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Author: Van Voorst

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Content Development Contact: Sarah Keeling

Content Creator Name: Bob Van Voorst

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<question type=“mc”>

1. Xena considers her religion superior to other religions. Her attitude has been molded by the beliefs of her parents. Xena’s attitude best reflects:

a. her belief in a private religion.

b. her negative views toward monotheism.

c. her pluralist views of religion.

d. her preunderstanding of her religion.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Every understanding of one’s new experience is made in light of an understanding that one already had going into the new experiences. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

b. Incorrect. Every understanding of one’s new experience is made in light of an understanding that one already had going into the new experiences. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

c. Incorrect. Every understanding of one’s new experience is made in light of an understanding that one already had going into the new experiences. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

d. Correct. Xena’s attitude best reflects her preunderstanding of her religion. Preunderstanding is the state of one’s understanding of reality, in terms of which one makes sense of one’s new experiences. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

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Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.01

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain your own “preunderstanding” of religion.

Textbook A-head: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

Bloom's: Apply

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

2. How many North Americans regularly participate in religious practices?

a. about one quarter

b. about one third

c. about one half

d. about two thirds

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. About half of North Americans regularly participate in religious practices such as prayer, meditation, or giving to those in need. See 1-Introduction: Your Visit to the His Lai Temple.

b. Incorrect. About half of North Americans regularly participate in religious practices such as prayer, meditation, or giving to those in need. See 1-Introduction: Your Visit to the His Lai Temple.

c. Correct. About half of North Americans regularly participate in religious practices such as prayer, meditation, or giving to those in need. See 1-Introduction: Your Visit to the His Lai Temple.

d. Incorrect. About half of North Americans regularly participate in religious practices such as prayer, meditation, or giving to those in need. See 1-Introduction: Your Visit to the His Lai Temple.

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.01

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain your own “preunderstanding” of religion.

Textbook A-head: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

3. Identify a true statement about preunderstanding.

a. One’s preunderstanding ensures that new experiences do not overload one’s brain.

b. It is the state of one’s understanding of reality.

c. One is born with a preunderstanding of one’s environment.

d. It is not dynamic in nature.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. One’s preunderstanding changes as one alters one’s knowledge, beliefs, and convictions over time. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

b. Correct. Preunderstanding is the state of one’s understanding of reality, in terms of which one makes sense of one’s new experiences. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

c. Incorrect. One’s preunderstanding changes as one alters one’s knowledge, beliefs, and convictions over time. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

d. Incorrect. One’s preunderstanding changes as one alters one’s knowledge, beliefs, and convictions over time. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.01

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain your own “preunderstanding” of religion.

Textbook A-head: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

4. With what question does understanding your own personal preunderstanding of religion begin?

1. Can I be humble and provisional in my conclusions about religion?
2. Can I study other religions without feeling threatened in my own?
3. Can I encounter religious practices that seem unusual to me without getting too upset?
4. Do I have an unprejudiced view of what religion in general is?

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. The first question is “Do I have an unprejudiced view of what religion in general is?” See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

b. Incorrect. The first question is “Do I have an unprejudiced view of what religion in general is?”

 See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

c. Incorrect. The first question is “Do I have an unprejudiced view of what religion in general is?”

 See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

d. Correct. The first question is “Do I have an unprejudiced view of what religion in general is?”

 See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.01

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain your own “preunderstanding” of religion.

Textbook A-head: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

5. How do most people in the Western world typically define religion?

a. Religion is a system of morality.

b. Religion is a way to feel about the world.

c. Religion is a way to get to heaven.

d. Religion is belief in God and obedience to God.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. People in the Western world would typically say first that religion is based on belief in and obedience to God. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

b. Incorrect. People in the Western world would typically say first that religion is based on belief in and obedience to God. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

c. Incorrect. People in the Western world would typically say first that religion is based on belief in and obedience to God. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

d. Correct. People in the Western world would typically say first that religion is based on belief in and obedience to God. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined|Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

6. Karl Marx influentially defined religion as:

a. “The daughter of Hope and Fear, explaining to Ignorance the nature of the Unknowable.”

b. “A set of things which the average man thinks he believes and wishes he was certain of.”

c. “The opiate of the people.”

d. “The key to the ultimate truth about life.”

