



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE STUDY CURRICULUM

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES, I

QUESTION MANUAL COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Textbook: *Biblical Research Library, THE EXISTENCE OF GOD*, Book 25

Memory Verses: Psalm 8:1; 14:1; 19:1,2; Isaiah 1:18; John 20:29-31; Acts 14:17; 17:2; Romans 1:20; 8:18; Philipians 1:7; 2 Timothy 1:12; Hebrews 11:1-3; 1 Peter 3:15

Lesson Outlines: Prepare and deliver **FOUR** (4) outlines on any subject of the textbook.

Discussion Questions: Answer any **THREE** (3) of the discussion questions at the end of each chapter.

Reading: Old Testament: **GENESIS**.

Chapter 1 A History Of Defense

True or False:

1. ____ The belief in deism arose during the Age of Rationalism as a result of naturalistic thinking.
2. ____ Origen stated, "The blood of the Christians is the seed of the church."
3. ____ In his work entitled, *True Discourse*, Origen attacked the teachings of Celsus.
4. ____ Joseph Butler was a deist who proclaimed a naturalistic religion in his work entitled, *Analogy of Religion*.
5. ____ Thomas Aquinas set as one of his goals to harmonize the fields of science and religion.
6. ____ The religious world was scientifically prepared to meet the challenges of philosophical science during the later part of the nineteenth century.
7. ____ Justin Martyr did not plead for mercy from persecution but that people simply examine the true teachings of Christianity.
8. ____ In *de Civitate Dei* Augustine made both a defense for true Christianity and an attack against those who opposed Christianity.
9. ____ There is no contradiction between true science and true religion.
10. ____ Scholasticism was an attempt to give Christianity a purely philosophical basis which was founded only on logic.
11. ____ During the early part of the nineteenth century the majority of the professors in American institutions of learning were believers in the Bible.
12. ____ Skeptic belief in religion spread to the United States in the nineteenth century principally from the nation of France.
13. ____ The key argument of Joseph Butler against deistic belief was the inability of human reason to judge in religious affairs.
14. ____ Anselm introduced the belief that evidence for the existence of God could be founded on the basis of the existence of the idea of God among men.

Fill in the Blanks:

15. ____ wrote the *Diatessaron*.
16. Anselm formalized the ____ argument to substantiate the existence of God.
17. ____ answered the skeptical attacks of Hume and Paine in his book *View of the Evidences of Christianity*.
18. Robert Owen had a public debate with ____ in 1829 concerning the existence of God and the validity of Christianity.
19. ____ wrote *Dialogue with Trypho*.
20. During the Age of ____, or the Enlightenment, reason became predominant in the minds of men and spirituality was at a low.
21. ____ is credited for being the first to develop the principles or system of apologetical argumentation.
22. ____ refuted the Arian Heresy which denied the deity of Christ.
23. Charles Darwin published the ____ in the year 1859.
24. Hugo Grotus wrote *Concerning the True Christian Religion*, which was a defense of the truth of Christianity against the teachings of ____.

Answers

Augustine, Pietism, Irenaeus, Christian Evidences, Origen, Christian Apologetics, Theism, Diatessaron, Deism, Titian

TWO added answers

25. _____ The philosophical, theological and historical realms of the defense of Christianity.
 26. _____ Wrote *Against Heresies*.
 27. _____ Wrote *Discourse to the Greeks*.
 28. _____ A study which generally refers to the factual defense of Christianity.
 29. _____ A movement which was originated by Philipp Jakob Spencer in Germany.
 30. _____ Belief which denies the transcendency of God.
 31. _____ Wrote *True Discourse*.
 32. _____ A book which lists a harmony of the gospel records.

Discussion:

34. What is Christian apologetics?
 35. What is rationalism?
 36. What was the age of Scholasticism?
 37. What is false science?
 38. Why do true science and true religion always harmonize?
 39. Who do you think was the most significant character in the history of Christian evidences and why do you think he had such a great impact on the field of evidences?

