Test Bank for Pursuing Justice - Traditional and Contemporary Issues in Our Communities and the World 3rd Weisheit

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Exam Questions
Pursuing Justice: Traditional and Contemporary Issues in Our Communities and the World, 3rd Edition

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Chapter 1: Religion and Justice

1. This natural force was worshipped by ancient peoples.
    A. The Weather
    B. Mountains
    C. Sun
    D. The Sea
    *E. All of the above (p. 3)

2. These ancient people living in the Andean regions of South America created Manchu Picchu.
    A. Aztecs
    B. Mayans
    *C. Incas (p. 3)
    D. Conquistadores

3. This ancient code by the Babylonians created the concept of “lex talionis.”
    A. Pharaoh’s code
    B. Mosaic code
    *C. Hammurabi code (p. 3)
    D. Old Testament

4. This city was too secular and was destroyed by the Jewish god.
    A. Nineveh
    B. Babylon
    *C. Sodom (p. 4)
    D. Jerusalem

5. After the Romans destroyed the Jewish capital the Jews were scattered throughout the world. This was called the:
    *A. Diaspora (p. 5)
    B. Genocide
    C. Disaster
    D. Denigration

6. Today these Jews are most distinctive in dress and deportment and are easily identified
    A. Conservative
    *B. Orthodox (p. 5)
    C. Reform

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D. Yiddish

7. This famous person hated Jews.
*A. Henry Ford (p. 5)
B. Adolph Hitler
C. Charles Lindberg
D. All of these

8. Of the four Gospels this one, written 70 CE, was the earliest.
A. Mathew
*B. Mark (p. 5)
C. Luke
D. John

9. T *F
The four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John were written while Jesus was alive and reflect his direct words. (p. 6)

10. Jesus was executed by the Romans because he was:
A. the Son of God
B. disrupting religious services
*C. a revolutionary (p. 6)
D. disrupter of the peace

11. During the Spain's Inquisition, how did the Catholic church react to people who questioned its authority?
A. forgave them
*B. executed them (p. 7)
C. paid them to keep quiet
D. welcomed debates with the Pope

12. This Catholic theology thought capitalism was evil and supported Marxist thought.
A. Marxist theology
*B. Liberation theology (p. 7)
C. Fundamentalist theology
D. Latino theology

13. The Social Gospel Movement in America arose due to the evils of
A. Immigration
B. Racism
*C. Capitalism (p. 7)
D. Politics

14. The theologian Reinhold Niebuhr:
A. believed that Jews and Muslims were evil and should be killed
B. supported the death penalty for serious crimes

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C. was killed by atheists
*D. thought that justice required the weak to be protected from the strong (p. 8)

15. The author of the popular Serenity Prayer was
A. Jesus the Christ
B. Walter Rauschenbush
*C. Reinhold Niebuhr (p. 8)
D. Martin Luther

16. This book, in English the “Recitation”, is most holy in Islam.
A. Torah
*B. Qur`an (p. 8)
C. Gita
D. Hijra

17. A basic belief of Islam is that:
*A. economic and social inequality is to be avoided (p. 9)
B. those who do not follow Islam should be killed
C. Christians and Jews are evil
D. wealthy people should be killed

18. Which of the following is required of followers of Islam?
A. prayer five times a day
B. charitable giving
C. month-long fasting during the month of Ramadan
*D. all of the above (p. 11)

19. This Muslim religious division is more fundamentalist. Its religious leaders, Imams, have great power over society.
*A. Shiite (p. 11)
B. Sunni
C. Brahmin
D. Protestant

20. The Bhagavad Gita is the sacred writings of this religion. (pg.10)
A. Islam
B .Buddhism
*C. Hinduism (p. 12)
D. Jainism

21. Which of the following groups is the highest social class under Hinduism?
*A. Brahmin, priests and academics (p. 12)
B. Kshatriyas, the military
C. Vaishyas, farmers and merchants
D. Sudras, peasants and servants

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22. The belief that the accumulated sum of good and bad deeds determines how one comes into the next life is called
    A. Cosmos
    B. Reincarnation
    *C. Karma (p. 12)
    D. Destiny

23. Gautama Siddhartha was the founder of this religion.
    A. Hinduism
    B. Taoism
    *C. Buddhism (p. 13)
    D. Islam

24. This is the scriptures for Buddhism.
    *A. Tripitaka (p. 13)
    B. Gita
    C. Testament
    D. Three Prophets

Chapter 2: Philosophy and Justice

1. Which approach to philosophy deals with morals?
    A. epistemology
    B. metaphysics
    *C. ethics (p. 16)
    D. political philosophy

2. One of the earliest known “maxims” of the just or good life comes from this father in ancient Egypt.
    A. Moses
    B. Ramses
    *C. Pathhotep (p. 15)
    D. Ikhnaton

3. This Greek philosopher chose to die rather than give up his beliefs and the freedom to teach them.
    *A. Socrates (p. 17)
    B. Plato
    C. Aristotle
    D. Aristophanes

4. What did Socrates believe about justice?
    A. it main purpose is punishment
    B. only God can give out justice
    C. humans are not capable of justice
    *D. justice should be based on correcting behavior, not punishment (p. 17)

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5. This Greek philosopher said that everything has an ideal counterpart and all we see, like shadows on a cave wall, are imperfect reflections.

