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

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2014**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

**This memorandum consists of 11 pages.**

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

- |     |       |   |     |
|-----|-------|---|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Hermeneutics  | (2) |
|     | 1.1.2 | Apocrypha   | (2) |
|     | 1.1.3 | Theravada   | (2) |
|     | 1.1.4 | Talmud  | (2) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | <b>Golden rule</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a universal ethical rule.</li> <li>• This is the rule that is found in nearly all religious and other ethical systems.</li> </ul>   | (4) |
|     | 1.2.2 | <b>Divinity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This concept refers to a divine being or Supreme Being.</li> <li>• It also means 'god-like'.</li> </ul>  | (4) |
|     | 1.2.3 | <b>Mishnah</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mishnah refers to the oral Torah that was transmitted from one generation to the next and that was later committed to writing.</li> <li>• The Mishnah also simply means 'teaching.'</li> </ul>  | (4) |
|     | 1.2.4 | <b>Comparability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means to be able to compare two things e.g. to be able to compare two religions.</li> <li>• Comparisons can either be explicit or implicit.</li> </ul>  | (4) |
|     | 1.2.5 | <b>Uniqueness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uniqueness is the quality of being unique or unusual.</li> <li>• In Religion Studies it means that each religion is unique or remarkable.</li> </ul>   | (4) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | <b>False</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Eucharist is a sacrament that is held in memory of Christ by the Christians.</li> <li>• The Eucharist does not apply in ancestral worship.</li> <li>• Ukulanda/Umbuyiso is a ritual that is held in memory of the ancestors.</li> </ul> | (4) |
|     | 1.3.2 | <b>False</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The interpretation of normative sources applies to all religions.</li> </ul>  | (4) |
|     | 1.3.3 | <b>False</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The philosophy of Karl Marx is a secular worldview (communism) opposed to religion.</li> </ul>  | (4) |

1.4	1.4.1	E		
	1.4.2	G		
	1.4.3	D		
	1.4.4	C		
	1.4.5	F	(5 x 2)	(10)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

## SECTION B

### QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	<b>Moksha</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The spiritual goal of humans to free the soul.</li> <li>• The spiritual goal of humans towards rebirth from the body so that its oneness with Brahmin can be realised.</li> <li>• The supreme state in which humans can reach consciousness.</li> <li>• The state of knowing God.</li> </ul>		(4)
	2.1.2	<b>Canon</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The determination of books which have authority in a religion.</li> <li>• This is because they are believed to be inspired or revealed, or because they are so designated.</li> <li>• The word originally referred to Christian and Jewish scripture, but now refers to collections of holy or sacred texts in other religions as well.</li> </ul>		(4)
	2.1.3	<b>Myth</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The word means 'fable'.</li> <li>• Reference to religious stories in which deep truths about life are revealed.</li> <li>• Myths do not necessarily try to make a moral point.</li> <li>• Myths can be the basis of teaching and dogma in some religions</li> </ul>		(4)
	2.1.4	<b>Parable</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parable refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle or to answer a religious question.</li> <li>• It is usually very short and contains a definite moral.</li> <li>• It contains religious beliefs, ideas, morals and warnings.</li> <li>• It is set within the cultural and social environment of the people who produce it.</li> </ul>		(4)
	2.1.5	<b>Identity</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means the religion has individuality or a certain personality that distinguishes it from other religions.</li> <li>• Means the affirmation of dignity and value of a religion.</li> <li>• Acknowledging who I am, we are and who others are.</li> <li>• Means an exclusive religious identity in which one identifies strongly with the beliefs and doctrines of the religion and sees these as defining one's life</li> </ul>		(4)

