



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2017

RELIGION STUDIES P1

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

- 1.1 Define the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.1.1 Dialogue (2)
 - 1.1.2 Syncretism (2)
 - 1.1.3 Fundamentalism (2)
 - 1.1.4 Dogma (2)
 - 1.1.5 Nomadic (2)
- 1.2 Name any TWO leisure activities that you think religions are opposed to. (4)
- 1.3 Explain the concept *religious freedom*. (4)
- 1.4 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.4.1 ... is the belief in many gods. (2)
 - 1.4.2 ... is the belief in one or more gods, who created the world and look after people. (2)
 - 1.4.3 ... is the process of integrating elements of religion into another religion. (2)
 - 1.4.4 is the belief in one god. (2)
 - 1.4.5 ... is the denial of the truth or usefulness of religion. (2)

- 1.5 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a word/term 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	Law of Karma	A	a device which attempts to explain a phenomenon or event
1.5.2	Ecumenism	B	the fostering of positive relationships between sectors of religious institutions. An attempt to re-establish the unity of the churches
1.5.3	Meditation	C	the belief that every action has an effect on the state of a soul and the chance of gaining <i>moksha</i>
1.5.4	State religion	D	wide variety of spiritual exercises and techniques performed to achieve religious results
1.5.5	Theory	E	a religion that is supported by the state

(5 x 2) (10)

- 1.6 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.6.1–1.6.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.6.1 Abraham is the founder of Christianity. (2)

1.6.2 Monotheism is the belief in many gods. (2)

1.6.3 Archbishop Desmond Tutu was awarded the Noble Peace Prize for his role in the apartheid struggle. (2)

1.6.4 The spiritual leader of Icamagu is Dr Nokuzola. (2)

1.6.5 The Prophet Mohammed is the founder of Hinduism. (2)

- 1.7 Define the term *religion*. (2)

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SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

As we know, all religions have been influenced in some way by others. In the case of Sikhism and African Initiated Churches, the influence of other religions on them has *been* very strong.

[Source: *Shuter's Top Class Religion Studies Grade 11*]

- 2.1 Discuss the development of African Initiated Churches in South Africa. (10)
- 2.2 Briefly analyse the following concepts as it applies to religion:
- 2.2.1 Evangelism (4)
- 2.2.2 Proselytising (4)
- 2.3 Name FIVE types of religious myths. (10)
- 2.4 Explain the following concepts:
- 2.4.1 Belief (6)
- 2.4.2 Myth (6)
- 2.5 Explain the role of rituals in religion. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Briefly explain the term '*inter-religious dialogue*'. (6)
- 3.2 Explain each of the following concepts:
- 3.2.1 Rites of passage (2)
 - 3.2.2 Ubuntu (2)
 - 3.2.3 Mission (2)
 - 3.2.4 Religious imperialism (2)
 - 3.2.5 Doctrine (2)
- 3.3 Briefly explain the difference between the following concepts in religion:
- Meditation (4)
 - Prayer (4)
 - Worship (4)

Read the flowing extract and answer the questions that follow.

BATSWANA SPIRITUALITY

Today, as in the past, the Batswana say prayers to God for a variety of needs. Prayers are made for the sick, for good health, for healing, to help with infertility, for success in one's business, or political career, for success in academic studies, for stable family life, for rain, for the departed, as well as for good luck. In Tswana, traditional religion prayer is always addressed to God through the ancestral spirits who are considered intermediaries between God (Modimo) and Tswan nation.

[From: James Amanze, *African Christianity in Botswana*, p8]

- 3.4 What is the name that Batswana use for God? (2)
- 3.5 How does this passage describe the relationship that believers have with God? (4)
- 3.6 Discuss the role of ancestors in African Traditional Religion. (12)
- 3.7 How do diviners help people to understand the ancestors' wishes? (4)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the flowing extract and answer the questions that follow.

Yolanda intends to do some research on the role of women in African Traditional Religion. Yolanda plans to conduct structured interviews to gather her information.

