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Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2016**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

**This memorandum consists of 9 pages.**

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

- |     |        |   |          |      |
|-----|--------|---|----------|------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1  | C   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.2  | C   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.3  | A   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.4  | A   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.5  | B   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.6  | D   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.7  | C   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.8  | B   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.9  | C   |          |      |
|     | 1.1.10 | C   | (10 x 1) | (10) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1  | Karma   |          |      |
|     |        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a Hindu belief that every action has a consequence, which may show up only in a later reincarnation.</li> <li>It also implies the results of actions.</li> <li>It teaches that a person's actions in the past are responsible for his or her present state.</li> </ul>                             |          |      |
|     |        | Nirvana   |          |      |
|     |        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a state of perfect happiness and peace in Buddhism.</li> <li>It is a state of realisation that there is no individual self or soul.</li> </ul>   |          |      |
|     |        | <b>NOTE:</b> Any TWO relevant responses from each term must be credited.  | (2 x 2)  | (4)  |
|     | 1.2.2  | Monotheistic/Monotheism   |          | (1)  |
|     | 1.2.3  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syncretism refers to two different belief systems combined to form a new one.</li> <li>Example: African Initiated Churches, Sikhism</li> </ul>   | (2 x 1)  | (2)  |
|     | 1.2.4  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zen practitioners meditate in order to attain enlightenment.</li> <li>An important belief of Zen Buddhism is that there is a line of authority that goes back to the Buddha.</li> <li>Zen tradition emphasises direct communication and not scriptural study or the study of religious texts.</li> </ul> | (2 x 1)  | (2)  |
|     | 1.2.5  | The Bhagavad Gita is the most popular Hindu Holy Book.  |          | (1)  |

- 1.3      1.3.1      False: 'Maternal' means being related on the mother's side of the family./Paternal means being related on the father's side.
- 1.3.2      False: Mantra is a verse, syllable or phrase believed to be of divine origin and that is used in rituals or meditation in different religions.
- 1.3.3      True
- 1.3.4      False: The ideal in Theravada Buddhism is for the individual to live a life of meditation in order to become enlightened.
- 1.3.5      False: Doctrines refer to the beliefs that provide a central frame of reference for a religion. (5 x 2) (10)
- 1.4      1.4.1      Ancestor
- 1.4.2      Rome
- 1.4.3      Leadership
- 1.4.4      Hinduism
- 1.4.5      Yin; Yang (5 x 1) (5)
- 1.5      1.5.1      B
- 1.5.2      D
- 1.5.3      A
- 1.5.4      E
- 1.5.5      G (5 x 1) (5)
- 1.6      1.6.1      Judaism  
The other three are the main branches of Christianity.  
Judaism is a Middle Eastern religion.
- 1.6.2      The Baha'i faith  
It is a Middle Eastern religion.  
The other four are Eastern religions.
- 1.6.3      Sufism  
The rest are Hindu schools.  
Sufism is the mystical dimension of Islam.
- 1.6.4      Kitab-i-Aqdas  
It is the sacred text of the Baha'i faith.  
The rest are texts of Judaism.
- 1.6.5      Mitzvot  
These are 613 rules observed by Jews.  
The others are sacred text. (5 x 2) (10)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2****NOTE: In this section, each bulleted point denotes TWO marks.**

- 2.1      2.1.1
  - Often contains historical and metaphorical material.
  - Myths are not factual accounts, but are used to convey spiritual truths.
  - They reveal the deepest truths about creation, life and death. (4)
- 2.1.2
  - This refers to what the adherents claim to be true.
  - They are what form the foundations that bring people together for a common cause and help to create a shared identity.
  - Beliefs mean a firm conviction e.g. according to the Jewish faith, there is only one God called Jehovah.
  - This is also the acceptance of a thing, fact, statement or teaching. (4)
- 2.1.3
  - The concept 'dogma' refers to the beliefs that people are expected to accept without doubt.
  - It means a principle, tenet or system of beliefs, particularly laid down by a collective religious authority.
  - A dogma is presented by the collective religious authority, as founded in divine inspiration. (4)
- 2.1.4
  - In religion, the term refers to family members who have died, but are still being remembered.
  - They are regarded as messengers of the Creator.
  - The veneration of ancestors is common in African Traditional Religion.
  - It is also believed that they can guide and protect the living. (4)
- 2.1.5
  - This refers to the rebirth of the soul or spirit into a new body.
  - It is a central belief in Hinduism.
  - It teaches that life is cyclical, as represented by the 'wheel of life'.
  - It emphasises the 'cause and effect' relationship between our present actions and the quality of future life. (4)
- 2.2      **EXAMPLE 1: Christianity**
- Scripture readings and prayers in the family: A teaching that the family that prays together, stays together.
  - The teaching that the church begins at home as a unit and proceeds to the community of believers, who become the bigger family.
  - The Christian faith teaches love for one's neighbour, which promotes unity in the community.
  - The teaching that every human being is created in the image of God affirms the unity of mankind as the people of God.
  - The First Commandment emphasises love for God. This makes one feel unified with God.

