

Multiple Choice Questions (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

1. Which of the following is a non-founder religion?
 - a. Christianity
 - b. Buddhism
 - c. Confucianism
 - d. None of the above.

2. The split-level universe is made up of _____.
 - a. non-homogeneous reality
 - b. conditioned reality
 - c. unconditioned reality
 - d. all of the above

3. According to the text, Unconditioned Reality is no different than _____.
 - a. Divine or Ultimate Reality
 - b. Homogeneous Reality
 - c. Maya
 - d. All of the above.

4. Joachim Wach's theoretical expression deals with _____.
 - a. what is done in religion
 - b. what is said in religion
 - c. kinds of groups formed by religion
 - d. All of the above.

5. Joachim Wach's sociological expression deals with _____.
 - a. what is done in religion
 - b. what is said in religion
 - c. kinds of groups formed by religion
 - d. All of the above.

6. Joachim Wach's practical expression deals with _____.
a. what is done in religion
b. what is said in religion
c. kinds of groups formed by religion
d. All of the above.
7. In Joachim Wach's sociological expression, religion's structures fall into which type?
a. Church
b. Sect
c. Cult
d. All of the above.
8. "Prehistoric religion" societies were:
a. organized as tribes or clans
b. nonliterate
c. hunter gatherers
d. All of the above.
9. *Deus otiosus* means:
a. open god
b. god
c. powerful god
d. resting god
10. Which festival did May Day, the White Lady, and the Maypole grow out of?
a. Beltane
b. Saturnalia
c. Samhain
d. All of the above.
11. The Japanese myth of *Kojiki* suggests that: _____.
a. archaic Japanese people did not believe in shamans.
b. the development of agriculture in Japan was accompanied by a sense of religious guilt for having violated the earth.
c. women were the dominant hunters in archaic Japanese society.
d. archaic Japanese people originally worshipped a high creator god but then moved to the worship of plants and animals

12. A shaman is distinguished from a priest or a sorcerer by _____.
a. dramatic quality of their performance
b. a call involving a spiritual ordeal of selection, testing, and remaking
c. receiving an assisting spirit
d. All of the above.
13. A(n)_____ is a religious practitioner who goes to the spirit world or underworld in his/her trance.
a. possession shaman
b. exorcism priest
c. traveling shaman
d. None of the above.
14. Prior to leaving for the field, archaic hunters and gatherers may engage in which behaviors in order to prepare spiritually for the hunt?
a. Remain continent
b. Observe taboos of diet
c. Ritual dance
d. None of the above.
15. Stonehenge is an example of _____.
a. Paleolithic architecture
b. Mesopotamian architecture
c. Megalithism architecture
d. None of the above.
16. The phallic pillar in Hinduism is called _____.
a. Garbha
b. Lingam
c. Yoni
d. All of the above.
17. The phallic pillar in Hinduism rests on an oval base called _____.
a. Garbha
b. Lingam
c. Yoni
d. All of the above.

18. The phallic pillar and the oval base are expressions of which deities?
- a. Ganesha and Sita
 - b. Shakti and Shiva
 - c. Vishnu and Kali
 - d. None of the above.
19. Which is the order of the Four Stages of Life (ashramas)?
- a. Son, Householder, Hermit, Renunciant
 - b. Son, Student, Householder, Renunciant
 - c. Student, Householder, Renunciant, Forest Dweller
 - d. Student, Householder, Hermit, Renunciant
20. Which of the following Vedas is the oldest and most important hymn sung to the gods while sacrifices were made?
- a. Sama Veda
 - b. Rig Veda
 - c. Yajur Veda
 - d. Arthatva Veda
21. The Atman = Brahman relationship is found in which writing?
- a. Brahmanas
 - b. Aranyakas
 - c. Upanishads
 - d. All of the above.
22. The road to enlightenment through powerful initiations, shock therapy techniques, the negation of conventional morals and manners, magical seeming acts and chants, and the use of sexual imagery and ritual is called _____.
- a. Bhakti
 - b. Advaita Vedanta
 - c. Tantrism
 - d. All of the above.
23. Which god is descended from Rudra?
- a. Brahma
 - b. Shiva
 - c. Vishnu
 - d. None of the above.

24. Who believed in satyagraha and led a movement based on noncooperation, demonstrations, and ahimsa?
- a. Nanak
 - b. M.K. Ghandi
 - c. Mahavira
 - d. All of the above.
25. Mahavira was the last in a series of Tirthankaras and founded _____.
- a. Sikhism
 - b. Jainism
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. None of the above.

