



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2013

RELIGION STUDIES P1

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours



This question paper consists of 8 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this section.
3. Each question carries 50 marks.
4. Read ALL the questions carefully.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

1.1 Briefly define the following concepts in the context of religion:

- 1.1.1 Belief (2)
- 1.1.2 Myth (2)
- 1.1.3 Parable (2)
- 1.1.4 Teaching (2)
- 1.1.5 Ideology (2)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write only the word next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. Choose the answers from the following list:

Shembe; Hebrew; Torah; Halaal; Calabash; Raya yoga
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- 1.2.1 In African culture the ... may be used to drink water or traditionally brewed beer. (2)
 - 1.2.2 The study and practice of the ... are seen as the antidote of evil. (2)
 - 1.2.3 Food permissible for Muslim consumption is referred to as (2)
 - 1.2.4 The Old Testament texts were written in (2)
- 1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. If it is FALSE, rewrite the sentence correctly.
- 1.3.1 Muhammad is the founder/prophet of the Baha'i Faith. (2)
 - 1.3.2 According to the Jewish history, Moses was the first man to realise that there is one God. (2)
 - 1.3.3 The Vedas are regarded as the holy scripture within the Christian faith. (2)
 - 1.3.4 The Presbyterian Church has its origin in South Africa. (2)

- 1.4 From each group of words below, choose the word that does NOT fit. Write only the word next to the question number (1.4.4–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.4.1 Martin Luther; Isaiah Shembe; Abraham; William Shakespeare (2)
- 1.4.2 Mecca; Jerusalem; London; Moria (2)
- 1.4.3 Baha'u'llah; Baha'i; Rome; Kitab-i-Aqdas (2)
- 1.4.4 New Testament; Old Testament; Vedas; Freedom Charter (2)
- 1.4.5 Jesus Christ; Prophet Muhammad; Siddhartha Gautama; Dalai Lama (2)
- 1.5 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches the word/description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.5.6 F.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.5.1 Sharia	A African Traditional Religion
1.5.2 Baha'i	B China
1.5.3 Veneration of the ancestors	C Constitution
1.5.4 Taoism	D Divine Law of Islam
1.5.5 Freedom of belief and religion	E Kitab-i-Aqdas

(5 x 2) (10)

- 1.6 Briefly explain the concept *secularism*. (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Define each of the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 2.1.1 Uniqueness (4)
 - 2.1.2 Unity (4)
 - 2.1.3 Similarity (4)
 - 2.1.4 Comparability (4)
 - 2.1.5 Identity (4)
- 2.2 Analyse the internal differentiations of any ONE religion. (20)
- 2.3 Briefly discuss the role of ancestors in African Traditional Religion. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Every religion has some beliefs that are not negotiable, beliefs that all followers share. For example, Jews, Christians and followers of African Traditional Religion believe in one God. However, within most religions, belief structures differ from one school of thought to another. For example, in Buddhism, Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana differ on how Buddhist beliefs should be applied in life.

[Adapted from *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al, page 105]

- 3.1 Write down the functions that are fulfilled by the uniqueness of a religion. (10)
- 3.2 Briefly discuss the unique features of any ONE of the religions. (10)
- 3.3 Discuss the following concepts as they apply in religious teachings:
- 3.3.1 Doctrine (10)
 - 3.3.2 Dogma (10)

3.4 Read the extract below and answer the question that follows.

Religion is a social activity that is practised by many people in different contexts. For some people this is not the case. They regard themselves as non-religious. Another way of referring to them is to say that they hold a secular worldview.

[Source: Unknown]

3.4.1 How would you differentiate between religious and non-religious people?

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the following extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Some religions have statements of faith in which dogmas relating to their particular religion are set out. One well-known dogma of the Roman Catholic Church is the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, which holds as the truth that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was a virgin when she conceived.

[Adapted from *Shuters Religion Studies*, Hofmeyr et al, page 12]

4.1.1 The doctrine of reincarnation is common to both Hinduism and Buddhism. Briefly discuss this doctrine.

(6)

4.1.2 What role do parables play in the understanding of African Traditional Religion?

(4)

4.1.3 Discuss any ONE secular worldview and explain its view on religion in general.

(20)

- 4.2 Read the extract from the newspaper article below and answer the questions that follow.