- 2.2      2.2.1
  - Communication with the ancestors through the ritual of animal sacrifices is a unique feature of African Traditional Religion.
  - Ancestors have the power to bring about illness or misfortune, good luck and health.
  - When people die, it is believed they join the spirit world.
  - The sharing of a communal meal, so that the living can communicate with the ancestors.
  - It does not have a sacred text. Teachings and rituals have been passed down from one generation to another through the spoken word.
  - There is no special day of worship. Instead, rituals themselves are recorded as holy.
  - Many are clan-based.
  - Elderly people, both men and women (oogogo, nomkhulu) are the major leaders in African Religion.
  - African Traditional Religion places more emphasis on community than the individual. (10)
- 2.2.2
  - While African religions share some core beliefs, they differ according to geography and local culture.
  - The Aka religion is practised in Central Africa. Among the Aka tribes themselves there is a great variance of belief although a few patterns bind the religions of the various tribes together.
  - While the Aka followers believe in the creator spirit, Bembe, they also believe that Bembe retired from creation soon after the act of creation.
  - They believe in reincarnation, but only within human form.
  - The AmaZulu religion acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being, called uMvelinqangi.
  - Umvelinqangi is exalted such that he is not directly approached; all communication is done with the ancestors.
  - In the Aka religion dances and singing are performed in honour of Dzengi to ensure successful hunting.
  - The Yoruba acknowledge the existence of a Supreme God. However, they also believe in deities (gods) and the ancestors.
  - They also have secret societies organised to remember the ancestors. (8)
- 2.3
  - Followers of the Baha'i faith believe that Baha'u'llah is the most recent of God's messengers.
  - His coming is seen as the beginning of a new age – one of peace, justice and equality.
  - They do not have a scripture from divine inspiration.
  - Baha'u'llah wrote many books in his lifetime. They are collectively known as *Tablets*.
  - They believe that there is only one God, and that all religions worship the one God in different ways.
  - They recognise all religions.
  - Their organisation and administration is uniquely democratic.

- Affairs of this community are handled, not by a clergy, but by elected councils .
- There are no internal differences within this religion.
- They believe that in the distant future, theirs will be the only religion in the world.

(12)  
[50]**QUESTION 3****3.1 I agree.**

- Statistics worldwide show that attendance at religious functions is declining.
- The greatest decline has been in Ireland.
- Followers of atheism and secular worldviews are increasing worldwide.
- There is a greater observance of culture than religious belief. Holy Days are observed as ritual only.
- The attendance at funerals and weddings (both religious rituals) is far greater than prayer meetings.

**OR****I do not agree.**

- In light of the various social ills we face today, there is a new search for spirituality, especially among the youth.
- This is evident in the various youth camps organised by faith-based organisations.
- Parents who are religious predispose their children to adopt the same faith.
- Certainly in Africa religion is seen as an important part of life.
- This is clear from the numerous city centre buildings rented as churches.

(10)

**3.2 3.2.1 Separation of church and state**

- This is seen as a major step towards freedom of intellect.
- Dominance of any one religion in the state results in suppression of other opinions.
- Religious influence over the state is seen as a cause of conflict
- Wars are often waged by theocratic states e.g. Iran/Iraq war, the Crusades, etc.
- In most modern societies, religious institutions do not have the same power and influence that they had hundreds of years ago.

(4)

**3.2.2 Religious scepticism**

- Secular humanists do not accept claims about the supernatural.
- They question the traditional beliefs of God and divinity, as there is no scientific proof.
- These traditional beliefs of God appeal only to a small minority of society. The majority remain unconvinced.
- The variety of religious interpretations brings about much confusion.

(4)

**3.2.3 Ethics based on critical intelligence**

- Secular humanism recognises the central role of morality in human existence.

- Ethics and morality exist independently of religious norms.
- One can practise religion and still be unethical, while a person having a secular worldview can follow the highest ethical principles.

(4)

### 3.2.4 **Free inquiry**

- This is seen as the first principle of secular humanism.
- It is essential in order to address the challenges humanity faces today.
- Man's knowledge has no limits, and limitations placed by religion, politics, culture, etc will not be tolerated.
- People who hold a secular world view are not bound by religious or spiritual beliefs.
- There is democratic decision making, based on majority rule.
- This implies that the majority of humans are rational people.

(4)

### 3.2.5 **Science and technology**

- Scientific method and scientific reasoning are seen as the most reliable way of understanding the world.
- Knowledge of man's place in the universe is determined through scientific study.
- Man is often seen as nothing more than a sophisticated animal.

(4)

## 3.3

- South Africa is a secular country.
- South Africa is governed on the basis of the Bill of Rights.
- The South African Constitution allows for freedom of religion.
- All religions are allowed to practise their religions freely without the fear of being coerced by the state.
- There is freedom of religious observance.
- During state functions, no particular religion dominates.
- In state schools there is freedom of religious observance.

