**Chapter 13—Religion**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. Marxists see religion as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a source of salvation. |
| b. | a means of limiting education. |
| c. | only for the ruling class. |
| d. | a tool of the upper classes for dominating the lower classes. |
| e. | the source of communism. |

ANS: D REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Factual

 2. During the Middle Ages, it was common to explain danger, misery, and "how the world worked" through the use of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | magic. |
| b. | astrology. |
| c. | scientific research. |
| d. | priests and priestesses. |
| e. | humans sacrifices. |

ANS: A REF: Magic OBJ: 13.1 MSC: Factual

 3. Religion is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a system of beliefs, practices, and values shared by a group of people. |
| b. | universally-shared wisdom deemed important. |
| c. | absent in some primitive societies. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: A REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Conceptual

 4. Things that are awe inspiring and knowable only trough extraordinary experiences are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | profane. |
| b. | sacred. |
| c. | magic. |
| d. | ritual. |
| e. | belief. |

ANS: B REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Conceptual

 5. Magic is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a passive activity. |
| b. | in competition with the supernatural. |
| c. | usually a means to an end. |
| d. | more powerful than religion. |
| e. | very effective in a company of true believers. |

ANS: C REF: Magic OBJ: 13.1 MSC: Conceptual

 6. Which of the following is a major characteristic of magic?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It tends to flourish under conditions of uncertainty and fear. |
| b. | It is usually an end in itself. |
| c. | It has scientific attitudes. |
| d. | It depends on a text called the liturgy. |
| e. | It originates in ancient Europe. |

ANS: A REF: Magic OBJ: 13.1 MSC: Conceptual

 7. Which of the following is an element of religion?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | prayer |
| b. | ritual |
| c. | belief |
| d. | organization |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: D REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 8. A sociologist would conclude that prayer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is a means for individuals to communicate with supernatural forces. |
| b. | is a free construction of individual beliefs. |
| c. | is best understood when performed by a group in an event. |
| d. | is a Western concept. |
| e. | usually asks a supernatural force for forgiveness. |

ANS: A REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Conceptual

 9. Fasting, sleep deprivation, drugs, and induction of physical pain are used in some religious rituals in order to produce:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a belief system. |
| b. | loss of personal identity. |
| c. | an appropriate emotional state. |
| d. | commitment to the organizational structure. |
| e. | a community of believers. |

ANS: C REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Conceptual

 10. Sociologically, one finds that all religions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | worship a god or gods. |
| b. | utilize magic in their rituals. |
| c. | promote social equality. |
| d. | use some form of sensory-deprivation experience. |
| e. | require some public and shared participation. |

ANS: E REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 11. Which of the following concepts describes the belief in spirits or ghosts of ancestors that inhabit animate as well as inanimate objects?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | supernaturalism |
| b. | animism |
| c. | polytheism |
| d. | monotheism |
| e. | deism |

ANS: B REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Factual

 12. Members of a hunting-and-gathering band believe that a certain sacred spear has the power to draw the prey hunted by the band to its vicinity. Sociologically, one could say that the particular spear possesses:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | mana. |
| b. | animism. |
| c. | abstract ideals. |
| d. | profane power. |
| e. | soul. |

ANS: A REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Conceptual

 13. The belief that non-personal forces influence human events is termed:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | totemism. |
| b. | animism. |
| c. | theism. |
| d. | abstract ideals. |
| e. | supernaturalism. |

ANS: E REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Factual

 14. In animistic religions, shamans are able to cure illness because they:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | use powerful medicines. |
| b. | manipulate the populace to believe in their power. |
| c. | have the status of gods. |
| d. | have developed a working knowledge of natural medicines. |
| e. | have a special relationship with the spirits that cause illness. |

ANS: E REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Conceptual

 15. Which of the following is NOT true of monotheism?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It has the greatest total number of believers of any type of religion. |
| b. | It includes Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. |
| c. | It is centered on impersonal supernatural forces. |
| d. | It is based on the belief in one single god. |
| e. | It shaped the Western tradition. |

ANS: C REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Factual

 16. A large group of gods and goddesses within a religion is an example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | polytheism. |
| b. | mana. |
| c. | totem. |
| d. | shaman. |
| e. | animism. |

ANS: A REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Factual

 17. With its focus on achieving a higher level of consciousness through correct ways of thinking and behaving, Buddhism is an example of what type of religion?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | supernaturalism |
| b. | animism |
| c. | theism |
| d. | religion based on abstract ideals |
| e. | pure monotheism |