- The Christian faith teaches that one must give and share with the poor; this promotes unity in the community.
- The teaching that the widows and orphans must be taken care of also promotes unity in the community.

**EXAMPLE 2: African Traditional Religion**

- The veneration of ancestors leads the believer towards unity with the Supreme Being.
- This is because the ancestors are seen as intermediaries between the living and God.
- The principle of 'ubuntu' is essentially one that unites a community.
- It means that one is a person through serving other persons.
- It teaches collective responsibility.
- An African community jointly owns land and access to water.
- In this way, ubuntu teaches unity.
- The teaching of 'ilima' is another example of how African Traditional Religion creates unity.
- People who are in need are helped by other community members as a means of unconditional assistance.
- For example, a farmer with abundant produce will give some of it to those who are in need.

(10)

- 2.3
- They believe in the prophets.
  - They believe in heaven and hell.
  - They believe in Judgement Day.
  - They are strictly monotheistic.
  - Their scriptures are divinely revealed.
  - They believe in the existence of angels.
  - They believe in a forgiving God.

**NOTE:** *Any other unique feature of the Abrahamic faiths must be credited.*

(10)

- 2.4
- Christianity and Judaism: Love your neighbour as you love yourself.
  - Christianity: He has sent Me to bring good news to the poor, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and to set the oppressed free.
  - Christianity: Do unto others as you would like them to do unto you.
  - Buddhism: One should neither kill nor cause to kill.
  - Buddhism: Life is dear to all.
  - Buddhism: Extend your love to all.
  - Hinduism: The concept of ahimsa means never doing harm, even to those who disagree with you.
  - Hinduism: Hinduism recognises that there are different ways of worshipping Brahman.
  - Islam: There is no compulsion in Islam.
  - Islam: Do not mock the beliefs of other religions, lest they, out of ignorance, mock your beliefs.

**NOTE:** *The candidate may use relevant examples from any number of religions. However, the candidate must not be credited if the teaching is not clearly linked to a specific religion.*

(10)  
[50]

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1
- They wanted publicity for the church.
  - They are aiming at increasing their membership numbers through advertising.
  - People are influenced by 'miracles'.
  - The church would get financial benefits.
- (6)

- 3.2 **Yes**
- The FPB said the video had to be taken off the Internet as it was unclassified.
  - The video contained harmful acts that could be imitated.
  - This video was not suitable for children under the age of 13.
  - The video could lead to death if someone drank petrol.

**No**

- The video shows the power of religion.
  - The video would contribute to the conversion of many people.
  - The people in the video were not harmed in any way.
  - There are many other videos on YouTube that are inappropriate, and are not removed.
  - Many religious believers believe that miracles are proof of the existence of God.
- (6)

- 3.3
- Religions must have knowledge of how to use media and its restrictions.
  - Religions should be proactive and explain their point of view in the media.
  - Religion must also understand the responsibilities that media have towards communities.
  - Religious organisations must teach their members how to handle media.
  - Religious organisations must invite media experts for advice.
  - Media need to have knowledge and understanding of different religions before reporting on religious issues.
  - Media have a responsibility to present the information in an unbiased manner.
  - Because articles are written by individuals with personal opinions, these opinions may influence the readers on significant issues.
  - Media must exercise caution in making comments and statements that seem judgemental about religious issues.
  - Constitutional rights make provision for fair coverage on religious issues.

**NOTE:** *Candidates must be credited for any valid answers.* (12)

- 3.4
- The ideology of the editor.
  - Financial implications.
  - Creating sensation.
  - Influencing or change public opinion.
  - Bias against religions in general or a particular religion.
  - Informing the public on religious issues.
  - Propagating a religion or religious interpretation.

