



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2014**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1  
MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

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This memorandum consists of 10 pages.

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**SECTION A****QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

1.1 From each group of words below, choose the word that does not FIT. Write it next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.5) in your answer book. Give a reason for your answer.

1.1.1 African Traditional Religion: The others are from a cluster of Abrahamic religions while African Traditional Religion is indigenous to Africa. (2)

1.1.2 Quran: The Quran is an Islamic scripture while others are Hindu scriptures. (2)

1.1.3 Baha'ullah: Baha'ullah is the founder of the Bahai faith while the others are linked to Islam. (2)

1.1.4 English: English is the modern day language while others are ancient languages in which sacred scriptures were written. (2)

1.1.5 Judgement Day: Judgement Day is a belief of Abrahamic faiths while the others are beliefs of Eastern religions. (2)

1.2 Name ONE unique feature claimed by followers of each of the following religions:

1.2.1 Christianity: Jesus fulfilled the Jewish prophecy of a messiah. He is the universal saviour. (2)

1.2.2 Judaism: There is a covenant between God and the Jewish people. God protects his chosen people, who in turn carry out his rules; there is no God other than Yahweh. (2)

1.2.3 Islam: Muslims believe that there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the final messenger who received the final truth. (2)

1.2.4 Buddhism: Has one founder; Siddhartha Gautama recommends the Eightfold Path, as a way of living to end suffering caused by unfulfilled human desires. (2)

1.2.5 African Traditional Religion: Belief in the ancestors; oral tradition based on the clan structure. (2)

**1.3 Define the following concepts in the context of religion.**

- 1.3.1 Uniqueness: Implies more than just differences. It is the single most important feature which sets one religion apart from another. (2)
- 1.3.2 Unity: Harmony and concord between persons, religions etc. Peaceful co-existence of religion. (2)
- 1.3.3 Belief: Means a firm opinion. Is what followers say the truth is. (2)
- 1.3.4 Comparability: In religion it refers to those characteristics that different religions may have in common. For example the most common feature that underlies all religions is the searching for meaning. Comparing to see differences and similarities not to see which is better than the other. (2)
- 1.3.5 Religious identity: Involves the self-identification and self-declaration of those who believe and follow the doctrines of a particular religion. (2)

**1.4 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a word/description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.6) in the ANSWER BOOK for example 1.4.7 H.**

- 1.4.1 E  
1.4.2 C  
1.4.3 A  
1.4.4 F  
1.4.5 D  
1.4.6 B (6 x 2) (12)

**1.5 Briefly describe the concept “ubuntu”.**

- Comes from the saying “*Umuntu Ngumuntu Ngabantu*” (here taken from the Nguni languages)
  - A person is a person through his relation with other people.
  - This concept is central to teaching in African Traditional Religion.
  - It is a philosophy of communal spirit.
- N.B.: Any relevant point will be credited. (4)

**1.6 Name TWO normative sources in Islam.**

- Quran
- Hadith (2)

**1.7 Name TWO of the THREE branches of Buddhism.**

- Theravada Buddhism
- Mahayana Buddhism
- Vajrayana Buddhism
- Zen Buddhism (Any 2 x 1) (2)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

Choose any TWO questions from the four questions given below.

**QUESTION 2**

2.1 With reference to the internal differentiations in Islam, answer the following questions:

- 2.1.1
- After the death of the Prophet Muhammed one group of Muslims elected the prophet's close friend Abu Bakr to be the next leader.
  - The group that supported Abu Bakr became known as Sunni's.
  - The other group believed that the leadership of the Muslim community should remain within the Prophet's family.
  - They believed that Ali (the cousin and son-in law of Muhammed) held the divine right to this position.
  - This group of Muslims became known as Shia. (10)

- 2.1.2
- They believe that there is only one God with the name Allah and Mohammed is the final prophet.
  - They believe in his angels.
  - They believe in his Book.
  - They believe in his messengers.
  - They believe in Judgement Day.
  - They believe in the divine decree, positive or negative. (8)

