

Introduction

This assessment is designed to evaluate students' understanding of key concepts in pre-20th century religious language, their ability to analyze the views of major philosophers, and their capacity to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different arguments.

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Who is the philosopher that argued that the universe had a beginning and therefore must have had a cause?
- a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Immanuel Kant
 - d. Thomas Aquinas

2. What is the term for the idea that God is a personal, all-powerful, and all-knowing being?
- a. Deism
 - b. Theism
 - c. Pantheism
 - d. Atheism

3. What is the argument that attempts to prove the existence of God based on the complexity and order of the universe?
- a. Cosmological argument
 - b. Teleological argument
 - c. Ontological argument
 - d. Moral argument

Page of 7

4. Who is the philosopher that argued that morality is based on reason and that it is possible to know moral truths through reason alone?
- a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Immanuel Kant
 - d. Jean-Paul Sartre

5. What is the term for the idea that the universe is governed by natural laws and that God does not intervene in the world?

- a. Deism
- b. Theism
- c. Pantheism
- d. Determinism

Section 2: Short Answer Questions

Answer each question in 1-2 paragraphs.

1. Explain the difference between deism and theism. How do these two perspectives on God differ?

2. Describe the cosmological argument for the existence of God. What are the strengths and weaknesses of this argument?

3. What is the problem of evil? How do philosophers respond to this problem?

4. Explain the concept of free will. How do philosophers argue for or against the existence of free will?

5. Describe the teleological argument for the existence of God. What are the strengths and weaknesses of this argument?

Section 3: Essay Question

Answer the essay question in 3-4 pages.

Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the cosmological argument for the existence of God. How does this argument relate to the concept of God in pre-20th century religious language? Use examples and evidence to support your argument.

Activities

1. Create a diagram to illustrate the different perspectives on God in pre-20th century religious language.

[Space for diagram]

2. Write a short story that explores the concept of free will and its implications for human behavior.

[Space for short story]

3. Create a debate between two philosophers with different perspectives on the existence of God.

[Space for debate]

Glossary

- Deism: the belief that God created the universe but does not intervene in it
- Theism: the belief that God is a personal, all-powerful, and all-knowing being who intervenes in the world
- Cosmological argument: the argument that attempts to prove the existence of God based on the complexity and order of the universe
- Teleological argument: the argument that attempts to prove the existence of God based on the purpose and design of the universe
- Free will: the ability of humans to make choices that are not determined by external factors

Assessment Rubric

- Knowledge and understanding of key concepts (40%)
- Analysis and evaluation of arguments (30%)
- Application and critical thinking (30%)

