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Department:
Basic Education
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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.6 Africa.

The Son; The Father; bhakti; secular humanism; Krishna;
polytheism; UNomkhubulwane; Siddharta Gautama

- 1.1.1 The feminine divinity in the AmaZulu religion is called ... (2)
- 1.1.2 The rejection of religious belief and the existence of a supernatural being is called ... (2)
- 1.1.3 The Eastern Orthodox Church teaches that the Holy Spirit comes from ... (2)
- 1.1.4 In Neo-Hindu movements the emphasis is placed more on individual and group devotion called ... (2)
- 1.1.5 The founder of Buddhism is ... (2)
- 1.2 Explain, in TWO sentences, each of the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.2.1 Fundamentalism (4)
- 1.2.2 Inspiration (4)
- 1.2.3 Uniqueness (4)
- 1.2.4 Doctrine (4)
- 1.2.5 Belief (4)
- 1.3 From each group of words below, choose the word that does NOT fit. Write only the word next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- EXAMPLE: banana; apple; potato; grape
ANSWER: potato
- 1.3.1 karma; resurrection; moksha; nirvana (2)
- 1.3.2 Muhammad; Buddha; Jesus; Charles Darwin (2)
- 1.3.3 Baha'u'llah; Abu Bakr; Abdu'l-Baha; Soghi Effendi (2)
- 1.3.4 Brahmo Samaj; Ramakrishna; Arya Samaj; Ecumenism (2)

1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.3) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.

1.4.1 The veneration of ancestors is associated with the Bahai faith. (4)

1.4.2 Tripitaka is the interpretation of a text. (4)

1.4.3 As a nation, Hindus are expected to keep Mitzvot (rules to be observed). (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the three questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Explain the role of allegory in religion. (10)
- 2.2 Explain the concept of *ideology* as it is used in religious teachings. (10)
- 2.3 Name FIVE similarities that exist within the Abrahamic faiths. (10)
- 2.4 Name the unique features of the following religions:
- 2.4.1 Baha'i Faith (10)
- 2.4.2 Hinduism (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

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

A school in Buddhism is like a strand of that religion. For example in Christianity there are three main branches: Roman Catholicism, Protestant and Greek Orthodox. There are denominations and differences within these branches. Similarly, we talk about different branches or schools of Buddhism. The names are given to these based on where the leaders were schooled.

[From *Religion Studies Grade 12, Shutters*, p. 107]

Discuss the internal differences that exist within any ONE of the following religions:

- Buddhism
 - African Traditional Religion
 - Christianity
- (20)

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

When people become actively secular they find that they need to put forward a theory of their own, something to replace religion. Very few people are actively secular in Asia, but it seems that Europe is where most of the actively secular people live.

[From *Religion Studies Grade 12, Steyn et al.*, p. 203–204]

- 3.2.1 Give THREE examples of secular world views. (6)
- 3.2.2 State SEVEN common characteristics of secular world views. (14)
- 3.2.3 What, do you think, are the reasons for the increase in popularity of secular world views in North America and Europe? (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN RELATIONSHIPS IN EGYPT

Egypt is largely a Muslim country, with more than 90% of the population being Muslim. Coptic Christians make up about 10%. The modern history of Egypt shows that as far back as 1919, Muslims and Christians were united in their opposition to British rule.

When President Hosni Mubarak came to power in 1981, he cracked down on militant Islam, and brought Coptic Christians into the government. During his regime, he appointed a Copt as minister of state for immigration, and another as deputy foreign minister.

Egypt's Christians have had a long and chequered history. They have participated actively in civil society, providing social services, development efforts, and interfaith dialogue. Since the Arab Spring of 2011, which drove Mubarak from power, there has been an increase in attacks between Muslims and Christians. Some churches have been burnt down and Muslim clerics have been attacked, mainly in rural areas.

With the state security forces stretched to the limit during the political upheaval, the conflict between Muslims and Christians may well escalate.

[Adapted from *Ayman Labib: Faith-Based Conflict Resolution*, 2011]

- 4.1.1 What, do you think, are the reasons for the increase in hostilities between Muslims and Christians? (10)
- 4.1.2 What can religious leaders and organisations do to address the conflict in Egypt? (10)
- 4.1.3 Do you think that religion is the cause of the conflict in Egypt? Give reasons for your answer. (6)

- 4.2 Read the newspaper article below and answer the questions that follow.

ZIMBABWE POLITICIANS CHASE THE RELIGIOUS VOTE

Just prior to the Zimbabwe elections in 2008, a letter pinned in the foyer of Harare's Sacred Heart Cathedral marked the turning point in relations between the mainstream Catholic Church and Robert Mugabe's government.

In the letter entitled 'God Hears the Cries of the Oppressed', the Catholic bishops' conference accused Mugabe of human rights abuses similar to those of the Biblical pharaoh. They warned Mugabe, a devout Catholic, that he faced a mass uprising if he did not 'repent'.

Mugabe and his party are now looking elsewhere for the religious vote. They are taking the battle to the open-air spaces and sports arenas where the charismatic church movement is drawing increasingly larger crowds.

[Adapted from *Mail and Guardian*; 18–24 May 2012]

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|-------|--|-------------|
| 4.2.1 | Why was the letter entitled 'God Hears the Cries of the Oppressed' written? | (6) |
| 4.2.2 | Do you think that the church can influence Mugabe to stop behaving like a 'pharaoh'? Give reasons for your answer. | (6) |
| 4.2.3 | Name any TWO religions and give ONE example each of their teachings that support human rights. | (8) |
| 4.2.4 | Discuss the role that religious organisations played in the struggle for human rights in South Africa prior to 1994. | (4) |
| | | [50] |

TOTAL SECTION B:	100
GRAND TOTAL:	150