



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2014

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.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this section.

2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
3. Number all the questions according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

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 Judaism, Islam, African Traditional Religion, Christianity (2)

1.1.2 Vedas, Quran, Ramayan, Bhangavad Gita (2)

1.1.3 Abu Bakr, Bahu' ullah, Allah, Muhammed (2)

1.1.4 English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew (2)

1.1.5 Karma, Judgment Day, Moksha, Nirvana (2)

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

1.2.1 Christianity (2)

1.2.2 Judaism (2)

1.2.3 Islam (2)

1.2.4 Buddhism (2)

1.2.5 African Traditional Religion (2)

1.3 Define the following concepts in the context of religion:

1.3.1 Uniqueness (2)

1.3.2 Unity (2)

1.3.3 Belief (2)

1.3.4 Comparability (2)

1.3.5 Religious identity (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.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.4.1	The Vedas	A	Buddhism
1.4.2	Kitab-i-Aqdas	B	Christianity
1.4.3	Pali Canon	C	Baha-i-faith
1.4.4	Quran	D	Judaism
1.4.5	The Tanach	E	Hinduism
1.4.6	Bible	F	Islam

(6 x 2) (12)

- 1.5 Briefly describe the concept “*ubuntu*”. (4)
- 1.6 Name the two normative sources of Islam. (2)
- 1.7 Name any TWO of the three branches of Buddhism. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Choose any TWO questions from the four questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 With reference to the internal differentiations in Islam, answer the following TWO questions.
- 2.1.1 Give a brief explanation of what caused the division of Islam into two main groups. (10)
- 2.1.2 The two groups of Islam share a common set of beliefs. List any FOUR beliefs. (8)
- 2.2 Briefly discuss the internal differentiations that exist within the Christian religion. (12)
- 2.3 From the list below, select any TWO religions and discuss the uniqueness of each.
- African Traditional Religion
 - Hinduism
 - Judaism
- (20)
[50]

QUESTION 3

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

SOURCE 3

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. (10)

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

Karl Marx (1818–1883) was an influential German philosopher, political economist and revolutionary. He is most famous for his analysis of history in terms of class struggles. He claimed that religion was used to oppress people and maintain inequalities that were a source of conflict between the different classes in society. Marx said, “Religion is the opiate of the people”.

[Adapted from *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyer et al, page 102 and 103]

*Opiate (an addictive, mind-altering drug)

- 3.2.1 Explain what Marx meant by referring to religion as the “opiate of the people”. (10)
- 3.2.2 Give your own views on Marx’s statement. (10)
- 3.3 Discuss ONE secular world view such as atheism, agnosticism or secular humanism with regard to its view on religion. (10)
- 3.4 List FIVE common beliefs shared by the three Abrahamic faiths (Islam, Judaism and Christianity). (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

In several recent studies of religious coverage in the media, it was found that coverage had increased significantly over the last decade. However, the coverage was very negative and focused mainly on the following:

- The political elements of religious ideas and institutions. This aspect received the most coverage.
- Other issues like struggles of women and minorities.
- Issues involving sexual morality.

[Adapted from *Religion Studies*, Steyn et al, p. 220–221]

- 4.1 Do you think the media gives fair coverage to religious issues? (2)
- 4.2 Give reasons for your answer to QUESTION 4.1. Include ONE example to support your answer. (10)
- 4.3 Why, do you think media coverage of religious issues increased sharply in recent years? (10)
- 4.4 Discuss ONE example from the media that refers to political elements of religion. (10)

- 4.5 Discuss ONE example from the media that refers to issues involving sexual morality and religion. (10)
- 4.6 Discuss ONE example from the media that refers to issues involving women (or minorities) and religion. (8)
- [50]**

QUESTION 5

Read the letter below and answer the questions that follow.

Another Christmas has come and gone. All over the world, millions have rejoiced, attended mass and prayed for peace and goodwill. Millions, too have partied, heralding in the new year or attended midnight mass, hoping it would bring them happiness and prosperity. Still peace seems as elusive as ever. Gunmen in Columbia, suicide bombers in Iraq, militia in the Dafur region of Sudan, killings in Kasmir ... the list goes on.

