

Role of Religion in Shaping Moral Values

Introduction

Religion has been one of the most influential forces in human civilization since ancient times. Long before modern legal systems, political institutions, or scientific ethics developed, religion provided humanity with a moral framework to distinguish right from wrong. Moral values such as honesty, compassion, justice, respect, forgiveness, and responsibility were deeply rooted in religious teachings and traditions. Across cultures and civilizations, religion has shaped human behavior, guided social norms, and helped establish ethical standards that continue to influence societies today.

Moral values refer to principles or standards that guide individuals in determining acceptable and unacceptable behavior. These values help maintain harmony, cooperation, and stability within society. Religion contributes to moral development by offering divine commandments, ethical teachings, spiritual discipline, and community practices that encourage individuals to live righteous and meaningful lives.

Although modern societies increasingly emphasize secular ethics, the historical and continuing role of religion in moral formation remains significant. Religious traditions not only teach moral laws but also cultivate inner conscience, empathy, and accountability through spiritual belief. This essay explores how religion shapes moral values through teachings, rituals, social institutions, psychological influence, cultural transmission, and moral education while also examining challenges and contemporary relevance.

Meaning of Religion and Moral Values

Religion

Religion can be understood as a system of beliefs, practices, rituals, and moral codes centered around faith in a higher power or ultimate reality. It provides answers to fundamental questions about life, purpose, suffering, and human responsibility. Most religions emphasize ethical living as an essential component of spiritual growth.

Moral Values

Moral values are guiding principles that help individuals judge actions as good or bad. They include:

- Honesty
- Kindness
- Justice
- Respect for others
- Responsibility
- Self-control
- Compassion
- Truthfulness

These values regulate individual behavior and promote social harmony.

Religion connects morality with spirituality, often teaching that ethical conduct is not merely socially beneficial but spiritually meaningful.

Historical Role of Religion in Moral Development

In early civilizations, religion served as the primary source of law and morality. Ancient societies lacked formal legal systems; therefore, religious commandments regulated behavior.

1. Divine Authority

Moral rules were believed to originate from divine will. This belief strengthened obedience because moral violations were seen as offenses against God rather than society alone.

2. Formation of Ethical Codes

Religious texts established ethical guidelines that influenced civilizations for centuries. Concepts like justice, charity, and respect for life emerged strongly through religious traditions.

3. Social Order and Stability

Religion helped maintain discipline by encouraging virtues such as honesty and discouraging harmful actions like theft, violence, and deceit.

Thus, religion acted as humanity's earliest moral educator.

Religious Teachings as Sources of Moral Values

Religions transmit moral values through sacred texts, teachings of prophets, and spiritual philosophies.

1. Hinduism

Hindu philosophy emphasizes *Dharma* (righteous duty), which guides moral behavior according to one's role in society.

Key moral teachings include:

- Truthfulness (*Satya*)
- Non-violence (*Ahimsa*)
- Self-discipline
- Respect for all living beings

The concept of karma teaches moral accountability — good actions bring positive consequences, while wrong actions lead to suffering.

2. Islam

Islam provides a comprehensive moral framework based on the Qur'an and teachings of Prophet Muhammad.

Core moral values include:

- Justice (*Adl*)

- Compassion (*Rahmah*)
- Honesty and trustworthiness
- Charity (*Zakat*)
- Respect for parents and neighbors

Islam emphasizes accountability before God, encouraging believers to act ethically even in private life.

3. Christianity

Christian morality centers on love, forgiveness, and compassion.

Key teachings include:

- Love thy neighbor
- Forgiveness of enemies
- Humility
- Charity and service

The teachings of Jesus emphasize moral intention and inner purity, not only outward behavior.

4. Buddhism

Buddhism focuses on ethical conduct as a path to ending suffering.

The Five Precepts encourage:

- Non-violence
- Truthfulness
- Avoiding theft
- Moral self-control
- Avoidance of harmful substances

Compassion and mindfulness form the foundation of Buddhist moral values.

5. Sikhism

Sikh teachings promote equality, honesty, and service to humanity.

Core values include:

- Equality of all humans
- Honest earning
- Sharing with others
- Selfless service (*Seva*)

These teachings encourage moral living within community life.

Religion and Development of Conscience

Religion plays a major role in shaping an individual's conscience — the inner sense of right and wrong.

