

Name _____

Chapter 10 Quiz

Write the letter that corresponds to the best answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. What do we learn from the biblical accounts of violence in the Old Testament?
- God advocates violence.
 - God's just nature is primarily rooted in divine retributive justice.
 - God teaches us that those who commit grave evils will be brought to justice, if not in this life, then in the next.
 - God is not concerned with justice.
- _____ 2. Which of the following is NOT one of Jesus' teachings about violence?
- an eye for an eye
 - blessed are the peacemakers
 - offer no resistance to someone who is evil
 - love your enemies, and pray for those who persecute you
- _____ 3. What sin is violence often rooted in?
- jealousy
 - falsehood
 - greed
 - all of the above
- _____ 4. How do Jesus' words from the cross, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34) relate to horrific mass violence perpetrated by people in our world today?
- A psychological illness might be preventing someone from completely understanding the consequences of their actions.
 - We can have confidence that perpetrators of horrific mass violence will never be forgiven.
 - People who commit horrific mass violence are not to be held responsible.
 - We are called to befriend the perpetrators of horrific mass violence.
- _____ 5. How does communal (or social) sin relate to the Paschal Mystery?
- Individual sins will be forgiven through the saving work of Christ in the Paschal Mystery, but communal sin will not.
 - Like the Israelites and early Christian communities, we seek God's forgiveness of our sins as a community through prayers such as the Penitential Act and the Lord's Prayer.
 - The Paschal Mystery brought an end to the need for seeking God's forgiveness for communal sins.
 - We can only ask for forgiveness for communal sins committed knowingly, not those committed inadvertently, without awareness.



- _____ 6. Who is in danger of being tempted by corruption and greed?
- a. business owners and politicians
 - b. religious leaders
 - c. business owners, politicians, and religious leaders
 - d. Every person is in danger of being tempted by corruption and greed.
- _____ 7. What is the underlying problem with corruption and greed?
- a. Money is evil.
 - b. It is our *love* of money that can lead us toward sin, not the money itself.
 - c. Society relies upon corruption and greed; it is a necessary evil.
 - d. Not enough money is donated (or tithed) to charity.
- _____ 8. What is meant by “dominion” in this passage: “fill the earth and subdue it. Have **dominion** over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and all the living things that crawl on the earth” (Genesis 1:28)?
- a. like a king caring, protecting, and nurturing that which is entrusted to them
 - b. like a king having authority and unlimited power to use as one sees fit
 - c. geographically limited to a specific area one is responsible for
 - d. geographic ownership of a specific area
- _____ 9. What can much of our environmental crisis be blamed on?
- a. greed and corruption
 - b. violence
 - c. waste
 - d. recycling
- _____ 10. What is the name of Pope Francis’s encyclical on the environment?
- a. *“Laudato Si”*
 - b. *Evangelii Gaudium*
 - c. *Amoris Laetitia*
 - d. *Veritatis Gaudium*

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