



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2013

**RELIGION STUDIES P2
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 11 pages.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Describe and critically analyse this statement on mutual inter-dependence of religion and society under the following headings:

1.1.1 RELIGION AND SOCIETY: HUNTER-GATHERERS

- Hunting and gathering is a way of life that existed since the early development of humans.
- People stayed in caves.
- They ate barks from trees.
- They were nomadic.
- They made fire through the use of stones, hitting them against each other.
- They ate meat from animals.
- They wore skins from animals.
- There were no huts during that era.
- The era was known as Stone Age, because people used stones to kill animals and make fire as stated above.
- Rituals centred around hunting. (10)

1.1.2 RELIGION AND SOCIETY: EARLY FOOD PRODUCERS

- People ceased to roam around in search of food, water and shelter.
- They began to settle down in permanent communities.
- They began with the production of food.
- Hunting became less and less over time.
- They started domesticating animals such as sheep and cows.
- They started farming like crop farming, dairy farming etc.
- They formed settled communities.
- The way of life changed: they began to invent new ways of improving their lifestyle e.g. pottery, metal making (such as iron) and weaving clothes.
- At this time there was an adequate supply of food.
- The structured kinds of leadership were established to manage bigger social groups. (10)

1.1.3 RELIGION AND SOCIETY: EARLY STATE SOCIETIES

- People were permanently settled in communities.
- They grew in size.
- More social and political structures were needed.
- In many societies this led to the formation of states where small villages or cities came under the control of one leader or royal family.

- All the major world religions (Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, and Hinduism) began in early state societies
- Major communities such as Africa, Europe, India, South America and grew into complex societies with amazing cultures and traditions that traded long distance with other societies.
- Armies to protect traders and businesses were needed.
- Domesticated animals were used at this time e.g. in Judaism and ATR, remarkably.
- The Egyptians developed tools to design and build the famous pyramids.
- Romans were the first to build roads in Europe.
- At this time, different religions used technology to spread the gospel.
- Confucianism in China promoted harmony.

(10)

1.2 STATE AND DISCUSS THE FUNCTIONS OF RELIGION

THE FUNCTIONS OF RELIGION ARE:

- Emotional
- Intellectual
- Social

Emotional function of religion

- Religion help people to express their feelings.
- Religions help people to deal with their feelings of sadness, joy, uncertainty and despair.
- They help a person feel a sense of worth.
- They provide guidance and strength for achieving goals.

Intellectual function of religion

- Religions provide a way of making sense of the worlds.
- They offer a worldview or a belief system for understanding the world and the place of humans in it.

Social function of religions

- Religions provide a network of relationships amongst the people.
- Religions provide a place where each person can have a feeling of a sense of belonging
- They help people overcome loneliness and despair.
- Religions provide ways to deal with conflict and divisions.
- Their moral teachings set out what behaviour is acceptable within a particular community.

NOTE: The marker will accept any academically appropriate point given or presented by the candidate. For more information consult, *Shuters Top Class Religion Studies Grade 11*, pp. 55–56.

(20)
[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1 EVALUATE AND DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS:

2.1.1 REPRESENTATIONAL SYMBOLS

- A representational symbol is a symbol that stands for (represents) something else.
- It can sometimes function simply as a sign, e.g. a cross is used on a building to indicate a place of worship.
- The cross is of course the powerful symbol that represents tradition and the central belief of a faith.
- The cross reminds Christians of the death of Jesus Christ on the cross at Golgotha.
- Alpha and Omega is also a representational symbol; it reminds Christians that Christ is the beginning and Omega (the end).
- He is the first and the last.

(10)

2.1.2 PRESENTATIONAL SYMBOLS

- It is something that is similar to the thing it represents.
- For example, a street map is a much smaller presentation of the real landscape.
- In religion, a presentational symbol is similar to the thing it stands for.
- In Orthodox Christian tradition, there are paintings in wood, called icons, in which the sacred is to be present.
- The icon of Virgin Mary and baby Jesus is not Mary and Jesus.
- But what makes it an icon is the presence of the sacred said to be in the picture.
- An icon can be a sound, word, a chant, gesture, or posture.
- For example when the sound “OHM” is chanted in Hindu practices, it is believed to carry sacred energy.
- When Hare Krishna devotees chant the name Krishna, they believe that Krishna is present in the sound of the chant.

(10)

2.1.3 FOCAL SYMBOLS

- The word 'focal' refers to a central point of interest.
- It is used to focus belief.
- It is usually a main symbol for a specific tradition.
- In Judaism, the focal symbols include the Star of David and the Menorah.
- In Christianity, focal symbols include the cross and the fish.
- In Hinduism, the AUM sign and various deities are focal symbols.
- Focal symbols can also be aural (heard), for example, the call to prayer by Muezzin in Islam, and the sound "OHM" in meditation in Hinduism.