ANS: D REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Conceptual

 18. Judaism is an example of a religion based on:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | animism. |
| b. | monotheism. |
| c. | polytheism. |
| d. | abstract ideals. |
| e. | supernaturalism. |

ANS: B REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.7

MSC: Factual

 19. Which of the following major religions has the largest number of adherents in the world?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Protestant |
| b. | Islam |
| c. | Roman Catholic |
| d. | Hinduism |
| e. | Buddhism |

ANS: B REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.7

MSC: Factual

 20. Which of the following is a function of religion?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | satisfies individual need |
| b. | provides social cohesion |
| c. | establishes world views |
| d. | provides adaptive consequences |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Conceptual

 21. Durkheim saw religious ritual as useful in:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cementing the social bond between society and the individual. |
| b. | preventing group cohesion. |
| c. | eliminating anxiety from people's lives. |
| d. | counterbalancing legal restrictions imposed on individuals. |
| e. | being the opiate of the masses. |

ANS: A REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 22. Why does religion help to provide social cohesion in a society, according to the functionalists?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Solidarity depends on monetary contributions. |
| b. | It is a vehicle for reaffirming basic shared values. |
| c. | It works as a form of mind control so that people are unaware of alternatives. |
| d. | Time is measured in a group. |
| e. | Leaders insist on state religions. |

ANS: B REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Conceptual

 23. Durkheim asserted that religion:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | arises from society. |
| b. | arises from outside the society. |
| c. | is the result of natural forces. |
| d. | essentially structures society. |
| e. | will become less important with the modernization of society. |

ANS: A REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 24. A totem is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the spirit of an ancient ancestor. |
| b. | an abstract representation of a god or gods. |
| c. | a special object that supposedly can be traced to the gods. |
| d. | an ordinary object that has become a sacred symbol. |
| e. | an object not understood by most of the community of believers. |

ANS: D REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 25. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* was written by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Sigmund Freud. |
| b. | Max Weber. |
| c. | Émile Durkheim. |
| d. | Karl Marx. |
| e. | Peter Berger. |

ANS: B REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 26. Calvinists believed that people could demonstrate that they were among those predestined to be saved by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | becoming successful and living in a grand style. |
| b. | becoming successful and saving their money. |
| c. | engaging in frequent prayer and meditation. |
| d. | giving extensive alms to the poor. |
| e. | being stricter in the following of their sacred rituals. |

ANS: B REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Conceptual

 27. Weber said that capitalism:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | helped Protestantism flourish. |
| b. | contradicts the Protestant ethic. |
| c. | flourished because of Calvinism. |
| d. | promoted polytheism. |
| e. | could not develop except in Protestant countries. |

ANS: C REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 28. A major criticism of Weber's theory is that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Protestants do not believe in predestination. |
| b. | the work ethic was also found in other contemporary religions. |
| c. | religion has no relationship to the social order in the modern world. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: B REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Factual

 29. Marvin Harris has shown that the Hindu taboo against eating beef ensures:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a large supply of cow dung that is a source of fertilizer and fuel. |
| b. | that people eat healthier foods. |
| c. | a large supply of beef for the future, when it will be needed to feed a growing population. |
| d. | that cows do not have to be fed. |
| e. | the continuance of their religion. |

ANS: A REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 30. The Ghost Dance of the Plains Indians is an example of a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | millenarian movement. |
| b. | revitalization movement |
| c. | religious sect |
| d. | universal church. |
| e. | cult movement. |

ANS: B REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.5 MSC: Conceptual

 31. According to Karl Marx:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | religion makes humans, humans do not make religion. |
| b. | religious doctrines justify ruling class authority, thus preventing opposition and revolt. |
| c. | religious doctrines can be used to expose ruling class hypocrisy, thus stimulating revolt. |
| d. | religion fails to even provide comfort to the oppressed. |
| e. | religion can be used as an effective tool in the restructuring of society. |

ANS: B REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Factual

 32. Marx maintained religion:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | greatly reduced alienation among the masses. |
| b. | had little or no impact on society. |
| c. | overestimated the quality of life in a society. |
| d. | encouraged social change. |
| e. | was one of the most alienating influences in a society. |

ANS: E REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Factual

 33. What is the term for the process by which people lose control over the social institutions they themselves have created?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | predestination |
| b. | denomination |
| c. | anomie |
| d. | alienation |
| e. | integration |

ANS: D REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Conceptual

 34. Which of the following is NOT a major dysfunction of religion according to conflict theorists?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It hinders needed change by justifying the status quo. |
| b. | It conceals the human causes of social problems. |
| c. | It helps to reduce alienation, thereby blocking social change. |
| d. | It limits independent thinking and the search for new knowledge. |
| e. | It can set aside certain groups for persecution. |