Onitsha, Nigeria. Dozens of charred, smouldering bodies littered the streets of this bustling commercial capital after three days of rioting in which Christian mobs wielding machetes, clubs and knives set upon their Muslim neighbours. Rioters have killed scores of people here, mostly Muslims, after burning their homes, businesses, and mosques in the worst violence yet linked to caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad, first published in a Danish newspaper. The tumult erupted here are attacks on Christians in Northern Nigeria last week by Muslims infuriated over the cartoons.

[Adapted from *New York Times*, 24 February 2006 (Shuters *Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al, page 214)]

- 4.2.1 According to the article, what was the cause of the riots? (2)
- 4.2.2 What do you think could be the possible consequences of these riots? State at least THREE possibilities. (6)
- 4.2.3 Do you think the article presents a balanced view? Give TWO reasons for your answer. (6)
- 4.2.4 In your experience, do the media in general present religious issues in a balanced, unbiased way? Give at least ONE example to illustrate your opinion. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Religious conflicts are common in many countries. Many countries like Egypt, Nigeria and Sudan are going to conduct elections or referenda in 2011 and this is a recipe for an increase in religious conflicts.

[Adapted and translated from *Die Burger*, 24 January 2011]

- 5.1.1 Identify ONE region or country of conflict in the world, and give a brief history of the conflict. (8)
- 5.1.2 Describe the current situation of the conflict you have identified. (6)
- 5.1.3 Explain the role of religion in the conflict. (6)

5.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Human rights are often held to include the individual's free access to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It includes equality before the law. Also important are the freedom of thought and expression – including religious freedom.

Unfortunately, the term 'religious tolerance' is defined as 'extending religious freedom to people of all religious traditions, even though their beliefs and/or practices may seem strange and untrue'. Tolerance simply indicates respect for the right of persons of all faiths to coexist in peace together without oppression or discrimination.

[Source: Unknown]

- 5.2.1 Do you agree with the definition of religious tolerance as defined in the extract above? Give TWO reasons to support your answer. (6)
- 5.2.2 Explain the relationship between religious tolerance and religious freedom. (8)
- 5.2.3 Discuss TWO advantages of having a society with religious freedom and tolerance. (8)
- 5.2.4 Briefly discuss the disadvantages of a society having no religious freedom or tolerance. (8)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150

5.2 Lees die onderstaande uitreksel en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg.

Menseregte word soms gesien om die individu se vrye toegang tot lewe, vryheid en die navolging van geluk, in te sluit. Dit sluit gelykheid voor die wet in. Die vryheid van denke en uitdrukking asook godsdiens vryheid is ook belangrik.

Die term 'godsdiensvryheid' het ongelukkig baie betekenis. Hier word godsdiensvryheid gedefinieer as 'verleng godsdiensvryheid na mense van alle godsdiensvryheid tradisies, selfs al skyn hulle gelowe en praktieke vreemde en onwaar'. Verdraagsaamheid toon eenvoudig respek vir die regte van persone van alle gelowe om saam in vrede sonder onderdrukking en diskriminasie, voort te bestaan.

[Bron: Onbekend]

- 5.2.1 Stem jy saam met die definisie van godsdiensvryheid? Gee TWEE redes om jou antwoord te ondersteun. (6)
- 5.2.2 Verduidelik die verhouding tussen godsdiensvryheid en godsdiensvryheid. (8)
- 5.2.3 Bespreek TWEE voordele van 'n gemeenskap met godsdiensvryheid en verdraagsaamheid. (8)
- 5.2.4 Bespreek kortliks die nadele van 'n gemeenskap sonder godsdiensvryheid of -verdraagsaamheid. (8)

[50]

TOTAAL AFDELING B: 100

GROOTTOTAAL: 150

4.2 Lees die uittreksel uit 'n koerantartikel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg:

Onitsha, Nigerië. Dosyne verkooide, smeulende liggame het die strate van hierdie bedrywige handelshoofstad besaai na drie dae se oproerigheid waar Christenbendes met kapmesse, knuppels en messe hul Moslemure aangewal het. Oproeriges het talle mense hier vermoor, meestal Moslems, nadat hul huise, besighede en moskees afgebrand is in die ergste geweld nog wat verband hou met spotprente van die Profeet Mohammed wat die eerste keer in 'n Deense koerant verskyn het. Die oproerigheid het hier uitgebreek na aanvalle verdede week op Christene in noordelike Nigerië deur Moslems wat woedend was oor die spotprente.

