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Activity

Test yourself: the leap of faith

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Once you've read on the article on pp. 26–29 of the magazine, test your knowledge with these multiple-choice questions.

1 The enigmatic Danish thinker Søren Kierkegaard was born in:

1815 1813 1803

2 Kierkegaard was acutely aware of his mortality. His *oeuvre* includes a work titled:

Sickness Unto Heaven Sickness Unto Immortality Sickness Unto Death

3 Both actual and original sin are acceptances of finitude, since morality overall is essentially of the finite realm. To explore what might lie beyond it, Kierkegaard uses the Old Testament account of:

Joshua Abraham Esau

4 For Kierkegaard, true faith is constant:

witness worship doubting

5 In 1855, Kierkegaard collapsed with _____ and was hospitalised.

narcolepsy apoplexy epilepsy

6 He had _____ as a result of a childhood fall from a tree, and as a youth he compensated for his physical stature by developing an acerbic wit and a dandified manner.

two broken legs a curvature of the spine a broken hip

7 In 1837 he met the _____-year-old Regine Olsen and fell 'head over heels' in love with her. Initially Søren choose to keep his feelings quiet, preferring to let Regine mature.

14 16 18

8 He rapidly became the arch anti-Hegelian and an opponent of the established church — in Denmark known simply as the:

Svenska kyrkan Volkerk Volkskirche

9 In 1854–55 the embattled Kierkegaard experienced another profound personal crisis with the death of his confessor, Bishop _____, who had until then had provided much support and assistance to his protégé.

Mynster Münster Minster

10 Kierkegaard's first published work appeared in 1841 and bore the title:

The Concept of Ambiguity The Concept of Irony The Concept of Antinomy

11 Kierkegaard founded a journal himself, calling it _____. In it he rigorously maintained that the contemporary theology, represented by the new primate, was wholly incompatible with New Testament Christianity.

The Instant The Infinite The Constant

12 The truth of the God/man association cannot be grasped rationally; Kierkegaard argued that it must be conferred on us. In his writings the only way to genuine Christianity is through paradox. This concept resurfaced in the works of some of the boldest eighteenth-century thinkers, notably Hume and:

Descartes Kant Feuerbach