



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

NOVEMBER 2010

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 11 pages.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Bodhisattva | (2) |
| | 1.1.2 | Iraq | (2) |
| | 1.1.3 | Mahabharata | (2) |
| | 1.1.4 | Torah | (2) |
| | 1.1.5 | Baha'u'llah | (2) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Myth: <i>any TWO of the following answers</i> | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word means fable. • Reference to religious stories in which deep truths about life are revealed. • Myths do not necessarily try to make a moral point. • Myths can be the basis of teaching and dogma in some religions. | (4) |
| | 1.2.2 | Parable: <i>any TWO of the following answers.</i> | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A parable refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle or answer a religious question. • It is usually very short and contains a definite moral. • They contain religious beliefs, ideas, morals and warnings. • They are set within the cultural and social environment of the people who produce them. | (4) |
| | 1.2.3 | Doctrine: <i>any TWO of the following answers</i> | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctrine is a synonym for teaching. • Doctrine just like teaching does not necessarily have any negative meaning. • It is also regarded as a religious teaching. | (4) |
| | 1.2.4 | Fundamentalism: <i>any TWO of the following answers</i> | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A form of conservatism. • Selectively utilising elements of an old tradition. • Blending such elements with modern society with the view to promoting the interest of a religious group. | (4) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Mona Lisa | (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | Hajj | (2) |
| | 1.3.3 | Sathyagraha | (2) |
| | 1.3.4 | Beijing | (2) |
| | 1.3.5 | Darwin | (2) |
| | 1.3.6 | Baha'i | (2) |

- 1.4
1. Belief in one God
 2. Belief in prophets
 3. Belief in angels
 4. Belief in the Day of Judgement
 5. They have sacred books.
 6. They have special places of worship.
 7. they have days and holidays
 8. they believe in God as creator.
 9. they special code of dress. (8)
- 1.5
- Catholicism
 - Protestantism
 - Eastern Orthodox
 - African Independent Churches
 - Pentacostal Churches (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1
- It strengthens the believer's faith.
 - It identifies the religion from amongst other religions.
 - It guides the believer's way of life.
 - It helps the believer to unite in the spiritual life as a communion with other believers.
 - It helps believers to explain why they have chosen that religion.
 - It helps members to identify who belongs to the faith and who does not. (10)
- 2.2 (Christianity is used as an example.)
- It is referred to as a monotheistic religion, belief in one God.
 - They believe in life after death in the context of a judgement day.
 - They believe in the existence of the angels.
 - They believe in prophets.
 - They believe in the existence of heaven and hell.
 - They believe in the resurrection of the dead. (10)
- 2.3
- 2.3.1 Identity:
- Identity means individuality.
 - Means the religion has a certain individuality or a certain personality that distinguishes it from other religions.
 - Means affirmation of dignity and value of a religion.
 - Means an exclusive religious identity in which one identifies strongly with the beliefs and doctrines of the religion and see these as defining one's life. (8)
- 2.3.2 Unity:
- The dictionary meaning of the concept is harmony or concord between persons.
 - In religion it means peaceful co-existence within the religion or between religions as well.
 - On a higher level it will mean religions actively cooperate to achieve certain practical aims in society.
 - Even stronger emphasis could mean that the teachings of various religions are compatible with each other. (8)
- 2.3.3 Comparability:
- This means that two or more things are able to be compared.
 - This does not mean that they are similar.
 - Things can be compared and it is found that they are different.
 - The other meaning may be that things can be compared because they are fit to be compared. (4)

- 2.4
- Messengers of the creator.
 - Supervisors of the physical world.
 - Look after the welfare of the living.
 - They reveal themselves through dreams and sometimes through visions to communicate with the living.
 - To communicate with God, the living use the ancestors – they are intermediaries.

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Christianity:
- Christianity was never a monolithic faith. From the start there were many differences between groups of Christians.
 - The Eastern tradition had its centre in Constantinople and the Western tradition in Europe.
 - The groups split because of arguments over: supreme authority and that the Catholic Church teaches that the Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and the Son while the Eastern Church teaches that the Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and not the Son.
 - The churches are governed in different ways.
 - A church governed by an episcopalian structure has a hierarchy of bishops and priests, e.g. Roman Catholic Church, Eastern Orthodox and Anglican Church.
 - A Presbyterian structure on the other hand involves rule by an elected group of elders in the church with overall rule by higher authorities such as Synod or General Assembly of Churches, e.g. Reformed Churches, the United Presbyterian Church of South Africa and the Church of Scotland.
 - A Congregationalist structure has elders, but each individual church is independent and not responsible to any authority higher than the congregation, e.g. Baptist Churches.
 - Catholics attend church services called the 'Mass'.
 - As part of the Catholic ritual they may light candles in remembrance of the dead and confess their sins to a priest.
 - Orthodox Christian practices are similar to Catholic practices.
 - A popular way to express piety is by kissing images of saints, called icons.
 - Going to church on Sunday is very important to Protestants.
 - Many forms of Protestantism also believe that charitable work is an outward sign of inner grace.
 - One cannot buy one's way to heaven, by helping others show that one has already been blessed.

