

THEO 204

Quiz 1 Material

Lessons [2|3|4]

Acknowledgment

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|A • C • F • J • K • M • N • S • T • Y|

LESSON 2

1. What are some of the tensions that the early Christians faced? {Slide 26}
Ans: **(All of the above** - Between group identity and universalism, Between grace and law, Between revelation and reason)
2. Ethics in the early Christian church is distinguished from other types of ethics based on the sources it draws on. Which answer below is **NOT** one of these sources? {Slide 11}
Ans: **The teachings of the Sadducees**
3. Which of the following figures did not speak out against Gnosticism? {Slide 22}
Ans: **Jesus**
4. What shaped the history of Christianity's reflection on the moral life? {Slide 5}
Ans: **The relation between faith and reason.**
5. In the Gospels, Jesus speaks about the Kingdom of God. To what does this refer? {Slide 15}
Ans: **A person's acceptance of God and the way of life Jesus taught.**
6. What is the central theme of Jesus' message? {Slide 15}
Ans: **The kingdom of God is at hand**
7. Which of the following early theologians was in dialogue with both Jewish culture and pagan philosophy? {Slide 19}
Ans: **Justin Martyr**
8. Which philosopher taught that to be true to one's humanity one must center oneself on reason? {Slide 12}
Ans: **Zeno**
9. What did Augustine emphasize in his refutation of Pelagius? {Slide 24}
Ans: **(All of the above** – The universality of human sinfulness as a way of explaining the absolute necessity of God's loving benefits * That without Christ we can do nothing * That humanity had fallen in Adam and Eve's sin from the state God had planned)
10. Which of the following statements regarding Justin Martyr is untrue? {Slide 19}
Ans: **He wrote three books of the New Testament**
11. The early Christian church experienced many tensions. Which of the following was **NOT** a tension experienced in the early church? {Slide 26}
Ans: **The tension between war and peace.**
12. Origen, St. Ambrose, and St. Jerome spoke of natural law as equivalent to what? {Slide 21}
Ans: **The law of God**
13. Which of the answers below is a characteristic of New Testament ethics? {Slide 16}
Ans: **Priority of love over other virtues.**

14. In the book of Romans, what does Paul say about the law in relation to the Gentiles (non-Jews)?

Ans: **It is written on their hearts**

{Slide 9}

15. To what does the Pelagian Controversy refer?

Ans: **The argument between Augustine and Pelagius.**

{Slide 24}

16. How is faith understood in the New Testament?

Ans: **To trust in God**

{Slide 7}

True[T] / False[F] Section

- **[T]** There is a basic unity between the Hebrew Bible (or the Old Testament) and the New Testament. {Slide 14}
- **[T]** When speaking of morality, Paul only discusses the importance of faith, revelation, and grace. {Slide 10}
- **[T]** Two characteristics of New Testament ethics are “priority of love over other virtues” and “Morality is not prescribed in a rigid manner”. {Slide 16}
- **[T]** A key teaching of Augustine of Hippo is a natural law by which God guides the conscience of people. {Slide 23}
- **[F]** Greek philosophy **did not** influence the early church theologians such as Augustine of Hippo, Justin Martyr, Origen, and Clement of Alexandria. {*Slide 19-23, maybe*}
- **[F]** Augustine denied the doctrine of original sin. {Slide 24}
- **[T]** Plato, Aristotle, Zeno, and Epicurus were important Greek philosophical sources for Christian ethics. {Slide 11}
- **[T]** Jesus’ main concern was to live out God’s kingdom and its demands. {Slide 15}
- **[F]** Ethics in the New Testament is a set of rules and regulations. {*Not sure*}
- **[F]** The Kingdom of God refers to a territory in heaven. {Slide 15}
- **[T]** Augustine taught that human sinfulness was universal and that without Christ, humans could not discern good from evil. {Slide 24}
- **[F]** Thomas Aquinas taught that human sinfulness was universal and that without Christ, humans could not discern good from evil. {Slide 24}
- **[F]** According to the New Testament, the Greek noun “pistis” means to believe in that for which there is no proof. {Slide 7}

- **[F]** Early Christians regarded the Ten Commandments as no longer obligatory to their faith. {Slide 26}
- **[F]** The early church was composed mainly of Jews. {*Slide 16, 17 or 19 | Not sure*}
- **[T]** Revelation is a knowledge that is gained through an experience of God's self-revelation. {Slide 26}
- **[T]** The early Christian communities never considered that they had received a complete code of morality to deal with every situation. {Slide 16}
- **[F]** The Hebrew Scriptures were unimportant for the early Christian church and its conceptions of morality. {Slide 11}

