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GRADE 11

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RELIGION STUDIES P2 MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 10 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Discuss how the various religions develop under the following headings:

1.1.1 **Indigenous religions**

- Indigenous is a name we can use for religions that started in ancient times as the beliefs and practices of usually small local tribal societies.
- They were found all over the world.
- Others may still be found in all the continents and in many of the larger islands, despite attempts to convert them by the major missionary religions, especially Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.
- While indigenous religions are all different from one another, they tend to have some aspects in common, such as oral, rather than written sacred stories and teachings.
- People following indigenous religions do not tend to think of religions as one aspect or part of their life.
- There is not even a separate name for religion; instead religion is woven into who they are and what they do.
- In South Africa, African religion first developed among the San Bushman and was influenced by their hunter gatherer way of life.
- Although there are no written records or scriptures to give information about the San religion, their rock art is thought to show aspects of their beliefs and worldview.
- The Khoekhoen were closely related to the San Bushman, but most of them kept cattle.
- Their form of African religion was thus adapted to their way of life.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

1.1.2 **Extinct Ancient religions**

- Extinct ancient is a term we can use for the religion of Ancient Egypt, Ancient Mesopotamia, Ancient Persia, Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.
- These religions spread throughout the empires of these powerful countries, as they took over other countries, less powerful than themselves.
- These religions had various aspects in common, although they were different from one another.
- They all tended to have gods who were responsible for keeping the universe in order.
- In the Egyptians, for example, the highest of all the gods was Ra, the sun god.
- He was the lord of the universe and created everything.

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- Apart from a version of Zaroastrianism, no other religion in this group has survived.
- What has happened is that, they influenced the religions of people with whom they had contact.
- The Egyptian religion influenced the Hebrew people, who developed Judaism.
- Zoroastrianism influenced all Abrahamic religions.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

1.1.3 **Traditional religions**

- This is the name we can give to the living world religions, dating back many hundreds and sometimes thousands of years.
- Those religions are:
  - Abrahamic religions
  - Religions of India
  - Religions of China and Japan

Abrahamic religion: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

- We called them Abrahamic religions simply because they are monotheistic.
- They emphasise a belief in one God.
- Judaism has the central idea of a covenant between God and the Jewish people.
- God's side of the covenant is to protect and provide for his people.
- Christianity started as a movement within Judaism.
- Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled the Jewish prophesy of the Messiah.
- Islam, developed later in the same part of the world as Judaism and Christianity, shares some of the sacred stories of Jews and Christians, as well as their prophets.
- Muslims believe that Allah revealed the final truth to the Prophet Muhammad, and that therefore the teachings of Islam go beyond the teachings of both Judaism and Christianity.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

1.2 **Briefly explain the following concepts in the context of religion:**

1.2.1 **Evangelism**

- It is a form of mission which focuses on fallen or non-active members of their religion rather than outsiders.
- It means to convert one religion to another, for example the Christian beliefs.
- Those who do this work are called evangelists, and they either do this work in their home country, or as missionaries in other countries.
- In Islam, the work of spreading the teachings is known as 'Da Wah', which means "issuing a summons' or 'making an invitation'.

- The word 'evangelise' comes from the Greek word translated as 'evangelion'.
- The Christian gospels written by the four evangelists are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

(Any relevant answers should be credited.) (8)

1.2.2 **Proselytising**

- Its meaning is similar to evangelism.
- It has a stronger meaning, and some involve forcing others to believe or convert to another religion.
- Originally, the word 'Proselyt' was used to refer to a non-Jew (a gentile) who wanted to convert to Judaism.
- Now it is used to refer to any religion worldview when adherents try to convert others to their point of view, in a forceful or coercive way.
- Coercion can be exercised by promising healing, if people change their belief or even offering financial incentives and rewards.
- Proselytisers have even been known to use violence
- Violating and destroying places of worship, sacred symbols and texts of other religions.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (6)

1.2.3 **Ecumenism**

- Ecumenism is derived from one Greek word 'oikoumene' which means the whole inhabited world.
- It was originally used to refer to advancing a vision of unity among the different Christian church communities that had formed after the death of Jesus.
- A number of ecumenical councils were called to determine common beliefs and practices for the Christian churches.
- Nowadays, it refers to activities aimed at finding denominations, which developed after the Reformation in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- Whereas before there had only been the Roman Catholic Church.
- Now there were many different Christian denominations, e.g. the Anglican Church, Methodist, Lutherans, Baptists, etc.
- The ecumenical movement is trying to build bridges across these centuries of division without forcing an opinion or disrespecting the views of those who are different.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (6)
[50]