- 2.2
- The Christian religion consists of three main branches, namely Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Protestant.
  - The Catholic Church claims to be the original Christian church founded by Jesus Christ, built on the authority of St. Peter.
  - They teach that God consists of three distinct yet equal persons, namely the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
  - The Eastern Orthodox churches claim that it is a continuation of the original church founded by Jesus Christ.
  - The reasons for the split between the Eastern and the Western churches were political and doctrinal.
  - The Western Church taught that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. The Eastern (Orthodox) church did not agree.
  - Eastern Orthodox Churches are different from Catholicism in that there is no single leader.
  - In the Eastern Orthodox Churches authority is in the hands of a group of bishops.
  - Clergy need not be celibate and are allowed to marry.
  - Protestantism did not believe that salvation is something that had to be earned. It is a free gift from God by the grace of God.
  - John Calvin, John Wesley and others founded a variety of other Protestant churches. (12)

2.3 The following grid may be used as a guide for marking purposes.

CRITERIA	MAX. MARKS	LEARNER'S MARK
Unique features of Judaism		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judaism is a monotheistic religion, when most other religions of the time were polytheistic.</li> <li>• God (Yaweh) is righteous and at work in the natural and social order.</li> <li>• God is seen as having human qualities – a father, a king, a shepherd, as well as wrathful and judging. God is loving.</li> <li>• God entered into a covenant with the people of Israel.</li> <li>• God revealed himself and his law to the Jews.</li> <li>• God chose the Jews as bearers of the special light so that in their history the world could see the presence of their God.</li> </ul>	10	
Unique features of African Traditional Religion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Traditional Religion has no founder, but the elders are the leaders.</li> <li>• All African religions believe in God as creator.</li> <li>• God gave the first generation of humans all the laws and taboos of how to live in harmony.</li> <li>• They also believe in ancestors and rituals.</li> <li>• Ancestors play an intermediary role between God and the living.</li> <li>• Ancestors are in spirit form and are everywhere.</li> <li>• Izangoma/amagqirha have ancestral powers to heal the living.</li> <li>• The ancestors provide for the welfare of the living, mainly through the intervention of the elders who transmit values and rituals verbally to the youth.</li> <li>• Many African religions are clan-based.</li> <li>• There is no special day of worship. Rather, rituals themselves are regarded as holy.</li> <li>• There is no written sacred text, but the focus is on moral teaching and ritual practice.</li> <li>• Individualism is discouraged, and the communal way of life is the most important aspect of Ubuntu.</li> </ul>	10	

(20)  
[50]

**QUESTION 3****SOURCE 3**

- 3.1 The following may be used as a guide for marking purposes. For the purpose of this memorandum, only one organisation is dealt with as an example.

The first World Parliament of Religions was held in Chicago in 1893. Representatives come from all over the world, from both Eastern and Western religions. The most enduring legacy of the 1893 parliament was the speeches given by Swami Vivekananda. These speeches marked an important introduction of Hinduism to the Western world.

[Adapted from *Religion Studies*, Steyn et al 2007:29]

In the light of the above quotation, discuss the role/contribution of any ONE religious leader/organisation who promoted inter-religious dialogue.

CRITERIA	MAX MARKS	LEARNER'S MARK
Select a leader or organisation and provide a brief background (e.g. organisation). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The World Conference of Religions for Peace convened in Kyoto, Japan in October 1970.</li> <li>• It was established in 1961 when a handful of senior leaders from the world's major faith traditions explored organising a religious summit towards achieving peace.</li> </ul>	4	
Discuss the role/contribution of the leader of an organisation, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The vision of World Conference of Religions for peace started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when a World Parliament of Religions was held in Chicago in 1893.</li> <li>• Religious leaders arranged two conferences in the USA.</li> <li>• The resolution was taken in Kyoto to form an inter-religious body.</li> <li>• The last conference was held in Cape Town in 1999 attracted 7 000 people.</li> <li>• Does mediation between groups at war with each other in countries such as Sierra Leone.</li> <li>• Help with reconstruction.</li> <li>• Has a programme to help children in Africa who are affected by HIV and Aids.</li> <li>• Has a programme to address poverty and illness.</li> </ul>	6	

(10)

- 3.2 3.2.1
- Marx meant that religion clouded the mind.
  - It prevents logical thought.
  - People could not see beyond their religious beliefs.
  - It made people accept their suffering.
  - Religion manipulated and controlled people.
- (10)

3.2.2 YES

- Religion has been used as a political tool to divide and to rule.
- Religion is used to discriminate against humans.
- It has led to wars, e.g. Crusades.
- Wars have been fought to convert heathens.
- Religion serves personal and group goals.
- Free thinking is not allowed, e.g. the theory of the universe.
- Religion makes people submissive and easy to control.
- The clergy has exclusive rights to religious knowledge.
- Religion is good business.
- The pope is the final authority to the Catholic Church.

