

Student name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The goddess Pele is associated with

- A) childbirth.
- B) volcanoes and fire.
- C) Brazil.
- D) the Haida.

Question Details

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2) What did the Maori call New Zealand when they first arrived there over a thousand years ago?

- A) Aotearoa
- B) Tangaroa
- C) Rongo
- D) Tahiti

Question Details

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3) Which of the following is a traditional Maori belief?

- A) The world is inhabited by many invisible spirits that can help or harm.
- B) All human beings are equal and share the same authority, or mana, in society.
- C) Humans were created by a High God, and he abandoned them soon after.
- D) The images people see in their dreams are the whispers of their gods.

Question Details

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4) Which of the following mediums is used by indigenous religions in the American continent to transmit stories and histories?

- A) Sandpainting
- B) Cartography
- C) Tapestry
- D) Graffiti

Question Details

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5) Biophilia refers to

- A) the study of biology.
- B) a love for all forms of life.
- C) a method for studying indigenous religions.
- D) a kind of hula.

Question Details

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6) African religious masks strongly influenced the art of

- A) Pablo Picasso.
- B) Claude Monet.
- C) Ralph Vaughan Williams.
- D) Leonardo da Vinci.

Question Details

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- 7) In a holistic culture,
- A) written manuscripts have a special place.
 - B) children play a prominent role in rituals.
 - C) religions express truths through symbolism.
 - D) virtually every object and act may have religious meaning.

Question Details

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- 8) The Maori act of welcome, in which the host and the guest press their noses gently to each other, is known as
- A) the hongi.
 - B) kapu.
 - C) mana.
 - D) the sipapu.

Question Details

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- 9) Animism holds that
- A) animal sacrifice is necessary for ritual purity.
 - B) mountains are often at the end of sacred paths.
 - C) animal nature must be subservient to human beings.
 - D) the life force exists in every part of the universe.

Question Details

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10) Hehaka Sapa, also known as Black Elk, points out that his community arranges itself in a circle, which symbolizes

- A) a form in which many elements of nature arrange themselves.
- B) a special form of the calumet.
- C) that man must dominate nature.
- D) a taboo for the people of Easter Island.

Question Details

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11) In Hawai`i, during the celebration of Makahiki,

- A) the most important deities, Lono and Pele, were believed to take human form.
- B) touching volcanic rock was considered a taboo.
- C) the temples dedicated to Lono were temporarily closed.
- D) priests of Lono collected offerings in his name.

Question Details

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12) The concept of sacred space is evident in all of the following EXCEPT

- A) Uluru (Ayers Rock).
- B) the pyramids of Teotihuacán.
- C) Lono.
- D) Mount Kilimanjaro.

Question Details

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- 13) Some African religions tell stories of how a High God created the world and then
- A) abandoned it.
 - B) went to Uluru.
 - C) became the mother of the Pueblo.
 - D) joined the spirits of the dead.

Question Details

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- 14) Circumcision is a rite often associated with
- A) entry into adulthood.
 - B) the vision quest.
 - C) the final passing from this life.
 - D) taboos and sacrifice.

Question Details

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- 15) The sacrifice of an animal may occur
- A) to placate a spirit or after a taboo has been broken.
 - B) to celebrate the arrival of menarche.
 - C) as an alternative to polygamy.
 - D) as an essential part of the ritual that uses *Amanita muscaria*.

Question Details

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16) A libation, which is a way to atone for breaking a taboo, involves

- A) pouring a bit of drink on the ground as an offering.
- B) feeding sacred wine to animals.
- C) smoking a calumet to placate a spirit.
- D) going into a shamanic trance to seek answers from spirits.

Question Details

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17) Who among the following acts as an intermediary between the visible, ordinary world and the spirit world?

- A) A shaman
- B) A diviner
- C) A rainmaker
- D) A sorcerer

Question Details

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18) Divination is employed to

- A) compensate for the violation of a taboo.
- B) help adolescent Native American boys undertake a vision quest.
- C) read the past or look into the future.
- D) appease the god of fertility.

Question Details

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19) In native religions, dancers often wear masks

- A) to hide their facial expressions.
- B) because the masks help them hide their identity.
- C) because the masks are often assumed to have protective powers.
- D) to become the spirit represented by the mask.

Question Details

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20) Christmas, though a Christian holiday, began as a celebration of

- A) the old English goddess of dawn.
- B) the winter solstice.
- C) Samhain in Ireland.
- D) the return of ancestral spirits to the world.

Question Details

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21) Indigenous religions today are especially threatened by

- A) the destruction of natural environments.
- B) ecotourism.
- C) the restoration of native languages.
- D) the weakness of the logging industry.

Question Details

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22) Maori people came in large canoes from the South Pacific and settled in

- A) New Zealand.
- B) New Mexico.
- C) New Guinea.
- D) Australia.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

23) The calumet is a

- A) pipe.
- B) drum.
- C) mask.
- D) sandpainting.

Question Details

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24) Until recently, oral religions were looked at as

- A) too involved with symbolism.
- B) primitive and undeveloped.
- C) overly complex.
- D) a peak of early religious insight.

Question Details

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25) Among the Koyukon people of the Arctic, sacred time tends to focus on the

- A) distant future.
- B) immediate future.
- C) present.
- D) distant time.

Question Details

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26) In native religions, sacred space often encompasses

- A) a great mountain or a large tree.
- B) nobles who are believed to have the greatest mana.
- C) spirits that are believed to appear among people on ceremonial occasions.
- D) an image of an ancestor or a deity.

Question Details

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27) The vision quest in Native American religions

- A) has often been associated with marriage ceremonies.
- B) is frequently undertaken during adolescence.
- C) always makes use of hallucinatory herbs.
- D) is a part of the preparatory ritual for death.