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QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 **Dialogue of life:**

- It is the most common form of dialogue.
- It refers to the relationships of different faiths.
- Developed at home, at school and in the work place, for example, people celebrate each other's birthday, attend each other's church services during times of sufferings.
- They draw on values of their different beliefs and traditions and of their common humanity.
- Members volunteer basic services in hospitals on Christmas Day.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

2.1.2 **Dialogue of action:**

- This dialogue depends on mutual understanding and trust.
- Many opportunities for serving the community emerge as people of different faiths grow in confidence and learn to trust each other.
- The commitment to resist all forms of human injustice.
- To break down barriers of race and sex.
- The commitment to serve the community in education, health care to other social services.
- The struggle against the unequal distribution of resources.

(Any relevant answers should be credited.) (10)

2.1.3 **Dialogue of discourse:**

- Usually involves the leaders of different faiths.
- They listen to one another in an effort to understand each other's religion on a deeper level.
- To identify points of similarity and difference.
- Together they try to solve modern problems.
- Watch inter-religious discussions on television.
- Form of National Religious Leader Forum. (NRLF) in South Africa.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

2.2 **Religious communities and their leaders played a very important role in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa:**

- Many religious communities played a vital role in the struggle against racism of the National Party's rule.
- The National Party's rule abused religion to justify apartheid.
- From the 1950's leaders from different faith communities stood up and were united.

- They fought for justice, equality and non-racism.
- In 1984, members of different faiths such as Hindus, Jews, Muslims and Christians formed the World Conference on Religion and Peace. (WCRP)
- The South African Council of Churches was formed in 1986 and played an important role in the struggle against apartheid.
- The Call of Islam was formed in 1964.
- The Jews for Justice was formed in 1985 and also played a vital role in the struggle for freedom.
- Archbishop Desmond Tutu was an outspoken critic of the apartheid government.
- In 1984, Desmond Tutu won the Noble Peace Prize for his role in the fight against apartheid, and for encouraging the involvement of religious communities to bring about the free and just South Africa.
- Dr Allan Boesak, a religious leader, also fought against apartheid.
- Dr Boesak was a president of the World Council of Churches.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (20)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 **Unemployment, poverty, child abuse, crime and HIV/Aids, are some of the biggest social problems in South Africa. Explain the contributions that religious communities can make to address ONE of these social problems.**

(For the purpose of this memorandum HIV/Aids are discussed.)

- To give them responsibility in their congregation.
- To conduct workshops as to give them more information around their problem.
- Pastoral care.
- Involve them in their activities.
- Involve them in projects like gardening, woodwork, etc.
- Give them healthy food.
- Get help from professionals to council them.
- Train others to take care of them.
- Ask assistance from government institutions.
- Make the community aware of the consequences of this problem.
- Take care of their dependents.
- Work together with NGO's.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (20)

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3.2 **Critically analyse the relationship between religion and the state by referring to the following:**

3.2.1 **Theocratic state**:

- A theocracy is a form of government in which a Supreme Being is recognised as the head of government.
- It is the form of government in which the Supreme Being's commandments are seen to be the law.
- Governments on earth are carried out by the Priests or Kings.
- Archaeologists believe that early Jewish, Tibetan and Egyptian societies were all theocracies at different times.
- Modern day Iran tries to be an Islamic theocracy.
- In Israel, there are many Ultra-Orthodox Jewish social and political movements that promote idea that Israel should become a theocracy.
- There are two kinds of theocracy-the first kind is when people believe that the king himself is an incarnation of God.
- The second kind is when the state is run by priests who are believed to have a special connection to transcendent God.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

3.2.2 **State religion**

- A state religion is when one particular religion is recognized as the official religion of the country and is supported by the government.
- A relationship between the government and the state in this situation can vary from country to country.
- Sometimes a religion is recognised as the official state religion of a country, but does not get any special privileges.
- In other cases, the state religion receives financial support from the government.
- When a country has one official religion, it does not always mean that the country does not protect the right to choose one's own religion or that it will discriminate against other religions.
- The degree of religious freedom depends on the government and its laws.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

3.2.3 **Secular state**:

- It is when a country chooses to be a secular state.
- This means, it does not see itself as either religious or anti-religious.
- In this case a country tries to keep religion and state separate from each other.
- The government does not officially support, or oppose any religion.