What kind of men commit atrocities? Are they God-fearing men who hold their scriptures in one hand, and a gun in the other?

But God himself is often seen as violent and vengeful. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were razed to the ground with "fire and brimstone". In Egypt, all the first-born were killed. When there were no babies left, all the first born cattle were killed. So could it be that man, created in the image of God is only emulating Him?

And so the killings go on year after year. Religion is not a solution to the world's problems. It's divisive, setting brother against brother, nation against nation.

TM (author)
Gauteng

[Adapted from *Sunday Tribune*, 4 January 2009]

- 5.1 What is the writer's opinion of religion in areas of conflict? (4)
- 5.2 Why does the writer refer to Christmas? (2)
- 5.3 Write a short analysis of any ONE of the religions/countries of conflict mentioned in the letter, and explain the role of religion. (10)
- 5.4 Do you agree that God is often seen as violent and vengeful? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- 5.5 Explain the statement which says religion is, "setting brother against brother, nation against nation". (6)

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

The Spanish Inquisition (legal inquiry) was a law court which came into being in 1478. It was linked with a branch of the Catholic Church called, "The Holy Office of the Inquisition against Hereditary Depravity" (being deprived of heredity). The court came into being partly to ensure that converts to Catholicism from Judaism and Islam were genuine, and not still practising their true religion behind the scenes. If they were found doing so, they were tried by the Spanish Inquisition. An interesting aspect of the inquisition was "trial by fire" – the idea that if you were innocent, you would be put through a deadly experience (such as being burned at the stake) and God will save you. If you died, that was proof that you were guilty.

[Adapted from *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al, page 171]

- 5.6.1 In your own words, briefly define the concept *human rights*, with special reference to religion. (4)
- 5.6.2 Do you agree that the Inquisition Law Court practices of 1478 (CE) should be seen as a human rights violation? Motivate the answer by referring to the extract. (10)
- 5.6.3 How would you compare violations of religious freedom within the church set-up as the one portrayed in the extract above, with xenophobic attacks (attacks on foreigners from Africa) that took place recently in the social communities in South Africa? Is there any substantial difference between these two violent attacks? (8)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150

5.6 Lees die uittreksel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Die Spaanse Inkwisisie (wetlike ondersoek) was 'n regshof wat in 1478 tot stand gekom het. Dit was gekoppel aan 'n tak van die Rooms-Katolieke kerk genoem, "Die Heilige Kantoor van die Inkwisisie teen Oorefflike Immoreelheid." Die hof het deels tot stand gekom om seker te maak dat bekeerlinge tot Katoliesme uit Judaïsme en Islam opreg was en dat hulle nie hulle ware godsdiens steeds agter die skerm beoefen nie. Indien daar bevind is dat hulle dit wel doen, is hulle deur die Spaanse Inkwisisie verhoor. 'n Interessante aspek van die inkwisisie was die 'verhoor deur die vuur' – die idee dat, as jy onskuldig was, jy 'n dodelike ervaring (soos om op die brandstapel te brand) kon hê en God jou sou red. As jy sou sterf, was dit 'n bewys dat jy skuldig was.

[Aangepas en vertaal uit *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al, bladsy 171]

- 5.6.1 In jou eie woorde, definieer kortliks die konsep *menseeregte*, met spesiale verwysing na godsdiens. (4)
- 5.6.2 Stem jy saam dat die Inkwisisie-Regshofpraktyk van 1478 (CE) as 'n menseeregteskendingsbeskouing moet word? Motiveer die antwoord deur na die uittreksel te verwys. (10)
- 5.6.3 Hoe sou jy skending van godsdienstige vryheid binne die kerklike verband, soos die een in die uittreksel hierbo, vergelyk met xenofobiese (vreemdelingehaat)-aanvalle (aanvalle op buitelanders in Afrika) wat onlangs (2009) in sosiale gemeenskappe in Suid-Afrika plaasgevind het? Is daar enige werklike verskil tussen hierdie twee gewelddadige aanvalle? (8)