Islam:

- Islam has two major branches, Sunni and Shi'ite.
- The Sunnis are the largest group globally.
- But in some countries the Shi'ite are in the majority like in Iraq and Iran.
- Shi'ites believe that the descendants of Mohammed are divinely appointed imams with supernatural knowledge and authority who should lead the faithful.
- Sunnis reject this and believe that the faithful should elect their leaders.
- Shi'ites believe that twelve imams were the intermediaries between God and humankind.
- The twelfth imam went into hiding but he will return someday.
- Until his return the community is lead by a hierarchy of religious leaders called mullahs, the most important of these are called ayatollahs.
- Sunni Islam also uses the term imam but simply to refer to the person because of his knowledge and the depth of faith.
- Sunnis seek guidance in the Qur'an and the Hadith.
- If a matter is not clearly resolved by consulting these sources, the consensus of the community prevails.
- There is no central authority in Islam.
- There are no major differences in religious practice between the two groups in Islam.
- One minor difference is the observance of the annual commemoration of martyrdom of Hussain.
- However, the observance of five pillars of Islam are common to both groups.
 1. Shahadah – Declaration of faith
 2. The Hajj – Pilgrimage
 3. Salat – five time daily prayer
 4. Fasting during Ramadan
 5. Zakaat – compulsory charity

African Traditional Religion:

- There are thousands of variations in African Traditional Religion.

AmaZulu religion:

- The traditional AmaZulu religion acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being and Creator called Umvelinqangi or 'the First to Exist'.
- All communication with the Supreme Being is done through the ancestors.
- The AmaZulu religion has a feminine divinity called uNomkhubulwane.
- This feminine divinity is associated with fertility.
- The Ancestors are very significant as in other religions.
- Most of the rituals are led by the eldest male of the household.
- When the whole tribe is gathered for a celebration, the King of AmaZulu presides.

The Aka religion:

- The Aka from Central Africa, are nomadic hunter-gatherers.
- There is great variance of belief among the Aka tribes.
- They believe in the creator spirit, Bembe.
- They believe that Bembe retired from creation soon after the act of creation.
- The forest spirit, Dzengi, receives the most religious attention from the Aka.
- The Aka believe in reincarnation.
- They believe that animals and humans reincarnate within their own species. (20)

- 3.2 3.2.1 • The attacks were in retaliation for attacks by Muslims on Christians in northern Nigeria. (4)
- [Please note: The question asked for only one point – credit the candidate 4 marks even if the candidate wrote only one point.]
- 3.2.2 • There would be further religious violence.
- There would be inter-religious dialogue and problem-solving.
- The police/state would be blamed for taking sides, leading to increased violence.
- Religious leaders would appeal to their followers for calm. (6)
- The economy of the country will be negatively affected
- It will result in continuous violence Or war.
- 3.2.3 • It will lead to lawlessness in the country.
- Yes. It does not blame any religion or take sides.
- It mentions the cause as Danish cartoons.
- It is factual.

OR

- No, it says nothing about the link between the caricatures and the violence.
- It implies that Muslims started the riots, but is silent on the role of Christians in northern Nigeria. (6)
- 3.2.4 • Yes, all religions are given equal coverage as on SABC TV and radio programmes.
- The major religions are covered in rotation.
- There is no bias.
- The religious observances of all religions are given coverage in the print media, e.g. *Post*, *Daily News*, cover *Diwali*, *Eid*, *Christmas*, *yom Kippur* etc.
- This is done from the point of view of believers of that religion.

OR

- No.
- The Western media in particular link attacks by certain individuals to particular religions.
- Those allegedly carrying out suicide bombings in occupied territories are called Jihadists.
- While reports of 'terrorist' attacks committed in the USA by US citizens make no mention of religion.
- E.g. the recent attack on the US revenue offices by a disgruntled taxpayer.

(8)

- 3.2.5
- Yes, I believe that my duties as an editor is to uphold freedom of press. People have a right to be exposed to what is newsworthy, to make up their minds.

OR

- No, respect for all religions is a cornerstone to a harmonious interreligious dialogue. If I feel that a particular article may offend believers of a certain religion, I would first obtain the opinion from such persons.

(6)
[50]**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 4.1.1 Islam:
- In Islam there is very little room for variation as far as the central tenets of the religion are concerned:
 - Besides Allah there is no other God.
 - Mohammed is his prophet.
 - Neither of these two pillars is in the least open to doubt.

(6)

- 4.1.2 Christianity:
- Orthodox Christianity does not allow for deviation from the scriptures.
 - Very little room is allowed for different interpretations.
 - Those that deviate from the belief may suffer certain social consequences.
 - In the past some had to pay with their lives.

(6)

- 4.2 4.2.1
- Made up of beliefs that are true and fixed.
 - Made up of beliefs that are not open for discussion.
 - Beliefs that have to be absolutely believed.
 - Beliefs that are backed up and supported by an authority.
 - Often formulated by religious bodies.