- Many countries have adopted secularism as a way of making sure that all religions enjoy the same treatment and rights, especially in countries that are made up of many different religious communities.
- A secular state tries to ensure that its government policies and laws are not influenced by a community's religious beliefs and practices.
- South Africa is an example of a secular state.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

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QUESTION 4

4.1 **Explain the contribution each of the following religious organisations can make to improve the quality of life of people in the world.**

4.1.1 **World Parliament of Religions: (WPR)**

- The Parliament of the World's Religions met for the first time in Chicago in 1893, to gather different religious groups together in search for answers, to issues affecting the whole world.
- Since then, it has met again in Chicago in 1993, in Cape Town in 1999, in Barcelona in 2004 and in Melbourne in 2009.
- In 1993, there was a conference in Chicago. All participants signed the declaration that set out a number of principles for a global ethos (morality).
- It stressed that, in addition, to talking about human rights, it is also important to talk about human responsibilities.
- In 1999, the Cape Town Parliament began with a display of International Aids to highlight the pandemic of Aids in Southern Africa.
- The event went on to emphasise issues of religions, spiritual and cultural identity,
- Approaches to inter-religious dialogue and the role of religion in response to the critical issues facing the world today.

(Any relevant answers should be credited.) (10)

4.1.2 **World Council of Churches: (WCC)**

- The WCC was set up in 1948.
- One of its focuses is to develop co-operation across the different religious traditions.
- It has published two important texts to assist this process:
  - Guideline on Dialogue with People of Living Faiths and Ideologies in 1979.
  - Theological discoveries through interfaith dialogue in 1995.
- The WCC encourages dialogue in three ways:
  - Through involvement in community alongside people of other faiths and ideologies.
  - Through dialogue with people of other faiths.
  - Through action in the community, taking active steps to redress prejudice, distortion and insensitivity.

(Any relevant answers should be credited.) (10)

4.1.3 **World Conference of Religions for Peace: (WCRP)**

- It was founded in 1970, as a forum where leaders from the different religions could meet and discuss common problems and together try to find solutions for world peace.
- It has met every five years since then.
- It is committed to respect cultural differences while at the same time celebrating the common humanity of all.
- The WCRP is active on every continent and has played a role in some of the conflicts spots in the world.
- There is a branch in South Africa.
- It aims to create dialogue with people across religious tradition and to draw on the resources that religious people have to share in order to bring about peace.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

4.2 Discuss the view of any TWO religions about leisure, rest and recreation.

(For this memorandum, Christianity, and Judaism are discussed.)

Judaism:

- In Judaism, keeping the Sabbath as a day of rest.
- It is an important religious activity.
- It starts on Friday sunset until Sunday sunrise.
- During this period, no work is done.
- No one is allowed to participate in leisure activities which are work related.

Christianity:

- For most Christian groups, the Sabbath is a day of rest.
- It lasts from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight.
- The Seventh day Adventist and Ibandla LamaNazaretha follow the older Jewish ideal of keeping the Sabbath on a Saturday.
- In many countries including South Africa, law enforced Sunday observance.
- Cinemas, theatres and pubs were not allowed to be open on Sundays.
- This law was recently relaxed to be less strict.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (20)

[50]

TOTAL: 150

Christendom:

- Vir die meeste Christelike groepe is die Sabbat ʼn rusdag.
- Dit duur vanaf Saterdag middernag tot Sondag middernag.
- Die Sewendedag Adventiste en die Ibandla LamaNazaretha volg die ou Joodse ideaal om die Sabbat op ʼn Saterdag te hou.
- In baie lande, insluitende Suid-Afrika, word die onderhouding van die Sabbat deur die wet afgedwing.
- Bioskope, teaters en kroeë was nie toegelaat om Sondae oop te wees nie.
- Hierdie wet was onlangs verslap om minder streng te wees.