Internal Moral Control

Religious belief encourages self-regulation because individuals feel morally accountable to a higher power. This internal control often becomes stronger than external punishment.

Sense of Responsibility

Believers develop awareness that their actions have spiritual consequences. This awareness motivates ethical decision-making even when no one is watching.

Guilt and Moral Reflection

Religious practices such as confession, repentance, and prayer encourage self-examination and moral improvement.

Role of Rituals and Practices in Moral Formation

Religious rituals are not merely ceremonial; they reinforce moral discipline.

1. **Prayer and Meditation**
Promote humility, patience, and self-control.
2. **Fasting**
Teaches empathy for the poor and strengthens self-discipline.
3. **Charity Practices**
Encourage generosity and social responsibility.
4. **Community Worship**
Builds cooperation, respect, and collective moral identity.

Through repeated participation, individuals internalize ethical habits.

Religion as a Source of Social Morality

Religion contributes to moral values not only individually but socially.

Promotion of Social Harmony

Religious teachings encourage peaceful coexistence, forgiveness, and cooperation.

Family Values

Most religions emphasize:

- Respect for parents
- Care for children
- Loyalty in relationships
- Responsibility toward family members

These values strengthen social stability.

Community Welfare

Religious institutions often promote charity, education, and healthcare services, encouraging moral responsibility toward society.

Religion and Moral Education

Religion historically served as the foundation of education systems.

Transmission of Values

Stories, parables, and religious narratives teach moral lessons through examples.

Character Formation

Religious education emphasizes virtues such as patience, honesty, and compassion.

Role Models

Prophets, saints, and spiritual leaders act as moral examples for followers.

Children exposed to moral stories develop empathy and ethical understanding early in life.

Psychological Impact of Religion on Morality

Religion influences moral behavior through psychological mechanisms.

1. Fear of Moral Consequences

Belief in divine justice discourages wrongdoing.

2. Hope and Meaning

Religious faith motivates ethical living by giving life purpose.

3. Emotional Regulation

Prayer and spirituality reduce anger and promote forgiveness.

4. Empathy Development

Religious teachings emphasize caring for others, enhancing emotional intelligence.

Religion and Universal Moral Principles

Despite doctrinal differences, most religions share common ethical principles:

- Respect for life
- Truthfulness
- Compassion
- Justice
- Charity
- Self-control

This similarity suggests that religion contributes to universal moral consciousness across humanity.

Challenges and Criticism

While religion has greatly shaped morality, it also faces criticism.

1. Moral Rigidity

Strict interpretation of religious rules may resist social change.

2. Religious Conflicts

Misinterpretation of teachings sometimes leads to intolerance or conflict.

3. Moral Diversity

Modern societies include multiple belief systems, raising questions about whose moral standards should dominate.

4. Secular Ethics

Some argue morality can exist independently of religion through human reason and empathy.

Despite these challenges, religion continues to influence ethical discussions worldwide.

Religion and Modern Moral Issues

Religion still plays an important role in addressing contemporary moral challenges:

- Environmental responsibility
- Social justice
- Human rights
- Poverty and inequality
- Technology ethics

Many religious leaders advocate compassion, sustainability, and peace in modern society.

Interfaith Dialogue and Moral Cooperation

Modern societies encourage cooperation among religions to promote shared moral goals.

Interfaith initiatives focus on:

- Peacebuilding
- Human dignity
- Equality
- Social service

These collaborations demonstrate religion's potential to unite rather than divide humanity.

Role of Religion in Personal Moral Transformation

Religion often inspires individuals to transform their lives morally.

Examples include:

- Overcoming addiction through faith
- Practicing forgiveness after conflict
- Engaging in charity and volunteerism

Spiritual experiences can strengthen commitment to ethical living.

Religion, Culture, and Moral Identity

Religion deeply influences cultural customs and moral expectations.

Festivals, traditions, and ceremonies reinforce values such as gratitude, generosity, and respect. Cultural morality often reflects religious heritage even among people who are not deeply religious.

Balancing Religion and Secular Morality

In modern pluralistic societies, moral values emerge from both religious and secular sources.

A balanced approach recognizes:

- Religion as a historical moral foundation
- Human reason and universal ethics as complementary forces

Together, they help create inclusive moral systems.

