Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2010

RELIGION STUDIES – PAPER 1
MEMORANDUM

This memorandum consists of 11 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

1.1.1   A religious observance intended to remind of a sacred occasion or to bring a sacred presence about.   (2)

1.1.2   A type of sacred story, mainly about the origin or the end of time, or key events of the time.   (2)

1.1.3   The belief that beings are born into a next life over and over again.   (2)

1.1.4   A wide variety of spiritual exercises or techniques which are undertaken to achieve religious results.   (2)

1.1.5   Conducting life independently of religious institutions and symbols.   (2)

1.2.1   C – Kitab-a-Aqdas   (2)

1.2.2   A – African Traditional religion   (2)

1.2.3   D – Divine Law of Islam   (2)

1.2.4   E – China   (2)

1.2.5   B – Freedom of belief and religion   (2)

1.3.1   AmaZulu religion
         Aka religion
         Yoruba religion   (3 x 2)   (6)

1.3.2   **Any TWO common beliefs**

- They believe in the manifestation of one God.
- They all believe in the Day of Judgment and life after death.
- They believe in the existence of Satan.
- Angels
- Revealed scriptures
- Messengers/prophets.   (4)

1.4.1   Abdu-Baha   (2)

1.4.2   Mosque   (2)

1.4.3   African Traditional Religion   (2)

1.4.4   Ideology   (2)

1.4.5   Islam   (2)

1.5.1   Raja yoga   (2)

1.5.2   Halaal   (2)

1.5.3   Calabash   (2)

1.5.4   Talmud   (2)

1.5.5   Karma   (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1   **Unique features of Judaism:**

- Judaism is a monotheistic religion, while most other religions of that time were polytheistic.
- God (Yahweh) is fair and active in the natural and social order.
- God is seen as equipped with human characteristics.
- Father, king, shepherd, and also angry and judgmental.
- God concluded a covenant with the nation of Israel.
- God revealed Himself and gave Law to the Jews.
- God elect the Jews as carriers of the 'special Light', so that the world can see the presence of God in their history.

Unique features of African Traditional Religion

- African religion has no founder but the elders are the leaders.
- All African religions believe in God as Creator.
- God gave all the laws and taboos on how to live in peace to the first generation.
- They also believe in ancestors and rituals.
- Ancestors are mediators between God and the living.
- Ancestors are spiritual and omnipresent.
- The Isangoma/amagqira has ancestors' power to heal the living.
- Ancestors care for the welfare of the living, mainly by mediation of the elders who transfer rituals and morals orally to the youth.
- A lot of African religions are tribe or group oriented.
- There is no special day for worship. Rituals are seen as holy.
- There is no written holy text, but the focus is on moral teaching and ritual practices.
- They discourage individualism and the way of life of the community is an important aspect of *ubuntu.*   (20)

2.2.1   **Identity**

- Individuality, a certain personality that distinguishes it from other religions.
- Dignity and value of a religion.
- Means that two things agree in every detail.
- It refers to the state of being the same in substance, nature, qualities, etc.
- No two religions are ever absolutely the same.   (4)

2.2.2   **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)

2.2.3   **Comparison**
- Means that two or more things are able to be compared.
- Two or more things are fit to be compared.
- They seem likely to show interesting similarities and differences on closer scrutiny.
- Comparisons can be either explicit (stated openly) or implicit (not stated openly) to be.   (4)

2.2.4   **Similarity**

- Means being alike.
- To be of the same kind, nature, amount, shape, etc.
- Two or more things can be similar in certain respects.
- Generalities are not useful.   (4)

2.2.5   **Difference**

- Opposite of similarity.
- It means a point at which things are not the same.
- Means being unlike.   (4)

2.3   2.3.1   African Traditional Religion   (2)

          2.3.2   Islam   (2)

          2.3.3   Buddhism   (2)

          2.3.4   Hinduism   (2)

          2.3.5   Christianity   (2)
                                                                                                           [50]

QUESTION 3

          3.1.1   **Religious conviction**

                    •   It is a firm opinion.
                    •   Also means belief or religion.   (4)

          3.1.2   **Ideology**

                    •   This refers to a substitute for the term religion.
                    •   It is a system or set of beliefs supporting a
                      social/political system.   (4)

          3.1.3   **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)

          3.1.4   **Doctrine**

                    •   Teaching is similar to dogma.
                    •   The two terms can be interchanged
                    •   Doctrine does not necessarily have a negative meaning.   (4)

          3.1.5   **Parable**

                    •   It refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious
                      principle or answer a religious question.
                    •   It is usually very short and contains a definite moral.
                    •   It is similar to a teaching.
                    •   The main difference is that parables are an art form.   (4)

3.2   Mention of a second religion earns 4 (four) marks. Mention of only one religion allows a maximum of 16 (sixteen) marks.

In discussing the role of two religions, they should not necessarily be dealt with separately and exclusively. Emphasis on joint efforts by religions should be appreciated.