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1. The basic sociological fact in Buddhism is _____.
 - a. Karma
 - b. Sangha
 - c. Mara
 - d. None of the above.

2. In Buddhism, what shapes destiny or can be considered practical destiny?
 - a. Karma
 - b. Sangha
 - c. Mara
 - d. All of the above.

3. Siddhartha's trips and sights of disease, old age, death, and monkhood resulted in _____.
 - a. Three Jewels
 - b. Four Noble Truths
 - c. Three Refuges
 - d. All of the above.

4. What term means "Enlightened One" or "One who is awake?"
 - a. Sakyanmuni
 - b. Tathagata
 - c. Buddha
 - d. None of the above.

5. In Theravada Buddhism, which form of meditation explores the jhanas or higher states above matter and form?
 - a. Vipassana
 - b. Satori
 - c. Samadhi
 - d. All of the above.

6. In Theravada Buddhism, which form of meditation breaks through directly to Nirvana?
 - a. Vipassana
 - b. Satori
 - c. Samadhi
 - d. None of the above.

7. The great key figure in Mahayana thought is the enlightenment being called _____.
a. Paramitas
b. Prajna
c. Prajnaparamita
d. Bodhisattva
8. Who successfully argued the case of the women who wished to become nuns to the Buddha?
a. Ananda
b. Mahaprajapati
c. Upali
d. All of the above.
9. Which of the following is a female Bodhisattva?
a. Kuan-yin
b. Guanyin
c. Kannon
d. All of the above.
10. Which of the following are part of Shintoism in Japan?
a. Torii
b. Kami
c. Matsuri
d. All of the above.
11. The gently curving archway into a Shinto shrine is called _____.
a. Torii
b. Kami
c. Matsuri
d. None of the above.
12. Which religious founder was born in 551 B.C. in the state of Lu and was a member of the Ru class?
a. Siddhartha
b. Confucius
c. Laozi
d. All of the above.

13. In Confucian thought, one must be motivated by virtue called _____.
a. Li
b. Ren
c. Jun-zi
d. All of the above.
14. Which of the following presented a doctrine of correspondences, in which humanity and nature are parts of an interwoven web, incorporating Daoist and other traditional motifs into Confucianism?
a. Xunzi
b. Mencius
c. Dong Zhongshu
d. None of the above.
15. Which of the following was the driving force of the Great Cultural Revolution and the Red Guards?
a. Mao Zedong
b. Pan Chao
c. Hong Xiuchan
d. None of the above.
16. Who wrote the Instructions for Women?
a. Ch'eng
b. Pan Chao
c. Sung Jochao
d. Lui Hsian
17. Who wrote the Classic of Filial Piety for Women?
a. Ch'eng
b. Pan Chao
c. Sung Jochao
d. Lui Hsian
18. In Shinto, the hall of worship is called:
a. Shintai
b. Gohei
c. Haiden
d. Heiden

19. Which of the following is a monotheistic faith?
- a. Zoroastrianism
 - b. Sikhism
 - c. Islam
 - d. All of the above.
20. Which people were released by the Persian King Cyrus?
- a. Zoroastrians
 - b. Judeans
 - c. Moslems
 - d. All of the above.
21. The high god in Zoroastrianism is called _____.
- a. Angra Mainyu/Ahriman
 - b. Amesha Spentas
 - c. Daeva
 - d. Ahura Mazda
22. The Holy Immortals in Zoroastrianism are called _____.
- a. Angra Mainyu/Ahriman
 - b. Amesha Spentas
 - c. Daeva
 - d. Ahura Mazda
23. The evil spirit/the Lie in Zoroastrianism is called _____.
- a. Angra Mainyu/Ahriman
 - b. Amesha Spentas
 - c. Daeva
 - d. Ahura Mazda
24. The priests in Zoroastrianism are called _____.
- a. Angra Mainyu/Ahriman
 - b. Amesha Spentas
 - c. Daeva
 - d. Mobeds

25. What monotheistic religions arose out of the middle east through the influence of Zoroastrianism?
- a. Shinko, Shukyo, and Tendai
 - b. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
 - c. Konkokyo and Shingon
 - d. Hoa Hao and Cao Dai

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1. In Mesopotamia, the Great Mother is called _____.
 - a. Ashtoret
 - b. Tammuz
 - c. Sin
 - d. None of the above.