NO

- Religion acknowledges a supreme being.
  - Religion teaches morals and values.
  - It is a unifying factor.
  - It explains life, death and the afterlife.
  - It promotes tolerance of other faiths.
  - It encourages vigorous debates.
  - It is seen as a powerful motivator.
  - It acknowledges God and other gods.
- (10)

3.3 ATHEISM

- This world view rejects the existence of a supreme being.
  - Soft atheists' doubt that God exists, but do not actively reject the idea.
  - Strong/positive atheists believe there is strong evidence to prove that divine things do exist.
  - Atheists often turn to science to explain the nature of the world.
  - Others reject religion for moral reasons, e.g. the existence of religious conflict.
- (10)

3.4

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

**[50]**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1 YES/NO (2)

NOTE: This is an open ended question, and credits must be given to relevant examples given by learners.

4.2 YES

- In South Africa (or in other countries) there is equal coverage given to each religion.
- Example television programs, *Issues of Faith* or *Morning Devotion*.
- If religious coverage is not fair, complaints can be made to the BCCSA or the Human Rights Commission.
- These are made by individuals or religious bodies such as the Jews Board of Deputies, Hindu Maha Sabha, etc.
- Representatives of various faiths are themselves interviewed.
- This allows for different viewpoints to be represented.

NO

- Research shows this is not the case, as in the extract above.
- The Catholic Church gets mainly negative coverage regarding alleged child abuse by its priests.
- The media never engages in the promotion of religion or general religious issues.
- Only sensationalist reporting is done.
- In world media, religion is often depicted as being the cause of wars, suffering and abuse.

(10)

4.3

- The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have thrust Islam into the limelight.
- In the West little was/is known about it in the past.
- There is increase in competition among media houses.
- Wars and conflict often divide people along religious lines.
- The coverage is only on issues that sell newspapers, such as scandals, conflict with secular law, etc.
- Religion is seen as big business, in many cases.
- Examples of this are the Hajj, the ZCC Eastern gatherings, etc.

(10)

4.4

- The civil conflict in Nigeria is often shown as conflict between the Muslim North and Christian South.
- There is an effort by Muslim to enforce Sharia law, even on non-Muslims.
- Muslims fear that they will be ruled by a Christian government.
- Christians fear that Nigeria will become a Muslim state/Islamic state.
- There is concern as to who will exert political control over oil resources.
- The oil interests also encourage foreign powers to take sides in the conflict.
- Some Muslim sects have lost faith in the government, and have taken the law into their own hands, e.g. Boko Haram.
- Boko Haram, provides basic services to its supporters, in the absence of government services.

(10)



- 4.5 Example homosexuality and the Catholic Church
- The Catholic Church is totally against homosexuality.
  - The Catholic Church refers to the Biblical story of Sodom and Gomorrah.
  - Numerous protests condemning the church’s stand got media coverage.
  - The church’s view, do not get the same coverage in the media as do anti-religious sentiments.
- (10)
- 4.6 Example Polygamy in ATR or Islam.
- Women in polygamous marriages are shown as being abused by their husbands.
  - Women involved in extra-marital relationships are presented as more acceptable.
  - This is evident in the many extra-marital relationships shown on TV.
  - Religious texts is often misquoted by media to justify the ill-treatment of women.
- (8)  
**[50]**

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Read the letter below and answer the questions that follow.
- The writer believes that conflicts in those areas are caused by religion.
  - The writer feels that religion is divisive and create problems and not solutions.
- (4)
- 5.2 The writer refers to Christmas to symbolise that other spiritual celebration has come and gone, yet the violence goes on.
- (2)
- 5.3 Sudan – Dafur
- Two broad groupings are found in Dafur; Arab tribes called Baggara and a number of African tribes.
  - Religion should not be a radical source of division in this area.
  - Most people in this area are Sunni Muslim, although there are a number of African Traditionalists, and in the South are Christians.
  - Most of the attacks seem to have focused on non-Arab villages.
  - The government responded by bombing Dafur villages.
- (10)
- 5.4 NO
- God is also seen as merciful, but man as harming his fellow beings.
  - Religion (God) is often used by people with power to create divisions
- OR
- YES
- The name of God has been used in these conflicts. Hence God is seen as violent and vengeful.
  - Each of the conflicting forces claims to be fighting in the name of God.
- (6)