TOTAAL AFDELING B: 100

GROOTTOTAAL: 150

[50]

(8)

(10)

(4)

- 5.1 Wat is die skrywer se opinie van godsdiens in konflikgebiede? (4)
- 5.2 Waarom verwys die skrywer na Kerstees? (2)
- 5.3 Maak 'n kort ontleding van enige EFN van die streke/lande van konflik wat in die brief genoem word, en verduidelik die rol van godsdiens (indien enige). (10)
- 5.4 Stem jy saam dat God dikwels gesien word as geweldadig en wraaksugtig? Gee redes vir jou antwoord. (6)
- 5.5 Verduidelik die stelling wat sê dat godsdiens: "stel broer teen broer, nasie teen nasie." (6)

Gauteng
TM (skrywer)

En so hou die slagting aan, jaar na jaar. Godsdiens is nie 'n oplossing vir die wêreld se probleme nie. Dit is verdelend, stel broer teen broer, nasie teen nasie. Maak na die beeld van God, Hom slegs navolg?

Maar God self word dikwels as geweldadig en wraaksugtig gesien. Die stede Sodom en Gomorra is met "vuur en swaai", met die grond gelyk gemaak. In Egipte is al die eersgeborenes doodgemaak. Toe daar nie meer babaties was om dood te maak nie, is alle eersgebore vee doodgemaak. So kan dit wees dat die mens, gemaak na die beeld van God, Hom slegs navolg?

Watter tipe mens pleeg wreedhede? Is hulle godvresende mense wat hulle heilige geskritte in die een hand vashou, en 'n geweer in die ander hand?

Nog 'n Kerstees het gekom en gegaan. Orals ter wêreld het miljoene gejuig, mis bygewoon en vir vrede en goedgesindheid gebid. Miljoene het ook partyjie gehou om die nuwe jaar in te lui of die middernagmis bygewoon met die hoop dat dit hulle geluk en voorspoed sou bring. Ten spyte daarvan blyk vrede nog net so ontwykend soos altyd te wees. Skieters in Columbia, selfmoordbomgoeiers in Irak, burgermagte in die Datoer-streek van Soedan, moorde in Kashmir ... en die lys gaan aan.

Lees die brief hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

VRAAG 5

- 4.5 Bespreek EEN voorbeeld uit die media wat na kwessies oor seksuele moraliteit en godsdiens verwys. (10)
- 4.6 Bespreek EEN voorbeeld uit die media wat verwys na kwessies wat vroue (of minderheidsgroepe) en godsdiens insluit. (8)

[50]

3.2 Lees die uittreksel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Karl Marx (1818–1883) was 'n invloedryke Duitse filosoof, politieke ekonoom en revolusionêr. Hy is die bekendste vir sy ontleding van die geskiedenis in terme van klasstruwelinge. Hy het beweer dat godsdiens gebruik is om mense te onderdruk en om ongelykheid te handhaaf wat 'n bron van konflik tussen die verskillende klasse in die samelewing was. Marx het gesê: "Godsdiens is die opium van die mensdom."
[Aangepas en vertaal uit *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyer et al, bladsye 102 en 103]

*Opium (‘n verslawende, geestesverstorende dwelm)

3.2.1 Verduidelik wat Marx bedoel het toe hy na godsdiens as die "opium van die mensdom" verwys het.

(10)

3.2.2 Gee jou eie mening oor Marx se stelling.

(10)

3.3 Bespreek EEN sekulêre wêreldbeskouing soos ateïsme, agnostisisme of sekulêre humanisme ten opsigte van hulle beskouing van godsdiens.

(10)

3.4 Maak 'n lys van VYF algemene oortuigings wat deur die drie Abrahamiese godsdiens (Islam, Christendom, Judaïsme) gedeel word.

(10)

[50]

VRAAG 4

Lees die uittreksel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

In verskeie onlangse studies oor godsdiensige dekking in die media is gevind dat dekking oor die afgelope dekade baie toegeneem het. Die dekking was egter baie negatief en het hoofsaaklik op die volgende gefokus:

- Die politieke elemente van godsdiensige idees en instellings. Hierdie aspek het die meeste dekking ontvang.
- Ander kwessies soos die stryd van vroue en minderheidsgroepe.
- Kwessies oor seksuele moraliteit.

