

Modernity Final Exam

1. Name the founder of Planned Parenthood.
(2 points)
2. List the three forerunners of Existentialism.
(3)
3. Define the concept “will to power.” Who popularized this idea?
(3)
4. What was the October Revolution?
(2)
5. Who does Billy Budd represent, and how does Melville’s story about him call into question God’s mercy and justice?
(5)
6. What does Kierkegaard mean by the “ultimate concern”? In what sense does this make truth subjective? How can Christianity, which is grounded on an objective historical event, be subjective?
(8)

7. Articulate the theme of *The Death of Ivan Ilych*. Is it biblical or unbiblical? Defend your answer.

(8)

8. Who better represents the biblical response to slavery and racism, Booker T. Washington or Frederick Douglass? Be sure to cite examples from their lives and writings to support your argument.

(6)

9. Define “cheap grace” and “costly grace.” How does Bonhoeffer use Peter to illustrate the difference?

(8)

10. What sort of government will necessarily exist in a socialist country, according to Lenin? How will this type of government be established?

(2)

11. What's the central question Chesterton tries to answer in *The Man Who Was Thursday*? How does Chesterton rely on a specific book in the Bible to find most of his answer? Be sure to name the book and list at least two scenes from the biblical book that Chesterton re-creates.

(8)

12. In Dickens's novel *Hard Times*, he provides the reader with many clues about his theme (including the titles of the three books, the dedication, and the places where the story begins and ends). Spell out how the three aforementioned clues clearly indicate his theme (and feel free to reference other clues as well).

(5)