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Each person will have to wrestle personally with defining religion, because scholarship isn’t settled on any one definition and because defining it involves some subjectivity. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

b. Incorrect. Each person will have to wrestle personally with defining religion, because scholarship isn’t settled on any one definition and because defining it involves some subjectivity. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

c. Correct. Karl Marx defined religion as "The opiate of the people." See 1-2: What Is Religion?

d. Incorrect. Each person will have to wrestle personally with defining religion, because scholarship isn’t settled on any one definition and because defining it involves some subjectivity. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined|Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

7. Émile Durkheim, French sociologist of religion, defined religion as:

a. “The daughter of Hope and Fear, explaining to Ignorance the nature of the Unknowable”

b. “A set of things which the average man thinks he believes and wishes he was certain of”

c. “A unified system of beliefs and practices . . . which unite into one single moral community”

d. “The key to the ultimate truth about life”

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Each person will have to wrestle personally with defining religion, because scholarship isn’t settled on any one definition and because defining it involves some subjectivity. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

b. Incorrect. Each person will have to wrestle personally with defining religion, because scholarship isn’t settled on any one definition and because defining it involves some subjectivity. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

c. Correct. Émile Durkheim defined religion as "A unified system of beliefs and practices . . . which unite into one single moral community." See 1-2: What Is Religion?

d. Incorrect. Each person will have to wrestle personally with defining religion, because scholarship isn’t settled on any one definition and because defining it involves some subjectivity. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined|Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

8. The belief in many gods is called:

a. multitheism.

b. nominalism.

c. polytheism.

d. contratheism.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses and enacts what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

b. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses and enacts what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

c. Correct. The different religions believe in one God (monotheism) or many gods (polytheism). See 1-2: What Is Religion?

d. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses and enacts what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined|Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

9. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of monotheists?

a. They follow a private religion and set their own rules.

b. They do not worship idols.

c. They owe allegiance to multiple religions.

d. They believe in one God.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses and enacts what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

b. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses and enacts what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

c. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses and enacts what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

d. Correct. The different religions believe in one God (monotheism) or many gods (polytheism). See 1-2: What Is Religion?

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined|Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

10. Which of the following is an example of a private religion?

a. the practices of an individual congregation

b. the belief that the government should not interfere with the religious beliefs and practices of people

c. a pattern of belief held by only one person

d. a congregation that purchases its own property for building a church

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

b. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

c. Correct. A pattern of religious belief held by only one person is referred to as private religion. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

d. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined|Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

11. Which of the following is a reason why some scholars of religion doubt that “private religion” is really religion at all?

a. It is so personal that scholars can’t know about it accurately.

b. It is not oriented to a community’s religious practice.

c. It is based primarily on feeling, not teachings.

d. It is not based on ideas of the sacred.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

b. Correct. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

c. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

d. Incorrect. Religion is a pattern of beliefs and practices that expresses what a community regards as sacred and/or ultimate about life. See 1-2: What Is Religion?

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Understanding

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined|Understandings of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

12. Which of the following has challenged most religions for the past decades?

a. the rise of polytheism

b. the rise of secularism

c. the rise of monotheism

d.the rise of patriarchal systems

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religion should be studied—among other reasons—to understand its persistence in the modern world, which in many ways is not hospitable to religious belief and practice. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

b. Correct. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

c. Incorrect. Religion should be studied—among other reasons—to understand its persistence in the modern world, which in many ways is not hospitable to religious belief and practice. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

d. Incorrect. Religion should be studied—among other reasons—to understand its persistence in the modern world, which in many ways is not hospitable to religious belief and practice. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.03

Learning Objective Narrative: Why Study Religion?

Textbook A-head: Why Study Religion?

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion|New religious movements

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<question type=“mc”>

13. The secular approach to life rejects religion because of:

a. the rising number of private religions.

b. the lack of institutions offering religious studies as a subject.

c. the lack of cross-cultural understanding among people.

d. the perceived evils of extremism.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

b. Incorrect. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

c. Incorrect. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

d. Correct. Today, the secular approach to life rejects religion for the perceived evils of extremism. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.03

Learning Objective Narrative: Why Study Religion?

Textbook A-head: Why Study Religion?

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: New religious movements|Study of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

14. Which of the following is an effect of secularism?

a. the widespread illiteracy about religion in North America

b. the decrease in atheistic views

c. the growing popularity of private religions

d. a decrease in the number of existing religions in North America

Analysis:

a. Correct. Secularism has led to a lessening of religious belief and practice, and in North America to widespread illiteracy about religion. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

b. Incorrect. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

c. Incorrect. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

d. Incorrect. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.03

Learning Objective Narrative: Why Study Religion?

Textbook A-head: Why Study Religion?

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: New religious movements|Study of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

15. Which of the following skills is likely to be taught by an academic course in world religions?

a. the ability to help people understand the importance of a secular way of life

b. the ability to convert people to a particular religion

c. the ability to promote private religions

d. the ability to understand and explain important religious texts both critically and empathetically

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Students taking a world religion course learn more about an important aspect of the world today. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

b. Incorrect. Students taking a world religion course learn more about an important aspect of the world today. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

c. Incorrect. Students taking a world religion course learn more about an important aspect of the world today. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

d. Correct. An academic course in world religions seeks to develop an ability to understand and explain important texts both critically and empathetically. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.03

Learning Objective Narrative: Why Study Religion?