LESSON 3

1. What notion was Aquinas concerned with protecting? {Slide 7}
Ans: **That human agents are responsible authors of their own actions.**
2. What is Thomas Aquinas' understanding of natural law? {Slide 12}
Ans: **Moral duties can be known through reflecting on our nature.**
3. How did Calvin view salvation? {Slide 18}
Ans: **Salvation is entirely the gift of God's grace**
4. What is Natural Law? {Slide 10}
Ans: **Moral knowledge is accessible to everyone who reflects on human experience.**
5. Which of these areas has a form of determinism? {Slide 20}
Ans: **(All of the above – Sociology * Economics * Theology)**
6. What did the Roman Catholic Church emphasize during which Council of Trent? {Slide 23}
Ans: **Traditions as well as Scripture were to be received with equal recognition.**
7. What did Martin Luther emphasize with regard to the corruption of the Roman Catholic Church:
Ans: **One is saved by faith alone.** {Slide 15}
8. What did Luther believe regarding scripture? {Slide 16}
Ans: **Reason must submit to scripture**
9. According to Aquinas, what can we discover by using our reason to reflect on human nature?
Ans: **(Both A and C - Specific ends * General ends)** {Slide 12}
10. Which ethical position views lying as always wrong? {Slide 9}
Ans: **Deontological ethics**
11. What was Martin Luther's concern in relation to the debate between faith and reason? {Slide 16}
Ans: **Human beings cannot earn salvation no matter how much they engage in good works.**
12. What did Luther's criticism of the Catholic church center on? {Slide 15}
Ans: **Abuse of indulgences**
13. What was Thomas Aquinas' concern in relation to the debate between faith and reason? {Slide 7}
Ans: **Protecting the notion of a human agent who is a responsible author of his or her own actions.**
14. What takes priority in deontological ethics? {Slide 9}
Ans: **The rule or duty**
15. Which of the following is a source for natural law? {Slide 11}
Ans: **(All of the above - Greek philosophy * The book of Romans * "Order of nature" and "order of reason")**

16. What was the goal of the Moral Manuals? {Slide 25}

Ans: **To determine what was sinful and what was the gravity of the sin**

17. Which order was formed during the Catholic Counter Reformation? {Slide 22}

Ans: **The Jesuits**

18. Who of these four theologians wrote a summa? {Slide 5}

Ans: **Bonaventure**

19. How is the debate between freewill and determinism similar to the debate between faith and reason?

Ans: **Faith can manifest as determinism** {Slide 20}

20. What is the basic principle of natural law? {Slide 10}

Ans: **Good should be sought after and done, and evil should be avoided**

21. What is the focus of teleological ethics? {Slide 9}

Ans: **The end or consequence of an act**

True[T] / False[F] Section

- **[T]** In its response to the challenges of Protestantism, the Council of Trent emphasized that tradition and scripture were to be given equal weight. {Slide 23}
- **[F]** A deontologist will approach the question “what ought I do?” in a situation by first asking “what is my goal?” {Slide 9}
- **[T]** As a result of the Counter Reformation, the Roman Catholic Church grew more literate, more educated, and more spiritual. {Slide 22}
- **[T]** Calvin’s understanding of predestination is that salvation is entirely the gift of God’s grace and human works play no role. {Slide 18}
- **[F]** Augustine developed the concept of “predestination.” {Slide 19}
- **[F]** Teleology refers to an ethics of principle. {Slide 9}
- **[F]** In its response to the challenges of Protestantism, the Council of Trent emphasized that faith was sufficient for justification. {Slide 23}
- **[T]** Deontology refers to an ethics of principle. {Slide 9}
- **[T]** Jean Calvin developed the concept of “predestination.” {Slide 19}
- **[F]** According to the natural law tradition, moral knowledge is only accessible to followers of Jesus. {Slide 10}

LESSON 4

1. What was an important development during the Enlightenment? [{Slide 9}](#)

Ans: **(All of the above** - The autonomy of human reason * The development of historical consciousness * The secularization of morality)

2. Why was historicism a challenge to the church? [{Slide 11}](#)

Ans: **It challenged tradition perspectives on the human person's status and place in nature**