- 5.5
- It would appear that religion is the root cause of the various wars and conflicts that exist in the world.
  - In most cases the conflicting groups are from the same region, but belong to different religions.
  - Most nations who are in conflict belong to different religions as well.
  - In certain instances groups within the same religion also engage in violent disputes.
  - The writer therefore concludes that religion is the cause of all conflicts. (6)
- 5.6
- 5.6.1
- Human beings have the right to life.
  - Human beings have the right to human dignity.
  - Human beings have the right to shelter.
  - The law does not discriminate against any person based on race or creed. (4)
- 5.6.2 YES
- People were barred from practising religions of their choice.
  - Fear was used to enforce/impose one form of religion.
  - Human life was not respected – people were burnt at the stake on the basis of their choice of religion.
  - The decision of being innocent or guilty was taken through inhuman practices.
  - It contradicts the principle that all people are born equal with dignity and rights. (10)
- 5.6.3
- The inquisition was a violation of freedom of worship, while xenophobia attacks were a violation of freedom of association and freedom of movement.
  - The Inquisition was supported by the Spanish government.
  - While the xenophobia attacks were not state sponsored, while the Spanish Inquisition had full state backing.
  - The Spanish Inquisition was purely religious discrimination, while the xenophobia attacks may have some undertones of religious intolerance (the Somali community who were attacked in the Western Cape was Muslims). The reasons for the xenophobic attacks were mainly economic. (8)

**[50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 100**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 150**

- 5.5 • Dit lyk asof godsdiens die probleem is wat die grondslag is van die verskillende oorloë en konflikte wat in die wêreld bestaan.
- In die meeste gevalle is botsende groepe van dieselfde streek, maar behoort aan verskillende godsdiens.
  - In sekere gevalle is daar geweldadige dispuite tussen groepe binne dieselfde godsdiens.
  - Die meeste nasies wat in konflik is, behoort ook aan verskillende godsdiens.
  - Die skrywer kom dus tot die gevolgtrekking dat godsdiens die oorsaak van alle konflik is.
- 5.6 5.6.1 • Mensê het die reg op lewe.
- Mensê het die reg op menswaardigheid.
  - Mensê het die reg op skuilte/beskutting.
  - Die wet diskrimineer nie teen enige mens gebaseer op ras of geloof nie.
- 5.6.2 JA
- Mensê is belet om godsdiens van hul keuse te beoefen.
  - Vrees is gebruik om een vorm van godsdiens af te dwing.
  - Menselwens is nie gerespekteer nie – mense is op die brandstapel verbrand op grond van hul keuse van godsdiens.
  - Die besluit of iemand skuldig of onskuldig was, is deur onmenslike praktiese geneem.
  - Dit weerspreek die beginsel dat alle mense gelyk is in waardigheid en regte.
- 5.6.3
- Die Inkwisisie was 'n skending van die vryheid van aanbidding, terwyl die xenofobiese (vreemdeleingehaat)-aanvalle 'n skending van vryheid van assosiasie en vryheid van beweging was.
  - Die Inkwisisie was deur die Spaanse regering ondersteun.
  - Die xenofobiese aanvalle was nie staatsondersteuning nie terwyl die Spaanse Inkwisisie volle staatsondersteuning gehad het.
  - Die Spaanse Inkwisisie was suiver godsdiensstige diskriminasie, terwyl daar dalk ondertone van godsdiensstige onverdraagsaamheid (die Somaliese-gemeenskap wat in die Wes-Kaap aangeval is, was Moslems) in die xenofobiese aanvalle was. Die rede vir die xenofobiese-aanvalle was hoofsaaklik ekonomies.
- (8)
- [50]
- TOTAAL AFDELING B: 100
- GROOTTOTAAL: 150

**VRAAG 5**

5.1 Lees die brief hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

- Die skrywer glo dat die konflik in daardie gebiede deur godsdiens veroorsaak word.
- Die skrywer voel dat godsdiens verdeelend is en probleme skep, nie oplos nie.

(4)

5.2 Die skrywer verwys na Kerstees om te simboliseer dat nog 'n geestelike viering gekom en gegaan het en tog gaan die geweld voort.

