PHIL 312 – CHAPTER #04 ACTIVITY (ANSWER KEY)
The University of St. Francis

Name _____

True or False

1. ***True*** Personalism is a belief that God has emotional responses to worldly events much like we do.
p. 51, bottom paragraph.

2. ***True*** According to St. Augustine (354-430) and Thomas (1224-1274), three of God's major properties is that of being immutable, impassible and timeless.
p. 52, pp. 1

3. ***False*** There are no paradoxes concerning God's omnipotence, according to our Reading Material.
p. 52, pp. 3. (Omnipotence, as defined above, is a common target for such arguments, because it seems to lead to paradoxes. These paradoxes usually have to do with God's ability to restrict their own power.)

4. ***True*** According to "Libertarian Free Will," God cannot force one to act in a certain way without sacrificing libertarian free will.
p. 52, pp. 3. (Omnipotence, as defined above, is a common target for such arguments, because it seems to lead to paradoxes. These paradoxes usually have to do with God's ability to restrict their own power.)

5. ***True*** Some philosophers have argued that the free will defense cannot explain natural evils (volcanic eruptions, forest fires, tec.)

p. 56, pp. 1

6. ***True*** According to the author of Psalm 22 from the Hebrew Bible, the question arises as to why God's failure to interact when evil takes place in the world.

p. 57, pp. 1

7. ***False*** According to J. L. Schellenberg (1959 -), even if non-believers do exist, the omniGod certainly does.

p. 59, pp. 2

8. ***True*** "Moral Evils" are evils for which some agent is morally responsible or blameworthy.

9. ***False*** According to the textbook, "moral evils" are the only ones associated with the argument concerning whether some agent is responsible or blameworthy.

p. 57, pp. 1

10. ***True*** Perhaps God's hiddenness is not proof of their non-existence.

Multiple Choice

11. According to our Reading Material, "Monotheism" (as understood by the Abrahamic traditions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam) possesses which of the following properties?

    a. Omniscience, or knowledge of everything.
    b. Omnipotence, or the power to do anything.
    c. Omnibenevolence, or perfect (moral) goodness.
    d. All of These

    p. 54, pp. 3

12. Which philosopher(s) would argue that God is either not omnipotent or not perfectly good, thus the omniGod does not exist?

a. J. L. Mackie (1917-1981)
b. David Hume (1711-1776)
c. Alvin Platinga (1932 -)
d. Mackie AND Hume

p. 55, pp. 3

13. Which philosopher would argue that the omniGod could choose to remain hidden until the believer adopts better reasons for being non-resistant?

a. Daniel Howard Snyder
b. René Descartes (1596-1650)
c. J. L. Mackie (1917-1981)
d. David Hume (1711-1776)

14. Which philosopher would argue that God is not bound by the laws of logic or similar metaphysical truths?

a. Daniel Howard Snyder
b. René Descartes (1596-1650)
c. J. L. Mackie (1917-1981)
d. David Hume (1711-1776)

15. The "free will defense" cannot explain what phenomenon?

a. Murder
b. Theft
c. Natural Evils
d. Murder AND Theft

KEY TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW THIS CHAPTER	
Agnosticism	The philosophical and psychological stance that the existence of God, the divine, or the ultimate reality is unknown or inherently unknowable.
Atheism	A lack of belief in any god or spiritual being, rather than necessarily an active, dogmatic claim that no gods exist.
Deism	States that a supreme being created the universe, but states that even though this creator set the universe in motion, this being no longer interferes or communicates with it.

Classical Theism	God is simple, so that all of their properties are identical to one another and also to God.
Libertarian Free Will	A capacity to choose one's own actions without being caused to act by anything external (like mind control, etc.).
Many Gods Objection	Proposed by Philosopher Scholar Stephen T. Davis (1940-) among others, this theory argues that humanity faces a multitude of mutually exclusive religious hypotheses, historical deities, and alternative salvation schemes, rejecting the theory that only one God exists.
omniGod	A conceptual model of God defined by the combination of infinite or maximal "omni-" attributes—derived from the Latin prefix meaning "all."
Personalism	God is a person of some sort; God is responsive or reflective in ways akin to our own.
Prima Facie	A Latin phrase that translates to "at first sight" or "on the face of it,". that the evidence presented is strong enough to prove a fact or establish a case unless someone presents contradictory proof.
Theism	A broadly defined as the belief in the existence of at least one deity or higher power. The term originates from the Greek word *theos*, which means "God." **In philosophy and theology, Theism specifically describes a creator God who is actively involved in the universe and human affairs** (answering prayers, performing miracles, or providing revelations), which distinguishes it from other belief systems.