Textbook A-head: Why Study Religion?

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

16. The cognitive dimension of religion involves:

a. the use of religious principles to understand evolution and tackle the questions posed by the progress made by science.

b. the development of a systematized method for studying religion.

c. the aspects of a religious system that teaches its adherents what they need to know about their world and their traditions.

d. the level of study needed to become a priest or minister.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Most religions teach deep knowledge about their gods and founders, often in stories. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

b. Incorrect. Most religions teach deep knowledge about their gods and founders, often in stories. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

c. Correct. Religions have cognitive (thinking) dimensions that teach their followers what it is necessary to know. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

d. Incorrect. Most religions teach deep knowledge about their gods and founders, often in stories. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Dimensions of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

17. The cognitive dimension of religion primarily entails:

a. analyzing, systematizing, and passing along knowledge.

b. emphasizing the sensory element of religion.

c. memorizing passages of sacred texts to recite during rituals.

d. refraining from violence to achieve enlightenment.

Analysis:

a. Correct. The cognitive dimension of religion entails analyzing and systematizing knowledge, as well as learning it and passing it on. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

b. Incorrect. Religions have cognitive (thinking) dimensions that teach their followers what it is necessary to know. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

c. Incorrect. Religions have cognitive (thinking) dimensions that teach their followers what it is necessary to know. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

d. Incorrect. Religions have cognitive (thinking) dimensions that teach their followers what it is necessary to know. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Dimensions of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

18. In the context of the ethical dimension of religion, which of the following statements is true?

a. Religion lays more emphasis on personal ethics than on social ethics.

b. Religious ethics are “rules” that have negative connotations.

c. All religions have moral expectations for marriage.

d. Social ethics are always separated from the formal laws of a nation.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Ethics are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

b. Incorrect. Ethics are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

c. Correct. All religions have moral expectations for marriage, families, religious societies or congregations, social classes, and even whole nations. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

d. Incorrect. Ethics are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Morals and ethics

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<question type=“mc”>

19. The prayer services attended by people during Christmas every year best exemplifies which dimension of religion.

a. aesthetic

b. ritual

c. ethical

d. cognitive

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Pilgrimage involves traveling to a special destination to increase one’s devotion or improve one’s religious status. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

b. Correct. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

c. Incorrect. Pilgrimage involves traveling to a special destination to increase one’s devotion or improve one’s religious status. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

d. Incorrect. Pilgrimage involves traveling to a special destination to increase one’s devotion or improve one’s religious status. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Rituals

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<question type=“mc”>

20. Which of the following is a dimension of religion?

a. the aesthetic dimension

b. the analytic dimension

c. the doctrinal dimension

d. the scientology dimension

Analysis:

a. Correct. The aesthetic (beauty) dimension is the sensory element of religion. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

b. Incorrect. The dimensions of religion are somewhat artificial, and they cannot fully describe the meaning and value that believers see in their religion. However, they're helpful in grasping the mass of information available about religions. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

c. Incorrect. The dimensions of religion are somewhat artificial, and they cannot fully describe the meaning and value that believers see in their religion. However, they're helpful in grasping the mass of information available about religions. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

d. Incorrect. The dimensions of religion are somewhat artificial, and they cannot fully describe the meaning and value that believers see in their religion. However, they're helpful in grasping the mass of information available about religions. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Dimensions of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

21. Why does the emotional dimension of religion loom large in the Western world today?

a. It has been studied less than the other dimensions.

b. Religion is for many Western people the most important thing about religion.

c. Emotion goes deeper into individual human life than the other dimensions of religion.

d. Emotion is easier to understand for most people than the other dimensions of religion.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. The emotional dimension of religion looms large today in the Western world because belief for many is primarily a matter of emotion. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

b. Correct. The emotional dimension of religion looms large today in the Western world because belief for many is primarily a matter of emotion. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

c. Incorrect. The emotional dimension of religion looms large today in the Western world because belief for many is primarily a matter of emotion. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

 d. Incorrect. The emotional dimension of religion looms large today in the Western world because belief for many is primarily a matter of emotion. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Dimensions of religion

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<question type=“mc”>

22. The study of the past using careful scholarly methods such as archaeology is a part of what method?

a. historical-critical method

b. empirical method

c. quantitative method

d. neoclassical approach

Analysis:

a. Correct. The historical-critical method is the study of the past using careful scholarly methods such as archaeology. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

b. Incorrect. History is the scholarly study of the past, whether that past is remote (the beginnings of human civilization, for example) or recent (the events of last year). See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

c. Incorrect. History is the scholarly study of the past, whether that past is remote (the beginnings of human civilization, for example) or recent (the events of last year). See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

d. Incorrect. History is the scholarly study of the past, whether that past is remote (the beginnings of human civilization, for example) or recent (the events of last year). See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious history