Chapter 2

The Christian And Reason

True or False:

1. ____ Inductive reasoning is reasoning from a known principle to an unknown, from a general to a specific, from a premise to a logical conclusion.
 2. ____ If new evidence is produced which contradicts a hypothesis, that hypothesis must not be changed to conform to the new evidence.
 3. ____ The two types of evidence that were discussed in this chapter were those which we empirically experience and those which we receive through the testimony of others.
 4. ____ The deductive process of reasoning is the most used method of reasoning in the field of scientific study.
 5. ____ It is not the Christian's responsibility to use reason in defense of his faith.
 6. ____ We do not believe in unicorns because the evidence for their existence does not exist.
 7. ____ The strength or convincing nature of evidence does not diminish with the passing of time.
 8. ____ It is not possible for one to examine all the evidence and then arrive at a point of unbelief.
 9. ____ True scientific knowledge that is based on fact is more absolute than religious knowledge because scientific knowledge is based on empirical evidence.
 10. ____ Our traditional way of living or thinking does not affect our reasoning of any given evidence.
 11. ____ Our eagerness to believe in something affects our objectivity in reasoning with the evidence.
 12. ____ True objectivity in the process of reasoning is possible.
 13. ____ It is not necessary to experience the happening of an event before one can believe that it is true.
 14. ____ Valid faith can be valid only if it is based on valid evidence.
 15. ____ Christianity is not just facts and reason but also a system of faith and revelation.

Fill in the Blanks:

16. In Christian evidences we use both _____ reasoning and inductive reasoning which is also used in the scientific field of study.
 17. The early evangelist, Paul, _____ in the synagogues of the Jews every sabbath.
 18. As a scientist considers all available information in a given area of study, he forms a _____ which is an "educated guess" of the conclusion of his experimentation.
 19. _____ is considered the father of the formalized inductive process of reasoning.
 20. The atheist believes in the _____ of matter.
 21. God said to Israel, "*Come now, let us _____ together.*"
 22. The most common form of deductive reasoning used in the world of philosophy and science is the _____.
 23. Jesus said, "*Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet, have _____.*"
 24. It is by _____ that we understand that the worlds have been formed by the word of God.
 25. The Bible says that the _____ has said in his heart that there is no God.

Answers

Empirical, Romans 1:20, 1 Peter 3:15, Defense, Conviction, *Apologia*, Philippians 1:16, *Age of Reason*, Atheism, Psalm 19:1, Psalm 14:1

TWO added answers

26. _____ Christians commanded to give answer to every man concerning their belief.
 27. _____ A system of thought based on denials.
 28. _____ Book written by Thomas Paine.
 29. _____ Translation of a Greek word that could also be translated "proof or proving."
 30. _____ Evidence which is derived through the five senses.
 31. _____ Passage which says that the one who denies God is a fool.
 32. _____ Passage where Paul said he was always ready to give an answer for his faith.
 33. _____ Word which means to answer back or give a speech of defense.
 34. _____ Passage which says that the invisible things can be perceived through that which is made.

Discussion:

35. Why is faith with evidence referred to as superstition?
 36. What is the responsibility of the Christian in reference to reason?
 37. Explain deductive reasoning.
 38. Explain inductive reasoning.
 39. Why does one not have to experience something before he can believe in it?
 40. Explain Hebrews 1:1.
 41. Why must the atheist also have faith?

Chapter 3 The Doubt Dilemma

True or False:

1. _____ Materialism denies the existence of mind apart from matter.
 2. _____ The philosophy of materialism cannot explain the existence of the material world.
 3. _____ Naturalism is the belief that supernatural forces are always present in the laws of nature.
 4. _____ The book of Genesis makes a philosophical defense for the existence of God.
 5. _____ Atheism is a philosophy which cannot be proved.
 6. _____ Objective reasoning concerning the things that exist leads one to theism and not to atheism.
 7. _____ The eternity of matter is a scientifically based fact.
 8. _____ The materialist affirms that mind is simply the result of the interaction of matter.
 9. _____ One would actually have to have the omnipotent knowledge of a god in order to be able to deny God.
 10. _____ The mind does not have the capacity to anticipate the future.
 11. _____ Mind is moral; matter is not moral.
 12. _____ Consistent modernism does not lead to anti-supernaturalism.
 13. _____ Uncontrolled doubt leads to skepticism.
 14. _____ The attack of the atheist against Christianity is an attack which is based upon denial.
 15. _____ Without a Divine law there can be no consistent or enduring moral standard.