(2)

5.3 Soedan – Darfoer

- Twee breeë groeperings word in Darfoer gevind; Arabiese stamme genoem Baggara en 'n aantal Afrika-stamme.
- Godsdiens behoort nie radikale bron van verdeling in hierdie gebied te wees nie.
- Die meeste mense in die gebied is Soenniete Moslems, alhoewel daar 'n aantal Afrika Tradisionaliste is, en in die Suide is Christene.
- Die meeste aanvalle lyk asof dit op nie-Arabiese dorpies gefokus is.
- Die regering het gereageer deur Darfoer-dorpie te bombardeer.

(10)

5.4 NEE

- God word ook gesien as genadig, maar die mens maak sy medemens seer.
- Godsdiens (God) word dikwels deur mense met mag gebruik om verdeling te skep.

OF

JA

- Die naam van God is in hierdie konflikte gebruik. Daarom word God beskou as wraaksugtig en gewelddadig.
- Elk van die strydende groepe sê dat hulle in die naam van God veg.

(6)

## VRAAG 4

4.1 JA/NEE

L.W.: Dit is 'n ope vraag, en relevante voorbeelde moet gekrediteer word. (2)

4.2 JA

- In Suid-Afrika (of ander lande) word gelyke dekking aan elke godsdiens gegee.
- Bv. tv-programme, *Issues of Faith of Morning Devotion*.
- Indien godsdienslike dekking nie regverdig is nie, kan klagtes aan die UKKSA of die Menseregtekommissie gestuur word.
- Dit word gedoen deur individue of godsdienslike liggame soos die Joodse Raad van Afgevaardigdes, Hindoe Maha Sabha, ensovoorts.
- Onderhoude word met verteenwoordigers van verskillende godsdienslike gevoere.
- Dit laat toe dat verskillende oogpunte verteenwoordig word.

NEE

- Navorsing toon dat dit nie die geval is nie, soos in die uittreksel hierbo.
- Die Katolieke Kerk kry meestal negatiewe dekking oor beweerde kindermishandeling deur hul priesters.
- Die media raak nooit betrokke by die bevordering van godsdiens of algemene godsdienslike sake nie.
- Sleigs sensasionele verslaggewing vind plaas.
- In wêreldmedia word godsdienslike uitgedraai as die oorsaak van oorloë, lyding en mishandeling (bv. mishandeling van vroue).

(10)

4.3

- Die oorlog in Irak en Afghanistan het Islam in die kollig geplaas.
- In die Weste was min daaroor bekend in die verlede.
- Daar is meer kompetisie tussen mediahuise.
- Corioë en konflik verdeel mense dikwels volgens godsdienslike.
- Die dekking is slegs oor sake wat koerante verkoop, soos skandale, konflik met sekulêre wette, ensovoorts.
- Godsdiens word in baie gevalle as groot besigheid beskou.

(10)

4.4

- Die burgerkonflik in Nigerië word dikwels uitgedraai as konflik tussen die Moslem noorde en die Christelike suide.
- Daar is 'n poging deur Moslems om Sjaria-wette af te dwing, selfs op nie-Moslems.
- Moslems is bang dat hulle deur 'n Christen-regering regteer sal word.
- Christene vrees dat Nigerië 'n Islamitiese staat sal word.
- Daar is bekommernis oor wie politieke beheer oor die oliebronne sal uitoefen.
- Die oliebelange moedig ander lande om kant in die konflik te kies.
- Sommige Moslem-sektes het vertroue in die regering verloor en die wet in eie hande geneem, bv. Boko Haram.
- Boko Haram verskat basiese dienste aan hul ondersteuners waar staatsdienslike ontbreek.

(10)

**[50]**

(10)

- Hulle almal glo in een God.
- Hulle almal glo aan lewe na die dood.
- Hulle glo aan die oordeelsdag.
- Hulle glo aan die geopenbaarde geskrifte.
- Hulle glo aan die bestaan van profete.
- Hulle glo aan die bestaan van engele.

3.4

(10)

- Hierdie wêreldsiening verwerp die bestaan van 'n heilige wese.
- Sagte ateïste twyfel of God bestaan, maar verwerp nie die idee aktief nie.
- Sterk/positiewe ateïste glo daar is sterk bewyse dat heilige dinge nie bestaan nie.
- Ateïste draai dikwels na wetenskap om die aard van die wêreld te verduidelik.
- Ander verwerp godsdiens om morele redes, bv. die voorkoms van godsdienstige konflik.