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<question type=“mc”>

23. Which academic discipline studies the process of a religion’s beginnings, growth, diversity, decline, and so on?

a. Psychology

b. History

c. Biology

d. Archaeology

Analysis

a. Incorrect. History studies the process of a religion’s beginnings, growth, diversity, decline, and so on. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

b. Correct. History studies the process of a religion’s beginnings, growth, diversity, decline, and so on. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

c. Incorrect. History studies the process of a religion’s beginnings, growth, diversity, decline, and so on. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

d. Incorrect. History studies the process of a religion’s beginnings, growth, diversity, decline, and so on. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious history

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<question type=“mc”>

24. The history of religions school began in which country in the nineteenth century?

a. Germany

b. Austria

c. America

d. England

Analysis

a. Correct. The history of religions school began in Germany in the nineteenth century. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

b. Incorrect. The history of religions school began the formal study of religion as a social and cultural phenomenon. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

c. Incorrect. The history of religions school began the formal study of religion as a social and cultural phenomenon. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

d. Incorrect. The history of religions school began the formal study of religion as a social and cultural phenomenon. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious history

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

25. William James maintained that the primary focus of the psychology of religion and of religion itself should be:

a. history of religious studies.

b. social role of religion.

c. religious experience of individuals.

d. importance of religious institutions.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Psychology deals with the structure and activity of the human mind. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

b. Incorrect. Psychology deals with the structure and activity of the human mind. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

c. Correct. William James maintained that the religious experience of individuals, not religious institutions, should be the primary focus of the psychology of religion and of religion itself. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

d. Incorrect. Psychology deals with the structure and activity of the human mind. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

26. The term "civil religion" is best defined as:

a. a personal belief system in which individuals choose whom to worship and also set the rules themselves without relying on the rules of organized religions.

b. a religious system that employs a democratic system for establishing leadership.

c. the system of religion that is dictated by the state.

d. the popular, dominant religion of a nation or culture that typically involves some religious conviction about that nation or culture.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Current debates in the sociology of religion have centered on issues such as the pace of secularization etc. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

b. Incorrect. Current debates in the sociology of religion have centered on issues such as the pace of secularization etc. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

c. Incorrect. Current debates in the sociology of religion have centered on issues such as the pace of secularization etc. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

d. Correct. Civil religion refers to the popular, dominant religion of a nation or culture that typically involves some religious conviction about that nation or culture. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

27. Identify a true statement about women’s studies.

a. It studies the social pressures on both genders but focuses on women.

b. It came into full bloom in the United States in the 1940s.

c. It is based solely on a prescriptive aspect aimed at giving advice to women.

d. It is flourishing in Europe but is not yet strong in North America.

Analysis:

a. Correct. Women’s studies involves the study of the social pressures, expectations, and opportunities of both genders but focuses on women, with the purpose of promoting their full equality and liberation. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

b. Incorrect. When feminism, the movement for women’s equality, came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s, the academic field of women’s or gender studies quickly developed. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

c. Incorrect. When feminism, the movement for women’s equality, came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s, the academic field of women’s or gender studies quickly developed. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

d. Incorrect. When feminism, the movement for women’s equality, came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s, the academic field of women’s or gender studies quickly developed. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Role of women|Study of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

28. Identify a true statement about religious violence.

a. Religious violence often tends to place differing emphases on the symbolic aspects of violence.

b. Religious violence committed by groups must be analyzed in isolation without any cultural context.

c. Religiously motivated violence includes only those events in which a follower of a religion is the perpetrator.

d. Religious violence is a relatively new phenomenon.

Analysis:

a. Correct. Religious violence often tends to place differing emphases on the symbolic aspects of violence. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Incorrect. Violence is the intentional use of physical force to injure or kill people, to damage or destroy their property, or both. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Violence is the intentional use of physical force to injure or kill people, to damage or destroy their property, or both. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Incorrect. Violence is the intentional use of physical force to injure or kill people, to damage or destroy their property, or both. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious violence|Issues of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

29. Religiously motivated violence includes:

a. only those events in which a follower of a religion is the perpetrator of a violent attack.

b. events in which a follower of a religion is the recipient of violent behavior.

c. events in which people reject religion totally.

