

***Introducing Philosophy 12th edition Solomon Test
Bank***

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Chapter 2: Religion

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 1

1. Kant argued that the existence of a thing can be a matter of logic.

a. True

*b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 2

2. Three major sets of “proofs” have emerged as attempts to demonstrate God’s existence. They are called (1) the ontological argument, (2) the cosmological argument, and (3) the teleological argument.

*a. True

b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 3

3. The God of Judaism, Christianity and Islam lacks any anthropomorphic qualities, His emotions are purely God like and reflect nothing of human understanding.

a. True

*b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 4

4. Aquinas admitted that there was no valid argument against the claim that God and the universe existed for all eternity.

*a. True

b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 5

5. In Buddhism, the problem of evil is avoided entirely because Buddhism abandons any conception of an anthropomorphic God.

*a. True

b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 6

6. Friedrich Schleiermacher insisted that religion was simply a matter of intense feelings of dependence, nothing more.

*a. True

b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 7

7. Tillich expanded the idea of God to represent a meaningless existence.
a. True
*b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 8

8. Voltaire was a deist.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 9

9. Kant argued that existence was just a predicate like other predicates.
a. True
*b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 2 Question 10

10. Buddhism responds to the problem of evil with the idea of compassion.
*a. True
b. False

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 1

1. _____ argued that objective faith means a sum of dogmas.
*a. Kierkegaard
b. Nietzsche
c. Kant
d. Wisdom
e. Paley

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 2

2. Friedrich Nietzsche thought that Christianity was an expression of everything that is _____ in human nature.
a. good
b. interesting
*c. contemptible
d. hopeful
e. sick

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 3

3. Kant argued that the belief in God was _____.
*a. rationally necessary

- b. demonstrable through logic
- c. irrational but helpful
- d. a good wager
- e. pure nonsense

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 4

4. The _____ argument attests that God contains all possible perfection and existence is perfect; therefore, God exists.
- a. epistemological
 - b. cosmological
 - c. teleological
 - d. illogical
 - *e. ontological

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 5

5. Anthropomorphism is the idea that God is a lot like _____.
- a. love
 - *b. people
 - c. nature
 - d. spirit
 - e. anthropology

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 6

6. In John Wisdom's metaphor about the beautiful garden, the gardener symbolizes _____.
- a. reality
 - b. emotion
 - c. the mind
 - *d. God
 - e. an atheist

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 7

7. Which type of people did Albert Einstein say "develop a completely false notion of the mentality of men who, surrounded by a skeptical world, have shown the way to kindred spirits scattered wide through the world for centuries"?
- *a. Those whose acquaintance with scientific research is derived chiefly from its practical results.
 - b. Those who are prejudiced.
 - c. Those whose acquaintance with religious doctrine has closed their minds to scientific research.
 - d. Those who are acquainted with scientific research and discount religious claims on the grounds that there is no way to utilize the scientific method to derive the answers,

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 8

8. In Kant's view, God cannot be the object of any possible experience because He possesses which quality?

- a. worthiness
- b. God is impossible
- c. righteousness
- *d. Transcendence

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 9

9. Plato and Aristotle heavily influenced _____.

- a. Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam
- b. Hinduism alone
- c. Judaism and Hinduism
- *d. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 10

10. Pascal's wager is in favor of _____.

- *a. God's existence
- b. God's inexistence
- c. atheism
- d. human virtue

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 11

11. The third "proof" of God's existence is usually called the argument from design, or _____.

- *a. the teleological argument
- b. the cosmological argument
- c. the ontological argument
- d. the analogical argument
- e. the cosmogonical argument

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 12

12. Taken at face value, the first three versions of the cosmological argument are similar to _____ argument for the "prime mover."

- a. Paley's
- b. Kant's
- c. Aquinas's
- d. Anselm's
- *e. Aristotle's

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 13

13. William Paley argued primarily from the idea of the _____, which attributes purpose to the creation of the world.

- *a. the teleological argument
- b. the cosmological argument
- c. the ontological argument
- d. the analogical argument
- e. the cosmogonical argument

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 14

14. The argument from design, known as intelligent design, has the form of an _____.

- *a. inference to the best explanation
- b. inference by elimination
- c. inference by analogy
- d. inference from perfection
- e. inference from preponderance of evidence

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 15

15. _____ is St. Thomas Aquinas's first argument for the existence of God.

- a. the nature of efficient cause
- b. possibility and necessity
- *c. the argument from motion
- d. the gradation to be found in things
- e. the governance of the world

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 1

1. Give Anselm's version of the ontological argument for the existence of God and Descartes's revision of that argument. Then explain Kant's attack on the argument. Do you agree with Kant that existence is not a predicate? Can you think of any other apparent predicates that are not actual predicates? If existence is a special case, why?

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 2 Question 2

2. Hume argued that if God built the universe, He wasn't a very good architect. Some theists respond that the universe was built as well as it could be and that any changes would make it only worse. Do you find this response convincing? The poet Wallace Stevens once wrote a letter to his wife claiming that "with a wishing lamp and a bucket of sand I could make a world better than this one." Do you agree with Stevens? Can you imagine a better world? What would you change?

Type: fill-in-blank

Title: Chapter 2 Question 1

1. According to Kant and others, the importance of God in Western thought is His role as the source of our _____.

a. moral laws

Type: fill-in-blank

Title: Chapter 2 Question 2

2. The _____, “Song of God” (ca. 200 BCE), is the most important of the many Hindu sacred texts.

a. Bhagavad Gita (or Gita)

Type: fill-in-blank

Title: Chapter 2 Question 3

3. To step outside ourselves, to consider the world from an impersonal perspective, called “personal nihility” by _____, is an intimate and unique activity.

a. Nishitani

Type: fill-in-blank

Title: Chapter 2 Question 4

4. _____ said that belief in God was a matter of faith. But this was not an irrational belief. On the contrary, he insisted that the belief in God was the most rational belief of all.

a. Kant

Type: fill-in-blank

Title: Chapter 2 Question 5

5. _____ made the pragmatic argument that believing in God was “rational” insofar as it didn’t conflict with our other beliefs and it tended to make us lead better lives.

a. William James