ANS: C REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Conceptual

 35. Which form of religious organization is most likely to represent and promote the interests of the ruling class?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ecclesia |
| b. | denomination |
| c. | sect |
| d. | millennium |
| e. | church |

ANS: A REF: Organization of Religious Life OBJ: 13.5

MSC: Factual

 36. The Church of England, or Anglican Church, is the official church of that country, and its titular head is the King or Queen of England. This would make the Anglican Church a(n):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ecclesia. |
| b. | denomination. |
| c. | universal church. |
| d. | sect. |
| e. | officially sanctioned church. |

ANS: A REF: Organization of Religious Life OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Applied

 37. Lutheranism, Methodism, and Judaism can best be understood as examples of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ecclesia. |
| b. | sects. |
| c. | denominations. |
| d. | cults. |
| e. | state-level churches. |

ANS: C REF: The Organization of Religious Life

OBJ: 13.5 MSC: Applied

 38. How do sects differ from denominations?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They are less tolerant of other religious groups. |
| b. | They participate less in secular society. |
| c. | They have beliefs that are less conventional. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Organization of Religious Life OBJ: 13.5

MSC: Factual

 39. Which form of religious organization most typically prophesies the end of the world?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | universal churches |
| b. | ecclesia |
| c. | sects |
| d. | millenarian movements |
| e. | revitalization movements |

ANS: D REF: Organization of Religious Life OBJ: 13.5

MSC: Factual

 40. A reason for lack of growth in the Jewish community in the United States is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | emigration to new countries where there are more market opportunities. |
| b. | declining birth rates. |
| c. | immigration to Israel. |
| d. | high congenital birth defects. |
| e. | epidemics. |

ANS: B REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 41. Robert and Jane believe that the spirit of the Lady of the Lake will return Lancelot’s sword to the rightful next king of the country. They visit the lake as a sacred place and look for signs that the lake will give up the sword. This is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | animism. |
| b. | deism. |
| c. | sexism. |
| d. | goddess worship. |
| e. | abstract ideals. |

ANS: A REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Applied

 42. Nidia learned Santeria, a spiritualist religion from Hispanic countries, from her aunt in a popular practice in Brooklyn, New York. People who grew up in the community consult her for remedies to their social, medical, and spiritual problems. She feels that her practice is an important part of her community. Which theorist would talk about the functions of her religion in the community?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Marx |
| b. | Weber |
| c. | Toby |
| d. | Durkheim |
| e. | Gross |

ANS: D REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Applied

 43. Although it was old-fashioned, Chris believed that some individuals are predestined for heaven, while others are damned. He worked hard for his business success in hope that he would be one of God’s chosen, or at least help the Church carry out God’s intentions on earth. Which theorist would talk about how Chris’s beliefs shaped his social actions?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Marx |
| b. | Durkheim |
| c. | Weber |
| d. | Toby |
| e. | Gross |

ANS: C REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Applied

 44. Although outlawed by the Vatican within the Catholic church, small groups of Catholics hold mass in Latin because they believe it is the language of the true church. They form a(n):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | millenarian movement. |
| b. | new denomination. |
| c. | animist cult. |
| d. | sect. |
| e. | group of apocalyptic true believers. |

ANS: D REF: Organization of Religious Life | A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.5 MSC: Applied

 45. Catholics are 25% of the population in the U.S. and have the youngest demographic profiles in membership. Identify one of the forces that helps to account for their growth.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | immigration from Catholic countries |
| b. | emigration from Catholic countries |
| c. | a high birth rate due to their rejection of birth control |
| d. | a high birth rate due to better medical care in the U.S. |
| e. | conversions from other denominations that have lost members |

ANS: A REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

**TRUE/FALSE**

 1. About 25% of American Muslims are African American.

ANS: T REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 2. The third largest religion in the United States is Muslim.

ANS: T REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 3. A ritual is a practice related to the sacred.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 4. Religion is a universal human institution.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 5. Magic involves the ritualistic worship of a god or gods.