d. only those events in which people choose one religion over another.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Violence is the intentional use of physical force to injure or kill people, to damage or destroy their property, or both. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Correct. Religiously motivated violence includes events in which a follower of a religion is the recipient of violent behavior. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Violence is the intentional use of physical force to injure or kill people, to damage or destroy their property, or both. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Incorrect. Violence is the intentional use of physical force to injure or kill people, to damage or destroy their property, or both. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious violence|Issues of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

30. Which of the following goes beyond toleration and typically attempts to deal with religious differences constructively.

a. monotheism

b. religious pluralism

c. religious fanaticism

d. atheism

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Nonviolent relations between religions, and between cultures and nations with different religions, are based first on toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Correct. Religious pluralism, the recognition of religious differences and the effort to deal with them constructively, goes beyond toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Nonviolent relations between religions, and between cultures and nations with different religions, are based first on toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Incorrect. Nonviolent relations between religions, and between cultures and nations with different religions, are based first on toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious Pluralism

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

31. Religious pluralism owes a great deal to the American and European experience of:

a. cultural ethnocentrism.

b. monotheism.

c. atheism.

d. religious diversity.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religious pluralism goes beyond toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Incorrect. Religious pluralism goes beyond toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Religious pluralism goes beyond toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Correct. Religious diversity owes a great deal to the American and European experience of religious diversity. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious Pluralism

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

32. Which of the following is most likely to facilitate religious pluralism?

a. cultural ethnocentrism

b. monotheism

c. religious belief

d. interfaith dialogue

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religious pluralism goes beyond toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Incorrect. Religious pluralism goes beyond toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Religious pluralism goes beyond toleration. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Correct. Religious pluralism demands interfaith dialogue and significant cooperation. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious Pluralism

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

33. According to which of the following is the current ecological crisis can be connected to religion through cultural values?

a. Lisa Kuly

b. Seyyed Nasr

c. Dean Hamer

d. Edward O. Wilson

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Religion and environmentalism has emerged in the past generation as an important topic in religious studies. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Correct. According to the Muslim scholar Seyyed Nasr, “The environmental crisis is fundamentally a crisis of values.” Because religions shape the values of cultures, they are deeply involved in how humans treat their environment. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Religion and environmentalism has emerged in the past generation as an important topic in religious studies. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Incorrect. Religion and environmentalism has emerged in the past generation as an important topic in religious studies. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion and environmentalism

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

34. What is an example of a new religious movement?

a. Civil rights movement

b. Expressionist movement

c. Anti-Apartheid movement

d. Scientology movement.

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Movements that do not deal with ultimate issues of life and eternity, even though they are very important to many people for good reasons, are not generally classified as religions. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Incorrect. Movements that do not deal with ultimate issues of life and eternity, even though they are very important to many people for good reasons, are not generally classified as religions.See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Movements that do not deal with ultimate issues of life and eternity, even though they are very important to many people for good reasons, are not generally classified as religions. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Correct. Thousands of groups around the world today that deal with ultimate issues of life and eternity are included in the category of new religious movements (NRMs,) for instance, Falun Gong, the Baha’I tradition, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Unification Church, and the Church of Scientology. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: New religious movements

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

35. Which of the following is a reason for the waning presence of the new religious movements?

a. increasing minority groups in North American society

b. increasing number of monotheists

c. decreasing number of atheists

d. increasing secularization in North American society

Analysis:

a. Incorrect. Philip Jenkins, a prominent sociologist of religion at Baylor University, pointed out in 2014 that increasing secularization in North American society has led to less energy around the “fringes” of religion that new religious movements (NRMs) represent to most people. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

b. Incorrect. Philip Jenkins, a prominent sociologist of religion at Baylor University, pointed outin 2014 that increasing secularization in North American society has led to less energy around the “fringes” of religion that new religious movements (NRMs) represent to most people. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

c. Incorrect. Philip Jenkins, a prominent sociologist of religion at Baylor University, pointed out in 2014 that increasing secularization in North American society has led to less energy around the “fringes” of religion that new religious movements (NRMs) represent to most people. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

d. Correct. Philip Jenkins, a prominent sociologist of religion at Baylor University, pointed out in 2014 that increasing secularization in North American society has led to less energy around the “fringes” of religion that new religious movements (NRMs) represent to most people. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Modern

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: New religious movements

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world.

