



Lesson 1.2 Assessment (Answer Key)

Section 1: True or False

Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.

1. In Islamic epistemology, the statement "God exists" is considered an empirical judgment. TRUE **FALSE**
2. "Force is mass times acceleration" is an example of a revelatory judgment. TRUE **FALSE**

Section 2: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

3. Which type of judgment relies solely on the five senses?
 - a. Rational
 - b. Revelatory
 - c. Empirical**
 - d. Philosophical
4. A judgment that is known only from Allah (swt) and His Messenger (pbuh) is categorized as:
 - a. Rational
 - b. Empirical
 - c. Revelatory**
 - d. Philosophical

Section 3: Fill in the Blanks

5. Judgments that do not require thought and are immediately understood are known as self-evident judgments.
6. A judgment that can be affirmed or negated and falls under both rational and empirical categories is known as a possible judgment.

Section 4: Short Answers

Write a well-formulated response for each of the following.

7. Explain the difference between "necessary" and "impossible" judgments within the context of rational judgments.

A: Necessary judgments are those that cannot be negated and are often definitions or logical truths (e.g., "The whole is greater than the part"). Impossible judgments are those that cannot be affirmed because they contain a contradiction or defy logic (e.g., "A square circle").

8. Discuss how the concept of certainty or 'truth-ness' in judgments (*qaṭʿ* and *ẓannī*) affect the understanding of scientific propositions in the Islamic epistemological framework.

In Islamic epistemology, *qaṭʿ* refers to conclusive propositions that are certain and unequivocal, while *ẓannī* pertains to probabilistic propositions that are not absolutely certain. Understanding this categorization is crucial in an Islamic framework, as it influences how scientific propositions are interpreted. Scientific judgments, often empirical and subject to change with new evidence, are generally considered *ẓannī*. This categorization acknowledges the evolving nature of scientific knowledge and its potential alignment or divergence with established religious truths (*qaṭʿ*).

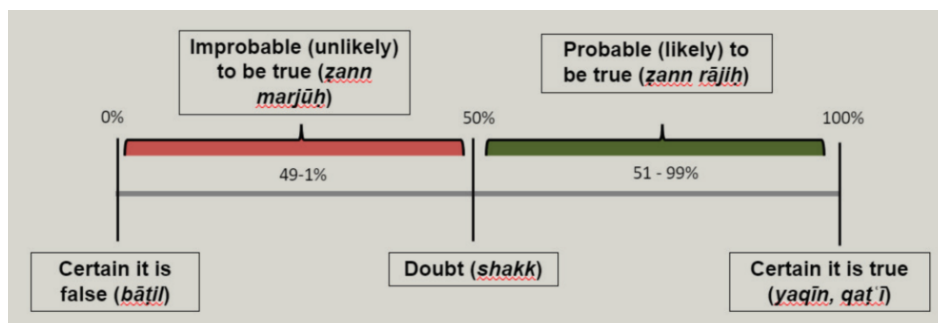
9. **Matching Exercise:** Match the following statements with the correct type of judgment (Rational, Empirical, or Revelatory).

Humans will be resurrected after death. Revelatory

Water boils at 212°F (100°C) at sea level. Empirical

The sum of angles in a triangle is 180 degrees. Rational

10. Draw a diagram/chart that represents the spectrum of certainty.



11. Why do we need the truth spectrum when we have principles like the principle of non-contradiction and the excluded middle?

A: Not everything can be proven true or false. There are many things in this world that there is partial truth too, and there are some things that we might not be 100 percent sure about (or unable to be 100% sure about). So a spectrum allows us to understand how much reliance a statement has, and how to use it. (True or false items can be used for more definitive parts of life, but for more situational conditions, what is most probable might be used, for example, if a medication would work or not.)