**NOTE:** *Candidates must be credited for other valid points.* (10)

- 3.5
- It means that every person should be free to choose his/her lifestyle.
  - It also means that everyone should feel free to hold any view they like, as long as in doing so they do not harm other people.
  - Persons belonging to a religious community have the right to enjoy practising their religion and to maintain religious association with other organs of civil society.
  - It is a fundamental right enshrined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

(6)

3.6 **EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism**

- The law of karma refers to the consequences of actions or deeds.
- It teaches that a person's actions in the past are responsible for his or her present state.
- Each person is responsible for his or her own future and can change it through repentance and good deeds.
- Hindus believe that people vary in their degree of spiritual enlightenment and therefore tend to be more tolerant of other religions.
- Hindus believe that every belief system, no matter what its content, can be seen as a lesser form of Hinduism.

**EXAMPLE 2: Judaism**

- To the Jewish believers, it is more important to do what God wants them to do, rather than to believe in God.
- The Jews express their faith through what they do and the Torah, which is God's Law.
- The Torah includes a system of commandments for non-Jewish people known as the seven Noachide Laws, which enables the Jewish believers to be guided on how to be tolerant of the people of other religions.
- An important part of being Jewish is helping others who are in need.
- The collection of laws and rules relating to all aspects of a Jew's life is called the Mitzvot.
- According to Judaism, people have the ability to be both good and evil and God is aware of humanity's limitations and weaknesses. Therefore, God will forgive them.

(10)  
[50]

**QUESTION 4**

4.1 **Christianity**

- Love your neighbour as you love yourself.
- This means that one should respect the other person's views/see the problem through the other person's eyes.
- Empathy contributes largely in resolving conflict.

**Buddhism**

- Everything a person does shall be auspicious.
- Right action and Right thought: emphasis on virtuous action will prevent conflict, as one will never offend other people.



**Islam**

- If there is conflict between two parties of Believers, then mediate to bring about peace.
- Forgiveness is far greater than revenge.

**ATR**

- The principle of 'ubuntu' requires that no harm must be done to other people.
- Conflict is resolved by invocation to the ancestors
- Also, tribal/family leaders are consulted to find a solution.

**NOTE:** *Other examples from various religions must be credited.* (16)

#### 4.2 **Evangelistic wars**

- In such wars, a state decides that people of a neighbouring state must convert to the 'true' religion, or face conquest and punishment.

**Wars of conquest**

- These are similar to evangelical wars, with military strength seen as a reflection of the glory of God.

**Wars of self-defence**

- A nation has a right to fight back against its attackers.

**Wars of retaliation**

- These are fought to avenge a wrong; if an offence is committed against a specific religion, it can be avenged. (12)

- 4.3 4.3.1
- Example 1: Myanmar/Burma
  - Example 2: Nigeria (2)

4.3.2 Example 1: The warring parties are Buddhist extremists and the Rohingya Muslims.

Example 2: The warring parties are the Nigerian government and the Muslim fundamentalist group Boko Haram. (4)

#### 4.3.3 **Example 1: Myanmar/Burma**

- The dominant religion is Buddhism.
- Other minority religions include Islam, Christianity and Hinduism.
- The Muslims settled in Myanmar from present day Bangladesh over 500 years ago.
- The Myanmar government refuses to recognise them as citizens.
- They are referred to as Rohingya Muslims.
- They have no legal status, and no identification documents.
- The government applies openly discriminatory policies against them e.g their families are restricted to a maximum of two children; Rohingya Muslim couples must apply for government permission to marry.

- The Myanmar government has been accused by the UN of supporting the Buddhists in the conflict.
- Attacks by Buddhists have left thousands homeless.
- The persecution is on the basis of religion.
- Many mosques and Muslim businesses have been destroyed.
- The Bangladesh government refuses to grant asylum to the Rohingya Muslims.

**Example 2: Nigeria**

- Boko Haram means 'anti-West' (against Western culture).
- This fundamentalist group aims to establish an Islamic state in northern Nigeria.
- The Nigerian population is almost equally split between Muslim and Christian.
- Christians fear that they will be dominated by a Muslim government.
- Muslims fear the same.
- Some Muslim leaders have lost faith in the Nigerian government.
- They have taken the law into their own hands .i.e. they support Boko Haram.
- Nigeria has porous borders with its neighbours.
- The fighters can therefore escape to the neighbouring countries when they are pursued by government forces.
- Corruption in the Nigerian government also contributes to the support of Boko Haram.
- Rural communities are disadvantaged by the unfair distribution of state resources.
- Such communities are supported by groups such as Boko Haram.

[Mail and Guardian, 5 April 2012, p24]

**NOTE:** *Similar answers for other conflict areas must be accepted.  
The candidate may use relevant examples from any number  
of religions.*

(16)  
[50]

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