



1. Catholic teaching affirms that

- A. the "Separation of Church and State" means that we should not mix our faith and our politics.
- B. Catholics have a moral obligation to participate in political life.
- C. the Church should avoid involvement in politics
- D. all of the above.

2. Church teaching on human life leads us to

- A. oppose abortion as a peak threat to human life.
- B. oppose assisted suicide.
- C. oppose the use of the death penalty.
- D. work to end hunger and poverty.
- E. seek peace, not war.
- F. all of the above.

3. Being "faithful citizens" means

- A. each person looks out for his/her own interests.
- B. as long as we vote in light of the values of our faith, we are fulfilling our obligation.
- C. citizens should make choices in the public arena that advance the common good.
- D. all of the above.

4. The central social institution is

- A. the individual.
- B. marriage and the family.
- C. the government.
- D. the Church.
- E. all of the above.

5. People have a right to

- A. life.
- B. food and clothing.
- C. housing and health care.
- D. employment.
- E. all of the above.

6. A basic moral test of society is

- A. how well the middle class are doing.
- B. whether all people have a chance to get rich.

- C. how well the poor and the vulnerable are faring.
- D. the survival of the fittest.
- E. all of the above.

7. Workers have a right to

- A. productive work.
- B. decent and fair wages.
- C. choose to organize and join unions.
- D. own private property.
- E. all of the above.

8. Solidarity requires that

- A. we care about others no matter where they live or how different they appear.
- B. charity begins at home.
- C. People pull themselves up by their bootstraps.
- D. all people need to have equal incomes.
- E. all of the above.

9. The Catholic view of the environment is that

- A. the natural world may be dominated by humans.
- B. we must choose between jobs and environment.
- C. we respect the Creator by caring for creation.
- D. poor areas have few environmental problems.
- E. all of the above.

10. Faithful citizenship is about

- A. voting our conscience in light of our values.
- B. helping the unborn and all who are vulnerable or poor by contacting legislators.
- C. staying involved beyond elections to help shape public policy-making.
- D. measuring all candidates, policies, parties and platforms by how they protect or undermine the following: life, dignity, the advance of the common good and human rights for all.
- E. making a difference in the world by using our gifts and our opportunities as citizens.
- F. all of the above.

KEY: 1)B (2)F (3)C (4)B (5)E (6)C (7)E (8)A (9)C (10)F

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Next Social Justice Mtg.: Thurs.10/26/06; 7:30-9:30, Rm. 227

Explanations of Answers:

1. B – The statement *Faithful Citizenship* says, “In the Catholic tradition, responsible citizenship is a virtue; participation in the political process is a moral obligation.”
2. F – The Church consistently defends human life and dignity at all stages.
3. C – The common good is the sum total of social conditions that enable people as individuals and groups to reach their human potential.
4. B – Marriage and the family is the basic cell of society. Other institutions are supposed to support, not undermine families. Government is charged with promoting the common good to create conditions in which human dignity and families can flourish.
5. E – The foundational right to life includes a right to all those things necessary to sustain a dignified life. With these rights come responsibilities to one’s family, one’s community and the common good.
6. C – The poor and vulnerable have a special claim on society because their needs are greatest and their human rights are most at risk.
7. E – Work is a form of continuing participation in God’s creation. Workers have fundamental rights.
8. A – Solidarity expresses the interdependence of the human family, God’s family; it requires just policies locally, nationally, and internationally.
9. C – The fate of humanity is bound up with the fate of God’s creation.
10. F – All Catholics are called to use their gifts to meet the needs of the poor and the vulnerable and to use our opportunities as citizens to help build a world more respectful of human life and more committed to justice and peace.