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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

NOVEMBER 2009

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

THE ADAPTED FINAL MEMORANDUM

This memorandum consists of 12 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

- 1.1 Answer the following questions. Choose the correct answers from the brackets and write it in your answer book.
- 1.1.1 In African Traditional Religion the names 'Modimo', 'U Mvelinqangi', 'Mukurukuru' refer to (Priest, **God**, Satan, Ancestor). (2)
- 1.1.2 The sacred scripture of Judaism is (the Bible, the Quran, the Vedas, **Tanach**) (2)
- 1.1.3 Sunni is one branch of the (Bahai faith, Humanism, Buddhism, **Islamic**.) religion. (2)
- 1.1.4 The Dhammapada is a holy book of (Christianity, Judaism, **Buddhism**, Shintoism) (2)
- 1.2 State whether each of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Whether If it is True or FALSE, motivate your answer.
- 1.2.1 Baha'u'llah is the prophet / founder of the Baha'i faith.
- TRUE** (2)
- 1.2.2 According to Jewish history, Moses was the first man to realise that there is one God.
- FALSE**
According to Jewish history, Abraham was the first man to realise that there is one God. (2)
- 1.2.3 The Vedas are regarded as the holy scripture within the Christian faith.
- FALSE**
The Vedas are regarded as the holy scripture within the Hindu faith. The Bible is regarded as the holy scripture within the Christian Church. (2)
- 1.2.4 The Presbyterian Church has its origin in South Africa.
- FALSE**
The Presbyterian Church has its origin in Scotland. (2)
- 1.3 In ONE sentence, explain the Law of Karma.
- The Law of Karma refers to the belief that every action has a consequence that may show up, even in a later reincarnation.** (2)
- 1.4 What does the term *halaal* mean in the Islamic faith?
- The term Halaal means permissible for Muslims.** (2)

- 1.5 Match an item from Column B with a word/description in Column A. Write only the letter (A – E) next to the question number (1.5.1 – 1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.5.1 Shariah	A. African Traditional Religion
1.5.2 Baha'i	B. China
1.5.3 Veneration of the Ancestors	C. Constitution
1.5.4 Taoism	D. Divine Law of Islam
1.5.5 Freedom of belief and religion	E. Kitáb-i-Aqdas

COLUMN A	ANSWERS
1.5.1 Shariah	D
1.5.2 Baha'i	E
1.5.3 Veneration of the Ancestors	A
1.5.4 Taoism	B
1.5.5 Freedom of belief and religion	C

- 1.6 Briefly explain or define the concept ubuntu.

- Comes from the saying 'Umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu.' (Here taken from the Nguni languages.)
- A person is a person through his/her relationships with other people.
- This concept is central to teachings in African Traditional Religions.
- It is a philosophy of communal spirit.

- 1.7 Name the TWO normative sources in Islam.

Quran and Hadith

- 1.8 Explain the three roles or functions of ancestors in the African Traditional Religion.

- They are intermediaries between God and the living beings.
- They play the role of being protectors of the living beings from misfortunes.
- They are also seen as the living dead.
- The ancestors keep watch over the living and can protect or punish them.

- 1.9 Name THREE branches of Buddhism.

- Theravada Buddhism
- Mahayana Buddhism
- Vajrayana Buddhism
- Zen Buddhism

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the four questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1 Define the following concepts in the context of religion:

THE MARKER MUST ACCOMMODATE ANY NEW RELEVANT FACTS, ESPECIALLY AT 2.1.3. AND 2.1.4..

2.1.1 Uniqueness

- It is those features that make the religion different from other religions.
- It is those features that make it identifiable as a different religion.
- There is uniqueness in beliefs, practices and normative texts.

(4)

2.1.2 Unity

- Unity refers to those factors that lead to the sharing of a common identity.
- It refers to harmony and concord that exist among religions.
- It may also refer to the acknowledgement of common ground among different faith groups.

(4)

2.1.3 Similarity

- It refers to 'being alike'.
- It is important to specify similarities.

(4)

2.1.4 Difference

- It is the opposite of similarity.
- It means a point at which things are not the same.