(8)

- 4.2.2
- In natural corollary to the law of Karma is the doctrine of reincarnation.
 - The soul goes through a series of birth and deaths. This process is fuelled by desires.
 - As a person casts off worn-out garments and puts on others that are new, so does the soul cast off worn-out bodies and enter into others that are new. So says the Bhagavad Gita. (6)
- 4.2.3
- Many parables exist in Africa often telling each other stories with hidden meanings.
 - They were used as everyday form of teaching the community.
 - They provide ethical and moral guidelines for correct behaviour as well as warnings about immoral behaviour.
 - Parables played a vital part in transmitting the beliefs of Africans such as about ancestors, the creator and service to others. (4)
- 4.2.4
- Secularism as an example:
- It involves ethics based on reasoning about human nature.
 - It does not refer to a god or gods.
 - The understanding of the universe is purely scientific.
 - It does appeal to religious explanations for life and the world.
 - It tends to go with the democratic forms of government.
 - Its proponents subscribe to freedom of religion within the bounds of the secular laws of the land.
 - Supports human rights.
 - Supports non-discrimination on the basis of religious beliefs.
 - A movement that wants to be independent from religion in its social and political activities.
 - It believes that religion is socially divisive rather than uniting.
 - It tolerates religion.
- Secular humanism:
- Humanism started as a religious movement.
 - It referred to someone who studied the classics.
 - E.g. Classical literature and education.
 - It opposed the medieval way of looking at scripture and tradition.
 - It encouraged the people to use their reasoning powers to understand revelation.
 - The movement shifted to mean atheism in the late 19th century.
 - It opposes all varieties of belief that seek supernatural sanction for their values.
 - It supports the separation of church and state.
 - Ethics should be based on critical intelligence, not on religion.
 - Moral education should not be the exclusive property of any particular sect.
 - Sceptical about supernatural claims.

Science and technology:

- Belief in the scientific method though imperfect is still the most reliable way of understanding the world.
- Rational methods with inquiry, logic and evidence.
- To look to the natural biological, social and behavioural sciences for knowledge of the universe and man's place within it.
- It supports that many sciences be included in text books, like the creation theory.

The ideal of freedom:

- There are many forms of totalitarianism in the modern world, secular and non-secular, all of which secular humanism opposes.
- They defend not only the freedom of conscience and belief but also ecclesiastical, political and economic interests.
- They support the democratic decision-making based upon majority rule and respect for minority rights and the rule of law.
- They believe in the principle of free inquiry.

Moral education:

- Moral development should be cultivated in children and young adults.
- No particular sect can claim important values as their exclusive values.
- It is the duty of public education to impart these values.
- They support moral education in the schools that is designed to develop an appreciation for moral virtue, intelligence and the building of character.

(20)
[50]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1
- The writer believes that the conflicts in those areas are caused by religion.
 - The writer feels that religion is divisive and creates problems and not solutions.
- (4)
- 5.2
- The writer refers to Christmas to symbolise that another spiritual celebration has come and gone, yet the violence goes on.
- (2)

- 5.3
- Sudan – Darfur
 - Two broad groupings are found in Darfur, Arab tribes called Baggara and a number of African tribes.
 - Religion should not be a radical source of division in this area.
 - Most people in the area are Sunni Muslims, although there are a number of African Traditionalists and in the South they are Christians.
 - Most of the attacks seem to have focused on non-Arab villages.
 - The government responded by bombing Darfur villages. (10)

- 5.4
- No.
 - God is also seen as merciful but man as harming his fellow beings.
 - Religion (God) is often used by people with power to create divisions.

OR

- Yes.
 - The name of God has been used in these conflicts. Hence God is seen as violent and vengeful.
 - Each of the conflicting forces claims to be fighting in the name of God. (6)
- 5.5
- It would appear that religion is the root cause of the various wars and conflicts that exist in the world.
 - In most cases the conflicting groups are from the same region but belong to different religions.
 - Most nations who are in conflict belong to different religions as well.
 - In certain instances groups within the same religion also engage in violent disputes.
 - The writer therefore concludes that religion is the cause of all conflicts. (6)
- 5.6
- 5.6.1
- Human beings have the right to life.
 - Human beings have the right to human dignity.
 - Human beings have the right to shelter.
 - The law does not discriminate against any person based on race or creed. (4)

- 5.6.2
- Yes.
- People were barred from practising religions of their choice.
 - Fear was used to enforce/impose one form of religion.
 - Human life was not respected – people were burnt at the stake on the basis of their choice of religion.
 - The decision of innocent or guilty was taken through inhuman practices.
 - It contradicts the principle that all people are born equal in dignity and rights. (10)

- 5.6.3
- The Inquisition was a violation of freedom of worship,
 - while the xenophobic attacks were a violation of freedom of association and freedom of movement.
 - The Inquisition was supported by the Spanish government.
 - While the xenophobic attacks were not state sponsored, the Spanish Inquisition had full state backing.
 - The Spanish Inquisition was purely religious discrimination,
 - while the xenophobic attacks may have had some undertones of religious intolerance (the Somali community who were attacked in the Western Cape were Muslim). The reason for the xenophobic attacks were mainly economic.

(8)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150