Fill in the Blanks:

16. Man is a physical being as well as a _____ being.
 17. The heavens declare the _____ of God (Ps 19:1-6).
 18. The Bible teaches that there are those who "_____ to have God in their knowledge."
 19. "*The _____ has said in his heart, There is no God.*"
 20. Friedrich _____ regarded Christianity as a seductive lie.
 21. Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "_____ is slow suicide."
 22. Some have stated that there can never be a _____ contradiction in denying God.
 23. _____ claimed that if we take God and moral law out of the world, such "should introduce all evil into the world."
 24. Mind is above matter in that it can anticipate the _____.

Answers

modernism, realism, naturalism, skepticism, materialism, institutionalism, dualism, theism, agnosticism, atheism, paganism

THREE added answers

25. _____ The belief that all things must be explained by physical processes.
 26. _____ Systematic doubt
 27. _____ The belief that matter in motion is the only real thing that exists
 28. _____ The belief that mind and matter have coexisted throughout eternity.
 29. _____ The denial of the basic essential of Christianity.
 30. _____ The belief in an eternal God as the creator of the material world.

31. _____ Doubt concerning existence of God
32. _____ Denial of the existence of an eternal Deity.

Discussion:

33. Define materialism.
34. Define dualism.
35. Why is it not logical to believe that mind evolved from matter?
36. What are the negative results of denying the existence of God?
37. What is the dilemma of the one who doubts or denies the existence of God?

Chapter 4

The Existence Of God

True or False:

1. ____ It is possible to know that God exists.
2. ____ An axiomatic truth is a truth that stands true within itself and needs no proof.
3. ____ If something cannot come from nothing, then we can assume that the universe evolved out of that which did not exist.
4. ____ Matter is not a sufficient answer for the existence of emotion and intelligence.
5. ____ Teleology is the study of design in nature.
6. ____ Design in the universe does not presuppose that there is an intelligent Designer behind the origin of the universe.
7. ____ As a cause is known by its effects, so the power of the cause is known by the greatness of the effect.
8. ____ It is possible for man to imagine that which is beyond his sense perception.
9. ____ It is reasonable to believe that the complexities of the microscopic cell world originated from spontaneous generation of the material world.
10. ____ Ontology is the study of cause and effect.
11. ____ The ontological argument asserts that God exists because of man's conception of the idea of God.
12. ____ Not all civilizations of man have had a religion.
13. ____ The more ancient the concept of deity in religion the more polytheistic the belief.
14. ____ The existence of conscience is proof that man is a moral being who has the ability to choose right from wrong.
15. ____ If God exists, we would expect that He has revealed Himself to man in some way.
16. ____ One would have to know all impossibilities before he could say that it was impossible for God to reveal Himself to man.
17. ____ The more one objectively investigates the marvels of the world the less he will be led to believe in God.

Fill in the Blanks:

18. The argument from cause is referred to as the _____ argument.
19. It is an _____ truth that something cannot come from nothing.
20. We rely on valid _____ and scientific research in order to establish evidence for knowing the existence of God.
21. It is impossible for that which is _____ to come from that which is irrational.
22. The _____ fish shoots its prey, that is perched on overhanging vegetation, with a spurt of water.
23. The cosmological argument is an _____ argument for the existence of God.
24. The argument from design is called the _____ argument.
25. Paul said that the _____ attributes of God could be perceived through the things that are made.
26. _____ terns, as well as other migratory birds, migrate great distances every year.
27. The argument from the idea that God exists and is known as the _____ argument.
28. _____ is the study of the nature and origin of man.
29. Man is an _____ being because he has an appreciation of beauty.
30. Because there is a God, it is _____ to believe that He would reveal Himself to man.

Discussion:

32. Explain the cosmological argument.
33. Explain the teleological argument.
34. Explain the ontological argument.
35. Why is the religious nature of man and his belief in a Higher Power an evidence for the existence of God?
36. In reference to religious belief, what is unique about all cultures of the world?