Conclusion

Religion has played a profound and enduring role in shaping moral values throughout human history. By providing ethical teachings, spiritual motivation, and social guidance, religion has helped individuals understand their responsibilities toward themselves, others, and society. Moral values such as compassion, honesty, justice, and respect have been nurtured through religious traditions across civilizations.

Beyond rules and commandments, religion cultivates inner conscience and moral awareness. Through rituals, education, and community life, individuals learn discipline, empathy, and accountability. Religious teachings encourage people to rise above selfish interests and act for the greater good, fostering harmony and cooperation.

Even in an increasingly modern and secular world, religion continues to influence moral thinking by addressing social injustice, environmental responsibility, and human dignity. While challenges such as intolerance or rigid interpretations exist, the core ethical teachings of most religions promote peace, kindness, and respect for humanity.

Ultimately, religion's greatest contribution to moral values lies in its ability to connect ethical behavior with deeper meaning and purpose. It reminds individuals that morality is not only about social order but also about personal growth and spiritual fulfillment. When interpreted with wisdom and compassion, religion becomes a powerful force for moral development and human progress.

Thus, the role of religion in shaping moral values remains vital, guiding humanity toward ethical living, social harmony, and a more compassionate world.

Role of Religion in Shaping Moral Values

✔ SHORT NOTES (For Quick Revision)

1. Meaning of Religion

Religion is a system of beliefs, rituals, and moral teachings related to faith in a higher power. It guides human behavior through ethical principles and spiritual discipline.

2. Meaning of Moral Values

Moral values are standards that help individuals distinguish between right and wrong. Examples include honesty, compassion, justice, respect, kindness, and responsibility.

3. Relationship Between Religion and Morality

Religion provides moral rules supported by spiritual beliefs. It connects ethical actions with divine accountability and encourages individuals to live virtuous lives.

4. Religion as the Origin of Moral Codes

Before modern laws, religion established moral rules through sacred texts and traditions, helping maintain social order.

5. Role of Sacred Texts

Holy books teach moral principles:

- Truthfulness
- Charity
- Forgiveness
- Respect for life
- Justice

6. Development of Conscience

Religion strengthens inner conscience by teaching that actions are judged by a higher power, encouraging self-control even without supervision.

7. Role of Rituals

Practices like prayer, fasting, meditation, and charity develop discipline, empathy, patience, and humility.

8. Religion and Family Values

Religions promote:

- Respect for parents
- Care for children
- Loyalty and responsibility
- Strong family bonds

9. Social Harmony

Religious teachings promote peace, cooperation, forgiveness, and compassion, helping reduce conflicts.

10. Moral Education

Religious stories and teachings help children learn ethical behavior and character development.

11. Psychological Influence

Religion reduces stress, promotes forgiveness, and strengthens emotional control and empathy.

12. Universal Moral Principles

Most religions share common values:

- Non-violence
- Truth
- Compassion
- Justice
- Charity

13. Religion and Charity

Helping the poor and needy is a moral duty emphasized in almost all religions.

14. Religion in Modern Society

Religion contributes to discussions on human rights, environmental ethics, and social justice.

15. Criticism of Religion in Morality

Some argue morality can exist without religion, and rigid interpretations may cause intolerance.

16. Religion and Cultural Traditions

Festivals and customs reinforce moral lessons like gratitude, sharing, and unity.

17. Moral Accountability

Belief in reward and punishment encourages ethical conduct.

18. Interfaith Harmony

Cooperation among religions promotes shared moral goals and global peace.

19. Personal Transformation

Religion inspires individuals to change behavior and adopt virtuous lifestyles.

20. Religion and Secular Ethics

Modern morality combines religious teachings with human reasoning and universal ethics.

100 IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

SECTION A: Basic Understanding

1. What are moral values?

Moral values are principles guiding individuals to distinguish right from wrong and behave ethically.

2. Define religion.

Religion is a belief system involving faith, worship, and moral teachings related to a higher power.

3. How does religion influence morality?

Religion provides ethical rules, spiritual motivation, and accountability that shape moral behavior.

4. Why are moral values important?

They maintain social harmony, trust, and peaceful coexistence.

5. What is conscience?

Conscience is the inner voice that guides moral decisions.

6. How does religion develop conscience?

By teaching divine accountability and encouraging self-reflection.

7. Give examples of moral values taught by religion.

Honesty, compassion, forgiveness, respect, and justice.

8. What is ethical behavior?

Actions that follow moral principles and benefit individuals and society.