(10)

## 3.4

- The first characteristic of dogma is that it has two shades of meaning.
- Its first meaning is a principle, tenet or system of these, particularly as laid down by a collective religious authority.
- A dogma is presented by the collective religious authority as founded in divine revelation.
- Where there are dogmas there are heretics.
- Dogma can be challenged and changed if necessary. This can be done only after sound theological debate.
- A dogma is a core or fundamental teaching, but not all teachings are dogmas.

#### Examples

- In the Christian faith, the Roman Catholic Church adopted the Immaculate Conception as her dogma in 1859.
- There is no God besides Allah – Islamic religion.

**NOTE:** The candidate may use other similar examples, and should be credited for these.

(10)  
[50]

**QUESTION 4****4.1 Yes**

- South Africa is a secular state. All religions enjoy equal status.
- This is also reflected in the media.
- Religious observances such as Ramadaan, Christmas, Diwali, Yom Kippur are given recognition in the South African media.
- Television programmes such as 'Issues of Faith' on SABC 2 cover all religions in South Africa.
- Prior to the first TV news bulletin, each religion in turn is allowed to share an inspirational message.
- In Radio Ukhozi FM, all differing parties are allowed to express their religious differences.
- The Broadcasting Complaints Commission of South Africa (BCCSA) investigates complaints of religious or other bias.

**OR****No**

- Often the media articles are not 'important public issues' but mere sensationalism.
- In addition, coverage is not equal across the various religions in South Africa.
- Christianity gets far more coverage than other religions.
- This is also borne out by special television programmes on Christmas and Easter.
- This is not done for Eid or Diwali. Observances of other religions are given far less coverage.
- In religious conflicts, the media presents a biased view.

**(10)****4.2**

- It is the peripheral and negative issues that get religions the most coverage.
- Controversial issues get more airtime (or space) than spiritual matters.
- The political aspects of religious ideas and institutions receive the most coverage.
- Theological and spiritual questions are rarely presented as newsworthy.
- If religious leaders are accused of any wrongdoing, they make headline news.
- On the contrary, if religious leaders go about their duty clothing and feeding the poor, it is not seen as newsworthy.
- The exception is dedicated religious TV and radio channels such as Radio Veritas, TBN, Rheema Church, Islam TV, God's TV, etc.

**NOTE:** Other similar arguments must be credited.**(12)****4.3****4.3.1 Christianity**

- Beliefs assist the Christian believers to acknowledge and affirm the existence of God.
- Belief also helps the Christians to live in accordance with God's will.
- Belief helps the believer to be able to read the divinely-revealed scriptures with understanding.
- Belief helps the believers to observe and reflect on nature and to endeavour to understand their creator, God.



- Belief assures the believers about God's love and mercy, which are emphasised in the Bible.
- Belief brings hope for life after death, eternal life. (4)

#### 4.3.2 **Hinduism**

- Hinduism includes a vast array of beliefs and practices.
- Beliefs promote peaceful co-existence among human beings.
- Beliefs encourage the Hindus to live according to acceptable moral values.
- Karma (The life you live presently will bring the results – Cause and Effect).
- The final goal in Hindu thought is moksha or release from suffering, old age and ultimately, death itself.
- Belief makes Hindus aware of the supreme state that human consciousness can reach.
- Belief instils trust and hope for life after death. (4)

- 4.4 They all believe that:
- God is the Lord of all that exists.
  - In His Angels
  - In sacred books
  - In His Messengers
  - In Judgement Day
  - In Divine Decree, good or bad. (10)

- 4.5
- Buddhism can be divided into three main branches.
  - The three branches are Theravada Buddhism, Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism.
  - Theravada Buddhism is the oldest school of Buddhism.
  - The ideal in Theravada Buddhism is for the individual to lead a life of meditation.
  - The Mahayana Buddhism developed because the people found the teachings of Theravada Buddhism too difficult to follow.
  - The Vajrayana Buddhism teaches that we attain enlightenment through patient meditation.
  - The Mahayana does not form a single group. (10)
- [50]**

## **QUESTION 5**

### 5.1 **Sudan**

- In the Sudan, the conflict is not religious in nature, as most of the people of the Sudan are Sunni Muslims.
- However, the government has its own interpretation of Sharia law.
- The Khartoum government is strong, and it is led by the National Islamic Front (NIF).
- This party uses military force to impose Islamic Sharia law on all of Sudan, including non-Muslims.
- This could be seen as religious nationalism, as politics is used to strengthen a particular religious interpretation.