2. Which of the following is in the monotheistic story of the flood?
 - a. Noah
 - b. Utnapishtim
 - c. Cain and Abel
 - d. All of the above.

3. Which is the correct order of the first three Hebrew patriarchs?
 - a. Abraham, Jacob, Isaac
 - b. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob
 - c. Isaac, Jacob, Abraham
 - d. All of the above.

4. Which of the following Hebrews had risen to power in Egypt?
 - a. Abraham
 - b. Jacob
 - c. Isaac
 - d. Joseph

5. Which of the following Hebrews rose to power in Egypt but had to flee when he killed an Egyptian?
 - a. Saul
 - b. David
 - c. Aaron
 - d. Moses

6. God spoke to which of the following Hebrews through a burning bush?
 - a. Saul
 - b. David
 - c. Aaron
 - d. Moses

7. The Exodus from Egypt and God's sparing of the first born of the Israelites are celebrated in which Jewish festival?
- a. Shavuot
 - b. Passover
 - c. Sukkot
 - d. None of the above.
8. Moses received the Ten Commandments from God at _____.
- a. The Red Sea
 - b. Midian
 - c. Mt. Sinai
 - d. All of the above.
9. The first Hebrew King is _____.
- a. Saul
 - b. Solomon
 - c. David
 - d. All of the above.
10. Who allowed Jewish exiles in Babylon to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple?
- a. Sargon of Babylon
 - b. Ramses
 - c. Cyrus of Persia
 - d. None of the above.
11. Agricultural communes in Israel are called _____.
- a. Synagogues
 - b. Kibbutzim
 - c. Zionism
 - d. All of the above.
12. The ceremony when a Jewish boy reads from the Hebrew scriptures and becomes a man is called _____.
- a. Niddah
 - b. Ketubah
 - c. Agunah
 - d. Bar Mitzvah

13. The ceremony when a Jewish girl reads from the Hebrew scriptures and becomes a woman is called _____.
- a. Niddah
 - b. Ketubah
 - c. Bat (Bas) Mitzvah
 - d. Bar Mitzvah
14. The rules regarding menstruation are called _____.
- a. Niddah
 - b. Ketubah
 - c. Agunah
 - d. Bar Mitzvah
15. A Jewish woman who is not free to remarry because her husband refuses to provide the get is called _____.
- a. Niddah
 - b. Ketubah
 - c. Agunah
 - d. Bar Mitzvah
16. Which of the following could be said about Jesus of Nazareth?
- a. Preached that the Kingdom of God was at hand
 - b. Performed miracles and healings
 - c. Taught in parables
 - d. All of the above.
17. The disciple who would not believe in the resurrection of Jesus until he put his hands in the wounds is _____.
- a. Pontius Pilate
 - b. Judas
 - c. Thomas
 - d. None of the above.
18. Which of the following Roman fought the Battle of the Milvian Bridge after seeing a vision of a cross in the sky and the letters, IHS?
- a. Constantine
 - b. Maximin Daza
 - c. Licinius
 - d. All of the above.

19. Who sponsored a council of bishops which reaffirmed the Nicene Creed?
- a. Constantinople
 - b. Ephesus
 - c. Chalcedon
 - d. Nicaea
20. Who is the major figure of scholasticism?
- a. Averroes
 - b. Dante Alighieri
 - c. Francis of Assisi
 - d. Thomas Aquinas
21. Which of the following developed the doctrines of sola fides and sola scriptura?
- a. John Hus
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. John Calvin
 - d. John Wycliffe
22. Who wrote the Institutes of the Christian Religion?
- a. John Hus
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. John Calvin
 - d. John Wycliffe
23. Papal Infallibility was defined at which council?
- a. Nicaea
 - b. Chalcedon
 - c. First Vatican Council
 - d. Second Vatican Council
24. The central theme of Protestantism is _____.
- a. salvation by God's grace through faith
 - b. salvation by God's grace through works
 - c. worship centered in the seven sacraments
 - d. sufficiency of scripture alone

25. Who is an Englishwoman who was married with no fewer than 14 children, began to live a celibate life, went on pilgrimages and underwent intensely emotional experiences?
- a. Hildegard of Bingen
 - b. St. Clare
 - c. Margery Kempe
 - d. Dame Julian of Norwich

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1. Muslims believe that there is one deity known as _____ and Muhammad is his _____.
 - a. Yahweh; priest
 - b. The Father; Son
 - c. Allah; Prophet
 - d. Ahura Mazda; messenger