9. What role do sacred texts play?

They provide moral laws and ethical guidance.

10. Why was religion important in ancient societies?

It served as the main source of law and moral regulation.

SECTION B: Religion and Individual Morality

11. How does prayer influence morality?

Prayer promotes self-discipline, humility, and reflection.

12. What moral lesson does fasting teach?

Self-control and empathy for the poor.

13. How does religion encourage honesty?

By teaching that God observes all actions.

14. What is moral accountability?

Belief that actions have consequences spiritually and socially.

15. How does religion reduce selfishness?

By encouraging charity and service.

16. What role does repentance play?

It allows moral correction and personal growth.

17. How does religion promote forgiveness?

It teaches compassion and reconciliation.

18. What is self-discipline in religion?

Control over desires and harmful actions.

19. How does faith influence decision-making?

It encourages ethical choices aligned with moral teachings.

20. Why does religion discourage harmful behavior?

Because it emphasizes spiritual consequences.

SECTION C: Religion and Society

21. How does religion promote social harmony?

Through teachings of peace and cooperation.

22. Role of religion in family ethics?

Encourages respect, loyalty, and responsibility.

23. How does religion help communities?

Through charity, education, and social service.

24. What is collective morality?

Shared moral standards within society.

25. How do religious festivals teach values?

They promote sharing, gratitude, and unity.

26. Role of religious institutions?

They guide moral education and community welfare.

27. How does religion discourage crime?

By promoting moral fear and ethical awareness.

28. What is compassion in religion?

Caring for others' suffering.

29. How does religion promote equality?

Many teachings emphasize human dignity.

30. Why is charity important?

It reduces inequality and builds empathy.

SECTION D: Teachings of Major Religions

31. Moral teaching of Hinduism?

Dharma and non-violence guide righteous living.

32. Moral teaching of Islam?

Justice, honesty, charity, and compassion.

33. Moral teaching of Christianity?

Love, forgiveness, humility.

34. Moral teaching of Buddhism?

Compassion and avoidance of harm.

35. Moral teaching of Sikhism?

Equality, service, and honest work.

36. What is Karma?

Actions producing moral consequences.

37. What is Zakat?

Charity obligation promoting social justice.

38. What are Buddhist Five Precepts?

Rules encouraging ethical living.

39. What is Seva?

Selfless service in Sikhism.

40. What is Ahimsa?

Non-violence toward all beings.

SECTION E: Psychological and Ethical Impact

41. How does religion influence emotions?

Promotes peace and reduces anger.

42. Role of meditation?

Improves self-awareness and morality.

43. Religion and empathy?

Encourages understanding others' suffering.

44. How does belief shape behavior?

Creates internal moral control.

45. Religion and mental peace?

Provides meaning and emotional stability.

SECTION F: Modern Relevance

46. Can morality exist without religion?

Yes, but religion historically strengthened moral systems.

47. Religion and environmental ethics?

Encourages respect for nature.

48. Role in human rights?

Supports dignity and justice.

49. Religion and globalization?

Promotes interfaith cooperation.

50. Religion's role today?

Guides ethical responses to modern challenges.

SECTION G: Critical Thinking

51. What are limitations of religion in morality?

Possible rigidity and intolerance if misinterpreted.

52. Difference between religious and secular morality?

Religious morality is faith-based; secular morality relies on reason.

53. Can religion cause conflict?

Yes, when teachings are misunderstood.

54. How can religion promote peace?

Through dialogue and shared values.

55. Why is tolerance important?

Ensures harmony in diverse societies.

SECTION H: Applied Moral Understanding

56. Religion and honesty in business?

Encourages fairness and integrity.

57. Religion and leadership ethics?

Promotes justice and responsibility.

58. Religion in education?

Builds character and discipline.

59. Religion and social service?

Motivates helping the needy.

60. Religion and personal identity?

Shapes moral worldview.

SECTION I: Conceptual Questions

61–80 (Combined detailed answers summary)

These questions cover:

- Moral courage
- Ethical responsibility
- Spiritual discipline
- Community morality
- Moral decision-making
- Respect for diversity
- Moral law vs legal law
- Religious symbolism and ethics
- Role models in religion
- Moral transformation

Answer Concept: Religion provides ethical guidance, encourages reflection, and shapes responsible behavior through belief, practice, and community influence.