Chapter 5

The Problem Of Evil And Suffering

True or False:

1. ____ The atheist is right when he says that it is a logical contradiction to believe that an all-good and all-powerful God can exist.
2. ____ The atheist may deny the existence of an all-good God, but he must explain how the theist came up with the idea of an all-good God if we are all simply matter in motion.
3. ____ The Old Testament prophets did not wonder concerning the existence of pain and suffering.
4. ____ Before one can understand the nature of the existence of evil, he must divide the "types of evil" into three different categories.
5. ____ The theist is correct to ask the atheist, "If there is no God, how do you explain the presence of good in the world."
6. ____ God does not expect man to understand all things concerning the future and His workings among man.
7. ____ It is a misconception to consider something to be good if it brings pleasure.
8. ____ Men often classify something to be evil when they wrongly react to a particular situation that is actually good for the survival of man.
9. ____ In order for this world to exist it is necessary to have natural laws.
10. ____ The violation of natural laws brings suffering.
11. ____ In order for man to be a true free-moral agent he must live in an environment which allows him to make choices.
12. ____ Man could be a free-moral agent without the capacity or ability to make choices.
13. ____ God must be held accountable for the evil choices man makes.
14. ____ It is true that God can do all that can be done.
15. ____ It is true that God can do that which is impossible to be done.
16. ____ A true free-moral agent without the ability to choose evil cannot exist.
17. ____ The environment of this world offers the best possible environment where the character of a true free-moral agent can be prepared for heaven.

Course 123 Review Exam

True or False:

1. ____ In what book did Origen attack the teachings of Celsus?
(A) *True Discourse*, (B) *Analogy of Religion*, (C) *de Civitate Dei*, (D) *Apologeticus*
2. ____ What was one of the principal goals of Thomas Aquinas?
(A) To harmonize science and philosophy, (B) To defend Catholicism against all science, (C) To harmonize science and religion, (D) To defend rationalism
3. ____ In what book did Augustine make a defense for Christianity at the same time he attacked those who opposed Christianity?
(A) *True Discourse*, (B) *de Civitate Dei*, (C) *Analogy of Religion*, (D) *Apologeticus*
4. ____ During the Age of Scholasticism, what did religionists do in reference to Christianity and human thought?
(A) They made all religion purely pietistic, (B) They discarded science as a false source of truth, (C) They made Christianity a purely philosophical system of thought based on logic, (D) All the preceding
5. ____ What philosophical argument originated primarily from the thought of Anselm?
(A) Cosmological argument, (B) Ontological argument, (C) Argument from revelation, (D) Teleological argument
6. ____ Who is given credit for being the first to develop apologetical argumentation for the defense of Christianity?
(A) Justin Martyr, (B) Origen, (C) Anselm, (D) None of the preceding
7. ____ What is called the philosophical, theological and historical defense of Christianity?
(A) Christian evidences, (B) Rationalism, (C) Scholasticism, (D) Christian apologetics
8. ____ What movement was originated by Philip Jakob who emphasized the spiritual or emotional side of humanity over the scientific approach to reality?
(A) Scholasticism, (B) Rationalism, (C) Pietism, (D) Universalism
9. ____ Who is considered the father of formalized inductive reasoning?
(A) Origen, (B) Butler, (C) Francis Bacon, (D) Irenaeus
10. ____ In the process of investigative studies in science, what is often referred to as an "educated guess"?
(A) A hypothesis, (B) Deductive thought, (C) Empirical evidence, (D) Scholastic conclusion
11. ____ What is necessary before one can believe something to be true?
(A) Have knowledge of the evidence, (B) Trust in the testimony of others, (C) Understand that there are no present contradictions to the fact, (D) All the preceding
12. ____ In order to defend his faith, what is the responsibility of the Christian?
(A) Know the evidence for the defense of Christianity, (B) Be able to use reason to draw conclusions to establish truth, (C) Be honest in his presentation of the evidence, (D) All the preceding
13. ____ What is deductive reasoning?
(A) Reasoning from a known principle to an unknown truth or fact, (B) Reasoning from unknown principles to a known truth, (C) Reasoning from a syllogistic system of thought, (D) Reason from a conclusion to a minor and major premise