3.3 ATEÏSME

(10)

- Godsdien erken 'n heilige wese.
- Godsdien leer sedesse en waardes.
- Dit is 'n verenigde faktor.
- Dit verduidelik lewe, dood en die lewe na die dood.
- Dit bevorder verdraagsaamheid van ander godsdienste omdat geen godsdien uniek is nie.
- Dit moedig kragtige debatte aan.
- Dit word gesien as 'n kragtige motiverder.
- Dit erken God en ander gode.

NEE

- Godsdien is as politieke instrumente gebruik om te verdeel en te reger.
- Godsdien word gebruik om teen ander mense te diskrimineer.
- Dit het tot oorloë gelei, soos die Kruistogte.
- Oorloë is gevoer om heidene te bekere.
- Godsdien dien persoonlike en groepsdoelwitte.
- Vrye denke word nie toegelaat nie. (bv. teorie van die sonnestelsel).
- Godsdien maak mense onderdanig en maklik om te beheer.
- Kerktiers het uitsluitlike regte tot godsdienstige kennis.
- Godsdien is goeie besigheid.
- Die pous het die finale gesag in die Katolieke kerk.

3.2.2 JA

(10)

- Marx het bedoel dat godsdien die verstand vertroebel het.
- Dit het logiese denke verhoed.
- Mens kon nie verby hulle eie godsdienstige oortuigings sien nie.
- Dit het gemaak dat mense hulle lyding aanvaar.
- Godsdien het mense gemanipuleer en beheer.

3.2 3.2.1

**VRAAG 3**

BRON 3

3.1 Die volgende mag gebruik word as 'n riglyn vir nasendoelendes. Vir die doel van die memorandum, word slegs een organisasie gebruik as 'n voorbeeld.

Die eerste Wêreldparlement van Religieë is in 1893 in Chicago gehou. Verteenwoordigers het van oor die wêreld gekom, van Westerse sowel as Oosterse religieë. Die blywendste erfenis van die 1893-parlement was die toesprake wat deur Swami Vivekananda gelewer was. Hierdie toesprake was 'n mynpaal in die bekendstelling van die Hindoe-denkwysse aan die Westerse wêreld.

[Bron: Steyn et al 2007:29]

Bespreek in die lig van die aanhaling hierbo, die rol/bydrae van enige EEN religieuse leier/organisasie wat inter-religieuse dialoog bevorder het.

LEERLING-PUNT	MAKS.	KRITERIA
	4	Kies 'n leier of organisasie en gee kortliks agtergrond (bv. van organisasie). • Die Wêreld-konferensie van Religie en Vrede het in Oktober 1970 in Kyoto, Japan, vergader. • Dit is in 1961 gestig toe 'n handvol senior leiers van die wêreld se grootste geloofs-tradisies die moontlikheid van 'n religieuse spitskonferensie om vrede te bewerkstellig, ondersoek het.
(10)	6	Bespreek die rol/bydrae van die leier/organisasie, bv.: • Die visie van 'n Wêreld-konferensie van Religie en Vrede het in die 19 <sup>de</sup> eeu 'n aanvang geneem toe 'n Wêreldparlement van Religieë in 1893 in Chicago gehou is. • Religieuse leiers het twee konferensies in die USA georganiseer. • Die besluit wat in Kyoto geneem is om 'n inter-religieuse liggaam te stig. • Die laaste Konferensie in Kaapstad in 1999 het 7 000 mense gelok. • Doen bemiddeling tussen vegtende groepe in lande soos Sierra Leone. • Help met heropbou. • Dit het 'n program om kinders in Afrika wat met HIV en Vigs aangetas is te help. • Dit het 'n program om armoede en siekte aan te spreek.