(Enige relevante feit moet gekrediteer word.) (20)

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TOTAAL: 150

4.1.2 **Wêreldraad van Kerke (WRK)**

- Die WRK was in 1948 gestig.
- Een van die fokuspunte is om samewerking tussen die verskillende godsdienstige tradisies te ontwikkel.
- Dit het twee belangrike tekste ontwikkel om die proses by te staan:
  - Riglyn vir Dialoog met Mense van Lewende Geloof en Ideologieë in 1979.
  - Teologiese ontdekkings deur inter-gelowige dialoog in 1995.
- Die WRK moedig dialoog op drie maniere aan:
  - Deur betrokkenheid in die gemeenskap met mense van ander gelowe en ideologieë.
  - Deur dialoog met mense van ander gelowe.
  - Deur aksie in die gemeenskap, neem aktiewe stappe om vooroordeel, onsensitiwiteit en verdraaiing reg te stel.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

4.1.3 **Wêreldkonferensie van Godsdienste vir Vrede (WKGV)**

- Dit as in 1970 gestig as ŉ forum waar leiers van verskillende godsdienste kon ontmoet en gemeenskaplike probleem kon bespreek en oplossings vir wêreldvrede kon vind.
- Dit het sedertdien elke vyf jaar ontmoet.
- Dit is verbind tot respek vir kulturele verskille terwyl dit terselfdertyd die gemeenskaplike menslikheid van almal vier.
- Die WKGV is aktief op alle kontinente en het ŉ rol in sommige konflikte in die wêreld gespeel.
- Daar is ŉ tak in Suid-Afrika.
- Sy doel is om dialoog tussen mense oor godsdienstige tradisies te skep en om die hulpbronne van godsdienstige mense te gebruik om sodoende vrede te bewerkstellig.

(Enige relevante feit moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

4.2 **Bespreek die siening van enige TWEE godsdienste oor ontspanning, rus en vermaak.**

(Vir hierdie memorandum word die Christendom en Judaïsme se sieninge bespreek.)

Judaïsme:

- In Judaïsme word die onderhouding van die Sabbat as ŉ rusdag beskou.
- Dit is ŉ belangrike godsdienstige aktiwiteit.
- Dit begin Vrydag met sonsondergang en eindig Sondag met sonsopkoms.
- Gedurende die tyd mag geen werk gedoen word nie.
- Niemand word toegelaat om aan ontspanningsaktiwiteite wat met werk verband hou, deel te neem nie.

- Baie lande het sekularisme amptelik aangeneem as ŉ manier om seker te maak dat alle godsdienste dieselfde behandeling en regte geniet, veral in lande waar daar baie verskillende godsdienstige gemeenskappe is.
- ŉ Sekulêre staat probeer om te verseker dat sy regering beleide en wette het wat nie deur gemeenskappe se godsdienstige oortuigings en praktyke beïnvloed word nie.
- Suid-Afrika is ŉ voorbeeld van ŉ sekulêre staat.

(Enige relevante feit moet gekrediteer word.) (10)
[50]

VRAAG 4

4.1 **Verduidelik die bydrae wat elk van die volgende godsdienstige organisasies kan maak om die kwaliteit van lewens van mense in die wêreld te verbeter.**

4.1.1 **Wêreldparlement van Godsdienste (WPG)**

- Die Parlement van die Wêreld Godsdienste het vir die eerste keer in 1893 in Chicago ontmoet om verskillende godsdienstige groepe saam te kry, om te soek vir antwoorde op dinge wat die hele wêreld affekteer.
- Sedertdien het dit weer in Chicago in 1993, in Kaapstad in 1999, in Barcelona in 2004 en in Melbourne in 2009, ontmoet.
- In 1993 was daar ŉ konferensie in Chicago waar al die deelnemers ŉ verklaring onderteken het wat ŉ aantal beginsels vir globale etos (moraliteit) uiteengesit het.
- Dit het ook benadruk om oor menseregte te praat, en dit is ook belangrik om oor mense se verantwoordelikheid te praat.
- In 1999 het die Kaapse Parlement begin met ŉ uitstalling van die Internasionale Vigs om die pandemie van Vigs in Suid-Afrika te beklemtoon.
- Die gebeurtenis het ook kwessies van godsdiens, geestelike en kulturele identiteit benadruk.
- Benaderings tot inter-godsdienstige dialoog en die rol van godsdiens tot die kritieke kwessies wat die wêreld vandag in die gesig staar.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

3.2 **Gee ʼn kritiese analise van die verhouding tussen godsdiens en staat deur te verwys na die volgende:**

