



**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2023

RELIGION STUDIES P1

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

Font size 18

This question paper consists of 16 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. The question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSARY
SECTION B: Answer ANY TWO questions in this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
5. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A (COMPULSARY)

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.11 D.

1.1.1 Orthodox Jews observe religious laws which are called ...

- A Sharia.
- B Mitzvot.
- C Genesis.
- D Halakhah. (1)

1.1.2 The Tao may be described as the ...

- A path of the universe.
- B earth.
- C hereafter.
- D cycle of life. (1)

1.1.3 The highest cast in traditional Hinduism is ...

- A Upanishads or scribes.
- B Sudras or labourers.
- C Kshatriyas or rulers and warriors.
- D Brahamas or spiritual leaders. (1)

1.1.4 The founder of Buddhism was ...

- A Siddharta Gautama.
- B Baha'u'llah.
- C Vajrayana.
- D the Dalai Lama. (1)

1.1.5 The Baha'i faith originated in ...

- A Iraq.
- B Iran.
- C China.
- D Saudi Arabia. (1)

1.1.6 When prophet Muhammed passed away, he was succeeded by ...

- A Isaac.
- B Abu Bakr.
- C Jesus.
- D Ali. (1)

1.1.7 An example of Neo (modern) Hinduism is ...

- A Rig Veda.
- B the Divine Life Society.
- C the Bhagavad Gita.
- D Bhakti Yoga. (1)

1.1.8 The Hadith is / are

- A a collection of teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.
- B compulsory teachings in the Qur'an.
- C books with myths.
- D records of Islamic history. (1)

1.1.9 The oldest form of Buddhism is ...

- A Zen Buddhism.
- B Tibetan Buddhism.
- C Mahayana Buddhism.
- D Theravada Buddhism. (1)

1.1.10 Dogma, in a religious context, is ...

- A a lie or fabrication.
- B teachings with absolute authority.
- C a sacred text.
- D a discussion of spiritual truths through a story. (1)

[10]

- 1.2 Briefly define the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.2.1 Similarity (2)
 - 1.2.2 Difference (2)
 - 1.2.3 Unity (2)
 - 1.2.4 Uniqueness (2)
 - 1.2.5 Identity (2)
- 1.3 Choose the word in EACH list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.5) in your ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.3.1 Martin Luther; Isaiah Shembe; Abraham; William Shakespeare. (1)
 - 1.3.2 Mecca; Jerusalem; New York; Moria (1)
 - 1.3.3 Kitab-i-Aqdas; Baha'u'llah; Baha'i; Rome (1)
 - 1.3.4 New Testament; Old Testament; Vedas; The Freedom Charter (1)
 - 1.3.5 ZCC; Nazareth Baptist Church (Ibandla lamaNazaretha); International Pentecostal Christian Church; Methodist Church (1)

1.4 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.4.1 A ... is a clan or family member who has died and is believed to be a family protector. (1)
- 1.4.2 The political authority of the Roman Catholic Church is in ... (1)
- 1.4.3 The difference between the two main groups within Islam are mainly on disagreements about ... (1)
- 1.4.4 ... is the oldest Eastern religion that does not have a founder and has no unifying belief in teaching. (1)
- 1.4.5 According to Taoists, everything in creation consists of two forces called yin and ... (1)

- 1.5 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.5.7 H. Do NOT use any letter more than ONCE.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.5.1	Statements or a set of religious beliefs	A	Mantra
1.5.2	Living forever, eternal, everlasting	B	Taoism
1.5.3	A verse, syllable or phrase believed to be of divine origin used in rituals	C	Pluralism
1.5.4	The act of calming and steering your mind/consciousness as a spiritual exercise	D	Immortal
1.5.5	All religions are paths towards the truth; they are equally true	E	Hinduism
		F	Creed
		G	Meditation

(5 x 1) (5)

- 1.6 Explain the difference between the concepts *teaching* and *belief*. (4)
- 1.7 Indicate whether each of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.7.1 to 1.7.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.7.1 Bukari is a collection of Marxist teachings. (1)
- 1.7.2 The Supreme Being in African Traditional Religion is called Ilimo. (1)
- 1.7.3 Buddhism has no concept of a Supreme Being. (1)
- 1.7.4 Ancestors are venerated in Taoism. (1)
- 1.7.5 Baha'u'llah appointed Ali as his successor. (1)
- 1.8 Why are Christianity, Judaism and Islam called monotheistic religions? (2)
- 1.9 Briefly explain the concept *ancestral worship* as it applies to African Traditional Religion. (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

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

Religious identity involves self-identification and self-declaration of those who believe in, and follow, the doctrines of a particular religion.