Question Details

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28) In indigenous societies, the human journey through life is aided and marked by

- A) a libation.
- B) spiritual trances.
- C) scarification.
- D) rites of passage.

Question Details

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29) Which of the following is a value the Europeans introduced to the Maori?

- A) Individualism
- B) Reverence for sacred spaces
- C) Hospitality
- D) Respect for ancestors

Question Details

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30) Indigenous religions

- A) often make little distinction between a god and an ancestor.
- B) establish clear boundaries between the natural and the supernatural.
- C) consider the sun and the moon polar opposites.
- D) consider enacting the tales of their origin a taboo.

Question Details

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31) The Sioux term *wakan* means

- A) holy, mysterious.
- B) mountain god.
- C) sky, space.
- D) brightness.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

32) Joseph Campbell, in his books, has strongly recommended reading the myths of many religions. Doing this, he says,

- A) makes us value the framing of sacred time and space.
- B) helps us foster biophilia, or a love of life.
- C) fosters an appreciation for storytelling and drama.
- D) teaches us to interpret symbolic messages.

Question Details

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33) The term *Poró* refers to

- A) a mourning ritual performed at the death of a religious leader.
- B) a secret initiation society for males.
- C) the general name for the dried powders used for Navajo sandpaintings.
- D) a dance of the Lakota people.

Question Details

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34) Which of the following is associated with the vision quest?

- A) The creation of sandpaintings
- B) Animal sacrifice and several days of dancing
- C) The memorization of the names of ancestors
- D) Prolonged fasting and some kind of preliminary cleansing

Question Details

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35) A rule that forbids specific behavior with regard to certain objects, people, animals, days, or phases of life is known as

- A) a taboo.
- B) kinolau.
- C) a calumet.
- D) koko.

Question Details

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36) In the context of African and Caribbean religions, the practice of sympathetic magic involves

- A) directing the power of invisible spiritual forces through incantations, figurines, and potions.
- B) smoking specially carved pipes filled with hallucinogenic substances to induce a trance.
- C) looking into the past by examining the entrails of an animal sacrificed to the gods.
- D) burying the dead with all their belongings to appease their departed spirits.

Question Details

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37) In many Native American religions,

- A) animals are believed to have been created after humans.
- B) human beings have an antagonistic relationship with animals.
- C) human beings and animals are often viewed as coming into existence together.
- D) animal sacrifices are regularly performed.

Question Details

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38) Sacred time in indigenous religions is

- A) cyclical.
- B) linear.
- C) relative.
- D) finite.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

39) While performing rituals, Navajo healers were known to

- A) weave rugs with geometric patterns.
- B) mold silver and turquoise jewelry.
- C) perform traditional powwow dances.
- D) create sandpaintings.

Question Details

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40) A kiva is

- A) a ritual toast offered in special indigenous ceremonies.
- B) an underground chamber used in rituals.
- C) a multistoried house.
- D) a special kind of sandpainting.

Question Details

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41) The Ancestral Pueblo peoples lived in

- A) multistoried villages.
- B) underground rooms called kivas.
- C) tipis.
- D) log lodges.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

42) Pueblo peoples consider kachinas to be

- A) gods.
- B) spirits of animals, people, or plants that act as guardians.
- C) humans in full dance regalia.
- D) powerful village shamans.

Question Details

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ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

43) Explain why ancient religions are no longer called primitive religions but instead are called indigenous religions. What is the difference in the meaning of the two terms?

Question Details

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44) Mention two reasons why indigenous religions received less scholarly attention than the dominant religions in the past.

Question Details

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45) Describe three developments that have promoted a renewed interest in indigenous religions.

Question Details

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46) What do we mean when we describe a culture as holistic?

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

47) Describe the relationship of human beings with the rest of nature that is typical of several North American native religions.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

48) Describe briefly two examples of sacred time and two examples of sacred space.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

49) Explain the notion of the High God in indigenous religions.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

50) Describe three typical life-cycle ceremonies and give an example of each from a specific indigenous religion.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

51) Explain the notion of taboo. Describe two specific religion-based examples, and speculate on how or why each arose.

Question Details

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52) What roles does a shaman typically perform in indigenous religions? List three contemporary professions that involve work that might be undertaken by a shaman.

Question Details

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53) Describe the trance state as practiced by a specific religion. What is the goal of the practice?

Question Details

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54) Describe the special roles played by artifacts and artistic expression in indigenous religions. Mention two specific examples.

Question Details

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55) Describe two specific trends today that threaten the existence of indigenous religions.

Question Details

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56) Describe one specific example of oral religion existing within the elements of a religion that apparently absorbed it.

Question Details

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Answer Key

Test name: Religions2

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) D
- 8) A
- 9) D
- 10) A
- 11) D
- 12) C
- 13) A
- 14) A
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) C
- 19) D
- 20) B
- 21) A
- 22) A
- 23) A
- 24) B
- 25) D
- 26) A

- 27) B
- 28) D
- 29) A
- 30) A
- 31) A
- 32) D
- 33) B
- 34) D
- 35) A
- 36) A
- 37) C
- 38) A
- 39) D
- 40) B
- 41) A
- 42) B
- 43) Answers will vary.
- 44) Answers will vary.
- 45) Answers will vary.
- 46) Answers will vary.
- 47) Answers will vary.
- 48) Answers will vary.
- 49) Answers will vary.
- 50) Answers will vary.
- 51) Answers will vary.
- 52) Answers will vary.

53) Answers will vary.

54) Answers will vary.

55) Answers will vary.

56) Answers will vary.