A. Socrates
*B. Plato (p. 16)
C. Aristotle
D. Euclid

6. This kind of Aristotelian justice argues that all people should get what they deserve.

A. Progressive
B. Liberal
*C. Distributive (p. 17)
D. Rectificatory

7. Making sure that honors and privileges (the “Telos”) go to those who deserve them due to effort and ability was this Greek philosopher’s argument.

A. Socrates
B. Plato
*C. Aristotle (p. 18)
D. Pericles

8. Which issues suggest that ancient philosophy remains relevant today?

A. Affirmative Action and higher education
B. Purple Heart military medals
C. professional golf and Casey Martin
*D. all of these (p. 18)

9. What is meant by rectificatory justice?

*A. making up for past wrongs and restoring balance (p. 19)
B. justice administered by the church
C. karma - when bad things happen to the individual now because of past bad behavior
D. justice administered by a government agency

10. Prohibition of certain lowly pleasures (alcohol, gambling, prostitution) is permissible for the higher good according to this philosopher.

*A. Aristotle (p. 19)
B. Plato
C. John Locke
D. Immanuel Kant

11. This philosopher believed government should promote “high culture” and demote “low culture.”

A. Homer Simpson
B. Plato
C. Obama

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*D. Aristotle (p. 19)

12. This philosophy believes that the best choices are those that produce the greatest amount of happiness.
A. Distributive justice
*B. Utilitarianism (p. 20)
C. Categorical thinking
D. Natural rights

13. The main proponent of utilitarianism was:
*A. John Stuart Mill (p. 20)
B. Immanuel Kant
C. Thomas Aquinas
D. John Locke

14. The “end justifies the means” is a position connected to this philosophy.
A. Telos
B. Idealism
C. Realism
*D. Utilitarianism (p. 20)

15. The modern notion of “cost/benefit analysis” is more closely associated with this philosophy.
A. Idealism
B. Marxism
*C. Utilitarianism (p. 20)
D. Realism

16. This philosopher would agree with Dr. Death and assisted suicide laws.
A. John Rawls
*B. John Stuart Mill (p. 20)
C. Immanuel Kant
D. Aristotle

17. The father of “categorical thinking” and main critic of Utilitarianism is:
A. Jeremy Bentham
B. John Stuart Mill
*C. Immanuel Kant (p. 21)
D. Thomas Hobbs

18. Doing good for its own sake with no desire of reward is a basic tenant of this philosophy.
A. Distributive justice
B. Natural rights
*C. Categorical thinking (p. 21)
D. Utilitarianism

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19. Natural rights, those fundamental rights for all humans, are:
A. Life
B. Liberty
C. Property
*D. All of these (p. 22)

20. This philosopher understood that in a land of liberty citizens must give up some liberties to maintain order in a “social contract.”
A. Plato
*B. John Locke (p. 22)
C. Thomas Hobbs
D. Aristotle

21. This philosopher tried to explain the origin of the basic principles of fairness by talking of decisions reached behind a “veil of ignorance.”
A. John Locke
B. John Adams
*C. John Rawls (p. 23)
D. John of the Gospels

22. Although inequalities of talent and abilities exist, Rawls would argue, a moral society is one:
A. in which rewards are monopolized by the talented few.
*B. in which the few share their wealth with less fortunate. (p. 23)
C. in which charity fills the gaps.
D. that acknowledges that “the poor will always be with us.”

23. When a professional athlete or movie celebrity earns millions, this philosopher argues that they do not own their talents and therefore have a responsibility to share their wealth.
*A. John Rawls (p. 23)
B. Aristotle
C. Jeremy Bentham
D. Thomas Jefferson

Chapter 3: Justice and the State

1. *T F
In his book *The Prince*, Machiavelli argued that the ruler may do unjust things in the name of preserving the state (the ends justify the means). (p. 25)

2. According to Machiavelli:
A. citizens should not have a role in decisions made by the state
B. until they get power, rulers must be ruthless and evil

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