1) With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment,

A) few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.

B) religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.

C) religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.

D) all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.

E) religious ideas nearly all arise from changes in the physical environment.

2) Religion is a good example of the tension between globalization and local diversity because

A) migrants leave their religion behind when they migrate to a new area.

B) religion always represents the most traditional worldviews of a population.

C) many people follow more than one religion.

D) all religions are in competition to convert as many people as possible.

E) religion represents core cultural values and beliefs that may conflict with others

3) Mahayanists, in contrast to Theravadists, emphasize Buddha's

A) life of self-help.

B) compassion.

C) renouncing of worldly goods.

D) wisdom.

E) practice of meditation.

4) Animists believe that

A) people should complete God's creation of the Earth.

B) inanimate objects and natural events have spirits.

C) people should make complete use of the Earth's resources.

D) natural disasters are preventable.

E) enlightenment can be achieved by all people.

5) Especially important in Confucianism is to

A) perform public service.

B) reflect on the mystical and magical aspects of life.

C) respect forces of nature as divine.

D) believe in one all-powerful God.

E) read the holy texts daily.

6) Especially important in Daoism is to

A) perform public service.

B) reflect on the mystical and magical aspects of life.

C) respect forces of nature as divine.

D) believe in one all-powerful God.

E) read the holy texts daily.

7) The belief in the existence of only one god is

A) animism.

B) cosmogony.

C) monotheism.

D) polytheism.

E) pagan.

8) Beliefs concerning the origin of the universe are

A) animism.

B) cosmogony.

C) monotheism.

D) astronomy.

E) polytheism.

9) The world's largest ethnic religion is

A) Confucianism.

B) Daoism.

C) Hinduism.

D) Shintoism.

E) Islam.

10) Which characteristic distinguishes religion in Latin America from North America?

A) having a Roman Catholic majority

B) having a Protestant majority

C) location relative to the Equator

D) Ethnic religions make up the majority in one but not the other.

E) Latin America has more Protestants, Jews, and Muslims.

11) A relatively small group that has broken away from an established church is a

A) branch.

B) denomination.

C) sect.

D) dialect.

E) family.

12) The world's largest universalizing religion is

A) Buddhism.

B) Christianity.

C) Hinduism.

D) Islam.

E) Shintoism.

13) Which is a branch of Christianity?

A) Druze

B) Eastern Orthodox

C) Shiite

D) Theravadist

E) Judaism

14) Almost 90 percent of people in the Western Hemisphere claim adherence to

A) Christianity.

B) Roman Catholicism.

C) Protestantism.

D) Eastern Orthodoxy.

E) fundamentalist and nondenominational Christian churches.

15) Lutheranism is an example of a Christian

A) branch.

B) denomination.

C) religion.

D) sect.

E) family.