2.3 Die volgende rooster kan as 'n aanduiding vir nasiensoelindes gebruik word.

KRITERIA	MAKS. PUNT	
Unieke eienskappe van Judaïsme		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judaïsme is 'n monoteïstiese religie, terwyl meeste ander religieë van die tyd politeïstes was.</li> <li>• God (Yaweh) is regverdig en werksaam in die natuurlike en sosiale orde.</li> <li>• God word gesien as toegerus met menslike eienskappe – vader, koning, herder, asook toornig en veroordelend. God is liefhebber.</li> <li>• God het 'n verbod met die volk van Israel aangegaan.</li> <li>• God het homself en sy Wet aan die Jode geopenbaar.</li> <li>• God het die Jode uitverkies as draers van die besondere lig, sodat die wêreld die teenwoordigheid van hul God in hul geskiedenis kan sien.</li> </ul>	10	Unieke eienskappe van die Afrika Tradisionele Religie
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afrika-religie het geen stigter nie, maar die oudste is die leiers.</li> <li>• Alle Afrika religieë glo in God as die skepper. God het al die wette en taboes oor hoe om in vrede te lewe, aan die eerste geslag mense gegee.</li> <li>• Hulle glo ook aan voorouers en rituele. Voorouers is tussenangers tussen God en die lewendes.</li> <li>• Voorouers is geestelik en alomteenwoordig. <i>Zangoma/amagqirha</i> het voorouerlike mag om die lewendes te genees.</li> <li>• Die voorouers sorg vir die welsyn van die lewendes, hoofsaaklik deur bemiddeling van die oudstes wat rituele en waardes mondeling aan die jeug oordra.</li> <li>• Talle Afrika religieë is stamgroep gebaseer. Daar is geen besondere dag vir aanbidding nie. Rituele as sodanig word as heilig beskou. Daar is geen geskrewe heilige teks nie, maar die fokus is op morele lering en rituele praktyk.</li> <li>• Individualisme word ontmoedig, en die lewenswysse van die gemeenskap is die belangrikste aspek van ubuntu.</li> </ul>

[50]  
(20)



- 2.1 Met verwysing na die interne differensiasies in Islam, beantwoord die volgende TWEE vrae hieronder:
- 2.1.1
- Na die dood van die Profeet Mohammed het een groep Moslems die profeet se intieme vriend Abu Bakr as die volgende leier gekies.
  - Die groep wat Abu Bakr ondersteun het, het as Soenniete bekend geword.
  - 'n Ander groep het geglo dat die leierskap van die Moslem gemeenskap in die Profeet se familie behoort te bly.
  - Hulle het geglo dat Ali (die neef en die skoonseun van Profeet Mohammed) die goddelike reg op die posisie gehad het.
  - Hierdie groep Moslems het as die Sjiette bekend geword.
- (10)
- 2.1.2
- Hulle het geglo dat daar net een God is met die naam Allah en Mohammed is die finale profeet.
  - Hulle glo in sy engle.
  - Hulle glo in sy Boek.
  - Hulle glo in sy boodskappers.
  - Hulle glo in die Oordeelsdag.
  - Hulle glo in die goddelike besluit, hetsy positief of negatief.
- (8)
- 2.2
- Die Christelike religie bestaan uit drie hoofafdelings, naamlik Katolieke, Oosters-Ortodoks en Protestants.
  - Die Katolieke kerk maak daarop aanspraak dat dit die oorspronklike Christelike kerk is wat deur Jesus Christus gestig is, gebou op die gesag van Petrus.
  - Hulle leer dat God uit drie verskillende maar gelyke persone bestaan, naamlik die Vader, Seun en Heilige Gees.
  - Die Oosters-Ortodokse Kerk maak daarop aanspraak dat dit 'n voortsetting is van die oorspronklike kerk wat deur Jesus Christus gestig is.
  - Die rede vir die verdeling tussen die Oosterse en Westerse kerke was politiese en doktrinale leersellings.
  - Die Westerse kerk het geleer dat die Heilige Gees van die Vader en die Seun uitgaan. Die Oosterse (Ortodokse) kerk het nie daarmee saamgestem nie.
  - Oosters-Ortodokse kerke verskil van Katolisisme daarin dat daar nie 'n enkele leier is nie.
  - In die Oosters-Ortodokse kerk rus gesag in die hande van 'n groep biskoppe.
  - Geestelikes hoef nie selibaat te wees nie en word toegelaat om te trou.
  - Protestante het nie aanvaar dat verlossing iets is wat verdien moet word nie. Dit is 'n vrye genadegawe van God.
  - Johannes Calvyn, John Wesley en ander het 'n verskeidenheid ander Protestantse kerke gestig.
- (12)

**AFDELING B**

Beantwoord enige TWEE van die vier vrae in hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 2**

