

Name _____

(One point each)

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|---|-----|
| 1. Philosophy is the logical analysis of the principles underlying conduct, thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe. | T F |
| 2. Reason is a mental power concerned with forming ideas, drawing conclusions, and making ethical judgments. | T F |
| 3. <i>Dharma</i> is a word related the African communitarian ethics. | T F |
| 4. <i>Artha</i> (prosperity) and <i>kama</i> are instrumental goods in Hindu ethics. | T F |
| 5. Some of the duties common to all castes are patience, truthfulness, purity, self-control, not to kill, and sympathy. | T F |
| 6. Caste plays only a small role in Hindu thought and ethics. | T F |
| 7 <i>Samsara</i> refers to the cycle of life, death and re/birth | T F |
| 8. The key ethical dilemma in the <i>Bhagavad Gita</i> is caste duty vs. <i>moksha</i> . | T F |
| 9. The <i>ashramas</i> are the four stages in an age-based social system. | T F |
| 10. Karma is the rule of cause and effect with respect to morality. | T F |
| 11. Mahatma Gandhi was a Hindu ethical leader. | T F |
| 12. Buddhism has no founder. | T F |
| 13. The Buddha taught a Middle Way between severe asceticism (self-renunciation) and self-indulgence. | T F |
| 14. <i>Dukka</i> , <i>annica</i> and <i>anatman</i> are the three signs of existence for Buddhists. | T F |
| 15. There are six (6) noble Truths in Buddhism. | T F |
| 16. Meditation is not an important practice in Buddhism. | T F |
| 17. <i>Sangha</i> is another name for a Tibetan prayer wheel. | T F |
| 18. <i>Ahimsa</i> refers to non-injury, to non-violence. | T F |

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| 19. A <i>bodhisattva</i> is anyone who, motivated by great compassion, generates the wish that all may attain Buddhahood. | T | F |
| 20. Social harmony is unimportant in the Confucian tradition. | T | F |
| 21. <i>Jen</i> (ren) is the Confucian virtue of self-promotion. | T | F |
| 20. <i>Li</i> is the Confucian virtue of self-reliance. | T | F |
| 22. Central to Confucianism are relationships. | T | F |
| 23. Confucius taught that in order to govern others, one must first govern oneself. | T | F |
| 24. In African ethics, "to be" is "to belong." | T | F |
| 25. Kinship relations are unimportant in African ethics. | T | F |
| 26. Elders are seen as a source of moral authority in Africa. | T | F |
| 27. Traditional ethics in sub-Saharan Africa is a form of communitarian ethics. | T | F |
| 28. Yin-yang is a concept related to African religions. | T | F |
| 29. There are four major forms of Islam: Sunna, Shi'a, Sufi and Tao. | T | F |
| 30. The Qur'an is an important Jewish sacred text. | T | F |
| 29. There are seven (7) pillars that form the basis of Islam. | T | F |
| 30. Alms giving (<i>Zakat</i>) is a central ethical duty in Islam. | T | F |
| 31. Ecology is the scientific study of the relationships that living organisms have with each other and with their natural environment. | T | F |
| 32. In ecology, sustainability describes how biological systems remain diverse, robust, and productive over time. | T | F |
| 33. Anthropocentric thinking focuses on human beings. | T | F |
| 34. Ecofeminism describes movements and philosophies that link feminism with ecology. | T | F |
| 35. Biocentrism is an ethical stance which asserts the value of non-human life in nature | T | F |

Match the following: (one point for each match)

Kant	_____	a) communitarianism
Aristotle	_____	b) virtue ethics
Aquinas	_____	c) deontology
John Stuart Mill	_____	d) utilitarianism
Buddhism	_____	e) compassion
African ethics	_____	f) Christian natural law ethics
Islamic ethics	_____	g) revealed by God

Mill	_____	a) caste duty vs. <i>moksha</i>
Aristotle	_____	b) eudaimonia
Kant	_____	c) happiness principle
Hindu ethics	_____	d) "Kingdom of Ends"
Buddhist ethics	_____	e) right speech, action and livelihood
Islamic ethics	_____	f) submission to God
African ethics	_____	g) <i>Iwa</i> (cultivating good character)

Kant	_____	a) medieval Europe
Moses	_____	b) ancient Greece
Aristotle	_____	c) Enlightenment Germany
Aquinas	_____	d) ancient Israel
Buddha (Siddhartha)	_____	e) ancient China
Confucius	_____	f) ancient India
John Mbiti	_____	g) Africa

Hindu_____

Buddhist_____

Confucian_____

African ethics_____

Islam_____

a) Tribal

b) Quran

c) Harmony

d) Nirvana

e) Dharma

Core ethical statements (14 points)

Utilitarian_____

Kant_____

Aquinas_____

Aristotle_____

Judaism_____

Jesus_____

Feminism_____

a) women to be treated with respect

b) love your enemy, turn other cheek

c) humans seek good, avoid evil

d) Ten commandments

e) ethical principles based on reason

f) happiness principle

g) moderation, self-control

Heliocentric_____

Geocentric_____

Anthropocentric_____

Biocentrism_____

a) inherent value of all life

b) sun as center

c) humans most important

d) earth oriented

Difference feminism_____

Classical feminism_____

Equity feminism_____

Radical feminism_____

a) emphasizes male female similarities

b) honors accomplishments,
sets new goals

c) stresses equality, recognizes variety

d) all humans deserve to be treated with
dignity

Which ethical system are the following connected with? Circle one (2 points each)

1) "The secret of health for both mind and body is not to mourn for the past, nor to worry about the future, but to live the present moment wisely and earnestly."

a) Judaism b) Buddhism c) Confucian thought d) Islam

e) African ethics f) environmental ethics

2) "Be respectful at home, serious at work, faithful in human relations. Even if you go to uncivilized areas, these virtues are not to be abandoned."

a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Confucian thought d) Islam

e) African ethics f) environmental ethics

3) "If leaders are courteous, their people will not dare to be disrespectful. If leaders are just, people will not dare to be intractable. If leaders are trustworthy, people will not dare to be dishonest."

a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Confucian thought d) Islam

e) African ethics f) environmental ethics

4) Belief that God is one and incomparable and the purpose of existence is to love and serve God.

a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Confucian thought d) Islam

e) African ethics f) environmental ethics

5) Whoever recommends and helps a good cause becomes a partner therein, and whoever recommends and helps an evil cause shares in its burden.

a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Confucian thought d) Islam

e) African ethics f) environmental ethics

6) Mother nature always bats last.

a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Confucian thought d) Islam

e) African ethics f) environmental ethics

7) "I am, because we are; since we are, therefore, I am."

a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Confucian thought d) Islam

e) African ethics f) environmental ethics

Interpret the following: what was the original context? What did it mean then?
What might it mean now? What does it mean to you? (2 points)

Confucius always fished with a pole, he never used a net; when he hunted, he did not shoot roosting birds.

Extra Credit: What is the J curve?