



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2011**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1  
MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

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This memorandum consists of 11 pages.

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**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)

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|-----|--|--------------|-----------|
| 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<br>Shi'ite   | (2x2)        | (4)       |
| 1.4 | <u>Ubuntu</u> : any THREE of the following answers:  |              |           |
|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Comes from the saying '<i>Umntu ngumuntu ngabantu</i>.'</li><li>• A person is a person through his/her relationship with other people.</li><li>• This concept is central to teachings in African Traditional Religions.</li><li>• It is a philosophy of communal spirit.</li></ul> |              | (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 3****3.1 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 4****4.1 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 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 5****5.1    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**