As an example, the information below refers mainly to Islam. Information pertaining to other religions is acceptable.

- Poverty is an inability to meet your basic needs.
- Many people are poor because there is unemployment.
- Poverty also results from lack of relevant skills.
- Lack of education also leads to poverty.
- There is also a demand for skilled labour.
- The Islam wealth is seen as held in trust.
- There are charity organisations that are dedicated to caring for the poor.
- Examples of charity organisations in Islamic communities are Zakaat, Fitrah, etc.
- The Muslim faith encourages skills development.
- Families are expected to assist each other (charity begins at home).
- People are expected to have clear goals, time-frames and feedback mechanism.
- The lists of those in need are made to ensure fair distribution of assistance.
- Sustainable programmes are established and maintained.

Plan of action

- Forming a steering committee.
- Identifying the needy members of the community.
- Making a list to ensure that relevant people receive assistance.
- Setting up clear goals.
- Setting up time-frames.
- Preparing checks and balances.
- Setting up feedback mechanisms.   (20)

3.3 **The following is a model answer.**

- Emphasise the commonalities and similarities between different religions, for example: a set of common core truths are found in the teachings of religions.
- Emphasise the practical implications of religious beliefs. The truth of religious belief must be lived out in the heart and actions.
- All religions keep themselves busy with the same life areas. The unconditional norms of each religion are applicable on families and communities, races, nations and religions.
- All religions are historical and socially inter-dependant.
- Individuals and various religions must work together outside the official structures. (10)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 **Inyanga and Isangoma**

- The Inyanga is primarily a healer.
- The 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. (10)

4.2 **Religion and the media**

- The introduction must show the view of the learner regarding his/her statement, and a brief explanation.
- Coverage of religious issues increase in due course.
- Theological and spiritual questions are seldom introduced as newsworthy.
- The learner must give examples to prove the statement he/she made.
- Example: In September 2005 a Danish newspaper with the name of *Jyllans-Posten* published a series of sketches which image the prophet Muhammad
- The Danish Muslim Association protest.
- As the controversy increased other printed media report on the incident.
- Islam does not allow pictorial (sign)-art.
- Above-mentioned newspaper asked 40 artists to make a sketch of the Prophet.
- More than 12 people died during the protests.
- It seems that the media is not sensitive for religious beliefs.
- Freedom of expression came under the magnifying glass.

- The question of responsibility is also placed in the spotlight.
- Not all religious opinions get equal attention.
- The media was accused of selective report.
- There were accusations that purposeful efforts were accused made to influence public opinion.
- Theological and spiritual views are seldom proposed as newsworthy.   (20)

4.3   **Five common beliefs**

- 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)

4.4   Karl Marx

- Marx meant that religion clouded the mind.
- It prevented logical thought.
- People could not see beyond their religious beliefs.
- It made people accepted their sufferings.
- Religion manipulated and controlled people.   (10)
                                                                    [50]

QUESTION 5

5.1   **The following is a model answer for this question. For the purpose of the memorandum only one religion is dealt with as an example.**

- Religious pluralism and tolerance towards different ways of worship, and respect for the followers and prophets of other religions is a continuous accent of Hinduism.
- Hinduism never made any effort to spread itself or to force itself by the sword or persecution.
- This adaptability derived from the accommodative attitude of Hindu thinking, based on the belief and knowledge that the Last Truth is one and that all the religious denominations are only ways to reach and realise that Truth.
- Hinduism reason that in the current time there is a tendency, on the basis plentiful of information which is available, judgement which is very fluent without making a thorough and honest study of any particular phenomenon or ramification of religion.

- According to Hinduism this type of attitude creates easily mistrust and misunderstandings in regard to a particular religion, or even the religion itself, which verge to cynicism.
- Believers in one denomination push aside claims about largeness and truth which are made by the followers of the same denomination.
- Hinduism reason that there is not one single religion that embraces all truth, despite the fact that every religion represents the truth.
- But when the truth of each religion is brought in context with the whole, says Hinduism, one find that such accent is only a means to reach a purpose. (20)

5.2 **Conflict**

5.2.1 Sri Lanka (2)

5.2.2 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 practices.
- When Sri Lanka received independence from British rule in 1948, the Hindu Tamils felt that the Buddhist community discriminated against them.
- They claim 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. (6)

5.2.3 Religion part of the problem or not.

- 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)

        5.2.4   Religion part of the solution.

- Many interfaith initiatives attempted to end the civil war.
- The Interfaith Foundation was formed in 1983.
- This foundation comprises of Buddhist, Tamil, Muslim and Christian communities.
- All faith-based organisations are doing humanitarian work on the island. (6)

5.3   5.3.1   Religion needs a way to express ideas which are difficult to speak in words. Therefore, symbols are used. (2)

        5.3.2   Other symbols.

- Sounds
- Scents
- Colours
- Gestures (8)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: **100**

GRAND TOTAL: **150**