

GC 600 - Christian Death and Dying

Exam Instructions

Thank you for enrolling into GC 600 - Christian Death and Dying. This is your online examination. Please follow these instructions:

- Before attempting, carefully read the question text.
- Then choose the correct answer.
- Click on **"Next"** to go to the next question.
- Use the **"Next"** and **"Previous"** buttons to navigate between questions.
- Bookmark difficult questions to return to them later.
- Click the **"Submit All"** button to submit your exam for grading.
- Use the Question List in the upper left corner to view and jump to a certain question.
- Within 24-48 hours, you will receive from us via e-mail, a copy of your graded examination.

If you have any questions, please contact us at: info@aihcp.org

Full Name:

Email:

AH Number:

1. Christianity values the "body" as an essential part of human nature.

- A) True
- B) False

2.

The body is viewed in Christianity as what?

- A) a temple of the Holy Spirit
- B) a mere shell of the soul
- C) less important than the soul
- D) None of the above

3.

Which Pope of the Catholic Church has added greatly to the theology of the body?

- A) Pope John XXIII
- B) Pope John Paul II
- C) Pope Pius XII
- D) Pope Paul VI

4. Christianity teaches that all souls will be judged together at the:

- A) General Judgment
- B) Partial Judgment
- C) Glorified Judgment
- D) None of the above

5. Christianity teaches that "death" entered into the world through what?

- A) Satan
- B) The Sin of Adam
- C) There was always death as part of God's original plan
- D) None of the above

6. Within Plato's philosophy, the soul is imprisoned by the body.

- A) True
- B) False

7. Plato's belief on the soul is compatible with Hinduism.

- A) True
- B) False

8.

The glorified body will retain its masculinity and femininity as found in John Paul's Theology of the Body.

- A) True
- B) False

9.

The Resurrection of the Body:

- A) is completely foreign to the historical body
- B) is the same as the historical body
- C) is a fulfillment of the historical body
- D) None of the above

10.

In Christian scriptures, it says that man will be like the angels after the resurrection. This refers to what?

- A) the whole nature of man
- B) simply his spirit
- C) man will cease to have gender
- D) none of the above

11. The Glorified or Risen body is analogous to what?

- A) the Body of Adam
- B) the Body of Christ
- C) the Body of the Saints
- D) None of the above

12.

The source of the risen body's incorruptibility will be its spiritualization.

- A) True
- B) False

13.

Scripture alludes that the Risen body will have no need of sexual desires. This being due to what?

- A) There is no gender
- B) The communion with the Trinity that is love
- C) Sexual desires are only part of the historical man and part of this history, not the next
- D) Both: The communion with the Trinity that is love AND sexual desires are only part of the historical man and part of this history, not the next.

14.

As a result of Original sin, historical man experiences conflict between his body and soul.

- A) True
- B) False

15.

The Eschatological body does not refer to the Risen or Glorified Body.

- A) True
- B) False

16.

Questions 16-33 are from the additional reading on Christian Suffering

Which religious and philosophical system attempts to escape suffering via annihilation or Nirvana?

- A) Hinduism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Taoism
- D) Neo-Platonism

17. The theistic tradition of Abraham attributes man's temporal existence of suffering to...

- A) The Sin of Adam
- B) The Fall of Lucifer
- C) The natural world
- D) None of the above

18.

The study of theodicy asks the question how can evil coexist with an all good and all powerful creators.

- A) True
- B) False

19.

St. Augustine attributed the existence of evil to man and angel's

- A) intellect
- B) free will
- C) passions
- D) the environment

20.

St. Augustine believed evil was not a creation of God but a negation of goodness.

- A) True
- B) False

21.

Christianity is the only theistic tradition that

- A) That emphasizes suffering as a result of sin
- B) That places God as an arbitrary and distant judging voice
- C) That emphasizes a personal God who partakes in his creations suffering
- D) That promises a eschatological redeemer

22.

Which saint in particular, as found in the text and my essay, emphasizes the humanity and genuine suffering and grief experienced by Christ, not only as a divine figure, but of equal importance, as a real human person?

- A) St. Thomas Aquinas
- B) St. Augustine
- C) St. Thomas Moore
- D) St. Ambrose

23.

Jesus Christ did not experience the pain of losing family members to death.

