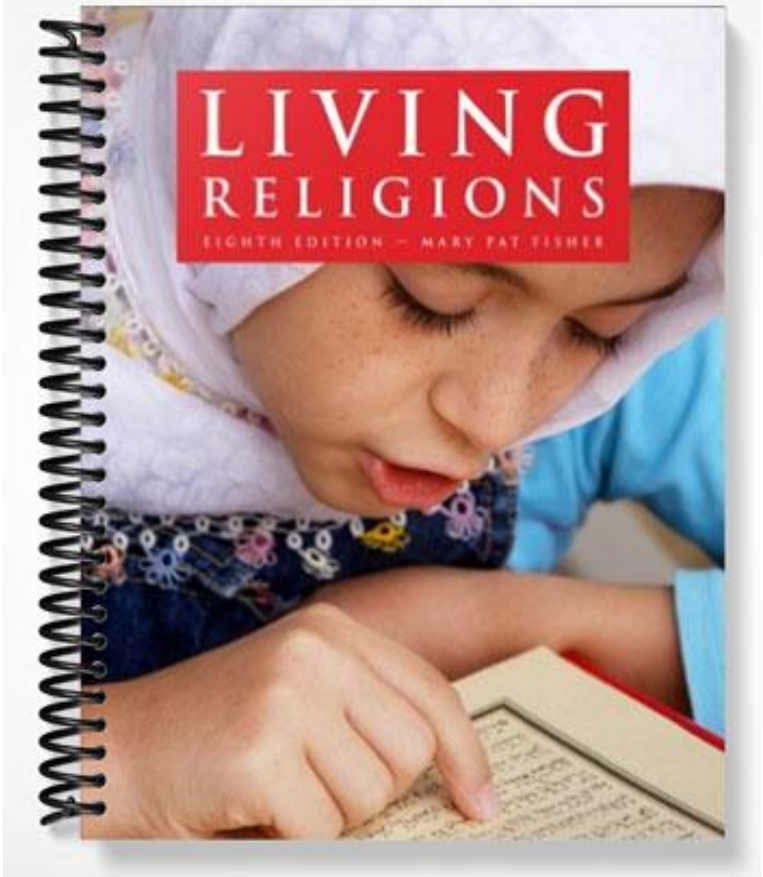
TEST BANK



Test Item File

CHAPTER 1: Religious Responses

Fill in the blank

1. The word religion probably means to _____.
ANSWER: tie back or to tie again

2. What common goal do all religions share? _____.
ANSWER: Tying people back to something behind the surface of life—a greater reality

3. Those who claim they worship the only true deity are known as _____.
ANSWER: exclusivists

4. The intuitive ability to perceive spiritual truths directly beyond the senses is typically called _____.
ANSWER: mysticism

5. The discipline, which seeks to understand and compare religious patterns from around the world, is known as _____.
ANSWER: comparative religion

6. Personal, noninstitutionalized patterns of prayer, meditation, or direct experience of an inexplicable presence may be referred to as _____.
ANSWER: spirituality

7. Religions that worship the deity in a singular form are known as _____.
ANSWER: monotheistic

8. Like religion, _____ searches for universal principles that explain the facts of nature.
ANSWER: science

9. A narrative that uses concrete symbols in order to convey abstract ideas is known as a(n) _____.
ANSWER: allegory

10. _____ holds that scientific discoveries of the complexities of life are proof of the existence of a creator.
ANSWER: intelligent design theory

11. Symbolic stories which communities use to explain the universe and their place within it are known as _____.
ANSWER: myth

12. Describe at least two changes feminists are seeking to make within patriarchal religions.
_____ / _____
ANSWERS: Trying to define their own identity rather than having identities defined by others; bringing to light the histories of women leaders; challenging patriarchal religious institutions that have excluded women from active religious participation; challenging gender-exclusive language in holy texts; challenging authoritarian masculine images of the divine; questioning the narrows ways in which religious inspiration has been institutionalized; insisting that religions be actively engaged in insuring human survival; insisting that religions be life-affirming rather than punitive

13. The rare quality of personal magnetism often ascribed to founders of religion is _____.
ANSWER: charisma

True / False

14. The dichotomy between sacred and profane is applicable to all religions.
ANSWER: FALSE

15. Religions that worship the divine in many forms are known as polytheistic.
ANSWER: TRUE

16. Agnosticism is an intense, personal experience of sacred reality.
ANSWER: FALSE

17. Numinous is a nonrational, nonsensory experience of indescribable things totally outside the world.
ANSWER: TRUE

18. Researchers have identified many similarities in the use of symbols across different cultures.
ANSWER: TRUE

19. Orthodox followers of a religion believe that practices must change with the times.
ANSWER: FALSE

20. The term "fundamentalism" was first used in reference to Muslims from the Middle East.
ANSWER: FALSE

21. Historical-critical studies of scriptures assert that scriptures are a mixture of many elements, including myths, cultural influences, ethical instructions, copying mistakes, actual history, and genuine spiritual inspiration.
ANSWER: TRUE

22. Creationism is a belief in the divine creation of all life forms.
ANSWER: TRUE

Multiple Choice

23. Encounters with ultimate reality may be called
a. ecstatic communion
b. gnosis
c. self-knowledge
d. all of the above
ANSWER: D

24. The belief that sacred reality is one underlying substance is known as
a. monotheism
b. monism
c. nontheism
d. immanence
ANSWER: B

25. Scientific materialism asserts that
a. religion and science are compatible
b. the supernatural is real
c. only the material world exists
d. mysticism is a means of gaining knowledge of the material world
ANSWER: C

