

PHIL 312 – CHAPTER #01 ACTIVITY (ANSWER KEY)

The University of St. Francis

Name _____

True or False

1. *False* There is no relationship between Philosophy and Theology have no relationship whatsoever; in their history, they have never been intertwined.
(Page 7, pp. 1)
2. *True* Though their methods (sometimes) differ, philosophy and religion have always shared a number of similar goals concerning one's purpose in life or place in the world.
(Page 7, pp. 1)
3. *True* According to Socrates and "Ancient Platonists," the goal of the philosophy does not focus on the body but the "soul" escaping the body and understanding life through an "out of body" experience.
(Page 7, pp. 1; Page 8, pp. 1)
4. *True* According to Aristotle, theology and metaphysics are interrelated, almost paralleling the two as the same.
(Page 7, pp. 2)
5. *True* The Stoics believed that the universe was guided by a "Logos," which can be defined as human reason or even the word "Divine."
(Page 7, pp. 2)

6. True While “Logos” in Greek Philosophy often just means human reason or an argument, the word is also the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew “Davar” or Aramaic “Memra,” (the divine “Word” of God) which, in the later parts of the Hebrew Bible and in the Targums (Aramaic translations or paraphrases of books of the Hebrew Bible), began taking on many of the characteristics associated with God.
7. False Christianity might question Plato’s belief in two types of beings: the visible and the invisible.
(Page 9, bottom paragraph)
8. False Early Christians felt that theology and philosophy were very compatible to each other.
(Page 11, pp. 4)
9. False Since the beginning of Western Civilization, atheist philosophers *always* had a solid and lasting foothold in the intellectual history.
(Page 11, pp. 4)
10. True According to the textbook, most philosophers throughout history have had religious beliefs of some sort, and many of the non-religious minority have been interested in, even consciously influenced by, religion.
(Page 17, pp. 1)

Multiple Choice

1. What positive, inspirational phrase can be found in the religious texts of most every religion (East and West) and serves as the foundation for this course?

a. Do Unto Others	c. Every Person for Themselves
b. Survival of the Fittest	d. An Eye for an Eye

2. In what famous book is the philosopher Socrates quoted as saying, "It is no small matter we are discussing, but the very question of how we are to live our lives"?

a. The Bhagavad Gita	c. The Christian Bible
b. The Muslim Qur'an	d. Plato's Republic

(Page 7, pp. 1)

3. Which historical period caused a great division between Philosophy and Theology?

a. The Viking Invasions	c. The Industrial Revolution
b. The Enlightenment	d. The Dark Ages

(Page 7, pp. 2)

4. Which philosopher claimed that "All things are full of gods"?

a. Empedocles	c. Thales
b. Aristotle	d. Socrates

5. Who, along with Friedrich Neitsche, was a famous atheist philosopher who was deeply concerned about religion in the intellectual history of Western thought?

a. Immanuel Kant

c. John Locke

b. Karl Marx
(Pages 13-14)

d. Baruch Spinoza

6. According to our textbook, which philosopher believed in “attenuated deism,” which held that there is *some* kind of Creator who may possibly be something like a Great Mind, but who is not likely to be directly concerned about anything that happens in the world, at least as far as anyone would have any way of knowing?

a. David Hume

c. Thales

b. Aristotle

d. Socrates

(Page 15, pp. 2)

KEY TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW THIS CHAPTER

The Enlightenment	The Enlightenment was an intellectual and philosophical movement in Europe during the 17 th and 18 th Centuries that emphasized reason, science, and individual rights over tradition and blind faith.
Philosophy	“Philosophy” comes from the Greek words Philo (love) and Sophia (wisdom) – meaning “the love of wisdom.” The word “Philosophy” is the rational investigation of ultimate questions and reality using human reason and critical inquiry.
Philosophy of Religion	The Philosophy of Religion focuses on “the critical, rational examination of the central themes, concepts and truth claims found in religious traditions,” focusing on logic and reason to explore questions of theology, a subject that moves beyond physics and reason (through the senses) and enters into the world of “metaphysics” (beyond the senses). Philosophy of Religion looks beyond any one specific religion or culture; rather, Philosophy of Religion might very well explore the basic question, “What is our purpose in life?”
Theology	“Faith Seeking Understanding.” Traditionally, the definition of “Theology” is the systematic study of God and divine revelation based on faith (inquiry and investigating which takes the person beyond the senses). Literally, “Theology” comes from the Greek words Theos (God) and Logos (word or reason) – meaning “speaking about or studying God.”

Spirituality	The quality or state of being spiritual or of being attached to or concerned with religious questions and values broadly conceived. The term is also frequently used in a non- (or even anti-) religious sense to designate a preoccupation with or capacity for understanding fundamental, existential or metaphysical questions, especially regarding the nature of the self (or soul or person), the meaning of life, the nature of mind. or consciousness., and the possibility of immortality.
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