

PHIL 312 – CHAPTER #02 ACTIVITY (ANSWER KEY)

The University of St. Francis

Name _____

True or False

1. True According to our reading material, some arguments for belief in God are theoretical and some are practical.
(Page 20, pp. 1)
2. True The most influential theoretical arguments for God's existence: the teleological, the cosmological, and the ontological arguments.
(Page 20, pp. 1)
3. True A major focus of the cosmological argument is the subject of "cause" – what is the cause for the universe to exist?
(Page 24, pp. 2)
4. True The teleological argument takes its starting point the appearance of purpose or design in the world.
(Page 20, pp. 1)
5. False Similar to the cosmological, the ontological argument states that God exists as the "cause" for the universe's being,
(Page 25, pp. 1) – "Anselm is saying that God is the greatest conceivable being, that it is part of the concept of God that is impossible to conceive of any being greater than God."

6. True From our reading material, “Reformed Epistemology” states that God’s existence cannot be understood through the senses nor through reason but is “basic” and “self-evident.”
(Page 27, pp. 3)
7. True Many ancient civilizations believed that the ordered universe emerged from a primeval state of formless, dark or watery chaos.
8. True The concept of “zero” was developed in India (as sunya) and transmitted through Arabic mathematics (sifr) before slowly being adopted in the West during the Middle Ages and Renaissance.
9. True Biblical stories of creation often were adapted from stories of creation from ancient civilizations.
10. True The Latin term of zero (literally “out of nothing”) is called *ex nihilo*.

Multiple Choice

11. “Telos” is the Greek word meaning what?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. “Purpose” or “Goal” | c. “Look” and “Watch” |
| b. “Help” and “Aide” | d. “Start” and “Begin” |
- (Page 7, pp. 2)
12. “Cosmos” is the Greek word meaning what?
- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| a. When | c. Who |
| b. Why | d. World |

13. "Ontos" is the Greek word meaning what?
- a. Winning
 - b. Being**
 - c. Likelihood
 - d. None of These
14. Which of the following scholars is *most* associated with concept of "Teleology?"
- a. John Calvin (1509-1564)
 - b. Samuel Clark (1675-1769)
 - c. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
 - d. William Paley (1743-1805)**
15. Which of the following scholars is *most* associated with concept of "Cosmology?"
- a. John Calvin (1509-1564)
 - b. Samuel Clark (1675-1769)**
 - c. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
 - d. William Paley (1743-1805)
16. Which of the following scholars is *most* associated with concept of "Ontology?"
- a. John Calvin (1509-1564)
 - b. Samuel Clark (1675-1769)
 - c. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)**
 - d. William Paley (1743-1805)
17. Which of the following scholars is *most* associated with concept of "Reformed Epistemology?"
- a. John Calvin (1509-1564)**
 - b. Samuel Clark (1675-1769)
 - c. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
 - d. William Paley (1743-1805)

KEY TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW THIS CHAPTER

Cosmological Argument	Cosmological - from the Greek "cosmos," meaning world, especially the world considered as an ordered whole. Cosmological arguments invoke God to explain the existence of our world, often by noting some very general features of our world, such as that its existence is contingent, or that it began to exist.
Ontological Argument	Ontological - from the Greek "ontos" meaning being. Ontological arguments attempt to prove God's existence by reflection on the concept of God.
Teleological Argument	Teleological - from the Greek "telos," meaning purpose or goal. Teleological arguments suggest that various features of our world--biological organisms, the laws our world has, or the fact that our world has laws at all--are best explained by a supernatural designer.