26. Religious rituals may involve
a. patterned performance
b. repetition

c. purposefulness
d. all of the above
ANSWER: D

27. The psychologist Carl Jung proposed that the reason there are similarities among symbols in different cultures is
a) because symbols involve logical associations with the natural world
b) because cultures have borrowed the symbols from one another
c) because there are a limited number of symbols available
d) because humanity has a collective unconscious from which it draws symbols
ANSWER: D

28. The psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud argued that religion is
a. psychologically healthy whether it is true or not
b. a universal obsessional neurosis
c. the opium of the people
d. none of the above
ANSWER: B

29. Which of these terms is the closest opposite to the term transcendent?
a. theistic
b. transpersonal
c. agnostic
d. immanent
ANSWER: D

30. The appearance of sacred reality in human form is called
a. incarnation
b. humanism
c. functionalism
d. gnosis
ANSWER: A

31. Which of these terms is the closest opposite to the term Monotheistic?
a. incarnations
b. monistic
c. polytheistic
d. transcendent
ANSWER: C

32. Dogma is
a. a system of doctrine proclaimed as absolutely true
b. the belief that religion is psychologically harmful
c. the belief that religion is like a virus
d. spiritual bypassing
ANSWER: A

33. The Gaia Theory proposes
a. the earth was made by a creator
b. the earth is a complex, self-regulating organism
c. the earth was created by God, who is now absent
d. the earth is a spiritual gateway
ANSWER: B

CHAPTER 2: Indigenous Sacred Ways

Fill in the blank

1. The religious term that means a model of the origins of the universe is _____ .
ANSWER: cosmogony

2. The Dahomey tradition from West Africa was carried to Haiti by thousands of African slaves and called _____.
ANSWER: vodou

3. In contrast to the industrial world's attempts to use and dominate the earth, native people now consider themselves of their mother, the earth.
ANSWER: caretakers

4. Indigenous spirituality may be seen as an approach to all of life or a _____.
ANSWER: lifeway

5. The ritual, often performed around the time of puberty, in which one seeks to open oneself for contact with the spirit world is called a _____
ANSWER: vision quest

6. Approximately how old are shamanic methods estimated to be? _____
ANSWER: 20,000 - 30,000 years old

7. Shamans should not be confused with who practice black magic to hurt others.
ANSWER: sorcerers

8. The contemporary African-American celebration based on traditional African "first fruits" harvest festivals is known as _____ .
ANSWER: Kwanzaa
True / False

9. Indigenous people comprise at least 17% of the world's population.
ANSWER: False

10. Globalization has helped indigenous sacred ways grow and thrive.
ANSWER: False

11. Indigenous religious practices are often interwoven with the practices of a global religion.
ANSWER: True

12. Indigenous religions are practiced only on certain days of the week.
ANSWER: False

13. Rites of passage commemorate the transport of slaves from Africa to North America.
ANSWER: False

14. Some indigenous religious leaders believe that their understanding of humans and their place in the world provide a better approach to the environment than that of industrialized societies.
ANSWER: True

15. Despite their geographical diversity, indigenous religions all operate within the same social context.
ANSWER: False

16. In traditional Africa, it is considered important to maintain relationships with one's ancestors.
ANSWER: True

17. Shamans focus only on healing physical illness.
ANSWER: False

18. In some indigenous cultures, women are thought to have certain natural powers that men must work harder to attain.
ANSWER: True

19. The spirits sacred to indigenous religions may be worshipped only at specially constructed temples.
ANSWER: False

20. The number of Americans who state that they are at least partly Native American is quickly decreasing.
ANSWER: False

21. "New Age" movements have been criticized for exploiting or misconstruing indigenous sacred ways.
ANSWER: True

22. Indigenous sacred ways are not static but change with time.
ANSWER: True

23. Multinational companies have disrupted indigenous sacred ways by exploiting the local people's natural resources.
ANSWER: True

Multiple Choice

24. When indigenous ways were threatened with repression, many of the traditions were practiced
a. in temples
b. throughout the agricultural year
c. in secret
d. by colonialists
ANSWER: C

25. In most native cultures, spiritual ways are shared
a. through weekly meetings
b. through sacred texts
c. through rituals of altered consciousness
d. through communication with sacred animals
ANSWER: C

26. A symbol for the unity that many indigenous cultures use is that of the
a. arrow
b. circle
c. triangle
d. dove
ANSWER: B

27. The Supreme Being for most indigenous peoples is a god who is a
a. Matchmaker
b. Destroyer
c. Weaver
d. Creator
ANSWER: D

28. Some West African groups recognize a great pantheon of deities known as the
a. manna
b. orisa
c. oya
d. ifa
ANSWER: B

29. “Dream Time” is
a. the primordial time when ancestors appeared from beneath the earth’s surface
b. the ritual preceding a vision quest
c. the shaman’s technique for making contact with spirits
d. the ritual that establishes kinship with all creation
ANSWER: A

30. In indigenous religions, everything in nature is experienced as
a. preordained
b. terror
c. anathema
d. family
ANSWER: D

31. In many indigenous religions, if one must cut down a tree or kill an animal, one must first
a. send for a medicine man
b. purify one’s hands with water
c. explain one’s intentions and ask forgiveness
d. leave the tribe for forty days
ANSWER: C

32. In the eternal “Dream Time” there is no
a. male-female differentiation
b. child-adult differentiation
c. present-past differentiation
d. day-night differentiation
ANSWER: A

33. The term shaman means
a. a sacred clown
b. a mystical intermediary between the physical and nonphysical world
c. a priest
d. a member of a secret society
ANSWER: B

34. The phrase “Stolen Generation” refers to
a. the founder of the American boarding school system
b. slave practices during the 1880s
c. the policy between 1880 - 1960 which attempted to acculturate Australian aboriginal children
d. none of the above
ANSWER: C