4.1.1 State the exact topic Yolanda intends focussing on. (2)

4.1.2 What is the difference between structured and unstructured interviews? (4)

4.1.3 Give THREE guidelines for formulating her questions for a structured interview. (6)

4.1.4 Name FOUR non-missionary religions. (4)

4.2 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

(I view) non-violent passive resistance as a non-revolutionary and, therefore, a most legitimate and human political pressure technique for people denied all effective forms of constitutional striving ... Laws and conditions tend to debase human personality – God-given force – be they brought about by the state or other individuals, must be relentlessly opposed in the spirit of defiance shown by Saint Peter when he said to the rulers of his day, “Shall we obey God or men?” It is inevitable that in working for Freedom, some individuals and some families must take the lead and suffer: the Road to Freedom is via the Cross.”

[Source: Nobel Prize winner, Chief Albert Luthuli]

4.2.1 What is *non-violent resistance*? (2)

4.2.2 Who was the founder of this form of political struggle and which religion does he represent? (2)

4.2.3 In what way did Albert Luthuli’s religious beliefs support his political views? Quote ONE example from the text to support your answer. (4)

4.2.4 Do you think non-violent resistance is more or less effective against oppression than violent resistance? Explain your answer. (6)

4.2.5 How can you differentiate between religious freedom and religious tolerance? (10)

4.3 Explain the contribution of Karl Marx’s ideas about liberation to the development of religion. (10)

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QUESTION 5

Read the following extracts about stories by women regarding their experiences with exclusion and then answer the questions that follow.

Reflecting on exclusion from congregational prayer in the mosque, Shamima Shaikh asserted that exclusion of women from congregational prayer was a betrayal of the teachings of the Prophet.

Reflecting on purity codes for women in the Hindu tradition, Anu says, "When my brothers would go to temple on a Sunday morning, if I was menstruating I had to stay at home. And I rebelled against that ... and I went to the temple, And I kept wondering if the walls would fall down, or I would be punished."

[From: *Shuters Top Class Religion Studies Grade 11, p75*]

- 5.1 Identify each woman's religion and say how she feels excluded. (4)
- 5.1.1 What do these two women have in common? (2)
- 5.1.2 What is your response to what they are saying? (2)
- 5.2 Briefly explain the importance of symbols in religion. (10)
- 5.3 Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow.

The land was being invaded by an enemy tribe called the Philistines. King Saul called together an army, and set up a camp opposite the Philistine army. Every day a Philistine, called Goliath, would come out and shout across to King Saul's army, challenging any of his soldiers who were brave enough, to fight him in combat. The loser's army would be regarded as being defeated. Goliath terrified Saul's army and no one was prepared to fight until David, a young shepherd, arrived at the king's camp bringing food for his soldier brothers.

He heard the challenge and was ashamed of the cowardice of King Saul's army. He volunteered to fight Goliath. He refused to wear the armour the King gave him. Instead, he took his shepherd's sling and five stones and, saying God would use him to destroy Goliath. He fitted a stone into his sling and let fly at Goliath. The stone hit Goliath on the forehead and knocked him unconscious. Then David went over, took Goliath's sword and cut his head off. The Philistine army fled in terror.

[Source: *Shuter's Religion Studies, Garde 11, by Hofmeyr et al 2006 p31*]

- 5.3.1 The event in this narrative took place many years ago. How was it preserved before it appeared in written form? (2)
- 5.3.2 What was the purpose of the narrative? (2)

- 5.3.3 Why did David refuse to put on Saul's armour when faced with a trained soldier like Goliath, except for the fact that the armour was too big and heavy for him? (4)
- 5.3.4 Explain the concept *narrative* in the religious context. (4)
- 5.3.5 According to the narrative, what does David represent? Quote ONE statement from the passage to motivate your answer. (4)
- 5.4 Name FOUR rites of passage. (8)
- 5.5 Explain the following concepts in the context of religion:
- Secularism (4)
 - Ecumenism (4)
- [50]**
- TOTAL SECTION B: 100**
GRAND TOTAL: 150