

CHAPTER SIX TEST

I. Vocabulary Matching (3 points each = 30 points)

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|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| A. Moral Evil | D. Corruption | F. Incarnation | I. Nature Miracle |
| B. Privation | E. Privation Theory | G. Virus | J. Divine Providence |
| C. Petitionary Prayer | of Evil | H. Physical Evil | |

- _____ 1. Assumption of fully human nature, body and soul, by the Son of God in order to achieve our salvation and reunion with God. (*p. 145*)
- _____ 2. God's governance of all creatures through his eternal decree and unchanging will to bring the universe and his creatures to fulfillment. (*p. 139*)
- _____ 3. Evil in which rational creatures knowingly and freely deprive their own thoughts, words, and actions of the good that ought to be present within them. (*p. 132*)
- _____ 4. Lack or absence of a quality that should be present. (*p. 131*)
- _____ 5. Literally "destruction"; generation of new life requires this process. (*p. 132*)
- _____ 6. Kind of prayer in which we ask God for things we need, which naturally flows forth from our encounters with evil and suffering. (*p. 137*)
- _____ 7. Theological perspective on evil attributed to St. Augustine. He saw that evil was not a subsistent reality, a "thing" of divine creation. Rather, evil is a lack, or absence, of a good that should be present. (*p. 131*)
- _____ 8. C.S. Lewis used this term for the miracles of Jesus that had natural effects such as turning water into wine. (*p. 145*)
- _____ 9. Consists of genetic material and a coating of protein. These components are not evil since all living things are made up of genetic material and proteins. It is not the evil; rather, the privation of health and life that it causes is the true evil. (*p. 132*)
- _____ 10. Evil that does not involve personal fault, although personal fault is sometimes the cause of it. Physical blindness is an example: blindness is the nonexistence, the privation, of sight in a creature whose nature it is to see. (*p. 131*)

II. People Matching (4 points each = 20 points)

A. St. Gianna
Beretta Molla

B. David Hume
C. St. Augustine

D. William Thomson
(Lord Kelvin)

E. Rene Latourelle

- _____ 11. Catholic bishop who developed our understanding of evil as a privation. (*p. 131*)
- _____ 12. Scientist and great pioneer of electrical theory after whom the standard measurement of electric current was named. (*p. 127*)
- _____ 13. Italian physician who refused both an abortion and a hysterectomy while pregnant with her fourth child despite knowing that refusal could result in her own death. (*p. 141*)
- _____ 14. English philosopher who proposed an argument that if God is all-powerful, he could prevent all evil, and if he is all-good, he would do so. He therefore concluded that God is neither omnipotent nor omnibenevolent. (*p. 133*)
- _____ 15. French theologian who offered the following precise definition of a miracle: “a religious wonder that expresses, in human beings and the universe, a special and utterly free intervention of God, who uses it to give human beings a sign of the presence of his message of salvation in the world.” (*p. 142*)

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

Answer these questions in 2–3 sentences.

16. Peter Hodgson says there is a “mystery” at the heart of both the natural world and the supernatural world. What does he mean by this?

17. St. Augustine said that evil is a “privation.” What did he mean?

18. Define both physical evil and moral evil, and describe how they are different.

19. Why should we ask God for something in prayer if he is all-knowing?

20. What are the three aspects of a miracle, according to Rene Latourelle?

21. Why are miracles not in violation of nature?

IV. Essay (20 points)

Answer the following in 2–3 paragraphs.

22. Read the following passage from the Gospel of Luke:

Soon afterward he went to a city called Nain, and his disciples and a great crowd went with him. As he drew near to the gate of the city, behold, a man who had died was being carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow; and a large crowd from the city was with her. And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her and said to her, “Do not weep.” And he came and touched the bier, and the bearers stood still. And he said, “Young man, I say to you, arise.” And the dead man sat up, and began to speak. And he gave him to his mother. Fear seized them all; and they glorified God, saying, “A great prophet has arisen among us!” and “God has visited his people!” And this report concerning him spread through the whole of Judea and all the surrounding country. (Luke 7:11–17)

Explain how this miracle of Jesus corresponds to each of the three aspects of a miracle according to Rene Latourelle.