(4)

2.1.5 Myth

- This term comes from the Greek word 'mythos'
- It means fable, word or story.
- In religion, myth refers to stories which reveal the deepest truths about creation, life and death.

(4)

2.2 Discuss the **differences and similarities** between the Orthodox, Reform and Conservative Judaism.

a. **The TORAH and the Talmud**

- The Orthodox Judaism accepts the entire Toraah an Talmud as revealed by God Himself
- The Conservative Judaism accepts the Torah and Talmud
- The Reform Judaism accepts the Torah and the Talmud.

b.. Reform Judaism declared **MANY** observances (such as dietary laws and prayer boxes) to be unnecessary

- Conservative Judaism – rejects **SOME** of the prescriptive

aspects. They reject also MANY practices they considered outdated.

C. Ten Commandments

- **The Orthodox Judaism: Their daily lives are lived according to the Ten Commandments of God .**
- **The Orthodox Judaism observe the prescriptions of the Law – it reflects to them obedience to God – for them it is of utmost importance**

Orthodox Judaism

- **This branch accepts the entire Torah.**
- **This includes the written form (Pentateuch) and oral (the Talmud) as revealed by God himself.**
- **Their daily lives are lived according to the commandments of God.**
- **Observance of the prescriptions reflects obedience to God, and is considered of the utmost importance.**

Reform Judaism

- This movement started in Germany in the 19th century.
- The Jews felt that they should adapt their religion to a changing world.
- They saw their homeland as the country of their birth.
- They did not expect a Messiah to lead them back to the Holy land of Palestine.
- They declared many observances (such as dietary laws and prayer boxes) to be unnecessary.
- They would observe the fundamental principles, but would not observe practices they felt were outdated.

Conservative Judaism

- This movement came as a reaction to a Reform Judaism.
- Conservative Jews reject many practices of the Orthodox groups as non-essentials.
- They accept the Torah and the Talmud as authoritative, but reject some of the prescriptive aspects.

(15)

2.3 Analyse the internal differentiations in any ONE religion, except Judaism.

Example chosen: Christianity

- Christianity is divided into three main branches.
- These are Roman Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox.
- In addition, the three main branches have several sub-branches.
- Within the Protestant branch there are e.g. Methodist, Lutheran, Anglican, Pentecostal, Adventist, Moravian, Rhenish Lutheran Church, etc.
- The Orthodox branch is divided into Coptic, Greek, Russian, etc.
- The Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church split because of disagreement over the supreme authority of the Pope.
- There was also disagreement over the origin of the Holy Spirit.
- The Roman Catholic Church teaches that the Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and the Son.
- The Protestant Churches differ with the Roman Catholic with reference to the Eucharist (Holy Communion)
- The Orthodox or Eastern Church teaches that the Holy Spirit comes only from God the Father.
- The Protestant movement began as a result of the Reformation that started in 1517.
- The father of the Protestant movement was the German monk, Martin Luther.

(15)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1. Briefly discuss the following concepts in the context of religion:

3.1.1 Ideology

- **This refers to a substitute for the term “religion”.**
- **It is a system or set of beliefs supporting a social/political system.**

(4)

3.1.2 Dogma

- **This is a Greek word meaning "appearance" or "opinion".**
- **It is a principle, teachings or system of these, particularly as laid down by a collective religious authority.**

(4)

3.1.3 Belief

- **This is a firm opinion.**
- **It also means faith or religion.**

(4)

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

Karl Marx (1818-1883) was an influential German philosopher, political economist and revolutionary. He is most famous for his analysis of History in terms of class struggles. He claimed that religion was used to oppress people and to maintain inequalities that were a source of conflict between the different classes in society. Marx said, “Religion is the opiate of the people.”

(Adapted from: *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al. page 102 and 103)

**Opiate (an addictive mind-altering drug)*

3.2.1 Explain what Marx meant by referring to religion as the “opiate* of the people”.

- **Marx meant that religion clouded the mind.**
- **It prevented logical thought.**
- **People could not see beyond their religious beliefs.**
- **It made people accept their sufferings.**
- **Religion manipulated and controlled people.**

(8)

3.2.2 Give your own views on Marx's statement.

YES

- Religion has been used as a political tool to divide and rule.
- Religion is used to discriminate against other humans.
- It has led to wars e.g. Crusades.
- Wars have been fought to convert 'Heathen'.
- Religion serves personal and group goals.
- Free thinking is not allowed (e.g. theory of the solar system).
- Religion makes people submissive and easy to control.
- The clergy has exclusive rights to religious knowledge.
- Religion is good business.
- The Pope is the final authority of the Catholic Church.