SECTION J: Advanced Examination Questions

81. Explain religion as moral authority.

Religion derives moral laws from divine principles, giving them strong influence.

82. Religion and justice?

Promotes fairness and protection of rights.

83. Religion and peacebuilding?

Encourages reconciliation and forgiveness.

84. Religion's role in crisis?

Provides hope and moral resilience.

85. Religion and compassion?

Central teaching across traditions.

86. Moral unity among religions?

Shared ethical teachings despite differences.

87. Religion and ethical leadership?

Encourages honesty and service.

88. Religion and social responsibility?

Teaches duty toward society.

89. Role of moral stories?

Simplify ethical lessons.

90. Religion and self-control?

Encourages discipline through practices.

91. Religion and empathy development?

Promotes kindness and understanding.

92. Religion and justice systems?

Influenced early laws.

93. Religion and cultural morality?

Shapes customs and traditions.

94. Religion and forgiveness?

Encourages reconciliation.

95. Religion and moral courage?

Inspires standing for truth.

96. Religion and equality?

Many teachings reject discrimination.

97. Religion and altruism?

Encourages selfless actions.

98. Religion and ethical dilemmas?

Provides guiding principles.

99. Religion and global ethics?

Supports universal human values.

100. Why does religion remain morally relevant today?

Because it connects ethics with meaning, purpose, and human responsibility

50 MCQs — Role of Religion in Shaping Moral Values

Section A: Basic Concepts

1. Moral values help individuals to:

- A) Earn money
- B) Distinguish right from wrong
- C) Gain power
- D) Avoid education

 **Answer: B**

2. Religion mainly provides:

- A) Entertainment
- B) Moral and spiritual guidance
- C) Political authority
- D) Economic profit

✔ Answer: B

3. Moral values promote:

- A) Conflict
- B) Social harmony
- C) Isolation
- D) Competition only

✔ Answer: B

4. Conscience refers to:

- A) External law
- B) Inner sense of right and wrong
- C) Social pressure
- D) Religious ritual

✔ Answer: B

5. Which is a moral value?

- A) Greed
- B) Honesty
- C) Jealousy
- D) Anger

✔ Answer: B

Section B: Religion and Individual Morality

6. Prayer mainly develops:

- A) Pride
- B) Humility and reflection
- C) Fear of society
- D) Wealth

✔ Answer: B

7. Fasting teaches:

- A) Laziness
- B) Self-control and empathy
- C) Competition
- D) Isolation

✔ Answer: B

8. Religion encourages charity to:

- A) Gain fame
- B) Reduce inequality
- C) Show power

D) Avoid work

✓ **Answer: B**

9. Moral accountability means:

A) No responsibility

B) Actions have consequences

C) Freedom without limits

D) Social punishment only

✓ **Answer: B**

10. Repentance helps in:

A) Moral improvement

B) Avoiding responsibility

C) Increasing ego

D) Ignoring mistakes

✓ **Answer: A**

Section C: Religion and Society

11. Religion strengthens family values by promoting:

A) Selfishness

B) Respect and responsibility

C) Competition

D) Isolation

✓ **Answer: B**

12. Religious festivals often promote:

A) Division

B) Unity and sharing

C) Conflict

D) Superiority

✓ **Answer: B**

13. Religious institutions contribute through:

A) Violence

B) Social service

C) Isolation

D) Economic control

✓ **Answer: B**

14. Compassion means:

A) Ignoring others

B) Caring for others' suffering

C) Competition

D) Anger

✓ **Answer: B**

15. Religion discourages crime mainly by:

- A) Fear of police only
- B) Moral awareness
- C) Economic pressure
- D) Social status

Answer: B

Section D: Teachings of Major Religions

16. Ahimsa means:

- A) War
- B) Non-violence
- C) Wealth
- D) Ritual

Answer: B

17. Karma refers to:

- A) Random luck
- B) Consequences of actions
- C) Social rules
- D) Festivals

Answer: B

18. Zakat in Islam represents:

- A) Prayer
- B) Charity
- C) Fasting
- D) Pilgrimage

Answer: B

19. Buddhist moral teachings emphasize:

- A) Violence
- B) Compassion and mindfulness
- C) Competition
- D) Luxury

Answer: B

20. Seva in Sikhism means:

- A) Worship only
- B) Selfless service
- C) Meditation only
- D) Punishment

Answer: B

Section E: Psychological Influence

21. Religion helps control anger through:

- A) Competition

- B) Spiritual practices
- C) Isolation
- D) Punishment

Answer: B

22. Meditation improves:

- A) Confusion
- B) Self-awareness
- C) Greed
- D) Laziness

Answer: B

23. Religion gives life:

- A) Fear only
- B) Meaning and purpose
- C) Wealth only
- D) Authority

Answer: B

24. Empathy means:

- A) Ignoring others
- B) Understanding others' feelings
- C) Competition
- D) Pride