**1.3 Definieer die volgende konsepte in die konteks van religie.**

- 1.3.1 Unekheid: Dui op meer as net verskille. Dit is die enkele belangrikste kenmerk wat een religie van 'n ander onderskei. (2)
- 1.3.2 Eenheid: Harmonie en eenheid tussen persone, religie, ens. Vreedsame samelewing van religie. (2)
- 1.3.3 Geloof: Is 'n standvastige opinie. Is wat volgelinge beweer die waarheid is. (2)
- 1.3.4 Vergelykbaarheid: Verwys na daardie eienskappe wat verskillende religieë daik in gemeen het. Byvoorbeeld die meer algemene eienskap wat alle religieë kenmerk, is die soek na betekenis. Vergelyk om verskille en ooreenkomste te sien en nie watter is beter. (2)
- 1.3.5 Religieuse identiteit: Behels die selfidentifikasie en selfverklaring van diegene wat in die doktrine van 'n bepaalde religie glo en dit navoig. (2)

**1.4 Kies 'n item uit KOLOM B wat pas by 'n woord/beskrywing in KOLOM A. Skryf slegs die letter (A-E) langs die VRAAGNUMMER (1.4.1-1.4.6) in die antwoordboek neer, byvoorbeeld 1.4.7 H.**

- 1.4.1 E
- 1.4.2 C
- 1.4.3 A
- 1.4.4 F
- 1.4.5 D
- 1.4.6 B

(6 x 2) (12)

**1.5 Beskryf die begrip "ubuntu" kortliks.**

- Kom van die gesegde '*Umntu ngumuntu ngabantu*' (Nguni tale)
- 'n persoon is 'n persoon deur sy/haar verhoudings met ander mense.
- Die konsep is sentraal aan leringe in Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens.
- Dit is 'n filosofieë van gemeenskapskapheid/gees.
- L.W. Enige relevante punt kan erkenning verdien.

(4)

**1.6 Noem die TWEE normatiewe bronne in Islam.**

- Koran
- Hadith

(2)

**1.7 Noem enige TWEE vertakings van Boeddhisme.**

- Theravada
- Mahayana
- Vajrahna
- Zen

(Enige 2 x 1) (2)

**TOTAAL AFDELING A: 50**

**AFDELING A**  
**VRAAG 1 (VERPLIGTEND)**

1.1 Kies die woord wat NIE pas NIE uit elke groep woorde hieronder. Skryf slegs die woorde hieronder. Skryf slegs die woorde hieronder. Skryf slegs die woord langs die vragnummer (1.1.1–1.1.5) in die antwoordboek. Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord.

- 1.1.1 Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens: Die ander is van die groep Abrahamitiese religieë. Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens is inheems in Afrika. (2)
- 1.1.2 Koran: Die Koran is 'n Islamitiese geskiedenis, terwyl die ander Hindoe-geskiedenis is. (2)
- 1.1.3 Baha'ullah: Die stigter van Bahai geloof. Die ander is aan Islam gekoppel. (2)
- 1.1.4 Engels: Engels is 'n hedendaagse taal. Die ander is antieke tale waarin heilige geskiedenis geskryf is. (2)
- 1.1.5 Oordeelsdag: Is 'n geloofsopvatting in die Abrahamitiese gelowe. Die ander is geloofsopvatting uit Oosterse religieë. (2)
- 1.2 **Noem EEN unieke kenmerk waarop volgelinge van die volgende religieë aanspraak maak.**
- 1.2.1 Christendom: Jesus het die Joodse profesie van 'n messias vervul. Hy is die universele verlosser. (2)
- 1.2.2 Judaïsme: Daar is 'n verband tussen God en die Joodse mense, God beskerm sy uitverkore mense, wat op hulle beurt sy reëls navolg; daar is geen ander God as Yahweh. (2)
- 1.2.3 Islam: Moslems glo dat Allah die finale waarheid aan Mohammed openbaar het, en dat hy die boodskap is, en dat daar geen God behalwe Allah is nie. (2)
- 1.2.4 Boeddhisme: Het een stigter. Siddhartha Gautama beveel die agtvoudige pad aan, as 'n manier om te lewe om die lyding wat as gevolg van onvervulde begeertes is, te beëindig. (2)
- 1.2.5 Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens: Geloof in die voorouers. Mondelinge tradisies op die stam tradisie gebaseer. (2)

Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 10 bladsye.

PUNTE: 150

**RELIGIESTUDIES V1  
MEMORANDUM**

**SEPTEMBER 2014**

**GRAAD 12**

**NASIONALE  
SENIOR SERTIFIKAT**