A. Ethics

B. Myths

C. Rituals

D. Aesthetics

Analysis:

1. Correct. Ethics are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
2. Incorrect. Ethics are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
3. Incorrect. Ethics are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
4. Incorrect. Ethics are important in almost all religions because religions seek to correct what they perceive to be wrong in the world. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Morals and Ethics

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

37. What dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose?

A. aesthetic

B. ritual

C. ethical

D. cognitive

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
2. Correct. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
3. Incorrect. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
4. Incorrect. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Rituals

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

38. Elaborate wedding ceremonies performed by priests best exemplify which dimension of religion?

A. aesthetic

B. ritual

C. ethical

D. cognitive

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. Elaborate wedding ceremonies performed by priests best exemplify the ritual dimension of religion. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
2. Correct. Elaborate wedding ceremonies performed by priests best exemplify the ritual dimension of religion. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
3. Incorrect. Elaborate wedding ceremonies performed by priests best exemplify the ritual dimension of religion. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion
4. Incorrect. Elaborate wedding ceremonies performed by priests best exemplify the ritual dimension of religion. The ritual dimension of religion includes formal and informal prayer, sacrifice, chanting of scriptures, public processions, and even travel for religious purpose. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

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Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Rituals

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

39. What methodology is most likely to involve the study of religious texts in their original languages?

A. psychology

B. the historical-critical method

C. bibliology

D. the traditional method

Analysis:

1. Incorrect.The historical-critical method is most likely to involve the study of religious texts in their original languages. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
2. Correct.The historical-critical method is most likely to involve the study of religious texts in their original languages. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
3. Incorrect.The historical-critical method is most likely to involve the study of religious texts in their original languages. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
4. Incorrect.The historical-critical method is most likely to involve the study of religious texts in their original languages. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious history

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

40. What was the name of the movement for women’s equality, which came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s?

A. The Women’s Suffrage movement

B. The New Thought movement

C. Spirituality

D. Feminism

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. Feminism, the movement for women’s equality, came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
2. Incorrect. Feminism, the movement for women’s equality, came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
3. Incorrect. Feminism, the movement for women’s equality, came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
4. Correct. Feminism, the movement for women’s equality, came to full bloom in the United States in the 1970s. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Role of women

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

41. What term describes the idea that one cannot be sure if God or gods exist?

A. agnosticism

B. atheism

C. absolutism

D. multitheism

Analysis:

1. Correct. Agnostics are those who “do not know” if a God or gods exist. See 1-6: Explain the Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today.
2. Incorrect. Agnostics are those who “do not know” if a God or gods exist. See 1-6: Explain the Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today.
3. Incorrect. Agnostics are those who “do not know” if a God or gods exist. See 1-6: Explain the Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today.
4. Incorrect. Agnostics are those who “do not know” if a God or gods exist. See 1-6: Explain the Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today.

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Issues of religion|Religious tolerance

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

42. People who make sharp public attacks on religion are referred to as:

A. New Agnosticists

B. New Atheists

C. New Monotheists

D. New Multitheists

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. People who make sharp public attacks on religion are known as the New Atheists. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
2. Correct. People who make sharp public attacks on religion are known as the New Atheists. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
3. Incorrect. People who make sharp public attacks on religion are known as the New Atheists. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
4. Incorrect. People who make sharp public attacks on religion are known as the New Atheists. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious tolerance|Religious violence

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

43. The leading scholar into the value of meditation for human health is:

A. Andrew Williams.

B. William James.

C. Carl Jung.

D. Andrew Newberg.

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. Andrew Newberg is a prominent researcher and author in this field. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
2. Incorrect. Andrew Newberg is a prominent researcher and author in this field. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
3. Incorrect. Andrew Newberg is a prominent researcher and author in this field. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion
4. Correct. Andrew Newberg is a prominent researcher and author in this field. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of studying religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Academic methods of studying religion

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

44. According to Seyyed Nasr, the environmental crisis is fundamentally a crisis of:

A. myths.

B. values.

C. rituals.

D. opinions.

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. According to Seyyed Nasr, the environmental crisis is fundamentally a crisis of values. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
2. Correct. According to Seyyed Nasr, the environmental crisis is fundamentally a crisis of values. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
3. Incorrect. According to Seyyed Nasr, the environmental crisis is fundamentally a crisis of values. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
4. Incorrect. According to Seyyed Nasr, the environmental crisis is fundamentally a crisis of values. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion and environmentalism

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

45. What is the term describing new religious movements (NRMs) that is now seen as derogatory?

A. myth

B. ritual

C. sect

D. cult

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. In recent times, “cult” has become rather derogatory, applied to groups that are deemed to be beyond commonly accepted bounds of social behavior. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
2. Incorrect. In recent times, “cult” has become rather derogatory, applied to groups that are deemed to be beyond commonly accepted bounds of social behavior. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
3. Incorrect. In recent times, “cult” has become rather derogatory, applied to groups that are deemed to be beyond commonly accepted bounds of social behavior. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
4. Correct. In recent times, “cult” has become rather derogatory, applied to groups that are deemed to be beyond commonly accepted bounds of social behavior. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: New religious movements

</metadata>

<question type=“mc”>

46. What religion arose in the nineteenth century from Shi’a Islam and sees itself as the successor of Islam?

A. Daoism

B. Scientology

C. Baha’i

D. Falun Gong

Analysis:

1. Incorrect. Baha’i arose in the nineteenth century from Shi’a Islam and sees itself as the successor of Islam. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
2. Incorrect. Baha’i arose in the nineteenth century from Shi’a Islam and sees itself as the successor of Islam. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
3. Correct. Baha’i arose in the nineteenth century from Shi’a Islam and sees itself as the successor of Islam. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today
4. Incorrect. Baha’i arose in the nineteenth century from Shi’a Islam and sees itself as the successor of Islam. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

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Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: New religious movements

</metadata>

 <question type=“true-false”>

47. The number of people in North America who formally adhere to no religion at all is holding steady.

Analysis:

T

Incorrect. The number of people in North America who adhere to no religion at all is growing. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

F

Correct. The number of people in North America who adhere to no religion at all is growing. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.01

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain your own “preunderstanding” of religion.

Textbook A-head: Your Visit to the His Lai Temple in Southern California

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Understandings of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

48. One’s preunderstanding of religion remains static throughout life.

Analysis:

T

Incorrect. One’s preunderstanding is not static, but dynamic. It changes as one alters one’s knowledge, beliefs and convictions over time. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

F

Correct. One’s preunderstanding is not static, but dynamic. It changes as one alters one’s knowledge, beliefs and convictions over time. See 1-1: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.01

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain your own “preunderstanding” of religion.

Textbook A-head: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Understandings of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

49. The term secularism means life without religion.

Analysis:

T

Correct. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

F

Incorrect. The rise of secularism, or life without religion, particularly in the public sphere, has challenged most religions for the past two hundred years. See 1-3: Why Study Religion?

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.03

Learning Objective Narrative: Why Study Religion?

Textbook A-head: Why Study Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: New religious movements

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

50. Our English word “religion” is derived from the Latin word “religio.”

Analysis:

T

Correct. The root of “religio” is the Latin verb “religere,” which means to bind or tie fast. See 1-2: What is Religion?

F

Incorrect. The root of “religio” is the Latin verb “religere,” which means to bind or tie fast. See 1-2: What is Religion?

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of “religion” used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What is Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Definition of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

51. An indication of the widespread acceptance of the secularization hypothesis is that the study of religion is not found in Chinese universities.

Analysis:

T

Incorrect. The government of China, even though it is officially atheistic, has recently set up degree programs in the study of religion.

F

Correct. The government of China, even though it is officially atheistic, has recently set up degree programs in the study of religion.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of “religion” used in this book.

Textbook A-head: Why study Religion?

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Why study religion

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

52. Some Islamic nations follow the religion-based law called Shari'a.

Analysis:

T

Correct. In many Muslim countries, the religion-based law Shari’a is followed. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

F

Incorrect. In many Muslim countries, the religion-based law Shari’a is followed. See 1-4: Dimensions of Religion

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Morals and ethics|Dimensions of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

53. Émile Durkheim, a French sociologist of religion, theorized that secularism would eventually fade away in Europe.

Analysis:

T

Incorrect. Émile Durkheim, a French sociologist of religion, rightly theorized that secularism would continue in Europe. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

F

Correct. Émile Durkheim, a French sociologist of religion, rightly theorized that secularism would continue in Europe. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

54. The study of theology is a Christian endeavor, and is not found in other religions.

Analysis:

T

Incorrect. Theology is found in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam, among other religions.

F

Correct. Theology is found in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam, among other religions.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Theology and Religious Studies

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

55. Feminist scholars of religion have pointed to religion as one explanation of the nearly worldwide subordination of women to men.

Analysis:

T

Correct. Feminist scholars of religion have pointed to religion as one explanation of the nearly worldwide subordination of women to men. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

F

Incorrect. Feminist scholars of religion have pointed to religion as one explanation of the nearly worldwide subordination of women to men. See 1-5: Ways of Studying Religion

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Role of women

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

56. Agnosticism is the belief that there is no God or gods.

Analysis:

T

Incorrect. Atheism is the conviction that there is no God. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

F

Correct. Atheism is the conviction that there is no God. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Issues of religion|Religious tolerance

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

57. Religious violence includes indirect means such as inducing famine.

Analysis:

T

Correct. Religious violence can be carried out by individuals or groups. It can be by direct attack, or by indirect means such as inducing famine. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

F

Incorrect. Religious violence can be carried out by individuals or groups. It can be by direct attack, or by indirect means such as inducing famine. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Issues of religion|Religious violence

</metadata>

<question type=“true-false”>

58. All religions view the world as significant and would view the loss of a viable home for humanity as a tragedy.

Analysis:

T

Correct. All religions view the world as significant and would view the loss of a viable home for humanity as a tragedy. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

F

Incorrect. All religions view the world as significant and would view the loss of a viable home for humanity as a tragedy. See 1-6: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion and environmentalism

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

59. If Americans are "deeply religious people," what does religious studies scholar Stephen Prothero mean when he claims that many Americans are also "religious illiterates"?

