unable to traverse reasoned pathways to the god who exists?
- 14. What is the purpose of having laws governing spirits that, unlike laws governing the physical world, may be transgressed or left unfulfilled, or why does God not just cause everyone to comply with laws governing spirits in the same manner as physical objects to laws governing nature?

ANSWERS

Chapter 1: Liberty

1. b
- 2a. a
- 2b. b
3. The House of Representatives
4. The Senate
5. d
6. F, T, T, T, T, F, T, T, T, F
7. d
8. Article VII
9. g
10. b
11. d
12. a, b, e, g, and i
13. would
14. with
15. Charles / William
16. did not
17. c and d
18. taxation
- 19a. a and d
- 19b. e
20. Constitution
21. f
- 22a. Article IV / Section 4 / republican
- 22b. law
- 23a. liberty / dissent / dissent / liberty
- 23b. Individual liberty and public order (or communal harmony)
- 24a. T, F, T, F, F, F, F
- 24b. T, T, F, F, T, T, T
25. e
26. c and e
27. f
28. subordinated to / more
29. Declaration of Independence
30. The Supreme Judge of the world
31. F, T, T, F, F, F, F, T
32. b
33. natural law / natural right
34. F, T, F, T, T, F
35. rationality / autonomy
36. a and d
37. Yes. The Constitution does not and cannot resolve disagreements about good and evil.

38. Their morality gives some persons rights against the property and achievements of others with no reciprocity.

Chapter 2: Debates

Lincoln vs. Douglas

1. c
2. b
3. did not hesitate
- 4a. g
- 4b. a, b, c, and f
- 5a. F, F, T, T, F, F, T, T
- 5b. F, F, T, T, F, F, F
6. a, c, e, and f
7. g
8. D, L, L, L, D, L, D, L, D, D, L
9. c
10. union / slavery
11. Constitution / Declaration of Independence
12. citizenship
13.
 1. making or enforcing laws that abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens
 2. depriving persons of life, liberty, or property without due process of law
 3. denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws
14. The Thirteenth Amendment
15. biblical / Bible

Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist

- 1a. F, F, T, F, T, T
- 1b. T, T, F, F, T, F
2. public (or civic) virtue / citizen participation
3. f
4. democracy / aristocracy / monarchy
5. b
6. "So strong is this propensity of mankind to fall into mutual animosities that where no substantial occasion presents itself, the most frivolous and fanciful distinctions have been sufficient to kindle their unfriendly passions and excite their most violent conflicts."
- 7a. "A number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion or, of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community."
- 7b. They could too easily act in ways "adverse to the rights of other citizens or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community."
8. f
9. Democracy - The House of Representatives
Aristocracy - The Senate
Monarchy - The Presidency
- 10a. F, T, T, F, T

- 10b. F, T, F, T, F
- 11a. a and b
- 11b. e
- 12. ten
- 13. a, c, d, and e
- 14. c, d, and f
- 15. e
- 16. It would have to become law through the constitutional amendment process or by legislation.

Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist: Judicial Review

- 1. a
- 2. i
- 3. Article VI
- 4. e
- 5. d
- 6. b and f
- 7a. T, F, T, T, F
- 7b. T, T, F, F, T
- 8. f
- 9. i
- 10. One answer: Defiance might become disrespect and disrespect then habitual even for constitutional rulings.

Chapter 3: The Wall

- 1. Declaration of Independence
- 2. a, b, c, d, e, and f
- 3. “harmonizing sentiments of the day”
- 4a. d and f
- 4b. a
- 5. Creator endowed
- 6. Arguments advanced by James Madison in support of the separation between church and state:
 - (1) A civil magistrate cannot be a competent judge of religious truth.
 - (2) One’s duty in matters of religion must be directed by reason and conscience, not by civil magistrates.
 - (3) The duty toward one’s creator precedes in time and exceeds in degree any claim on the individual from civil society.
 - (4) If a person’s duty in matters of religion already cannot be interceded or abridged by civil society, much less by a legislature.
 - (5) It does not matter how small an earmarked church tax might be; a small tax would differ from the worst church-state abuses only in degree.
 - (6) The right to believe as one chooses is reciprocal; anyone who asserts freedom to believe or not believe for one’s self cannot deny the same to someone else.
 - (7) The effect of an earmarked church tax is state authorized churches’ lack of vitality and an admission that they cannot be sustained on their own merits.