2.2 ANALYSE THREE TYPES OF RITUALS AND DISCUSS THEIR ROLE IN RELIGION

TYPES OF RITUALS

- A ritual is a set of formal actions or behaviour with a ceremonial purpose performed at regular intervals within a particular environment.
- Different types of rituals give meaning to the different ceremonies within the faith community.
- The main types of rituals are:
 - Worship rituals: These are rituals which are performed frequently to express one's feelings e.g. daily or weekly worship.
 - Life-cycle rituals: These are rituals connected with different stages of an individual's life e.g. initiation, marriage, illness or death.
 - Annual-cycle: These are rituals that take place at a particular time of year, e.g. festivals, Christmas for Christians, etc.
 - Commemorative ritual: (rites of celebration and memorial)
 - Sacrificial rituals: Many religions include sacrifice as part of their rituals.

ROLE OF RITUALS IN RELIGION

- Role of rituals will be looked at social, psychological and spiritual perspectives.

Social roles

- Rituals have an important social function.
- It brings together people with common beliefs and interest.
- Those people celebrate and remember their history.

Psychological roles

- Rituals satisfy a part of being human that cannot be explained logically.
- Some put flowers on a grave.
- This is not done for people who have died, or for others to see, but it satisfies a deep personal need.
- The need for rituals in our lives seems to have its origin in the right side of the brain.

Spiritual roles

- Such rituals are performed to strengthen the ties between people and the divine.
- The intention of religious rituals is to bring together this world and the divine.
- When a priest in the Roman Catholic tradition performs Mass, the body and the blood of Jesus Christ is said to be one with the water and wine.

(20)
[50]

QUESTION 3**3.1 CRITICALLY ANALYSE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGION AND STATE UNDER THE FOLLOWING SUB-HEADINGS:****3.1.1 Theocracy**

- A theocracy is a form of government in which there is a very strong relationship between one particular religion and government.
- Theocracy refers to where religion and the state are closely linked that they should, for practical purposes be regarded as one.
- Known as theocracy (government by God), religious organisations hold public power and religious law is the law of state.
- This impact negatively to other religions that not have the close link to the government.
- Their belief system tends to be overwhelmed by the belief system of the religion that has a direct link with the government.
- This tends to lead to religious wars.
- The latter has the negative impact on the economy and social life of the country.

(6)

3.1.2 State religion

- A state religion is when one particular religion is recognised as the official religion of the country and is supported by the government.
 - The relationship between a religion and in this situation can vary from country to country.
 - Sometimes a religion is recognised as the official state religion of a country but does not get special privileges.
 - Buddhism spread through India and was carried by Buddhist missionaries to countries such as Thailand, Sri Lanka and Laos, where it was made a state religion.
 - Although Buddhism is no longer the state religion of these countries, it still had great influence over people in these societies.
 - The Roman Catholic Church in Italy had great influence in 1984 especially after signing an agreement known as Concordat with the Italian government.
 - In a state religion, other religions may be protected though that is dependent on a country to country relationship.
- (6)

3.1.3 Secularism

- The word secular comes from the Latin word *Saeculum* meaning 'age' or 'world' (this world).
 - A secular state is not hostile to religion.
 - It is not committed to any particular religion, religious traditions, religious belief and practice.
 - The main feature of a secular state is the separation of state and religion.
 - In a country where there is more than one religious tradition, the state does not identify with or favour any religious organisation or community.
 - The main task of a secular state is taking care of the well-being of all its citizens, irrespective of their culture or religion.
 - All what the state does is ensure religious freedom of all religions.
 - The government has no authority to advise or dictate to people about which religions to follow.
 - In a secular state there are no joint activities between religion and state, whether in theory or practice, privately, privately or publicly.
- (6)

3.1.4 Cooperative model

- Many different religious communities come together to deal with the social problems of our country.
- Cooperative model promotes working togetherness between state and various religious organisations, businesses, correctional services and all stakeholders that have the good well-being of the country at heart.
- According to cooperative model the state guarantees religious freedom, and protection from discrimination, but it encourages cooperation between religious and state when it comes to matter of common interest such poverty, crime, xenophobia, mob justice and so on.
- Many of the world's religions believe it is their responsibility to spread a message of peace and to work towards the end of war as a solution for conflict in the society.
- The World Conference of Religions for Peace was created in 1970 to bring together religious leaders from different faiths to create a society in which war no longer exists.
- The World Conference of Religions for peace of the largest international coalition of representatives from diverse religious communities.

(6)

3.2 ANALYSE CRITICALLY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE AND RELIGION IN SOUTH AFRICA IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING:

3.2.1 The history of colonialism in South Africa

- When South Africa was under British colonial rule, all people of South Africa had to follow the rules and regulations of the colonial government.
- The African people had to accept the colonial's religion e.g. Christianity.
- ART was not regarded as religion at all, only Christianity was.
- African customs, rituals, traditions, and practices were regarded as non-religious and heathen.
- The conversions of Africans to Christianity were also in the political and economic interest of European countries who were trying to gain control of the land and people.
- Christianity was used to oppress the African people and to prevent them from resisting colonial rule.
- Many of the missionaries tried to get Africans to stop practising their traditional beliefs once they converted to Christianity.