[Aangepas en vertaal uit *New York Times*, 24 Februarie 2006 (Shuters, *Religion Studies*, Hofmeyr, et al, bladsy 214)]

4.2.1 Volgens die artikel, wat was die oorsaak vir die onluste? (2)

4.2.2 Wat, dink jy, kan die moontlike gevolge van hierdie onluste wees? Noem ten minste DRIE moontlikhede. (6)

4.2.3 Dink jy dat die artikel 'n gebalanseerde oorsig bied? Gee TWEE redes vir jou antwoord. (6)

4.2.4 Volgens jou ondervinding, bied die media oor die algemeen godsdienslike kwessies op 'n gebalanseerde, onpartydige wyse aan? Gee ten minste EEN voorbeeld om jou mening te illustreer. (6)

[50]

VRAAG 5

5.1 Lees die onderstaande uittreksel en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg:

Godsdienstige konflik is in baie lande soos Egipte, Nigerië en Soedan gaan in 2011 verkiesings of referendums hou en dit is 'n resep vir 'n toename in godsdienstige konflik.

[Aangepas uit *Die Burger*, 24 Januarie 2011]

5.1.1 Identifiseer EEN streek of land van konflik in die wêreld en gee 'n kort geskiedenis van die konflik. (8)

5.1.2 Beskryf die huidige situasie van die konflik wat jy geïdentifiseer het. (6)

5.1.3 Verduidelik die rol van godsdiens in die konflik. (6)

3.4

Lees die uittreksel hieronder en beantwoord die vraag wat volg.

Godsdienst is 'n sosiale aktiwiteit wat deur baie mense in verskillende kontekste beoefen word. Vir party mense is dit nie so nie. Hulle beskou hulself as nie-godsdienstig. 'n Ander manier om na hulle te verwys is om te sê dat hulle 'n sekulêre lewensbeskoning het.

[Bron: Onbekend]

3.4.1

Hoe sou jy onderskei tussen religieuse en nie-religieuse mense?

(10)

[50]

VRAAG 4

4.1

Lees die uittreksel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Sommige godsdienste het geloofstellings waarin dogmas, wat verband hou met hul spesifieke godsdienst, uiteengesit word. Een baie bekende dogma van die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk is die dogma van die Onbevleete Bevrugting, wat glo dat Maria, die moeder van Jesus, 'n maagd was toe sy swanger geword het.

[Aangepas en vertaal uit: *Shuters Religion Studies*, Hornmeyr et al, bladsy 12]

4.1.1

Die leerstelling van reinkarnasie is algemeen in beide Hindoeïsme en Boeddhisme. Bespreek hierdie leerstelling kortliks.

(6)

4.1.2

Watter rol speel gelykenisse in die verstaan van Afrika Tradisionele Godsdienst?

(4)

4.1.3

Bespreek enige EEN sekulêre wêreldbeskoning en verduidelik sy beskoning van godsdienst in die algemeen.

(20)

AFDELING B

Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae in hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 2

2.1 Definieer die volgende konsepte in die konteks van godsdiens:

2.1.1 Uniekheid (4)

2.1.2 Eenheid (4)

2.1.3 Eendersheid (4)

2.1.4 Vergelykbaarheid (4)

2.1.5 Identiteit (4)

2.2 Ontoed die interne differensiasies in enige EFN godsdiens. (20)

2.3 Bespreek kortliks die rol van die voorvaders in Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens. (10)

[50]

VRAAG 3

Lees die uittreksel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Elke godsdiens het sommige oortuiginge wat nie onderhandelbaar is nie, oortuiginge wat alle volgelinge deel. Byvoorbeeld, Jode, Christene en volgelinge van die Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens glo in een God. Binne die meeste godsdiens verskil geloofsstrukture egter van een denkwysse na 'n volgende. Byvoorbeeld, in Boeddhisme verskil Teravada, Mahayane en Vajrayana oor hoe Boeddhistiese oortuiginge in die lewe toegepas moet word.