- This is not permissible under Islamic teaching, as the Quran states there 'there is no compulsion in religion'.
- The narrow interpretation of religious teachings is an example of how fundamentalism fuels conflict.
- The conflict is rather ethnic in nature.
- The conflict is over territory and oil.
- Even with the split into North and South Sudan, border conflicts and ethnic rivalry continue.
- Religion, therefore, is not the cause of the Sudan conflict.

### **The Israeli-Palestine Conflict**

- After World War Two, Jews were determined to establish a homeland of their own.
- The conflict began with the establishment, in what was then Palestine, of Israel in 1946.
- Through a number of wars with the Arabs, the Jews extended the boundaries of what they called Israel.
- Palestinians claimed that they were dispossessed of their land by terror attacks by Jewish gangs.
- Thousands of Palestinians live in exile in many parts of the world. They also live in refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank.
- Israel has continued to build settlements on land it has forcibly taken from Palestinians.
- Hard-line Israelis and Zionists claim that, according to their scriptures, Palestine rightfully belongs to the Jews.
- They thus use religion as a basis for their claim to the land.
- This is an example of religious nationalism as the Likud party came to power by promoting extremist views.
- Fundamentalism also plays a part as it is an extreme interpretation of the Jewish scriptures that is used to justify the Jews' claim to Palestine.
- Palestinians formed the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organisation) under Yasser Arafat.
- In the early nineties, a split occurred in the PLO, and two political parties- the Palestinian Authority and HAMAS were formed.
- Hamas was formed through religious nationalism. Their spiritual leaders were also political advisors.
- There is no evidence of fundamentalism among the Palestinian political parties.
- This conflict is an example of how fundamentalism and religious nationalism can perpetuate a conflict.

### **Northern Ireland**

- Northern Ireland is governed by the United Kingdom.
- Its population comprises both Catholics and Protestants.
- For many years, some Catholic groups have fought for independence from Britain.
- One of them is Sinn Féin.
- They preferred unification with Ireland.
- However, the Protestants in Ireland resisted.

- This resulted in a civil war that has only recently been resolved.
- This conflict can be seen as religious nationalism, as the Catholics wanted religious unity with Ireland.
- It can also be seen as fundamentalist, as there was a desire not to accept Protestants into the resistance.

(20)

## 5.2 **Buddhism**

- They promote shared humanness.
- There is a shared aspiration of gaining happiness and avoiding suffering.

### **Christianity**

- Love thy neighbour as you love yourself: This teaching encourages treating everyone equally.
- Thou shalt not kill: This refers to the sanctity of human life.

### **Islam**

- There is no compulsion to convert to Islam-That is, proclaiming one's faith should be voluntary and sincere.This allows for freedom of religion.
- The institution of zakaat (charity) ensures that basic needs of food, shelter and clothing are satisfied.

### **African Traditional Religion**

- The principle of ubuntu encourages helping one's community.
- The practice of Ilima is one in which the community provides help to those of its members who are indigent.

**NOTE:** Other teachings that relate to human rights must also be credited.

(20)

- 5.3. For the purpose of the memorandum, teachings from two religions are discussed. However, the learner must be credited for discussion of similar teachings from any religion.

### **Buddhism**

- It promotes a shared humanness (unselfishness).
- There is a shared aspiration of gaining happiness, and avoiding suffering for all living things.
- A credo of Buddhism is 'There must be no harm to living creatures, including humans.'
- Buddhism has therefore never waged war to spread its teachings, as this would be a violation of basic human rights.
- The religion is propagated by service to humanity (clinics, schools, etc.).
- Buddhism allows freedom of choice in social relationships: one may practise rituals of other religions, but one's personal beliefs must remain Buddhist.
-

**Christianity**

- 'Love thy neighbour as you love yourself.'
- This teaching encourages selflessness/treating everyone equally.
- 'Blessed is the hand that giveth.'
- This teaching encourages charity, which addresses basic human rights of food and shelter.
- 'Thou shalt not kill.'
- This refers to the sanctity and sacredness of human life.
- 'Love your wife as you love your own body.'
- This emphasises gender equality.

(10)

**[50]**

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