In the context of religion, explain each of the following concepts.

- 2.1.1 Teaching (4)
- 2.1.2 Myth (4)
- 2.1.3 Doctrine (4)
- 2.1.4 Parable (4)
- 2.1.5 Belief (4)
- 2.2 Explain the philosophy of *ubuntu*. (4)
- 2.3 Describe TWO factors that shapes the identity of people. (4)

- 2.4 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

Since Hindus believe in reincarnation, the physical body is not as important as the soul. Bodies are usually cremated and the ashes scattered.

Briefly discuss the doctrine of reincarnation. (8)

- 2.5 Explain the word *canon*. (2)

- 2.6 State TWO facts about each of the following religions with reference to:

2.6.1 How the Bahá'i faith sees the future of religions (4)

2.6.2 Hinduism's social structure (4)

2.6.3 Traditional healers in African Traditional Religions (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 State any FOUR contributions by the World Conference of Religions for Peace, which promote interreligious harmony. (8)
- 3.2 With reference to any of the religions you have studied, discuss religious teachings that promote good morality. (10)
- 3.3 Critically analyse the role religions played in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. (12)
- 3.4 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITY

The concept of human rights has been in existence for centuries. The need to establish an international agreement regarding human rights, became urgent at the end of the Second World War.

[Source: *Focus on Religion Studies, Grade 12, p21*]

- 3.4.1 What does the concept of *religious freedom* imply? (4)
- 3.4.2 Explain what is meant by *human rights*. (4)
- 3.4.3 Explain how different religions are practically involved in promoting religious freedom, human rights and responsibilities. (12)

[50]

QUESTION 4

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

WE MUST TEACH TOLERANCE

As an African, it concerns me that our continent seems to have become the new battleground for internal terrorism.

Nigeria had a number of attacks from Boko Haram. Militia activities in countries like Mali has increased, and the spread of Al-Shabaab from Somalia to Kenya shows terrorism is gaining stability in Africa.

I am happy to belong to an interfaith council, which is made up of different faith groups working together for the common good of our country.

[Adapted from *The Star*, Tuesday 1 October 2012]

- 4.1 What do you understand by *terrorism*? (4)
- 4.2 Why do you think religious terrorism is increasing in Africa? (10)

- 4.3 Name any country in the world where there is possible religious armed conflict and discuss the following.
- 4.3.1 What are the reasons for the conflict? (12)
- 4.3.2 To what extent is religion part of the problem? (12)
- 4.3.3 What can religious organisations do to bring about political peace? (12)
- [50]**

QUESTION 5

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

RELIGION IN THE MEDIA

Modern media carry information to people about events around the world, as they happen. People look at this information and form opinions about what is happening. The opinions they form may affect how they react and behave.

The following are religious stereotypes* created by media:

- Jews are money grabbers
- Catholic priests are child molesters
- Muslims are terrorists
- Buddhists are peace-loving monks

*stereotypes: over simplified meanings; a partial attitude

[Adapted from *Top Class Religion Studies*]

- 5.1 Select any TWO of the above-mentioned stereotypes and explain why they are NOT true. (4)
- 5.2 5.2.1 Analyse how the media generally reports on religious issues. (6)
- 5.2.2 Give TWO examples to illustrate your answer in QUESTION 5.2.1. (4)

- 5.3 Investigate factors that could influence the media when they report on religious issues. (10)
- 5.4 What are the possible effects of stereotyping of different religions? (8)
- 5.5 What can the media do to neutralise the stereotyping of religions? (10)
- 5.6 As a young person, how would you advise religious communities on using electronic media, such as the internet, television, and social networking, to ensure that their message is correctly understood. (8)
- [50]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150