

ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: p. 41, p. 45
TOP: No Good Reason—Exploring the Problem of Evil, Antony | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Understanding

7. According to Stump, humans cannot directly make it so that they freely will the things they should.
- True
 - False

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: pp. 53-54
TOP: The Problem of Evil, Stump | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Understanding

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. According to Anselm, everyone agrees that
- God exists in the understanding only.
 - God exists in reality only.
 - God at least exists in the understanding.
 - God exists in both the understanding and reality.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: p. 8
TOP: The Ontological Argument, Anselm | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Understanding

2. One way to challenge Anselm's argument is to question
- the idea that existing in reality makes something great.
 - the idea that existing in the understanding makes something great.
 - the idea that the being he speaks of is not the Christian God.
 - the idea that there is a difference between existing in reality and existing in the understanding.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: p.9
TOP: The Ontological Argument, Anselm | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Analyzing/Evaluating

3. Which of the following does Anselm believe about God?
- We can think about God as not existing.
 - We cannot think about God as not existing.
 - We come to believe in God after observing the world.
 - We come to believe in God through divine revelation.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: p. 9
TOP: The Ontological Argument, Anselm | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Remembering

4. According to Aquinas, the efficient cause of a cake is
- the ingredients.
 - the person who bakes it.
 - the recipe for how to bake it.
 - the kitchen in which it is baked.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: p. 14
TOP: The Five Ways, Aquinas | Chapter 1: Does God Exist? MSC: Understanding

5. An objection to Aquinas's second way (the argument from efficient causation) would be to
- argue that we do not understand what efficient causation is.
 - argue that there must be an efficient cause of God.
 - argue that efficient causes do not bring about effects.
 - argue that God cannot be an efficient cause.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: p. 14
TOP: The Five Ways, Aquinas | Chapter 1: Does God Exist? MSC: Analyzing/Evaluating

6. Paley uses the analogy of finding a _____ in a heath to help motivate his argument.
- phone
 - shoe
 - watch
 - screw

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: p. 20
TOP: The Argument from Design, Paley | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Remembering

7. According to Paley, when we discover that an item, such as a piece of machinery, does not work perfectly, we should infer that
- the item had no designer.
 - the item had a designer, nonetheless.
 - the item is worthless.
 - the item still has value.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: p. 21
TOP: The Argument from Design, Paley | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Understanding

8. Paley claims that one way to respond to doubts about a designer's skill that arise because a crafted item has imperfections is to
- argue that the imperfections are not really imperfections.
 - argue that crafted items are more valuable when they are imperfect.
 - argue that we cannot be sure as to what is really an imperfection.
 - argue that there is some imperfection in the materials required to craft the item.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: p. 26
TOP: The Argument from Design, Paley | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Understanding

9. Paley's argument is what kind of argument?
- Cosmological argument
 - Ontological argument
 - Design argument
 - Phantasmal argument

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: p. 20
TOP: The Argument from Design, Paley | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Understanding

10. White's fine-tuning argument is best understood as a modern version of the
- argument from design.
 - ontological argument.
 - cosmological argument.
 - argument from morality.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: p. 29

TOP: The Argument from Fine-tuning, White | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Understanding

11. Which premise of White's argument does the multiverse hypothesis challenge?
- The premise claiming that inference to the best explanation can provide support for a conclusion
 - The premise claiming that the fact that the universe is fine-tuned needs to be explained
 - The premise claiming that positing that God adjusted the physical constants provides a good explanation of why the universe is fine-tuned
 - The premise claiming that there is no available explanation for the fine-tuning of the universe that competes with the hypothesis that God adjusted the physical constants

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: p. 35

TOP: The Argument from Fine-tuning, White | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Analyzing

12. According to White, if successful, the fine-tuning argument
- shows that fine-tuning means that God exists.
 - shows that we should believe that God exists because of fine-tuning.
 - shows that we have conclusive reasons to think that God exists because of fine-tuning.
 - shows that fine-tuning provides some reason for thinking that God exists.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: p. 30

TOP: The Argument from Fine-tuning, White | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Understanding

13. According to Antony, the logical argument from suffering
- succeeds in proving there is no God.
 - succeeds in proving that the existence of God is impossible.
 - actually proves that God exists.
 - fails to prove that God does not exist.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: p. 38

TOP: No Good Reason—Exploring the Problem of Evil, Antony | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Understanding

14. The free will defense challenges which premise from the evidential problem of suffering?
- The premise that says an omnipotent being could always prevent suffering
 - The premise that says that there probably is not a good reason that a morally good, omnipotent being could have for failing to prevent suffering

- c. The premise that says there is suffering
- d. The premise that says no morally good being would fail to prevent suffering when able to do so without having a good reason to permit the suffering

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 41-43

TOP: No Good Reason—Exploring the Problem of Evil, Antony | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Analyzing

15. A problem for the free will defense is that it fails to account for
- a. suffering caused by humans.
 - b. suffering experienced by humans.
 - c. suffering experienced by non-human animals.
 - d. suffering caused by non-human animals.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: pp. 43-44

TOP: No Good Reason—Exploring the Problem of Evil, Antony | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Understanding

16. According to Stump, all reasonable people are committed to accepting that
- a. God is omnipotent, omniscient, and perfectly good.
 - b. there is evil in the world.
 - c. God can exist even though there is evil in the world.
 - d. God does not exist if there is evil in the world.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: p. 47

