A Look at Moral Law Answer Key   
and Discussion Guide

1. T Eternal Law is always true and unchanging.

2. F Human beings can fully understand and appreciate Eternal Law through the use of reason alone. *We understand and appreciate God’s Eternal Law both by reason and by* *listening to God’s revealed truth*.

3. T Moral law is an expression of Eternal Law.

4. T Conscience is a gift of God to help us know moral law.

5. F Because of the gift of free will, we are   
not obliged to follow moral law. *Following moral law is the way to avoid evil and to live in loving communion with God.*

6. F Only Church law has its basis in Eternal Law. *Natural law, the law revealed in the Old and New Testaments, the Precepts of the Church, and Canon Law are all expressions   
of Eternal Law.*

7. T Conscience prompts us to do good and   
to avoid evil.

8. F Moral truth is subjective, meaning we are free to decide what is right or wrong. *Moral truth is objective. We are free to choose to do what   
is right or wrong. We are not free to decide what is right and wrong.*

9. T The Ten Commandments were created   
at the beginning of time. *The Ten Command-ments are an expression of God’s Eternal Law that has existed since the beginning of time.*

10. T Moral law may be applied to new historical situations by the Magisterium of the Church.

11. F Obeying moral law decreases human freedom. *Obeying moral law actually makes   
us freer, and disobeying makes us less free.*

12. T Natural law is a part of human nature   
and does not depend on any religion.

13. T The Golden Rule is an example of moral law that is common to all great world religions.

14. T Just civil laws reflect natural law.

15. T To be moral is to be fully human.

16. F Natural laws are applicable to a particular time and place. *Because natural law is an expression of God’s Eternal Law, it does not change with time.*

17. F We are not responsible for our failure to follow natural moral law. *Moral law is evident   
in every human person, and we must bear responsibility for failure to follow this law.*

18. T Natural law allows for the development of civil laws that everyone can agree to regardless of faith or religion.

19. T The Church’s social teaching relies on reason and natural law.

20. T Everyone has an instinct to be in right relationship with God, other people, the world, and themselves.