



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

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**RELIGION STUDIES P1
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 11 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

1.1 1.1.1 Myth: any ONE of the following answers:

- 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.

(2)

1.1.2 Parable: any ONE of the following answers:

- It refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle or to answer a religious question.
- It is usually very short and contains a definite moral lesson.
- It contains religious beliefs, ideas, morals and warnings.
- They are set within the cultural and social environment of the people who produce them.

(2)

1.1.3 Doctrine: any ONE of the following answers:

- It is a synonym for teaching.
- It does not necessarily have any negative meaning.
- It is also regarded as religious teaching.

(2)

1.1.4 Belief: any ONE of the following answers

- May be used as a synonym for 'faith'.
- It may mean acceptance of a thing, fact, a statement, etc.
- It may mean a firm opinion.
- It may also mean trust or confident.

(2)

1.1.5 Teaching: any ONE of the following answers:

- To give systematic information about a subject.
- It is highly significant in some religions, less important in others.
- It emphasises clear, rational and systematic thinking

(2)

1.2	1.2.1	Halaal	(2)
	1.2.2	Calabash	(2)
	1.2.3	Arabic	(2)
	1.2.4	Tanach	(2)
	1.2.5	Baha'u'llah	(2)
1.3	Sunni Shi'ite	(2x2)	(4)
1.4	<u>Ubuntu</u> : any THREE of the following answers:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comes from the saying '<i>Umntu ngumuntu ngabantu.</i>'• A person is a person through his/her relationship with other people.• This concept is central to teachings in African Traditional Religions.• It is a philosophy of communal spirit.	(3x2)	(6)
1.5	1.5.1	C	(2)
	1.5.2	D	(2)
	1.5.3	A	(2)
	1.5.4	E	(2)
	1.5.5	B	(2)
1.6	1.6.1	Pretoria	(2)
	1.6.2	Constitution	(2)
	1.6.3	Mona Lisa	(2)
	1.6.4	Hajj	(2)
	1.6.5	Krishna	(2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

2.1 2.1.1 Identity: any TWO of the following answers:

- Identity means individuality.
- Means that 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. (4)

2.1.2 Unity: any TWO of the following answers:

- Refers to those factors that lead to the sharing of a common identity.
- Refers to harmony and concord that exist among religions.
- Refers to the acknowledgement of common ground among different faith groups.
- It means peaceful co-existence within the religion or between religions. (4)

2.1.3 Similarity: any TWO of the following answers:

- It refers to 'being alike'.
- It is important to specify similarities.
- Means 'having resemblance' of the same kind, nature, shape, etc.
- One must be specific how things are similar. (4)

2.1.4 Difference: any TWO of the following answers:

- It is opposite to similarity.
- Means being unlike.
- It means a point at which things are not the same.
- This concept must also been used in specific instances e.g. Islam and Hinduism: (Hinduism is polytheistic while Islam is monotheistic). (4)

2.1.5 Comparability: any TWO of the following answers:

- 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.
- Things can be compared because they are fit to be compared. (4)

2.2 Ancestors: any FIVE of the following answers:

- Messengers of the creator.
- Supervisors of the physical world.
- Look after the welfare of the living.
- They reveal themselves through dreams.
- Reveal themselves through visions to communicate with the living.
- To communicate with God the living uses the ancestors.
- They are intermediaries. (5x2) (10)

2.3 2.3.1 Uniqueness: any FIVE of the following answers:

- 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. (5x2) (10)

2.3.2 Unique features of any ONE of the religions

(Christianity is used as an example): any FIVE of the following answers:

- 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 angels.
 - They believe in the prophets.
 - They believe in the existence of heaven and hell.
 - They believe in the resurrection of the dead. (5x2) (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 33.1 Common beliefs:

- They all believe in one God.
- They all believe in life after death.
- They believe in the day of judgement.
- They believe in the revealed scriptures.
- They believe in the existence of the prophets.
- They believe in the existence of angels. (5x2) (10)

3.2 Secular world view:

[A candidate should be credited for writing about any secular world view]

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.
- Supports human rights.
- Supports non-discrimination on the basis of religious beliefs.
- It believes that religion is socially divisive rather than uniting.
- It tolerates religion. (5x2) (10)

3.3 Parable:

(Christianity as an example)

- Once there was a man who went out to sow corn.
- As he scattered the seed in the field, some of it fell along the path, and the birds came and ate it up.
- Some of it fell on the rocky ground, where there was little soil.
- The seeds soon sprouted, because the soil was not deep, but when the sun came up, it burnt the young plants; Because the roots had not grown deep enough, the plants soon dried up.
- Some of the seeds fell among thorn bushes, which grew up and choked the plants.
- But some of the seeds fell in good soil and the plants produced good corn; some produced hundred grains others sixty, and others thirty.
- And Jesus concluded, "Listen then if you have ears".
- This parable teaches about different responses to God's word.
- It tells us that some people accept God's word quickly, but it is easily taken away by the evil one.
- Secondly, when the word of God is preached, it may not get a foothold so that people may change from their evil ways.
- However, to those who give it a place in their hearts and minds, it helps them to leave their sins and live according to God's will. (14)