3. What was one of the concerns the Second Vatican Council sought to bring balance within the Church? [{Slide 18}](#)

Ans: **The role of faith and reason in a believer's efforts to follow God's will.**

4. What is a criticism regarding situation ethics? [{Slide 27}](#)

Ans: **(Both A and B** - Pushed to its extreme, situation ethics results in a fragmentation of the moral life into isolated segments * It results in a dissociation of individual choice from community bonds)

5. What is historicism? [{Slide 10}](#)

Ans: **The theory that social and cultural phenomena are determined by history**

6. Which of the Protestant theologian advocated Christian responsibility? Meaning that the center of ethics is responsible action in face of evil. [{Slide 24}](#)

Ans: **Dietrich Bonhoeffer**

7. What are norms? [In the field of ethics, what is a norm?] [{Slide 27}](#)

Ans: **Guides to being and doing**

8. Which of the following is **not** an argument against ethical absolutes? [{Slide 21}](#)

Ans: **Relativism will lead to moral decline**

9. Through the lens of the Enlightenment, what shift occurs in the understanding of natural law for the Catholic Church? [{Slide 16}](#)

Ans: **An emphasis on God giving human beings the capacity to discover the "good".**

10. What is the focus in communitarian ethics? [{Slide 27}](#)

Ans: **Communal responsibility**

11. What is the Social Gospel movement? [{Slide 23}](#)

Ans: **A Protestant movement advocating social reform through the Christian Gospel**

12. Which of the following statements corresponds with divine command ethics? [{Slide 24}](#)

Ans: **An action is right because God commands it (by Emil Brunner)**

13. Who of the following Protestant theologians was executed by the Nazi Regime? [{Slide 24}](#)

Ans: **Dietrich Bonhoeffer**

14. If someone claims that value comes from objects we behold rather than from our response to that object, that person would be considered: {Slide 27}

Ans: **An objectivist**

15. What was a major development from Vatican II regarding moral theology? {Slide 19}

Ans: **(All of the above** - Dialogue was sought with other religions * There were changes in the approach to social and political ethics * The role of scripture was considered in moral knowledge)

16. What are two important developments from the Enlightenment? {Slide 9}

Ans: **Self-sufficiency and historical consciousness**

17. Which of the answers below identifies an important dispute within the contemporary Roman Catholic church? {Slide 19}

Ans: **(All of the above** - Is dissent from official Church teaching allowed? * Are there universal moral norms? * Is there a unique Christian morality?)

18. What view of the human being did the Enlightenment thinkers present? {Slide 8}

Ans: **A materialist view**

19. What is historical consciousness? {Slide 10}

Ans: **An awareness that human beings are born into a language, a time and a culture that is 'on the move'.**

20. What was a key event precipitated by the Enlightenment? {Slide 6}

Ans: **(All of the above** - The Industrial Revolution * The American Revolution * The French Revolution * Modern Science)

21. Of the following, who was not a key thinker during the Enlightenment? {Slide 7}

Ans: **John Martyr**

True[T] / False[F] Section

- **[T]** Communitarian ethics emphasizes values that are rooted in a common history and tradition. {Slide 27}
- **[T]** An important result of the Enlightenment was an emphasis on self-sufficiency. {Slide 9}
- **[T]** Relativism in ethics means that what is right for a person in one culture may be wrong for one in another culture. So what actually is right differs in different contexts. {Slide 21}
- **[F]** Situation ethics stresses that although a situation may be unique one must only rely on universal norms when seeking to know what one ought to do. {Slide 27}
- **[T]** Situation ethics and communitarian ethics have their foundation in Protestant thinkers. {Slide 27}
- **[F]** During the Enlightenment, trust in religion and traditional authority increased. {Slide 5}

- **[F]** Reason was not a concern for the early Christians. *{*Slide 18, maybe*}*
- **[F]** In Vatican II, the Catholic Church continued to reject Modernity and its developments. *{Slide 18 & 19}*
- **[F]** Situation ethics emphasizes values that are rooted in universal principles. *{Slide 27}*
- **[F]** The Catholic Church welcomed the criticism and challenges the Enlightenment highlighted. *{Slide 13}*
- **[T]** The Enlightenment contributed to a deeper understanding of human nature through the scientific method of systematic empirical research. *{Slide 6}*
- **[T]** In reaction to Modernity, the Roman Catholic Church initially dug its heels in and retired to a dogmatic corner. *{Slide 13}*