

CHAPTER EIGHT TEST

I. Vocabulary Matching (2 points each = 30 points)

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|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Comparative Anatomy | D. Biological Evolution | H. Speciation | L. Divine Providence |
| B. Genetics | E. Special Creation | I. Natural Selection | M. Agnostic |
| C. Darwinism | F. Evolutionism | J. Scientific Theory | N. Biogeography |
| | G. Neo-Darwinism | K. Chance | O. Genes |

- _____ 1. Theological belief that the first plants and animals of each kind were directly formed by God through either miraculous intervention or were brought into being fully formed from the beginning. (*p. 185*)
- _____ 2. Blueprints for the construction of living bodies through the assembly of protein molecules, the “workhorses of life’s processes” necessary for all the processes of physical life. (*p. 189*)
- _____ 3. Branch of biology founded by Augustinian monk Gregor Mendel that deals with the basic principles of heredity. (*pp. 188–189*)
- _____ 4. Precise and coherent set of ideas for explaining some set of phenomena that can be tested and verified in accordance with the scientific method. (*p. 189*)
- _____ 5. Study of similarities and differences between species, which is one of the sources of evidence for the theory of evolution. (*p. 189*)
- _____ 6. Natural process by which organisms better fitted to their environment leave more offspring with their characteristics than less well-adapted organisms. The organisms that inherited such advantageous variations would tend to thrive and have more offspring than other members of the same species. The variations on which this process acts are genetic variations that arise by chance, for example, through mutations, or “random genetic mutation.” (*pp. 188–189*)
- _____ 7. Change in populations of living things through the expression of genes and genetic mutations. (*p. 186*)
- _____ 8. Intersection of two or more lines of causality that are independent of each other, in a way that is accidental and unintended by the agents involved. (*p. 196*)
- _____ 9. More rigorous theory of biological evolution that draws on both Darwinian evolution and Mendelian genetics to form the basis of the modern understanding of the origin of species; it is accepted by virtually all biologists today. (*p. 189*)
- _____ 10. Study of the geographical distribution of different plants and animals over time, which is one of the chief sources of evidence for the theory of evolution. (*p. 189*)
- _____ 11. Interpretation of Darwinian evolution in a reductionist and materialist way, arguing that Darwinian evolution has unavoidable atheistic implications; it is often used as the basis of a militant anti-religious ideology. (*pp. 192–193*)
- _____ 12. Person who refrains from any judgment about God’s existence, believing that the existence of God cannot be known or proven. (*p. 190*)
- _____ 13. Divergence of living populations into separate species, which is one result of evolution but not the only one. (*p. 186*)
- _____ 14. Christian teaching that an all-knowing God is governing the universe and that all things in it are part of a “divine plan.” (*p. 197*)
- _____ 15. Theory developed by the English naturalist Charles Darwin that species originate through an evolutionary process driven by natural selection acting on natural variation. (*p. 188*)

II. People Matching (2 points each = 20 points)

A. Theodosius Dobzhansky	C. Benedict XVI	E. Charles Darwin	H. St. John Paul II
B. G.K. Chesterton	D. St. John Henry Newman	F. St. Thomas Aquinas	I. St. Gregory of Nyssa
		G. Gregor Mendel	J. Ven. Pius XII

- _____ 16. Pope who reaffirmed Ven. Pius XII's position on evolution and expressed the Church's openness to scientific inquiry and discovery. He declared that the increasing probability of biological evolution revealed through new findings "lead[s] us toward recognition of evolution as more than a hypothesis." (p. 194)
- _____ 17. English aristocrat and naturalist who in 1859 published the book *On the Origin of Species*, which proposed that all living species in the world descended from a small number of common ancestors, possibly only one. (p. 186)
- _____ 18. Catholic theologian who, like St. John Henry Newman, was able to see the signs of God's creative activity in the evolutionary hypothesis. He noted, in reference to Darwin's theory of evolution, that God, who is outside time, is no more likely to create quickly than slowly. (p. 206)
- _____ 19. Augustinian monk who discovered the basic principles of heredity, which initiated the science of genetics, a breakthrough that would not be appreciated until a decade or so after his death. (p. 188)
- _____ 20. Russian Orthodox Christian who was hailed as one of the greatest evolutionary geneticists of his generation. In 1973, he published a famous article entitled "Nothing in Biology Makes Sense Except in the Light of Evolution." In addition, he saw nothing in the theory to be contrary to creation as it is portrayed in the Bible. (pp. 190, 206)
- _____ 21. Pope who reaffirmed St. John Paul II's teachings about evolution and rejected the opinion that "whoever believes in the Creator cannot think about evolution and whoever affirms evolution must exclude God." He stated, "There is a great deal of scientific proof in favor of evolution, which appears as a reality that we must see and that enriches our knowledge of life and of being as such." He also critiqued scientism, which embraces biological evolution but rejects complementary philosophical and theological explanations. (p. 195)
- _____ 22. First Pope to address evolutionary questions. In the encyclical letter *Humani Generis*, he taught that the evolution of the human spiritual soul was incompatible with Catholic doctrine but that the evolution of the human body was an allowable scientific hypothesis. (p. 194)
- _____ 23. Bishop and theologian who wrote *On the Soul and Resurrection* (AD 380) in which he envisions a discussion between himself and his older sister, whom he depicts as teaching him that man was formed last so that he could take "into himself every single form of life, both that of plants and that which is seen in animals." (p. 205)
- _____ 24. Greatest theologian of the Middle Ages. In regard to the First Creation Account, he acknowledged that, on the surface, special creation seemed to accord better with the literal meaning of the text but preferred St. Augustine's explanation because it was more in accord with reason. (pp. 205-206)
- _____ 25. Influential Catholic theologian and convert from Anglicanism who taught that Darwin's theory "need not be atheistic, be it true or not; it may simply be suggesting a large idea of divine... skill." He taught that God lets his creative action develop through secondary causes and imparted "certain laws to matter millions of ages ago, which have surely and precisely worked out." (p. 206)

III. Short Answer (5 points each = 30 points)

Answer these questions in 2-3 sentences.

26. What does it mean to believe that the different kinds of living things on our planet were brought into being by special creation? What theory eventually showed the idea of special creation to be unnecessary?

27. What does natural selection mean?

28. What is the difference in science between “a theory” and “the theory”?

29. What three distinctions does the Church make between the various parts of the theory of evolution? What is the Church’s view on each of the three?

30. What is chance? Why is chance not contrary to divine Providence?

31. How do RNA and DNA point to the divine Son-*Logos*, who is involved in creation?

IV. Essay (20 points)

Answer the following in 2-3 paragraphs.

32. Consider the question, “Does Voldemort try to kill Harry Potter for revenge, or because J.K. Rowling wrote the book that way?” Explain why this question makes no sense, and then use that answer to explain why natural explanations of the universe, such as evolution, do not contradict the belief in divine creation.