- (8) A church tax would deter immigrants seeking refuge from the evils of state religions elsewhere and incline present inhabitants to emigrate.
- (9) A church tax would aggravate inter-denominational “animosities and jealousies.”
7. civic (or public) virtue
8. government / taxation
9. c
10. a
11. F, T, F, F, T, T
12. Secularism—religion is a non-participant in matters of public interest
 Pluralism—no religion is truer or falsier than another
 Privatization—religion is personal spiritual experience, not propositional truth
13. If one considers that a utopian ideology is a substitute for religion, the coercion of an ideological state or a state ideology is the same as that of a religions state or a state religion.
14. b
15. self-reliance / self-governance
- 16a. inconsistent
- 16b. internally
17. Faith / Faith (or Belief)
18. internal / external
19. self-sacrifice or the setting aside of self-interest
- 20a. faith / reason
- 20b. faith / reason
21. speech / action
- 22a. communal (or collective) / moral condemnation
- 22b. communally (or collectively) / moral condemnation
- 22c. speech / political and religious argument
- 23a. F, T, T, T, F
- 23b. T, F, T, T, F
24. a
25. The established (or traditional) religion
- 26a. It supplies the backing for civic virtue.
- 26b. It becomes corrupt.
- 26c. It will increase its exercise of authority to preserve public order.
- 26d. A corrupt government will not hesitate to increase its power, and an unvirtuous populace provides the invitation.
27. Faith may stray from a true understanding of reality and human nature and latch onto beliefs destructive to liberty. Examples: communism, socialism, utilitarianism, pragmatism, democracy, secularism, scientific naturalism, and any religion commandeered for political purposes.
- 28a. T, T, T, T, T, F
- 28b. It may end up being politicized, that is, redefined by whoever can wield the most political power or cultural influence.
29. Moral condemnation
30. independent of / reason / voluntary

Chapter 4: Truth, That Which Corresponds to Reality

1. f
2. a
3. c
4. (1) the ambiguity inherent in nature in its apparent arbitrariness over and indifference to life and death; (2) the widespread indoctrination of evolutionary science; (3) the unoriginality of conventional wisdom in the analogy between a mechanical device having a designer and the greater intricacies and complexities of nature having one too.
5. g
- 6a. F, T, T, F, T, F, T
- 6b. T, T, F, T, F, T
7. demand / discovery
8. The prevailing religious belief in Western Europe inspired and sustained the assumption of universal rationality in nature that the religions of the other civilizations could not.
9. fact / value / assigned / discerned from
10. survival / truth
11. They cannot.
12. Nothing.
13. a, d, e, and h
- 14a. T, F, F, T, F, T, F, F
- 14b. cause-effect (or scientific) / creation (or supernatural)
15. a, c, e, g, and h
16. religious / applicable / object
17. The hypocrisy of the postmodernist objection to everyone else's objections and the contradiction of postmodernism claiming status as a universal meta-narrative, which claim cannot be true according to its own assertion that there are no universally true propositions.
- 18a. Moral imperatives that differ from actual behavior
- 18b. The people retained a sense of goodness different than the one imposed on them by their synagogue ruler.
- 18c. It is not actual behavior.
- 19a. (1) Awareness of moral coordinates that one cannot alter and does not entirely keep, and (2) autonomy to choose between alternative actions that have differing moral implications.
- 19b. Seldom if ever
- 19c. Those that assume personal responsibility, that someone *ought* to have understood the morally proper course of action and *ought* to have chosen accordingly.
- 20a. Their message was consistently unfavorable to the Israelites' inclinations.
- 20b. It suggests that the authorship involved more than just the prophets themselves.
- 20c. God communicated a unified plan beforehand through the prophets "at sundry times and in diverse manners" (Hebrews 1:1, KJV). The prophecies are neither fortuitous accidents nor a doctoring up after the fact.
- 21a. F, F, T, F, F
- 21b. F, F, F, F, F
22. The foundations of what was to become the New Testament religion are written into the Old Testament.
23. The Old Testament was not a Jewish invention.

Chapter 5: Freedom in a Godless World

1. T, T, F, F, T, F
2. There is no basis. The moral superiority attributed to group-based survival mechanisms over individual-based mechanisms cannot be a product of either.
3. Their opposites become biological effects too, and there is no biological basis on which to prefer one aspect over its opposite.
4. a and d
5. Intolerance
6. f
7. assigned
8. c and e
9. F, T, F, T, T, F, F, T
10. elevate / marginalize / press / normal
11. Without a perception of transcendent backing for individual rights, rendering them fixed and irrevocable, their determination is left to power.
12. individual / state obligated to uphold the rights of individuals
13. uniformity

Chapter 6: Liberty Revisited

1. Natural and supernatural
- 2a. The demand for personal responsibility rather than a scientific explanation
- 2b. The demand for personal responsibility rather than a theological explanation
- 3a. The disobedience against God's commandment regarding the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil
- 3b. These other possibilities make God self-contradictory.
4. The easy recognition of man-made objects or alterations of natural objects not naturally caused; both of which must arise from some cause other than nature itself.
5. Cause and effect.
6. T, T, T, F, F, F, T
- 7a. Virtue resists such pressure.
- 7b. Faith.
- 8a. Reasoned persuasion.
- 8b. They are accommodated.
9. It must be incorruptible and unmovable, or alternatively, it must be true.
10. When the commandments are inverted, they include the same natural rights as the Declaration. Example: *Thou shall not murder* also means *Thou shall not be murdered*—that is, a right to life.
- 11a. The First Commandment allows no other gods, including government as God, before God.
- 11b. Government may take the place of God.
- 12a. It (the public religion) may become politicized and will be adapted to the urging of political power.
- 12b. Observance of the resulting political religion is likely to become compulsory.
13. They will lose the benefit of absolute claims against others and against governments for their

rights.

14. To allow free will to exist and, thereby, the possibility of true goodness.