2. The imam in Islam is _____.
 - a. a political figure chosen by God to rule
 - b. a priest with special intercessory powers
 - c. "deputies" of the Prophet
 - d. a learned teacher and preacher

3. According to the text, the largest single Muslim nation is:
 - a. Afghanistan
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. sub-Saharan Africa
 - d. Indonesia

4. Which day of the week did Muhammad declare to be a special day of prayer?
 - a. Sunday
 - b. Tuesday
 - c. Friday
 - d. Saturday

5. When did Muhammad live and Islam emerge?
 - a. Fifth century C.E.
 - b. Sixth century C.E.
 - c. Seventh century C.E.
 - d. Eighth century C.E.

6. The word Islam means _____.
 - a. redemption
 - b. submission
 - c. faith
 - d. love

7. Hijra is _____.
- a. Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina)
 - b. the pagan shrine in Medina destroyed by Muhammad
 - c. Muhammad's doctrine of prayer
 - d. the name of a month long fast
8. According to the second pillar of Islam, Muslims must pray _____ times a day.
- a. 2
 - b. 5
 - c. 7
 - d. 10
9. Followers of the more mystical branch of Islam are known as:
- a. sunnis
 - b. ismailis
 - c. sufis
 - d. ashariyah
10. What does the Qur'an advise regarding polygyny?
- a. Men should marry as many women as possible.
 - b. Men should only marry up to four wives.
 - c. Men should only choose one wife because it is almost impossible to treat all wives equally.
 - d. b and c only
11. Who is the beautiful young king who would return to reestablish the realm of happiness, peace, and abundance in western Irian Jaya?
- a. Koreri
 - b. Konor
 - c. Mansren
 - d. Gaya
12. _____ is an example of a religion that can be categorized under the "Accommodationist Movement".
- a. The Church on Earth
 - b. The Family International
 - c. Spiritualism
 - d. The Temple of Isis

13. Which of the following is a new revelation sect type of new religions?
- a. Ghost Dance
 - b. The Church on Earth
 - c. Shakers
 - d. International Society for Krishna Consciousness
14. In 1999 and 2000 _____ gained worldwide attention because of its persecution as a dissident group by the Chinese government.
- a. Bahá'í
 - b. the Falun Gong
 - c. Shinto
 - d. Daoism
15. Which of the following is an “import religion”?
- a. Ghost Dance
 - b. The Church on Earth
 - c. Shakers
 - d. International Society for Krishna Consciousness
16. _____ is an up-to-date religion with youth rallies, marching bands, and an emphasis on chanting to receive worldly as well as spiritual benefits.
- a. Falun Gong
 - b. Hare Krishna
 - c. Druid
 - d. Nichiren Shoshu
17. The foundational belief of most _____ followers is that prior to the patriarchal revolution, men and women lived harmoniously with each other and with nature in egalitarian agrarian communities.
- a. Hari Krishna
 - b. Goddess Movement
 - c. Falun Gong
 - d. The Church on Earth
18. Two subgroups of the Golden Age Movement are _____ and _____.
- a. Voodoo; Santería
 - b. Falun Gong; Hare Krishna
 - c. Feminist spirituality; Neo-pagan
 - d. Pentecostal; Nichiren

19. The Umbanda and Candomblé is a type of _____ Movement.
- a. Reactive
 - b. Spirit
 - c. Hybrid
 - d. Golden Age
20. _____, “the way of the saints,” is a religious movement combining African and Roman Catholic features.
- a. Santería
 - b. Voodoo
 - c. Wicca
 - d. Bhakti
21. In _____, *esho funi* means that the inner and the outer are not separate
- a. Nichiren Buddhism
 - b. Daoism
 - c. Taoism
 - d. None of the above.
22. Which of the following only allows female leadership?
- a. Voodoo
 - b. Brahma Kumari
 - c. Millennialism
 - d. Tenrikyo
23. The _____ movement was originally an important spiritual practice within Hinduism that's now been adopted in the West as a form of exercise.
- a. yoga
 - b. hugging
 - c. chanting
 - d. All of the above.
24. New religions usually offer either a _____ message.
- a. progressivist-reform
 - b. purist-reform
 - c. All of the above.
 - d. None of the above.

25. In _____ Movements, participants claim a special connection with beings from the spiritual realm.
- a. Import
 - b. Goddess
 - c. Reactive
 - d. Spirit