- A) True
- B) False

24.

Jesus was not immune to suffering because he shared man's fallen human nature.

- A) True
- B) False

25.

We can learn from the saints...

- A) That suffering is something we should want
- B) That suffering is something that we should flee
- C) That suffering is real and has no merit
- D) That suffering is real and we can transform it into a gift to God.

26.

According to tradition, which saint possessed the wound from the crown of thorns

- A) Padre Pio

- B) St. Francis of Assisi
- C) St. Augustine
- D) St. Rita

27.

Stigmata is a common mystical experience of Christians.

- A) True
- B) False

28.

The Seven Sorrows are reflections on the suffering of...

- A) Jesus
- B) St. Theresa
- C) St. John
- D) Mary

29.

Which is not considered traditionally to be one of the five wounds of Christ

- A) The pierced side after his death
- B) The thorns from the crowning
- C) The wounds of his feet from the nail
- D) The right and left hand wounds from the nails
- E) The shoulder wound from the burden of the cross

30.

The stripping of the garments which tore off the dried wounds of Christ that had cemented with the garments is what station?

- A) The 4th
- B) The 10th
- C) The 12th
- D) The 2nd

31.

Which religious tradition gives recognition to the suffering of Christ at the garden?

- A) The seven sorrows
- B) The sorrowful mysteries

- C) The stations of the cross
- D) The five wounds of Christ

32.

Christ's death as a self giving sacrifice

- A) reversed the first man and woman's selfish attempt of autonomous self preservation without God
- B) prevented all from dying every again
- C) reversed nothing
- D) transformed the first man and woman 'selfish attempt of self preservation without God into something good

33.

Those who die well, teach us how to live.

- A) True
- B) False

34.

Death is not a self giving moment

- A) True
- B) False

35.

Why does Ignatius ask the members of the Church in Rome not to petition on his behalf?

- A) He wants to die
- B) He knows the Romans will not listen to their petitions
- C) He wants them to remain hidden
- D) He does not want them to please the world of man but God

36.

Martyrdom is suicide

- A) True
- B) False

37.

The dying of a Christian becomes like Christ's dying, a gift of self that embodies love for God and neighbor

- A) True
- B) False

38.

Christians were called atheists by the Romans because

- A) They did not believe in the supernatural
- B) They worshipped Jesus
- C) They did acknowledge but did not worship the pagan gods of Rome
- D) They denied the existence of the pagan gods of Rome

39.

According to Ireaneus, Polycarp was consumed by the fires

- A) True
- B) False

40.

True martyrdom endures violence, but is not, in contrast to suicide, a violent act.

- A) True
- B) False

41.

Why did the pagans burn the bodies of the Christians and cast the ash of the martyrs into the Rhone River?

- A) for sanitary reasons
- B) because they hated the Christians so much they wanted to eliminate all memory of them
- C) they thought they could prevent the resurrection of the body that Christians believed would happen
- D) to sacrifice to the gods of the water

42.

St. Anthony wished for his body to be buried and hidden underground.

- A) True
- B) False

43.

St. Ambrose saw the death of his friend as

- A) a horrible thing
- B) a gift that was unfortunately taken from him
- C) a gift but also a debt that was latter to be paid
- D) a wonderful time of rejoicing

44.

Since one cannot prolong physical life indefinitely, St. Abrose teaches

- A) that one should still nonetheless train the body while life permits
- B) focus more on virtuous duties
- C) enjoy life and make this physical world the most important
- D) None of the above

45.

There is a very great difference between longing for what you lost and lamenting that you have lost it.

- A) True
- B) False

46.

St. Ambrose feels the Christian notion of death gives hope because unlike the pagans who believe death has stolen life, the Christian believes death restores our nature to a better state.

- A) True
- B) False

47.

Why does St. Augustine feel he has suffered sharp pains of grief concerning the death of his mother?

- A) he feels he will never see her again
- B) he is denying God's will by allowing himself to mourn
- C) he realizes it is the fresh wound caused by the break of habit of being with her
- D) he loved her so deeply, his grief overwhelmed him and he realized no philosophy could soothe him

48.

St. Monica's request to her son after her death was...

- A) that she be buried near her home
- B) that her body be embalmed with perfumes
- C) that her body have a great monument
- D) that she be remembered at the altar

49.