NO

- Religion acknowledges a Supreme Being.
- Religion teaches morals and values.
- It is a unifying factor.
- It explains life, death and the afterlife.
- It promotes tolerance of other faiths, since no religion is unique.
- It encourages vigorous debates.
- It is seen as a powerful motivator.
- It acknowledges God and/or gods.

(10)

3.3 Discuss ONE other (except communism) secular world view such as atheism, agnosticism with regard to its view on religion.

ATHEISM

- This world view rejects the existence of a Supreme Being.
- Soft atheists doubt that God exists, but do not actively reject the idea.
- Strong/positive atheists believe there is strong evidence to prove that divine things do not exist.
- Atheists often turn to science to explain the nature of the world.
- Others reject religion for moral reasons (e.g. the occurrence of religious conflict).

(10)

3.4 List FIVE common beliefs shared by the three Abrahamic faiths (Islam, Judaism and Christianity).

- They all believe in one God.
- They all believe in life after death.
- They believe in the day of judgement.
- They believe in the revealed scriptures.
- They believe in the existence of prophets.
- They believe in the existence of angels.

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 4

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

“Religious stories are more prevalent in the media, but the prevailing attitude at the networks seems to be, it’s only a good story if it casts faith in a negative light, or if it evokes a political controversy.”

[Adapted from: *Religion Studies Grade 12*, by Steyn et al. page 218]

4.1 **The Marker must not look for a Yes or No answer only but consider ALL the facts as presented by the candidate.**

Do you believe that conflict exists between religion and the media? Motivate your answer with at least ONE example from actual events.

YES

- In September 2005, a Danish newspaper published cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed.
- The newspaper ignored requests from Danish Imams not to publish the cartoons.
- Soon Muslims in other countries held protest marches.
- Some turned violent.
- Danish embassies were attacked and Western businesses were boycotted.

NO

- The media simply reports news of a religious nature.
- The media are bound by the rules of the Independent Complaints Commission.
- Religion is often exploited by the politicians.
- Fundamentalists fuel hatred – not the media.
- Freedom of the press is reflected in the variety of viewpoints expressed in different media.
- The media is a business and will seek out newsworthy items.

(12)

4.2 Briefly discuss the issue of human rights with specific reference to freedom of expression, with reference to religion.

- **Human rights are inalienable rights that apply to all.**
- **Freedom of expression is one of these rights, but is not absolute.**
- **It must be balanced with sensitivities of religious groups.**
- **It must also be balanced with the aim of financial gain.**
- **Freedom of expression should be balanced with the respect for religious belief.**

(6)

4.3 **The Marker must credit all relevant facts presented by the candidates on this question even if the candidate attempts only ONE religion .**

Briefly discuss the issue of human rights in any TWO religions.

- **In Jewish and Christian scriptures we read that Adam was made in the image of God.**
- **The text gives a very high value to the human being.**
- **The Qur'an states; "Surely, We have accorded dignity to the sons of man."**
- **In the Bhagavad Gita, the idea that God dwells in every creature is of primary importance.**
- **In African Traditional Religion, the concept of ubuntu emphasises respect for the rights of others.**

(6)

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

"History is full of religious conflicts and even wars. Not all religious conflicts are, of course, wars; sometimes the conflict is only verbal and does not involve any violence. Sometimes the conflicts simmer for many years, and at other times conflict spills over into open war."

