



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2012

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | People who do not have a permanent place to live and who move from place to place in search of food and shelter. | (2) |
| | 1.1.2 | People who are committed to serving God. | (2) |
| | 1.1.3 | The strict following of a religion's beliefs and practices. | (2) |
| | 1.1.4 | A respectful conversation between people who have different religious views. | (2) |
| | 1.1.5 | Jewish place of prayer and worship. | (2) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | C Isangoma | (2) |
| | 1.2.2 | B Karl Marx | (2) |
| | 1.2.3 | A Narrative | (2) |
| | 1.2.4 | D Myth | (2) |
| | 1.2.5 | C Spirituality | (2) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | C Sangoma | (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | D Jesus of Nazareth | (2) |
| | 1.3.3 | E Mohammed | (2) |
| | 1.3.4 | A Baha'u'llah | (2) |
| | 1.3.5 | B Siddarta Gautama | (2) |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | False | (2) |
| | 1.4.2 | True | (2) |
| | 1.4.3 | True | (2) |
| | 1.4.4 | True | (2) |
| | 1.4.5 | True | (2) |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs • Alcohol • Gambling • Prostitution | (Any 2 x 2) (4) |
| | 1.5.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam • Christianity • Buddhism • Baha'i | (Any 3 x 2) (6) |

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the four questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 2.1.1 Yes.
The Native American society has gone through many changes. (4)
- 2.1.2 (a) Rituals are a religious observance, intended to remind of a sacred occasion or to bring a sacred presence about. (2)
- (b) Deities are gods. (2)
- 2.1.3 Animals, like humans, are powerful and spiritual beings. (2)
- 2.1.4
- The way in which the community was organised began to change.
 - Rituals related to farming replaced rituals related to hunting.
 - The position of women in society improved. (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 2.1.5 Priests (2)
- 2.2
- African Traditional Religion
 - Judaism
 - Hinduism (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3 2.3.1
- Mission comes from the Latin word *mittere* which mean, 'to send'.
 - The word is associated with Christ sending his disciples out to preach the Christian message.
 - 'Mission' and 'missionary' are often used in an extended sense to refer to all religions that make deliberate attempts to gain followers from outside. (6)
- 2.3.2
- Evangelism is a form of mission which focuses on fallen or non-active members of their religion rather than outsiders.
 - It meant to convert one to another religion, for example the Christian belief.
 - For Christians it is the last instruction that Jesus gave to His disciples. (6)
- 2.3.3
- In Greek, the word *eluthos* means stranger or convert.
 - In Latin it became *procelytus*.
 - It was used to refer to someone who converts from one religion to another.
 - Proselytization refers to the activity of making proselytes. (6)

- 2.3.4
- The spread of Christianity.
 - When European countries took over different parts of the world by force.
 - Christianity becomes the official religion of the colonies established by European countries.
 - Under colonial law, people were forced to practice Christianity. (6)
- 2.3.5
- Ecumenism is an effort to recover the unity of Christian churches.
 - It is the coming together of different churches to work with one another.
 - The movement led to the World Council of Churches. (6)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1
- Sounds can be symbols.
 - Sound of a bell coming from a church tower communicating to Christians that a sacred ceremony or event is taking place.
 - Bell sounds are used in Hindu services as well.
 - Buddhist used bells or gongs or other ways of producing the sacred *Om* sound.
 - Clothes can be religious symbols.
 - For example, the red blouse, white hat and black skirt of the Manyano women in the Methodist Church symbolise sin (black skirt), the blood of Jesus (red blouse) and purity after being cleansed by the blood (white hat).
 - Smells can be religious symbols.
 - Incense produces smoke which rises up as an offering to God or the Supreme Being.
 - It can also make a room look and feel mysterious.
 - Gestures and actions can be religious symbols.
 - Making the sign of the cross in Christianity.
 - Prostrating oneself in Islam.
 - Bowing in Buddhism.
 - Circling the *arati* in Hinduism. (10)

- 3.2
- The word worship means to place high value on someone, or something.
 - It expresses belief, as well as feelings of admiration and adoration.
 - It is part of human experience that can give people a sense of identity and belonging which goes beyond social, economic and cultural differences.
 - Worship is essentially based on relationship.
 - It implies to respect and give honour to a person or a divine being.
 - To pray means to communicate with God.
 - This can be in the form of a written text, or spontaneous words spoken from your heart.
 - Some people pray directly to God, whereas others pray through ancestors, through the Virgin Mary and through other deities.
 - Prayer involves praise, confession, asking and thanking.
 - People can pray out loudly or silently, individually or together as a group.
 - Meditation usually takes place in an atmosphere of quiet and serves to help the mind and spirit.
 - It is a way of opening your mind to wider visions, or to exercise the mind by thinking deeply about something specific.
- (10)
- 3.3
- Dialogue begins when people meet and begin communication with one another.
 - Dialogue is not limited to people of different religions sitting around a table and comparing the teachings of their respective faiths.
 - What dialogue really means is that people of different faiths talk to each other in real life situations.
 - It is when ordinary people of different faiths enter into dialogue with one another that relationships are established and that they start sharing their common humanity.
 - Dialogue is therefore extremely important in situations of religious diversity.
 - The more people of different faiths are in contact with each other, the more they will enter into dialogue with each other.
- (10)