St. Thomas Aquinas believes martyrdom is not a virtuous act

- A) True
- B) False

50.

St. Thomas Aquinas believes martyrdom is an act of fortitude

- A) True
- B) False

51.

St. Thomas Aquinas believed martyrdom was an act of greatest perfection.

- A) True
- B) False

52.

If it is unlawful to kill oneself, why is martyrdom praiseworthy?

- A) it places obedience and witness to Divine authority over man's authority
- B) it is not praiseworthy because anything unlawful is not virtuous
- C) because one is willing to die because they think they are right and the other person is wrong
- D) because it makes for a good story

53.

Wealth is an impediment to Holy dying

- A) True
- B) False

54.

St. Catherine of Sienna teaches that the poor are happy

- A) because they do not know any better
- B) because they leave behind the worldly sadness associated with riches
- C) because God loves them most
- D) because they are spiritually more rich than the wealthy

55.

Lazarus' death was more peaceful than the rich man because

- A) it was not---he had leprosy and it was more painful
- B) his will was not selfish and hence tormented
- C) he had more physicians caring for him
- D) None of the above

56.

No matter how painful our death, if we permit God to be present, he will be in the midst of our dying.

- A) True
- B) False

57.

Which saint in the text best illustrates in her story of letting God be present in our dying?

- A) St. Therese
- B) St. Catherine of Genoa
- C) St. Catherine of Sienna
- D) St. Monica

58.

St. Thomas Moore feels Christ triumphantly and with joy accepted his death without fear and dread and serves as an example to fellow Christians to embrace death.

- A) True
- B) False

59.

How could Christ, if he was God, feel fear of his approaching crucifixion?

- A) He did not fear his death

- B) He feared death because he was a human being
- C) He feared death because God can feel fear as well
- D) He feared death because although he was God, he was equally also a human being

60.

According to St. Thomas Moore, if one without any recourse of retreat or fleeing, finds themselves to the point where he must suffer or denounce God, he will know it is God's will that he was brought to this crisis and that he must accept it as that

- A) True
- B) False

61.

The fear of death and torment lessens one's death for Christ.

- A) True
- B) False

62.

St. Thomas Moore was executed because...

- A) he refused to worship to the pagan gods
- B) he refused to accept King Henry as the head of the church
- C) he refused to denounce Christ
- D) None of the above

63. The revealing of the divine on one's deathbed reveals the beauty of one's death

- A) True
- B) False

64.

St. John of the Cross emphasizes three presences of God. Which presence is granted especially to devout souls in which he refreshes, delights and gladdens them?

- A) Presence of essence
- B) Presence by grace
- C) Presence by spiritual affection

65.

Why could not Moses see the beauty of God beyond the burning bush--according to St. John of the Cross?

- A) because our life in this world is too weak to fathom such beauty and only death can welcome it
- B) because Moses was not holy enough to witness the beauty of God
- C) because no one will ever experience God's inner beauty
- D) None of the above

66.

According to St. John of the Cross, the sight of God kills via an untold health and glorious good.

- A) True
- B) False

67.

It can be deduced that St. John of the Cross felt the beauty of God was the gift of death

- A) True
- B) False

68.

One cannot fear death and also look forward to it.

- A) True
- B) False

69.

If one accepts divine providence, they are shielded from the pain of the incident.

- A) True
- B) False

70.

St. Joseph Cafasso in his prayer before his death felt that his wretched body offended God so much that his death was

- A) nonetheless an unjust sentence
- B) a gift
- C) a punishment
- D) a sacrifice and a punishment

71.

One of St. Joseph Cafasso's points in his prayer before death was to receive all the sacraments associated with Christian death.

- A) True
- B) False

72.

Why should the Christian mediate on death?

- A) because it is wise to prepare one's family financially
- B) because it is an event in our life as important as birth
- C) because it is the door to eternity and it helps us to focus on bettering ourselves
- D) because it is inevitable and we should do everything we want to do in this life

73.

St. Therese's vocation, was one of love

- A) True
- B) False

74.

Christ as a paradigm for grief counseling is best seen as

- A) Christ the King
- B) Christ the Suffering Servant
- C) Christ the Priest
- D) Christ the Victim

75.

Martyrdom was a dream of St. Therese.

- A) True
- B) False

