THE REDEEMED CHRISTIAN BIBLE COLLEGE YOUTH CAMPUS NORTH

EXAMINATION: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

1. What is the etymological meaning of "Philosophy"?

   a) Love of knowledge b) Love of wisdom c) Study of reality

   d) Pursuit of truth

2. Which of the following is NOT listed as one of the five major branches of Philosophy?

   a) Metaphysics b) Epistemology c) Aesthetics d) Theology

3. According to the notes, why is Philosophy considered the "mother of all courses"?

   a) It is the most difficult subject. b) Every other course originated from it.

   c) It deals with abstract concepts. d) It requires the sharpest reasoning skills.

4. What branch of philosophy is defined as "the study of knowledge"?

   a) Metaphysics b) Epistemology c) Ethics d) Logic

5. Which two main schools of thought are traditionally associated with Epistemology?

   a) Materialism and Idealism b) Rationalism and Empiricism

   c) Monotheism and Polytheism d) Stoicism and Humanism

6. What is the core claim of Empiricism regarding knowledge?

   a) Knowledge originates solely in the mind.

   b) Knowledge is derived from reasoning or contemplation.

   c) Knowledge is gained only through sensory experience.

   d) True knowledge is only of eternal Forms.

7. What is the core claim of Rationalism regarding knowledge?

   a) Knowledge is rooted in the physical world.

   b) Knowledge is derived from reasoning or contemplation, not solely senses.

   c) Knowledge depends entirely on divine revelation.

   d) Knowledge is impossible to attain with certainty.

8. Which philosopher is mentioned as a key proponent of Rationalism?

   a) John Locke b) David Hume c) Plato

   d) Thomas Aquinas (as empiricist example)

9. Ethics is derived from the Greek word "ethos", which means:

   a) Wisdom b) Love c) Custom, habit, or conduct d) Reason

10. What does Materialism claim is the ultimate reality?

    a) Spirit b) Mind c) Matter d) Ideas

11. According to the notes, why is Materialism considered a threat to religious beliefs?

    a) It promotes polytheism.

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b) It denies the existence of anything non-material (like God or soul).

c) It equates God with nature. d) It bases morality solely on reason.

12. Which characteristic is described as essential to Philosophy's method?

a) Experimental testing b) Rational reflection c) Divine revelation

d) Statistical analysis

13. Philosophy is described as a "normative discipline". What does this mean?

a) It describes things as they are.

b) It establishes standards for how things ought to be (e.g., correct thinking).

c) It focuses solely on historical facts. d) It relies exclusively on sensory data.

14. Plato's Theory of Knowledge holds that true knowledge is knowledge of:

a) Sensory appearances b) Scientific laws

c) Eternal Forms/Ideas d) Social customs

15. According to Plato, what characterizes objects in the sensible (external) world?

a) Permanence and unchanging nature

b) Being poor imitations of Forms; temporal and changing

c) Being the only true reality d) Directly knowable through pure reason

16. Which feature is identified as necessary for a genuine claim to knowledge?

a) Emotion b) Belief c) Authority d) Popularity

17. The Milesian School philosophers were primarily concerned with:

a) The nature of the soul b) Ethical principles

c) The source or fundamental substance of all things

d) Proving the existence of God

18. What primal substance did Thales propose?

a) Air b) The Infinite (Apeiron) c) Water d) Fire

19. What primal substance did Anaximander propose?

a) Water b) Air c) The Infinite (Apeiron) d) Fire

20. What primal substance did Anaximenes propose?

a) Water b) The Infinite (Apeiron) c) Air d) Earth

21. What is the primary focus of the Philosophy of Religion?

a) To defend a specific religion (Apologetics) b) To debunk religious beliefs

c) To conduct philosophical reflection on religious ideas and concepts

d) To promote a particular form of worship

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22. Which Latin root word suggests religion involves "binding" or "linking"?

a) Relegere b) Religio c) Ligare d) Vera Causa

23. How does Emile Durkheim define religion?

a) The feeling of absolute dependence on God. b) The creation of society.

c) Man's alienation from his essence. d) The opium of the masses.

24. Which form of religious belief involves the worship of many distinct gods?

a) Monotheism b) Polytheism c) Henotheism d) Animism

25. Which form of religious belief holds that the entire universe is God (no distinction)?

a) Deism b) Pantheism c) Humanism d) Stoicism

26. Which form of religious belief sees humanity itself as the Supreme Being?

a) Deism b) Pantheism c) Humanism d) Taoism

27. The Ontological Argument for God's existence is primarily based on:

a) Evidence of design in nature b) The need for a first cause

c) The analysis of the very concept of God d) Moral experience

28. Which philosopher is most closely associated with developing the Ontological Argument?

a) St. Thomas Aquinas b) William Paley c) Anselm of Canterbury

d) René Descartes

29. The Teleological Argument (Argument from Design) is based on:

a) The concept of a necessary being

b) The existence of motion requiring a mover

c) The perceived complexity and purpose in the universe

d) Historical religious experiences

30. Who used the analogy of a watch to argue for the existence of a divine creator?

a) Anselm b) Aquinas c) Paley d) Descartes

31. **What is the etymological meaning of "Philosophy"?**

a) Love of knowledge b) Love of wisdom

c) Study of reality d) Pursuit of truth

32. **Which branch of philosophy is defined as "the study of knowledge"?**

a) Metaphysics b) Epistemology c) Ethics d) Logic

33. **Thales, a Milesian philosopher, proposed which primal substance?**

a) Air b) The Infinite (Apeiron) c) Water d) Fire

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34. **Anaximander's concept of the primal substance was:**