- Everything African was regarded as inferior even the names were replaced with Christian names hence there are many Africans with Western names as John, Jane, Swartbooi, Grootboom, etc.

NOTE: For more information consult *Focus Gr 11*, pp. 64 and *OBE* pp. 138–139

(8)

3.2.2 Liberation in South Africa

- Many religious communities opposed the colonial rule.
- They opposed the racism of National Party and the way in which it used religion to justify the power of White Afrikaners from the 1950s onwards.
- Leaders from diverse religious communities came together to see past their differences and stand united in the common aim for justice, equality and non-racism.
- The inter-faith struggle against apartheid was the formation of the World Conference on Religions and Peace (WCRP) in 1984.
- The major religions that came together were Hinduism, Judaism, Islam and Christianity.
- The Anti-apartheid group included:
 - South African Council of Churches (1968)
 - Call of Islam (1984)
 - Jews for Justice (1985)
- The major religious and political figures in the struggle against apartheid were:
 - Desmond Tutu, the Archbishop of the Anglican Church.
 - Rev. Dr Allan Boesak of the Uniting Reformed Church in Southern Africa
 - Mahatma Gandhi

NOTE: For more information consult, *Focus Gr. 11*, pp. 65-66 and *OBE* pp. 139–141

(8)

3.2.3 Socio-religious transformation

- In 1994 South Africa became a democratic government.
- The apartheid rules, regulations and laws were done away with.
- The religious faith movement was now faced with a new challenge of involving religious communities in the process of becoming a non-racist and tolerant society.
- To bring about change in the society is not the responsibility of the government only, but various religious organisations have to play a major role.
- The religious organisations have to comment when the government is doing good work for the communities, but in same vein when the government is not doing it.
- The government cannot again use religion to oppress the people, because it is a democratic government.
- The better life for all is now not only dependent on the government but on religious organisations as well through projects like bricklaying, vegetable gardens, dressmaking and relevant skills.

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP

- Advertising and sponsorship are closely related to point that it is difficult to distinguish between the two.
- In principle, advertising is a straight forward transaction.
- The advertising executive of a company can buy half a page in newspaper and on that half can put whatever he/she likes.
- There is no direct relationship between what you pay and what you get.
- Sponsorship is more complicated.
- If a company gives some money to a sports team as advertising, such as putting the sponsor logo on the players kit, they may expect something in return.
- Sponsorship may extend over a long period of time.
- Advertising is limited to a specific period.
- Religious organisations rarely benefit from advertising and sponsorship.
- A few churches have allowed billboards to be put up, but that is as far as it goes.
- Charitable organisations that are linked to religious organisations can and do apply for sponsorship.

(10)

4.2 WHEN WOULD YOU REGARD CERTAIN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AS UNETHICAL OR IMMORAL?

Explain in your point of view from a religion perspective.

- When they tend to be harmful to people's lives e.g. smoking.
- Dog-fighting is harmful to dogs engaged in the process or activity.
- People who allow dog-fighting are engaged in unethical practice.
- Gambling is unethical because it robs people of valuable time which would have been utilised for meaningful gain.
- Drinking is also unethical because it tends to lead to fighting with other people.
- It may also lead to committing crime like stealing, rape and murder.
- Most religions are total against the stated points.

NOTE: This is an open-ended question any meaningful argument and point will be credited by the marker.

(10)

4.3 DEVELOP AN EXTENSIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON THE ETHICS OF THE LEISURE INDUSTRY. IN YOUR EXPLANATION INCLUDE THE MEANING OF THE WORDS "ETHICS", "LEISURE", AND THE VIEW POINTS OF ONE OR TWO RELIGIONS.

- It is a fact that leisure provides many people with opportunities to enjoy themselves.
- People who make money from leisure serve their own interest and interests of their customers.
- They want to keep their jobs and make more money.
- The keeping of jobs and the making of money may result in unethical practices.
- Ethics refer to what is right or wrong.
- Ethics and morality can be used interchangeably.
- Leisure refers to recreational activities.
- It makes people feels happy.
- The common unethical practices are the following and they need to be condemned by all various religious leaders:
 - Cheating at games and match-fixing.
 - For example paying players to play badly, so that people betting lose money.
 - False promises and lies.
 - Offering tickets, holiday and opportunities to meet people, knowing that these will never happen.
- Christianity as the religion is totally against the unethical practices like cheating.
- Match-fixing, telling lies and gambling in general.
- Christianity promotes handwork and honest gain.

NOTE: This is an open-ended question and any academically relevant point will be credited by the marker.

(30)
[50]

TOTAL: 150