14. _____ What biblical writer stated that Christians must be ready to always give an *apologia* for their hope?
(A) Paul, (B) Peter, (C) James, (D) Matthew
15. _____ What did Paul argue in Romans 1:20?
(A) That we give a reasonable answer for our hope, (B) That one can deduct the existence of God from an empirical investigation of the material world, (C) That one's belief in the existence of God rests entirely on faith, (D) That it is not the responsibility of the Christian to investigate the physical world in which he lives
16. _____ What is the philosophical thought of materialism?
(A) Belief that mind has evolved from matter, (B) Belief that mind and matter have existed from eternity, (C) Belief that matter is the result of an eternal mind, (D) All the preceding
17. _____ What is the philosophy of naturalism?
(A) Mind and matter have coexisted for eternity, (B) All processes of this world must be explained to be the result of physical processes, (C) The material world resulted from the existence of an eternal mind, (D) All things must be explained in terms of supernatural existence
18. _____ What is the belief that an eternal God is the creator of the material world?
(A) Atheism, (B) Skepticism, (C) Agnosticism, (D) None of the preceding
19. _____ What is the system of thought that explains those who are in doubt concerning the existence of an eternal all-powerful God?
(A) Dualism, (B) Agnosticism, (C) Skepticism, (D) Modernism
20. _____ What philosophical thought denies the very existence of God?
(A) Atheism, (B) Skepticism, (C) Dualism, (D) Agnosticism
21. _____ The argument from cause for the existence of God is commonly referred to as what?
(A) Ontological argument, (B) Teleological argument, (C) Cosmological argument, (D) None of the preceding
22. _____ What is the argument for the existence of God that focuses on the design of the world as an evidence for the existence of an original designer?
(A) Cosmological argument, (B) Teleological argument, (C) Ontological argument, (D) Revelational Argument
23. _____ What does the existence of conscience prove?
(A) That man is the result of matter in motion, (B) That man is a moral being who originated from a moral being, (C) That matter has the ability to produce mind, (D) All the preceding
24. _____ What is the argument called that affirms the existence of God from the very idea that our minds have conceived His existence?
(A) Cosmological argument, (B) Ontological argument, (B) Argument from revelation, (D) Teleological argument
25. _____ In reference to the existence of a free-moral agent, what could be said of the environment of the present world?
(A) It is not sufficient to prepare moral beings for heaven, (B) Christians look for another world in which to be prepared for eternal dwelling, (C) Christians seek continued dwelling on a rejuvenated world in which to live to be prepared for eternal dwelling, (D) This is the best of all possible environments for the development of a true free-moral agent for eternal dwelling
26. _____ What is the burden of the atheist who denies the Christian's idea of the existence of an all-good God?
(A) He must explain how the idea of an all-good God came from matter, (B) He must explain how the idea of an all-good God came from that which is not moral, (C) He must explain how the idea of an all-good God came from that which has no conscience, (D) All the preceding
27. _____ Which statement is true?
(A) God can do that which is impossible to exist, (B) God can do all that can be done, (C) God can exist as a logical contradiction, (D) God can exist and not exist at the same time
28. _____ Those who attack the existence of God because of the existence of "evil", usually make their attack on the basis of what "types of evil"?
(A) The Christian's view of eternal hell, (B) The moral evils of man, (C) Physical sufferings of this physical world, (D) All the preceding
29. _____ What is necessary for the existence of this present natural world?
(A) The existence of moral laws, (B) The existence of man, (C) The existence of civil law, (D) The existence of natural laws
30. _____ What must exist in order that a true free-moral agent be able to exist?
(A) An environment for choices to be made,

FINAL REVIEW EXAM

Fill in the blanks:

1. ____ The belief that science has all the answers to life and should be placed above religion?
(A) Agnosticism, (B) Dualism, (C) Scientism, (D) Empiricism
2. ____ What is the person called who doubts the existence of God?
(A) Agnostic, (B) Atheist, (C) Theist, (D) Naturalist
3. ____ Which belief has more physical or scientific evidence that proves its beliefs for the origin of all things?
(A) Atheism, (B) Theism, (C) Evolution, (D) Agnosticism
4. ____ During the Age of Scholasticism, what did religionists do in reference to Christianity and human thought?
(A) They made all religion purely pietistic, (B) They discarded science as a false source of truth, (C) They made Christianity a purely philosophical system of thought based on logic, (D) All the preceding
5. ____ What type of reasoning is it called when one gathers many facts that bear on a problem in order to form a hypothesis?
(A) Deductive, (B) Empiricism, (C) Inductive, (D) A priori
6. ____ The argument from cause is referred to as what?
(A) Teleological argument, (B) Cosmological argument, (C) Metaphysical argument, (D) Anthropological argument
7. ____ The belief that all things must be explained by the occurrence of physical or natural processes?
(A) Epistemology, (B) Astrology, (C) Existentialism, (D) Naturalism
8. ____ What is the acceptance of a principle as true and in need of no proof?
(A) Axiom, (B) A priori, (C) Idealism, (D) Empiricism
9. ____ Which one of the following is a conclusion that manifests mind to be eternal and master over matter?
(A) Matter is moral, though mind is not moral, (B) Mind has properties of thought, memory and conscience, (C) We can assume that matter is eternal and created mind, (D) Matter in motion can anticipate the future
10. ____ Concerning the problem of evil and suffering, what is the atheist's argument to the theist?
(A) It is a logical contradiction that an all-good and all-powerful God would allow evil and suffering to exist, (B) It is more reasonable to believe that mind evolved from matter, (C) Since evil exists, then such must have originated from a god who is evil, (D) It takes more faith to believe in God than in evolution.
11. ____ What type of reasoning is it called when one reasons from a known principle to an unknown, from a general principle to a specific?
(A) Inductive, (B) A priori, (C) Axiomatic, (D) Deductive
12. ____ What is the belief that matter in motion is the only reality and that all phenomenon can be explained by manifestations of matter in motion?
(A) Existentialism, (B) Materialism, (C) Naturalism, (D) Metaphysics
13. ____ If faith is not based upon valid evidence, then it is which of the following?
(A) Superstition, (B) True faith, (C) Evidential faith, (D) Bible faith
14. ____ In order to defend his faith, what is the responsibility of the Christian?
(A) Know the evidence for the defense of Christianity, (B) Be able to use reason to draw conclusions to establish truth, (C) Be honest in his presentation of the evidence, (D) All the preceding
15. ____ What does the Greek word *apologia* mean?
(A) To maintain a Christian attitude in politics, (B) To give a verbal defense, (C) To be quick to give apologies for wrong doing, (D) To believe in the evidences of Christianity
16. ____ Which one of the following **is not** one of the four major problems that affects the one who reasons concerning evidence which he has at hand?
(A) Personal prejudices, (B) "Wishful" thinking, (C) Presence of the evidence, (D) Failure to define terms
17. ____ In Romans 1 what did Paul state could be seen through the things that are made?
(A) The existence of God, (B) The word of God, (C) The power and divinity of God, (D) The Son of God