a) Water b) Air c) The Infinite (Apeiron) d) Earth

35. **Anaximenes argued that the fundamental substance is:**

a) Water b) The Infinite (Apeiron) c) Air d) Stone

36. **Plato's Theory of Knowledge holds that true knowledge is of:**

a) Sensory appearances b) Eternal Forms/Ideas

c) Scientific laws d) Empirical facts

37. **Which feature is necessary for a genuine claim to knowledge?**

a) Emotion b) Belief c) Authority d) Popularity

38. **Empiricism asserts that knowledge is primarily gained through:**

a) Divine revelation b) Reasoning and contemplation

c) Sensory experience d) Logical deduction

39. **Rationalism claims that knowledge is derived from:**

a) Observation and experimentation

b) Reasoning or contemplation, not solely senses

c) Social consensus d) Religious texts

40. **Which philosopher is a key proponent of Rationalism?**

a) John Locke b) David Hume c) Plato d) George Berkeley

41. **Karl Marx described religion as:**

a) "Man's alienation" b) "A feeling of absolute dependence"

c) "The opium of the masses" d) "An assembly of scruples"

42. **Feuerbach's theory of religion states that:**

a) Religion is a tool for social control.

b) Worship of God is actually worship of projected human qualities.

c) Religion arises from economic exploitation.

d) God is an imaginary father figure.

43. **Sigmund Freud viewed God as:**

a) A benevolent creator b) An imaginary father figure

c) A moral lawgiver d) A product of language

44. **Monotheism is defined as:**

a) Worship of nature spirits b) Belief in one supreme God

c) Worship of multiple gods d) Equating the universe with God

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45. **Pantheism holds that:**

a) God is separate from the universe. b) The universe and God are identical.

c) Many gods control natural phenomena. d) Humanity is the highest being.

46. **Humanism, founded by Auguste Comte, teaches that:**

a) God incarnates in all beings. b) Humanity is the Supreme Being.

c) Life is governed by divine Logos. d) Spirits inhabit natural objects.

47. **The Ontological Argument for God's existence is based on:**

a) Design in nature b) The need for a first cause

c) Analyzing the concept of God d) Moral experience

48. **Who developed the Ontological Argument?**

a) St. Thomas Aquinas b) William Paley c) Anselm of Canterbury

d) David Hume

49. **The Teleological Argument (Argument from Design) uses:**

a) The complexity of the universe as evidence for a Creator.

b) Moral obligation to prove God's existence.

c) The concept of a necessary being. d) Historical religious events.

50. **William Paley supported the Teleological Argument with:**

a) The analogy of a watch b) The existence of evil

c) The vacuum in human existence d) The chain of causes

51. **Epicurus' dilemma regarding evil questions:**

a) Why humans create evil.

b) God's power and goodness given evil's existence.

c) The role of society in perpetuating evil. d) Whether evil is an illusion.

52. **Stoicism responds to the problem of evil by asserting:**

a) Evil is the absence of good. b) Evil is part of a divine plan for universal harmony.

c) Evil results from human sin. d) Evil disproves God's existence.

53. **St. Augustine defined evil as:**

a) A positive force created by a malevolent deity.

b) The negation of being or absence of good.

c) A necessary contrast to appreciate goodness.

d) An illusion of the human mind.

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54. **Nietzsche's statement "God is dead" signifies:**

a) A literal death of a deity. b) The loss of religious belief in modern society.

c) The victory of science over religion. d) A call to return to traditional worship.

55. **Jean-Paul Sartre argued that God's existence is incompatible with:**

a) The complexity of the universe. b) Human freedom.

c) Moral absolutes. d) Religious experiences.

56. **In Yoruba cosmology, the supreme deity is called:**

a) Esu Odara b) Orunmila c) Olodumare d) Ajala

57. **Yoruba belief attributes a person's life outcomes to:**

a) Arbitrary divine will. b) Choices made before birth (destiny/Ori).

c) Social status at birth. d) Sacrifices to lesser gods.

58. **The Argument from Religious Experience claims:**

a) Only verified miracles prove God.

b) Personal encounters with God support His existence.

c) All religions share identical experiences.

d) Philosophy can replicate religious experiences.

59. **A key objection to the Argument from Religious Experience is:**

a) Its reliance on scientific methods. b) The public verifiability of experiences.

c) Experiences are private and subjective. d) It ignores historical traditions.

60. **Richard Swinburne defended religious experiences by arguing they are:**

a) Self-authenticating and infallible. b) Prima facie evidence unless disproven.

c) Superior to sense experiences. d) Only valid within organized religion.

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