ANS: Answers will vary.

When Prothero uses the term "religious illiterates" for people, he means that although people may consider themselves religious, they may have very little actual knowledge about religion. "Knowledge" here would include the history, doctrines, geography, and the social and cultural diversity of the religion people practice. REJ: Please see the section "Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.01

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain your own “preunderstanding” of religion.

Textbook A-head: Coming to Grips with Your Preunderstanding of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Understandings of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

60. Can religion be considered a pattern of beliefs and practices?

ANS: Answers will vary.

Yes. All religions believe certain things about ultimate reality in or beyond the world. REJ: Please see the section "What Is Religion?" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.02

Learning Objective Narrative: State and explain the definition of *religion* used in this book.

Textbook A-head: What Is Religion?

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion defined

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

61. In the context of religion, what is the significance of moral rules?

ANS: Answers will vary.

Values, norms, and patterns of behavior in religions are internalized with the help of moral rules. REJ: Please see the section "Dimensions of Religion" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Morals and ethics

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

62. What constitutes the ritual dimension of religion?

ANS: Answers will vary.

The ritual dimension refers to all of the symbolic acts of worship and meditation. REJ: Please see the section "Dimensions of Religion" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.04

Learning Objective Narrative: List and describe the six different dimensions of religion.

Textbook A-head: Dimensions of Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Dimensions of religion|Rituals

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

63. How do cultural anthropologists study religions?

ANS: Answers will vary.

Cultural anthropologists uncover the underlying values of cultures, their answer to the question "Why are we here?" They study broad cultural dynamics as honor and shame, the role of kinship, and so on. They explore the role of symbols, culture, and the natural environment; the making of social boundaries; how sex is understood and gender roles are constructed; and rituals. REJ: Please see the section "Ways of Studying Religion" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

64. In the context of religion, explain the concept of “stained-glass ceiling.”

ANS: Answers will vary.

Women’s roles as professional religious specialists have been limited, even in the relatively few religious organizations that profess women’s equality with men. This limitation is sometimes called in the Western world the “stained-glass ceiling.” REJ: Please see the section "Ways of Studying Religion" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Role of women

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

65. What is Dean Hamer's controversial claim?

ANS: Answers will vary.

Hamer claims that religion is an evolutionary adaptation tied to one specific gene on the human genome. REJ: Please see the section "Ways of Studying Religion" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Remember

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

66. Explain the view, "Religious studies is a human, not a divine, way of knowing."

ANS: Answers will vary.

Religious studies is a human, not a divine, way of knowing. Religion itself can bring divine or sacred knowledge, but the academic study of it is method related and time bound. This means that religion scholars, similar to other academic experts, are part of the “concrete epistemology” (ways of knowing) of current scholarly and cultural interests and current assumptions that different generations have about life. Religion scholars’ (and beginning students’) personal development, education, and individual religious experiences, as well as their generation-specific attitudes, all affect how they adopt and use a particular method of studying religion. Religious studies is conditioned in each generation by time, a fact that is often appreciated only by a later generation for whom temporal distance allows a better view. REJ: Please see the section "Ways of Studying Religion" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.05

Learning Objective Narrative: Discuss how the various academic disciplines contribute to the study of religion.

Textbook A-head: Ways of Studying Religion

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Study of religion

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

67. What is the difference between atheists and agnostics?

ANS: Answers will vary.

Atheists hold that there is no God, but agnostics “do not know” if a God or gods exist. REJ: Please see the section "Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Issues of religion|Religious tolerance

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

68. How would becoming religious literates encourage religious pluralism?

ANS: Answers will vary.

Religious pluralism refers to the recognition of religious differences and the effort to deal with them constructively. Religious literacy is likely to help one understand religious differences better. REJ: Please see the section "Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religious pluralism

</metadata>

<question type=“essay”>

69. Is Western Christianity responsible for the modern environmental crisis?

ANS: Answers will vary.

Student answers will vary. Historian Lynn White Jr. argued in 1967 that Western Christianity, with its view of nature as under human control and direction, bears a substantial responsibility for the modern environmental crisis. REJ: Please see the section "Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today" for more information.

<metadata>

Difficulty: Moderate

Learning Objective: RELG.VANV.19.01.06

Learning Objective Narrative: Explain the special issues in the study of religion today.

Textbook A-head: Special Issues in the Study of Religion Today

Bloom's: Understand

Accrediting Standard:

Concept: Religion and environmentalism

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