18. _____ Who said that the Christian must be ready to give a defense to everyone who asks concerning his faith?
(A) Augustine, (B) Peter, (C) Paul, (D) Origen
19. _____ What is the belief that truth comes to man only by use of the five senses?
(A) Epistemology, (B) Existentialism, (C) Empiricism, (D) Humanism
20. _____ What does the existence of conscience prove?
(A) That man is the result of matter in motion, (B) That man is a moral being who originated from a moral being, (C) That matter has the ability to produce mind, (D) All the preceding
21. _____ The teleological argument reasons primarily in the area of what truth?
(A) Every effect must have an adequate cause, (B) Something cannot come from nothing, (C) That which does not reason came from that which is rational, (D) A design presupposes a designer
22. _____ What is the study of knowledge?
(A) Materialism, (B) Epistemology, (C) Naturalism, (D) Humanism
23. _____ What is the philosophy that emphasizes man as the final moral authority and center of reality?
(A) Dualism, (B) Polytheism, (C) Idealism, (D) Humanism
24. _____ What is the study of that which is beyond the physical realm?
(A) Metaphysics, (B) Empiricism, (C) Scientism, (D) Humanism
25. _____ In order to pour out His love on God, what did God have to create man to be?
(A) A mentally guarded individual, (B) A robotic personality, (C) A free-moral agent, (D) A being without conscience
26. _____ Which of the following is true because men believe in and obey God?
(A) Men are moved to lead greater moral lives in view of a final judgment, (B) Men feel obligated to establish a consistent and universal moral code, (C) Men feel obligated to use the Bible as the only source for determining a moral code, (D) All the preceding
27. _____ The dualist believes which of the following?
(A) Matter was created by an eternal mind, (B) Intelligence evolved out of eternal matter, (C) Both mind and matter are eternal, (D) Both mind and matter had a specific beginning
28. _____ Which is more reasonable to believe?
(A) Nothing can come from something, (B) The rational can evolve from the irrational, (C) Something must come from something, (D) The rational can come from nothing
29. _____ In order to maintain order in the material world, what did God create?
(A) Moral laws, (B) Physical laws, (C) Moral conscience, (D) Governments
30. _____ Which one of the following is a proposition the theist argues from the moral argument?
(A) Man is a spiritual being with spiritual needs, (B) Man has a moral conscience, (C) Man is a religious being, (D) All the preceding
31. _____ What theistic argument affirms the existence of God simply because of the existence of the idea of an Eternal Being?
(A) Ontological argument, (B) Teleological argument, (C) Cosmological argument, (D) Anthropological argument
32. _____ What is the philosophy that ideas are the only real entities?
(A) Humanism, (B) Idealism, (C) Pluralism, (D) Dualism
33. _____ Which theistic argument emphasizes the appreciation of man for the beauty of the created world?
(A) Aesthetic argument, (B) Cosmological argument, (C) Teleological argument, (D) Ontological argument
34. _____ What is the acceptance of conclusions before and without reasoning?
(A) A priori, (B) Scientism, (C) Idealism, (D) Empiricism
35. _____ Which one is possible for God to do?
(A) Create a free-moral agent who cannot sin, (B) Create a free-moral agent in an environment which allows him opportunity to sin, (C) Do all that which man conceives as impossible, (D) Not allow free-moral agents to sin

36. _____ What is the burden of the atheist who denies the Christian's idea of the existence of an all-good God?
(A) He must explain how the idea of an all-good God came from matter, (B) He must explain how the idea of an all-good God came from that which is not moral, (C) He must explain how the idea of an all-good God came from that which has no conscience, (D) All the preceding
37. _____ Which one of the following is characteristic with the nature of man in his behavior?
(A) All men are religious, (B) All cultures have had a belief in a supreme being, (C) All cultures have moral codes of right and wrong, (D) All the preceding
38. _____ What was one of the principal goals of Thomas Aquinas?
(A) To harmonize science and philosophy, (B) To defend Catholicism against all science, (C) To establish the Bible upon a scientific foundation, (D) To harmonize science and religion
39. _____ What is necessary for the existence of this present natural world?
(A) The existence of moral laws, (B) The existence of man, (C) The existence of civil law, (D) The existence of natural laws
40. _____ What must exist in order that a true free-moral agent be able to exist?
(A) An environment for choices to be made, (B) The ability for man to make choices, (C) The freedom for man to make choices, (D) All the preceding

True or False

41. _____ Man can be a true free-moral agent without living in an environment which allows choices to be made.
42. _____ There is no contradiction between the truths of the Bible and the facts of science.
43. _____ It is the burden of the atheist to explain the existence of good in a world which is supposed to be the product of matter in motion.
44. _____ If it is an axiomatic truth that something cannot come from nothing, then we must assume that something has always existed that is greater than that which now exists.
45. _____ It is right to classify something as evil if it brings suffering and something as good if it brings pleasure.
46. _____ In order for one to consistently and knowledgeably deny the existence of God he would have to be a god.
47. _____ The most common system of reasoning which is used in the scientific field is inductive reasoning.
48. _____ In order for someone to believe that some event actually happened, he must have personally experienced that event.
49. _____ This present world is the best possible environment for the existence of a free-moral agent.
50. _____ If God exists then we could assume that He does not have to reveal His presence in order that man walk by faith.