[Adapted from: *Religion Studies Grade 12*, by Steyn et al. page 226]

Describe ONE area of conflict where religion is perceived as part of the problem under the following subheadings:

- 4.4.1 Identify the area of conflict.
Sri Lanka (4)
- 4.4.2 Analyse the situation.
- **The conflict is between the majority Sinhalese-speaking community who are Buddhist and the Tamil-speaking Hindus.**
 - **Both groups have lived together for centuries and have influenced each other's beliefs and practices.**
 - **When Sri Lanka received independence from British rule in 1948, the Hindu Tamils felt that the Buddhist community discriminated against them.**
 - **They claimed that they do not have equal study and employment opportunities.**
 - **In 1956 law declared Sinhala as the only official language.**
 - **Tamils were thus excluded from government jobs.**
 - **The militant group called Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam are in conflict with the government.** (10)
- 4.4.3 Explain in what ways religion is/is not part of the problem.
- **Religion is not part of the problem.**
 - **Most Tamils and Sinhalese co-exist peacefully.**
 - **Most Tamils support the political struggles, but only a small minority have taken up arms.**
 - **Many moderate Tamil leaders have been killed by the Tamil Tigers.** (6)
- 4.4.4 Explain how religion can be part of the solution.
- **Many interfaith initiatives attempted to end the civil war.**
 - **The International Interfaith Foundation was formed in 1983.**
 - **This foundation comprises Buddhist, Tamil, Muslim and Christian communities.**
 - **All faith-based organisations are doing humanitarian work on the island.** (6)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Select FOUR religions from the list below and write THREE unique features on each of them.

5.1.1 Islam

- **The Muslims believe that there is one God called Allah**
- **They believe that God sent various prophets but the final messenger is Prophet Muhammed.**
- **The primary sources are the Qu'ran and the Hadith.**
- **They believe in the final Judgement when all mankind will be judged.**
- **They believe that Qu'ran was revealed in Arabic language and it must be read in Arabic.**

(6)

5.1.2 Christianity

- **Christians believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God.**
- **They believe that God sent his son to die for their sins.**
- **They believe that God took the human form of Jesus Christ.**
- **They believe that Jesus was crucified and resurrected from the dead.**

(6)

5.1.3 Hinduism

- **It is not a missionary religion.**
- **God is seen in many forms.**
- **The Hindus believe in reincarnation.**
- **The primary source is the Vedas.**
- **Ramayana and Mahabharata are encyclopaedic sources.**
- **They believe in the Law of Karma.**

(6)

5.1.4 Buddhism

- **Buddhists believe in impermanence – nothing exists for ever or of anything else.**
- **They believe in insubstantiality – no part of the human or anything else is immortal or eternal.**
- **They also believe in unsatisfactoriness – nothing is stable or substantial, but humans insist on finding permanence, which make them unhappy.**
- **Nirvana is the acceptance of reality as it is (contentment).**

(6)

5.1.5 African Traditional Religion

- **African religion has no founder.**
- **It was revealed to the first generation.**
- **When people die, they join the spirit world. It promotes the values of 'Ubuntu'.**

- The ancestors play the role of being the messengers of the Creator.
 - The communal way of life is central. Life after death does not involve reward or punishment.
 - They believe in life after death.
- (6)
(4 x 6) (24)

5.2 Explain the following concepts as applied to religions:

5.2.1 Comparability

- It means that two or more things are able to be compared.
 - One may find some differences and some similarities (or only one of these).
 - Comparison can be explicit or implicit.
- (4)

5.2.2 Monotheism

- It is the belief in a single Supreme Being.
 - It is a characteristic of the Abrahamic faiths.
 - It is also a belief of the African Traditional Religion.
- (4)

5.2.3 Parable

- It is a story told to illustrate a religious principle.
 - It can answer a religious question.
 - It is usually short and has a moral.
- (4)

5.2.4 Polytheism

- It is a belief in many supreme beings.
 - It could also mean many manifestations of one God.
- (4)

5.2.5 Fundamentalism

- It is a form of selective conservatism.
 - It combines tradition with elements of modern society.
 - Its aim is to promote the interests of a religious group or splinter groups.
- (4)

5.3. State three differences between a *traditional healer* (Inyanga, Mai'ne) and a *diviner* (Isangoma).

- The inyanga is primarily a healer
 - A traditional healer is a person who helps people who are sick or ill with herbs and natural medicines.
 - He/She provides the services of medicinal healing in a given community.
 - A diviner mediates between the living people and the ancestors.
 - Sometimes one person will be both an inyanga and an isangoma
- (6)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100

GRAND TOTAL: 150

