

CHAPTER FIVE TEST

I. Vocabulary Matching (2 points each = 20 points)

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|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Geocentrism | D. Sacred Tradition | G. Joshua 10:12-14 | J. Perspicuity of Scripture |
| B. <i>Sola Scriptura</i> | E. Autonomy | H. Integrity of Nature | |
| C. Heliocentrism | F. Supernaturalism | I. Geokineticism | |

- _____ 1. Belief held by some Protestant Christians that Sacred Scripture stands alone as the self-sufficient, fully complete source for discovering divine truth. (p. 99)
- _____ 2. Scientific hypothesis that posits that the earth is at the center of the solar system. (p. 115)
- _____ 3. Scientific theory which posits that the sun is at the center of the solar system. (p. 115)
- _____ 4. Misguided way of explaining how the universe works by having recourse to divine intervention to explain natural phenomena. (p. 103)
- _____ 5. Idea that emphasizes the wisdom of God in establishing the universe in such a way that it could bring about the ends he intended for it according to its own secondary causality. (p. 103)
- _____ 6. Teaching of some Protestants that the Bible is abundantly clear and easily understood by every Christian due to the illumination of the Holy Spirit. (p. 99)
- _____ 7. Theory that posits that while the earth orbits the sun, it is moving around its own axis. (p. 115)
- _____ 8. Freedom of science to engage in scientific discovery and speculation without artificial constraints; proclaimed by Vatican II. (p. 107)
- _____ 9. Biblical passage that states that God made the sun stand still in the sky for a time. Based on this passage, some theologians disputed Copernicus's hypothesis that the sun, not the earth, was the center of the universe. (p. 116)
- _____ 10. Living relationship between Christ and his Church made possible by the Holy Spirit; it is also a necessary source for discovering divine truth equal with, and inseparable from, Sacred Scripture. (pp. 99-100)

II. People Matching (2 points each = 30 points)

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|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. John Philoponus | E. Georges Lemaître | I. Marin Mersenne | M. Nicholas Oresme |
| B. Nicolaus Copernicus | F. Galileo Galilei | J. Angelo Secchi | N. Christoph Clavius |
| C. Jean Buridan | G. Gregor Mendel | K. St. Albert the Great | O. Federico Cesi |
| D. Bl. Nicholas Steno | H. Miriam Michael Stimson | L. Stephen Tempier | |

- _____ 11. Bishop of Paris who in 1277 rejected many Aristotelian ideas, including the idea that there could not possibly be other worlds. (pp. 105-106)
- _____ 12. Roman prince who, in 1603, founded the Academy of the Lynx-Eyed, the oldest currently existing scientific society. (p. 107)
- _____ 13. Priest and professor at the Sorbonne in Paris who proposed the principle of impetus: the notion that God set in motion the heavenly bodies but that they remained in motion without further divine action. (p. 106)

- _____ 14. Polish astronomer who speculated that the sun, not the earth, was at the center of the universe and that the earth moves on its axis. (p. 110)
- _____ 15. Jesuit priest, mathematician, and astronomer who combined his astronomical observations and mathematical genius to develop the Gregorian calendar, which remains the calendar in use today. (p. 110)
- _____ 16. Astronomer, theologian, and natural philosopher in Alexandria, Egypt, who correctly theorized that the sun was made of the same fire that we see in earthly fires, that the space above the earth might be a vacuum, and that light moves. (p. 108)
- _____ 17. Augustinian monk universally honored as the founder of genetics and the first to discover the basic principles of heredity. (p. 113)
- _____ 18. Belgian priest who proposed that the universe had started out very small and has been expanding for billions of years. He was one of the two originators of the Big Bang Theory, now accepted as the authoritative account of the beginnings of the universe. (p. 114)
- _____ 19. Dominican friar and bishop who was the teacher of St. Thomas Aquinas. He emphasized the importance of an experimental approach to science and is the patron saint of science. (p. 109)
- _____ 20. Bishop, scientist, and founder of stratigraphy and fossil study who made fundamental contributions to anatomy, paleontology, geology, and crystallography. (p. 112)
- _____ 21. Considered the most brilliant scientist and economist of the Middle Ages, he made contributions to musicology, psychology, physics, and mathematics. (p. 109)
- _____ 22. Dominican sister and chemist who researched cancer for over thirty years and in the process began to unravel the mystery of DNA. (p. 114)
- _____ 23. Jesuit priest, astronomer, and one of the founders of modern astrophysics who pioneered the study and classification of stars using spectroscopy. (p. 113)
- _____ 24. Founder of acoustics and architect of the European scientific community; father of acoustics. (p. 111)
- _____ 25. Italian astronomer whose insights into the workings of the universe using mathematics and the power of careful experimentation have led many to call him the Father of Modern Science. He was tried and condemned by the Roman Inquisition in 1633 for his work on heliocentrism but was posthumously vindicated. (p. 115)

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

Answer these questions in 2–3 sentences.

26. Name and describe the two “golden threads” that run through Church history that reveal the witness of Sacred Tradition regarding science and nature.

27. How did the Fourth Lateran Council's solemn teaching that God created the world "out of nothing" lay a foundation for modern science?

28. Name two great Catholic scientists and list their contributions to the study of the universe.

29. Define both geocentrism and heliocentrism.

30. Why was Galileo's teaching, which mostly corresponded to Copernicus's teaching, more controversial in his time than Copernicus's was in his?

31. Since the Galileo Affair, name some steps the Church has taken to restore the reputation of Galileo.

IV. Essay (20 points)

Answer the following in 2-3 paragraphs.

32. Why was the Galileo Affair a tragedy? Be sure to include a brief history of the Church's attitude toward scientific studies as well as the context of Galileo's trials.