TOP: The Problem of Evil, Stump | Chapter 1: Does God Exist? MSC: Remembering

17. According to Stump, God cannot fix the defect in humans' free will because
- a. doing so would be logically impossible because it would make humans no longer human.
 - b. doing so would be logically impossible because the resulting will would not be free.
 - c. doing so would be logically impossible because the resulting will would be morally bad.
 - d. doing so would be logically impossible because the resulting will would be weak.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: p.53

TOP: The Problem of Evil, Stump | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Understanding

18. One objection that could be raised to Stump's response to the problem of evil is that
- a. it does not explain why God would allow evil.
 - b. it does not account for evil that humans suffer because of natural events.
 - c. it does not explain why union with God is important enough to warrant evil.
 - d. it does not account for the suffering that non-human animals experience.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: p. 57

TOP: The Problem of Evil, Stump | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Analyzing/Evaluating

COMPLETION

1. Anselm thinks that existing in reality makes something ____ than if it existed only in the understanding.

ANS: greater

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MSC: Understanding

2. Aquinas claims that since some things can be “more” or “less” when it comes to a particular property, there must be a thing that has the ____ of that property.

ANS: maximum

DIF: Easy REF: p. 15

TOP: The Five Ways, Aquinas | Chapter 1: Does God Exist? MSC: Remembering

3. "Fine-tuned" means that the ____ fall within the narrow range required for life to exist.

ANS: physical constants

DIF: Easy REF: p. 29

TOP: The Argument from Fine-tuning, White | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Remembering

4. Antony thinks that the problem of evil should really be understood as the problem of ____.

ANS: suffering

DIF: Easy REF: p. 37

TOP: No Good Reason—Exploring the Problem of Evil, Antony | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Remembering

5. Stump thinks that ____ entered the world as a result of Adam's fall.

ANS: evil

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TOP: The Problem of Evil, Stump | Chapter 1: Does God Exist?

MSC: Remembering

ESSAY

1. Roger White claims that the fine-tuning argument is a contemporary version of the argument from design. How is White's fine-tuning argument similar to Paley's argument from design?

ANS:

Answers will vary. A valid response should/might include a discussion of Paley's appeal to the parts of a watch working well implying a designer, as well as his claim that this is also true of the parts of our bodies and other features of nature. Additionally, it should/might include a discussion of how the fine-tuning argument requires that the various physical constants work together in very precise ways in order to fall within the range of values required for the universe to be life permitting.

DIF: Medium REF: pp. 20-36 TOP: Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Understanding

2. One classic objection to Anselm's ontological argument is that one can use the same reasoning to argue that a fictitious item exists. For instance, a famous commentator on Anselm's argument claimed he could argue for a perfect island in the same way that Anselm argues for God. Create your own argument for something fictitious using reasoning analogous to Anselm's.

ANS:

Answers will vary. A valid response should/might include discussion of Anselm's appeal to something than which a greater cannot be conceived. For instance, a valid response should make reference to a fictitious X that is such that no greater X can be conceived. A valid response will also provide an argument that mirrors Anselm's reasoning by pointing out that such an X either exists only in understanding or in both understanding and reality.

DIF: Medium REF: pp. 8-9 TOP: The Ontological Argument, Anselm
MSC: Applying

3. How are Antony's and Stump's presentations of the problem of evil different? Why might someone think that the differences in their versions of the argument are significant? Which of these two versions of the argument fares better? Why?

ANS:

Answers will vary. A valid response should/might include discussion of the fact that Antony construes the argument in terms of suffering, while Stump puts things in terms of evil. It should/might also include discussion of Antony's emphasis on the difficulties posed by the suffering of non-human animals, and Stump's focus solely on human suffering. Though not as central, a valid response might also include discussion of Stump's focus on Christianity in particular when discussing/responding to the argument, as opposed to Antony's broader focus on traditional theisms more generally.

DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 36-57 TOP: Chapter 1: Does God Exist?
MSC: Evaluating

4. Compare Aquinas's first (motion) and second (efficient causation) ways for proving God's existence. How are they similar? Are there any important differences in their structures?

ANS:

Answers will vary. A valid response should/might include discussion of how both arguments begin by noting that we see things in nature that are in motion or caused by other things. Additionally, a valid response should/might include reference to the denial of the infinite regressions of movers or causes. Finally, a valid response should/might include discussion of how, structurally at least, these two arguments are very similar, if not identical.

DIF: Easy REF: pp. 13-14 TOP: The Five Ways, Aquinas
MSC: Understanding

5. What is the multiverse hypothesis? How is this hypothesis thought to work as a response to the fine-tuning argument for God's existence?

ANS:

Answers will vary. A valid response should/might include discussion of the multiverse hypothesis being the idea that our universe is one of a great many universes. It should/might also include discussion of how this claim is thought to be a problem for the fine-tuning argument; it calls into question the claim that the fine-tuning of our universe needs an explanation. Finally, a valid response should/might include discussion of the reason that the multiverse calls this claim into question. Namely, it should/might include discussion of how, if there are enough universes, it is to be expected that some would be fine-tuned for life.

DIF: Medium REF: pp. 34-35
TOP: The Argument from Cosmological Fine-tuning, White MSC: Analyzing