3.4 Dogma:

- It has two shades of meaning that are relevant in the context of religion.
- This concept refers to a principle, tenet or system of these particularly as laid down by a collective religious authority.
- Dogma also has an added connotation which is of collective religious authority.
- Dogma has an element of collective authority.
- Dogma is presented by the collective religious authority as founded in divine revelation.
- There is no cut-off point between a teaching and a dogma. (8)

3.5 Religious and non-religious:

- Most religious people have special moments for meditation and prayer.
- Most religious people observe special days to perform rituals.
- Most religious people attend sacred services.
- Most religious people devote their lives to a God or Supreme Being.
- Non-religious people do not observe special days to perform rituals.
- Non-religious people do not have special moments for meditation and prayer.
- Non-religious people do not believe in God or a Supreme Being. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 44.1 Human rights:

(Buddhism and Christianity as examples)

Buddhism:

- All trembles at punishment.
- Life is dear to all.
- Comparing others with one.
- One should neither kill nor cause to kill.

Christianity:

- You shall love your neighbour as yourself.
- He has sent me to bring good news to the poor
- To proclaim liberty to the captives and to set the oppressed free.
- The people of God need to be free spiritually and in other aspects of life.
- Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you. (12)

4.2 Religious freedom:

- In Islam it is said that there should be no compulsion in religion.
- In Hinduism it is said just as all rivers flow in the sea, so all paths lead to God.
- According to the Constitution of South Africa, everyone has the right to freedom, conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.
- Religious observances may be conducted at state or state aided institutions provided that those observances follow rules made by the appropriate public authority.
- They should be conducted on an equitable basis and attendance at places of worship should be free and voluntary.
- The law does not extend to advocacy or hatred that it is based on race, gender, ethnicity or religion and that it constitutes incitement to cause harm. (8)

4.3 Rights and responsibilities:

- Rights are enshrined in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The South African Constitution also protects these rights.
- It is however important to know that all rights have limitations.
- There is no religion that encourages violence during expressions of frustrations and discontentment.
- Rights do not extend to incitement of violence.
- Religions encourage peace and harmony among humans. (10)

4.4 4.4.1 Media:

- The media carry information to people about events taking place around them.
- People look at the information and form opinions.
- These opinions inform them how to react or to behave.
- Even when the media attempt to be objective, they also present a point of view.
- Irresponsible reporting may fuel potential intolerant tendencies between some religions.
- Biased reporting may undermine some important features of religions.
- Uninformed reporting may damage some religions' reputations.
- Irresponsible reporting may spark underlying tensions in a community.

(10)

4.4.2 Death penalty (African Traditional Religion – ATR - is chosen as an example):

- Different ATR communities differ in their ways of dealing with injustices in their communities.
- Traditionally all groups demanded that criminals need to be appropriately dealt with.
- Traditionally, murderers were permanently ostracised.
- This served as a strong deterrent to anti-social behaviour.
- In ATR, people are not allowed to take the law into their own hands.
- Instead, the community in which they live must uphold justice.

(10)

[50]

QUESTION 55.1 Religion and science:

- Scientific developments have changed our world.
- At a deeper level science has challenged the way people look at the world.
- Science has challenged the very foundations of traditional religions.
- The difficulties between religion and science have emerged in the last four centuries.
- The two approaches became increasingly competitive, even conflicting.
- In all cultures religion through the ages has traditionally provided answers to questions such as the following:
 1. How and when did the world start?
 2. When did humans make their first appearance?
- While some religions regarded it as a major conflict, others had less difficulty in reconciling their teachings with the theories of science. (10)

5.2 Inyanga and Isangoma:

- Traditional healer is a person who helps people who are sick or ill.
- He/she provides the services of medicinal healing in a given community.
- Uses natural plants for medicine.
- A diviner is a mediator.
- The diviner mediates between the living people and the ancestors. (10)

5.3 5.3.1 Religion and conflict:

Problem? (No)

- The passing of the laws that are based on the beliefs of a particular religion by the government.
- The people from other religions backgrounds may not accept those laws since they may not be compatible with their beliefs.
- Power over other ethnic, national or racial groups.
- In some instances, political parties try to manipulate religion for their own gain.
- The political parties also justify war on religious grounds. (10)

5.3.2 Religion as part of the solution:

- The people that are involved in the conflict belong to the religions in the community and they can listen to their religious leaders.
- The religious leaders may address their followers during their meetings and may discourage violence.
- The religious leaders may join the other community leaders to intervene and work together with them to restore and retain peace.
- Through their leaders, religions may be part of decision-making regarding policies to see that the policies are designed to ensure that no section of the community is undermined.
- Religion has a dignity to uphold.
- It is a tool that may be used to promulgate the news based on religious teachings that peace is essential for coexistence.

(10)

5.4 5.4.1 Monotheism: any ONE of the following answers:

- It is a belief in a single Supreme Being.
- It is a characteristic of the Abrahamic faiths.
- It is a belief of the African Traditional religion.

(1x2) (2)

5.4.2 Normative source: any TWO of the following answers:

- It refers to creating standards.
- Tending to create or lower standards.
- It also affirms how things should be.

(2x2) (4)

5.4.3 Polytheism: Any Two of the following answers:

- It is a belief in many supreme beings.
- Belief in more than one god.
- It can also mean many manifestations of one God.

(2x2) (4)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100

GRAND TOTAL: 150