- 3.4 3.4.1
- A myth is a story of supernatural beings of the past that is believed to be the truth.
 - Myths offer explanation how inexplicable natural phenomena, social customs and so on came to existence.
 - Myths are used to explain the deeper meaning of life.
 - A narrative is an account of events, experiences and so on that is important to religion.
 - A narrative also has a purpose of moral teachings.
 - Myths and narratives are important as they tell us more about the accounts and stories of different religions.
 - Myth and narratives help people to understand their culture and their religion. (10)
- 3.4.2
- People needed to feel that animals had an important place in the world.
 - People imagined that animals must be able to think and feel like humans, and that therefore they could talk. (4)
- 3.5
- It brings people together with common beliefs and interests.
 - It allows them to celebrate and remember their history.
 - It strengthens group ties where this ritual takes place. (3 x 2) (6)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1
- Rituals are special acts that are performed at special times in a specific or prescribed way.
 - Rituals can be religious or secular, important or insignificant.
 - There is no culture on earth without rituals.
 - They are a universal phenomenon.
 - For example, for some people going on a Sunday to church, is a ritual.
 - The acts people perform when they practice religion is called rituals. (6)
- 4.1.2 Son of the commandment. (2)
- 4.1.3 Judaism (2)
- 4.1.4 Torah (2)

- 4.1.5 Synagogue (2)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Secular state
It does not interfere with religious matters. (4)
- 4.2.2 State where the existence of God or a supreme being is denied.
Albania/China/Vietnam/North Korea (4)
- 4.2.3
- It is the freedom to worship in the religion of your choice.
 - Attendance of religious activities must be free and voluntarily practiced.
 - Religious practices must be practiced on an equal basis in the school.
 - Respect for the religious practices of learners from different religions. (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 4.2.4 When you treat people of other religions different than those of your own religion. (2)
- 4.3 4.3.1 (a)
- Hallowed be thy name.
 - Thy Kingdom come.
 - Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- (b)
- Give us this day our daily bread.
 - Forgive us our trespasses.
 - Lead us not into temptations, but deliver us from evil. (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 4.3.2 The person is longing for, 'thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' (2)
- 4.4 4.4.1
- Give them love and compassion.
 - Treat them with dignity and non-judgementalism.
 - Educate them about openness around sex and sexuality.
 - Condemning discrimination against people with HIV/Aids.
 - Recognise the unity in diversity.
 - Encourage open discussion and dialogue around sensitive issues.
 - Put pressure on the government to provide access to treatment to them.
 - Spiritual counselling. (10)

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 She demonstrated her faithfulness and purity by walking on fire. (2)
- 5.1.2
- They have a prominent role in the religion.
 - They are respected just as men are (treated as equals to men).
 - The fire walking festival is based on the heroic act of a woman. (6)
- 5.1.3 The worshippers walk barefoot through a hot pit of coals. (2)
- 5.2
- The environment does not belong to us.
 - It belongs to God.
 - Christianity inherited the stewardship principal from Judaism.
 - The principle is still followed today by most churches.
 - In recent years a few evangelistic churches have started to preach that we need not take care of the environment.
 - This care will be meaningless once Jesus returns.
 - Some say Jesus will only return once the last tree has been cut down.
- The majority of Christians and Christian churches reject this view. (10)
- 5.3 5.3.1 **In favour:** Sports/Family outings/Play games/Read/Watch TV
Against: Drugs/Alcohol/Gambling/Prostitution/Pornography (8)
- 5.3.2
- Leisure activities that religions support are generally not a problem.
 - During these activities people enjoy themselves when their work is done.
 - Leisure activities which religions condemn because they are not healthy and generally frowned upon. (4)
- 5.3.3
- The Hindus believe that gambling can cause a lot of suffering.
 - It can also harm your good name.
 - Buddhist believes that gambling can lead to evil consequences.
 - For the Muslims the drink of alcohol and gambling is abominable and from Satan.
 - The Jews believe that gamblers are thieves.
 - Judaism also prohibited gambling and alcohol.
 - Drugs, alcohol and gambling destroy lives.
 - Christianity prohibits the abuse of alcohol and drugs because it destroy lives. (8)