ANS: F REF: Magic OBJ: 13.1 MSC: Factual

 6. Magic has historically been an important part of the Christian religion.

ANS: T REF: Magic OBJ: 13.1 MSC: Factual

 7. All religions provide a means for communicating with supernatural beings or forces.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 8. Formalized social rituals characterize all religions.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 9. Drug use plays a central role in some religions.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 10. Rituals are patterns of behavior or practices that are related to the sacred.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Religion OBJ: 13.1

MSC: Factual

 11. Supernaturalism is the belief that non-personal forces influence human events.

ANS: T REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Factual

 12. The belief in spirits that inhabit inanimate objects is referred to as polytheism*.*

ANS: F REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Factual

 13. The overwhelming number of societies practicing theism are monotheistic.

ANS: F REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Factual

 14. The belief in divine beings that intervene and shape human affairs is referred to as theism*.*

ANS: T REF: Major Types of Religion OBJ: 13.2

MSC: Conceptual

 15. Functionalists view religion as a way of maintaining or increasing social cohesion.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 16. Durkheim argued religion was a universal institution found across all societies and cultures.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 17. Alienation is the process by which people lose control over the social institutions they themselves have created.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Conceptual

 18. The transformation of an ordinary object into a sacred symbol was referred to by Durkheim as anomie*.*

ANS: F REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Conceptual

 19. A revitalization movement is a powerful religious movement that seeks to return to the traditional religious values of the past.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 20. Marx's view that the dominant religion of a society is the religion of the dominant class has been borne out by historical evidence.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Factual

 21. Karl Marx says religion makes man.

ANS: F REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Factual

 22. The form of religious organization which extends itself to all members of a society and represents all members' interests equally is termed an ecclesia.

ANS: F REF: Organization of Religious Life OBJ: 13.5

MSC: Factual

 23. In complex societies, a universal church incorporates only those willing to subscribe to its universal principles.

ANS: F REF: Organization of Religious Life OBJ: 13.5

MSC: Conceptual

 24. More than half of all religiously-affiliated Americans are Protestant.

ANS: T REF: Aspects of American Religion OBJ: 13.6

MSC: Factual

 25. Today, religion is less important in the lives of Americans, as can be seen by the fact that only about 22% maintain religious affiliations.

ANS: F REF: Aspects of American Religion OBJ: 13.6

MSC: Factual

 26. Religion pervaded the social and political goals of the early English-speaking settlers of North America.

ANS: T REF: Aspects of American Religion OBJ: 13.6

MSC: Factual

 27. Not only has church attendance declined since 1960, but today the vast majority of Americans say they have no religious beliefs.

ANS: F REF: Aspects of American Religion OBJ: 13.6

MSC: Factual

 28. The United States exhibits much greater religious tolerance than most other societies.

ANS: T REF: Aspects of American Religion OBJ: 13.6

MSC: Factual

 29. Ecumenism refers to the growing trend of religions in the United States to go their separate ways.

ANS: F REF: Aspects of American Religion OBJ: 13.6

MSC: Conceptual

 30. Unlike in Europe, ecumenism has flourished in the United States because the boundaries between denominations here are less rigid and more fluid.

ANS: T REF: Aspects of American Religion OBJ: 13.6

MSC: Factual

 31. The Catholic Church officially condemns artificial means of birth control, and most American Catholics support this ban.

ANS: F REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 32. For many Jews today, identification with the state of Israel has come to be a secular replacement for religiosity.

ANS: T REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 33. Among the five most populous countries in the world, the United States has the fewest number of Muslims.

ANS: T REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 34. Muslims tend to be socially conservative and support religious education.

ANS: T REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 35. The American public has a more favorable view of Muslim Americans than Islam as a religion.

ANS: T REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

 36. Durkheim’s interest in the role of religion was aroused by his observation that religion seemed to be a universal human institution.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Factual

 37. Religion promotes social cohesion by reaffirming a group’s values and beliefs.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Conceptual

 38. Religion differs from secular society in that it depends on external rewards and pressures for results.

ANS: F REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Conceptual

 39. Religion serves as both a legitimation of social inequality and as a sustainer of social stability.

ANS: T REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Conceptual

 40. The largest single denomination in the United States is Baptist.

ANS: F REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Factual

**ESSAY**

 1. Compare and contrast the major religions found in the United States. For each religion, indicate three distinguishing characteristics unique to each.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Major Religions in the United States

OBJ: 13.7 MSC: Conceptual

 2. According to Marx, "Man makes religion, religion does not make man." Discuss the implications of this statement, focusing on the relationship between religious beliefs and the class structure of a society.

ANS: Not Provided REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.4 MSC: Applied

 3. Choose a religion with which you are familiar and describe how each of the four major elements of religion are present within it.

ANS: Not Provided REF: The Nature of Religion

OBJ: 13.1 MSC: Applied

 4. Following the functionalist perspective, describe the four main functions of religion and give two examples of each one.

ANS: Not Provided REF: A Sociological Approach to Religion

OBJ: 13.3 MSC: Conceptual

 5. Identify and discuss the four types of religion discussed in the text.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Major Types of Religion

OBJ: 13.5 MSC: Conceptual