[Aangepas uit *Religion Studies*, Steyn et al, bl. 220–221]

4.1 Dink jy die media gee regverdigte dekking van godsdiensige sake?

(2)

4.2 Gee redes vir jou antwoord op VRAAG 4.1. Sluit EEN voorbeeld in om jou antwoord te ondersteun.

(10)

4.3 Waarom, dink jy, het mediadekking van godsdiensige sake in die afgelope jare gestyg?

(10)

4.4 Bespreek EEN voorbeeld uit die media wat na politieke elemente van godsdiens verwys.

(10)

AFDELING B

Beantwoord enige TWEE van die vier vrae in hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 2

2.1 Met verwysing na die interne differensiasie in Islam, beantwoord die volgende TWEE vrae.

2.1.1 Gee 'n kort verduideliking van wat die verdeling van Islam in twee hoofgroepe veroorsaak het.

(10)

2.1.2 Die twee groepe in Islam deel 'n gemeenskaplike stel geloofsoortuigings. Noem enige VIER geloofsoortuigings.

(8)

2.2 Bespreek kortliks die interne differensiasie wat daar in die Christelike religie voorkom.

(12)

2.3 Kies uit die lys wat gegee word enige TWEE religieë en bespreek die uniekheid van elkeen.

- Afrika Tradisionele Godsdienst
- Hindoeïsme
- Judaïsme

(20)
[50]

VRAAG 3

3.1 Lees die onderstaande uittreksel en beantwoord die vraag wat daarop volg.

BRON 3

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 is. Hierdie toesprake was 'n mypaal in die bekendstelling van die Hindoe-denkwysse aan die Westerse wêreld.

[Aangepas uit *Religion Studies*, 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.

(10)

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

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
1.4.1	Vedas	A	Boeddhisme
1.4.2	Kitab-i-Aqdas	B	Christendom
1.4.3	Pali Kanon	C	Bahai' geloof
1.4.4	Koran	D	Judaïsme
1.4.5	Tora	E	Hindoeïsme
1.4.6	Bybel	F	Islam

(12) (6 x 2)

1.5 Beskryf die begrip “ubuntu” kortliks. (4)

1.6 Noem die twee normatiewe bronne van Islam. (2)

1.7 Noem enige TWEE van die drie vertakkings van Boeddhisme. (2)

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 50

AFDELING A

Beantwoord AL die vrae in hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 1 (VERPLIGTEND)

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

- 1.1.1 Judaïsme, Islam, Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens, Christendom (2)
- 1.1.2 Vedas, Koran, Ramayan, Bhagavad Gita (2)
- 1.1.3 Abu Bakr, Baha'ullah, Allah, Mohammed (2)
- 1.1.4 Engels, Sanskrit, Arabies, Hebreus (2)
- 1.1.5 Karma, Oordeelsdag, Moksha, Nirvana (2)
- 1.2 Noem EEN unieke kenmerk waarop volgelinge van die volgende religieë aanspraak maak:
- 1.2.1 Christendom (2)
- 1.2.2 Judaïsme (2)
- 1.2.3 Islam (2)
- 1.2.4 Boeddhisme (2)
- 1.2.5 Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens (2)
- 1.3 Definieer die volgende konsepte in die konteks van religie:
- 1.3.1 Uniekheid (2)
- 1.3.2 Eenheid (2)
- 1.3.3 Geloof (2)
- 1.3.4 Vergelykbaarheid (2)
- 1.3.5 Religieuse identiteit (2)

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit AFDELING A en AFDELING B.
AFDELING A: VERPLIGTEND
AFDELING B: Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae uit hierdie afdeling.
2. Lees AL die vrae aandagtig deur.
3. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik word.
4. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 8 bladsye.



TYD: 2 uur

PUNTE: 150

RELIGIESTUDIES V1

SEPTEMBER 2014

GRAAD 12

**NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAT**