Answer: B

25. Faith encourages:

- A) Ethical decision-making
- B) Dishonesty
- C) Violence
- D) Carelessness

Answer: A

Section F: Universal Moral Principles

26. Which value is common in most religions?

- A) Revenge
- B) Compassion
- C) Greed
- D) Pride

Answer: B

27. Justice refers to:

- A) Unfair treatment
- B) Fairness and equality
- C) Authority
- D) Punishment only

Answer: B

28. Charity mainly promotes:

- A) Ego
- B) Social welfare
- C) Competition
- D) Luxury

Answer: B

29. Truthfulness builds:

- A) Conflict
- B) Trust
- C) Fear
- D) Isolation

Answer: B

30. Respect for life is a:

- A) Universal moral value
- B) Political rule
- C) Economic idea
- D) Cultural fashion

Answer: A

Section G: Religion and Modern Society

31. Religion contributes to environmental ethics by promoting:

- A) Exploitation
- B) Respect for nature
- C) Pollution
- D) Industrial growth only

Answer: B

32. Interfaith dialogue aims to promote:

- A) Conflict
- B) Cooperation and peace
- C) Competition
- D) Isolation

Answer: B

33. Religion influences modern discussions about:

- A) Human rights
- B) Fashion only
- C) Technology only
- D) Entertainment

Answer: A

34. Secular morality is based mainly on:

- A) Faith only
- B) Reason and human values
- C) Rituals

D) Tradition only

✓ Answer: B

35. Religion and secular ethics together promote:

A) Division

B) Balanced moral systems

C) Conflict

D) Inequality

✓ Answer: B

Section H: Critical Thinking

36. Misinterpretation of religion may lead to:

A) Harmony only

B) Intolerance

C) Education

D) Unity always

✓ Answer: B

37. Moral rigidity means:

A) Flexibility

B) Strict adherence without adaptation

C) Compassion

D) Cooperation

✓ Answer: B

38. Religious tolerance encourages:

A) Peaceful coexistence

B) Conflict

C) Superiority

D) Isolation

✓ Answer: A

39. Religion promotes forgiveness to:

A) Encourage weakness

B) Reduce conflict

C) Increase power

D) Create fear

✓ Answer: B

40. Ethical leadership inspired by religion focuses on:

A) Power

B) Justice and service

C) Wealth

D) Control

✓ Answer: B

Section I: Applied Moral Values

41. Honesty in business reflects:

- A) Moral ethics
- B) Competition only
- C) Fear
- D) Authority

Answer: A

42. Moral courage means:

- A) Avoiding truth
- B) Standing for what is right
- C) Following crowd blindly
- D) Fearfulness

Answer: B

43. Religious stories mainly teach:

- A) Entertainment
- B) Moral lessons
- C) Politics
- D) Economy

Answer: B

44. Religion strengthens community through:

- A) Division
- B) Shared values
- C) Isolation
- D) Competition

Answer: B

45. Self-control is developed through:

- A) Discipline and spiritual practices
- B) Luxury
- C) Competition
- D) Anger

Answer: A

Section J: Advanced Understanding

46. Religion connects morality with:

- A) Wealth
- B) Spiritual meaning
- C) Power
- D) Authority

Answer: B

47. Moral education through religion focuses on:

- A) Character formation
- B) Competition
- C) Fame

D) Wealth

Answer: A

48. Religion inspires altruism, which means:

A) Selfish behavior

B) Selfless concern for others

C) Competition

D) Isolation

Answer: B

49. The ultimate aim of religious morality is:

A) Control

B) Ethical and meaningful life

C) Authority

D) Wealth

Answer: B

50. Religion remains relevant today because it:

A) Controls society

B) Provides ethical guidance and purpose

C) Limits freedom

D) Prevents education

Answer: B