

Chapter 02_Religion and Global Ethics

True / False

1. According to the “divine command” theory of ethics, certain actions are right because God wills them for us. We therefore have a duty to find out exactly what God wills and distinguish it from what is merely a fallible human wish or interpretation of what God’s will might be.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Secular ethics are only for atheists.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. The Divine Command Theory states that certain actions are sins, based on their moral and ethical value.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The idea of ahimsa was originally developed by Aristotle.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. The concept of a single moral community that is not bound to cultural or religious traditions is known as cosmopolitanism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

6. A theodicy is an argument that seeks to discredit belief in a deity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

7. John Locke believed in toleration of religious dissenters.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

8. The paradox of toleration is no longer relevant to today's global culture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Chapter 02_Religion and Global Ethics

9. According to Habermas, fundamentalism is incongruous with democratic society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

10. The Golden Rule is followed by most of the world's major religions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

11. Civil disobedience assumes it is permissible to violate a law that goes against your conscience.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

12. Philosophical ethics is necessarily incompatible with religious conviction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

13. Divine command theory is a form of deontological ethics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

14. Value pluralism argues that there are multiple and conflicting goods in the world, which cannot be reduced to some other good.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

Multiple Choice

15. Which amendment of the US Constitution proclaims religious liberty?

- a. First.
- b. Second.
- c. Third.
- d. Fourth.

ANSWER: a

16. After which major international conflict was the United Nations formed?

- a. World War I.
- b. The Boer War.
- c. The Civil War.

Chapter 02_Religion and Global Ethics

d. World War II.

ANSWER: d

17. Which approach is aimed at finding common ground between world religions and cultural traditions?

- a. Religious pluralism.
- b. The Golden Rule.
- c. The Golden Mean.
- d. Value Pluralism.

ANSWER: a

18. Which thinker did NOT promote civil disobedience as a method for protesting and reforming law systems?

- a. Thoreau.
- b. Kant.
- c. Gandhi.
- d. King Jr.

ANSWER: b

19. In which society did tolerance and pluralism originate?

- a. Western Europe, during the enlightenment.
- b. Ancient Greece.
- c. Ancient Rome.
- d. Many societies across the world, throughout history.

ANSWER: d

Multiple Response

20. In Plato's *Euthyphro*, who subscribes to a divine command theory of ethics?

- a. Euthyphro
- b. Socrates
- c. Plato
- d. The court of Athens

ANSWER: a

21. Which of the following problems is a theodicy intended to address?

- a. The problem of God's existence
- b. The problem of relativism
- c. The problem of evil
- d. The problem of atheism

ANSWER: c

22. Immanuel Kant defined enlightenment in terms of what?

- a. Religion
- b. Divine right

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 02_Religion and Global Ethics

- c. Education
- d. Freedom

ANSWER: d

23. The era known as the Enlightenment occurred during which time period?
- a. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
 - b. The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries
 - c. The sixth and seventh centuries
 - d. The twentieth century

ANSWER: a

24. According to your text, which of the following is sometimes criticized for expressing Eurocentric ideals?
- a. The divine command theory of ethics
 - b. Secular humanism
 - c. Civil disobedience
 - d. *Ahimsa*

ANSWER: b

25. The paradox of toleration questions whether which of the following should be tolerated?
- a. Intolerance
 - b. Philosophy
 - c. Religion
 - d. Authority

ANSWER: a