3.3 Bespreek kortliks die volgende konsepte soos van toepassing in godsdiensige leringe:

3.3.1 Doktrine (10)

3.3.2 Dogma (10)

3.1 Skryf die funksies wat deur die uniekheid van 'n godsdiens vervul word, neer. (10)

3.2 Beskryf kortliks die unieke kenmerke van enige EFN van die godsdiens. (10)

- 1.4 Kies die woord in elke groep woorde hieronder wat NIE pas NIE. Skryf slegs die woord langs die vraagnummer (1.4.1–1.4.5) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer.

- 1.4.1 Martin Luther; Isaiah Shembe; Abraham; William Shakespeare (2)
- 1.4.2 Mekka; Jerusalem; Londen; Moria (2)
- 1.4.3 Baha'u'lla; Baha'i; Rome; Kitab-i-Aqdas (2)
- 1.4.4 Nuwe Testament; Ou Testament; Vedas; Die Vryheidsmanifes (2)
- 1.4.5 Jesus Christus; Profeet Mohammed; Siddharta Gautama; Dalai Lama (2)

- 1.5 Kies 'n item uit KOLOM B om by 'n woord/beskrywing in KOLOM A te pas. Skryf slegs die letter (A–E) langs die vraagnummer (1.5.1–1.5.5) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, byvoorbeeld 1.5.6 F.

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
1.5.1	Sjaria	A	Afrika Tradisionele Godsdienst
1.5.2	Baha'i	B	China
1.5.3	Verering van die voorvaders	C	Grondwet
1.5.4	Taoïsme	D	Heilige Wet van Islam
1.5.5	Vryheid van geloof en godsdienst	E	Kitab-i-Aqdas

- 1.6 Bespreek kortliks die konsep *seklarisme*. (4)
- (10) (5 x 2)

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 50

AFDELING A

VRAAG 1 (VERPLIGTEND)

1.1 Definieer kortliks die volgende konsepte in die konteks van godsdiens:

- 1.1.1 Geloof (2)
- 1.1.2 Mite (2)
- 1.1.3 Gelykenis (2)
- 1.1.4 Lering (2)
- 1.4.5 Ideologie (2)

1.2 Voltooi die volgende sinne deur die ontbrekende woord(e) in te vul. Skryf slegs die woord(e) langs die vraagnommer (1.2.1–1.2.4) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer. Kies die antwoorde uit die volgende lys:

Shembe; Hebreus; Tora; Halaal; Kalbas; Raja yoga

- 1.2.1 In die Afrika-kultuur mag die ... gebruik word om water of tradisionele bier te drink. (2)
- 1.2.2 Die bestudering en beoefening van die ... word as die teenvoeter van die bose gesien. (2)
- 1.2.3 Voedsel wat geskik is vir Moslem gebruik word na verwys as (2)
- 1.2.4 Die tekste van die Ou Testament was in ... geskryf. (2)
- 1.3 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is. Kies die antwoord en skryf 'waar' of 'onwaar' langs die vraagnommer (1.3.1–1.3.4) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK. Indien dit ONWAAR is, skryf die sin korrek oor. (2)
- 1.3.1 Mohammed is die stigter/profeet van die Baha'i geloof. (2)
- 1.3.2 Volgens die Joodse geskiedenis was Moses die eerste persoon wat besef het dat daar een God is. (2)
- 1.3.3 Die Vedas word as die heilige geskryf binne die Christelike geloof beskou. (2)
- 1.3.4 Die Presbiteriaanse kerk het in Suid-Afrika ontstaan. (2)

INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit AFDELING A en AFDELING B.
2. AFDELING A: VERPLIGTEND
- AFDELING B: Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae uit hierdie afdeling.
3. Elke vraag tel 50 punte.
4. Lees AL die vrae aandagtig deur.
5. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
6. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 8 bladsye.



TYD: 2 uur

PUNTE: 150

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