3.2.1 **Teokratiese staat**

- Teokrasie is ʼn regeringsvorm waarin ʼn Opperwese as hoof van die regering erken word.
- Dit is die vorm van regering waarin die Opperwese se opdragte as die wet beskou word.
- Regerings op aarde word deur die priesters of konings uitgedra.
- Argeoloë glo dat vroeë Joodse, Tibettaanse en Egiptiese samelewings almal teokrasieë op verskillende tye was.
- Hedendaagse Iran probeer om ʼn Islamitiese teokrasie te wees.
- In Israel is daar baie ultra-ortodokse Joodse sosiale en politieke bewegings wat die idee bevorder dat Israel ʼn teokrasie moet word.
- Daar is twee soorte teokrasie – die eerste soort is waar die mense glo dat die koning self ʼn inkarnasie van God is.
- Die tweede soort is wanneer die staat deur priesters beheer word wat geglo word ʼn spesiale band met ʼn transendente god het.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

3.2.2 **Staatsgodsdiens**

- ʼn Staatsgodsdiens is wanneer ʼn bepaalde godsdienstige organisasie amptelik erken en deur die staat ondersteun word.
- ʼn Verhouding tussen godsdiens en staat in die situasie verskil van land tot land.
- Somtyds word ʼn godsdiens as die amptelike staatsgodsdiens van ʼn land beskou maar dan het dit geen spesiale voordele nie.
- In ander gevalle ontvang die godsdiens finansiële ondersteuning van die regering.
- Wanneer ʼn land een amptelike godsdiens het, beteken dit nie dat die land die reg om die godsdiens van jou keuse te beoefen beskerm nie of dat dit teen ander godsdienste sal diskrimineer nie.
- Die mate van godsdiensvryheid hang af van die regering en sy wette.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

3.2.3 **Sekulêre staat**

- Dit is wanneer ʼn land verkies om ʼn sekulêre staat te wees.
- Dit beteken dat die land nie as godsdienstig of niegodsdienstig gesien kan word nie.
- In die geval probeer ʼn land om staat en godsdiens apart van mekaar te hou.
- Die regering ondersteun, of opponeer nie amptelik enige godsdiens nie.

- Hulle het vir geregtigheid, gelykheid en nie-rassisme geveg.
- In 1984 het lede van verskillende gelowe soos die Hindoes, Moslems en Christene die Wêreldkonferensie van Godsdiens en Vrede (WKGV) gevorm.
- Die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke was in 1986 gestig en het 'n belangrike rol in die stryd teen apartheid gespeel.
- Die Roeping van Islam is in 1964 gestig.
- Die Jode vir Geregtigheid was in 1985 gestig en het ook 'n deurslaggewende rol in die stryd vir vryheid gespeel.
- Aartsbiskop Desmond Tutu was 'n uitgesproke kritikus van die apartheid regering.
- In 1984 het Desmond Tutu die Nobelprys vir Vrede gewen vir sy rol in die stryd teen apartheid, en omdat hy die betrokkenheid van die godsdienstige gemeenskappe aangemoedig het om 'n vry en regverdige Suid-Afrika tot stand te bring.
- Dr. Allan Boesak, 'n godsdienstige leier, het ook teen apartheid geveg.
- Dr. Boesak was 'n president van die Wêreldraad van Kerke.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (20)
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VRAAG 3

3.1 **"Werkloosheid, armoede, kinderverwaarlosing, misdaad en MIV/Vigs, is van die grootste sosiale probleme in Suid-Afrika." Verduidelik die bydrae wat godsdienstige gemeenskappe kan maak om EEN van die sosiale probleme aan te spreek.**

(Vir die doeleindes van hierdie memorandum word MIV/Vigs bespreek.)

- Om aan hulle verantwoordelikheid in hul gemeente te gee.
- Om werkswinkels aan te bied om aan hulle meer inligting rondom die probleem te gee.
- Pastorale sorg.
- Maak hulle betrokke in hul aktiwiteite.
- Maak hulle betrokke in projekte soos tuinbou, houtwerk, ens.
- Gee aan hulle gesonde kos.
- Kry hulp van professionele mense om aan hulle berading te gee.
- Lei andere op om vir hulle te sorg.
- Vra hulp van regeringsinstansies.
- Maak die gemeenskap bewus van die gevolge van die probleem.
- Versorg hulle afhanklikes.
- Werk saam met die nie-regeringsorganisasies (NRO's).

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (20)

VRAAG 2

2.1 2.1.1 **Dialoog van die lewe**

- Dit is die mees algemene vorm van dialoog.
- Dit verwys na die verhoudings van verskillende gelowe.
- Dit ontwikkel tuis, by die skool en in die werkplek, bv. mense vier mekaar se verjaarsdae en woon mekaar se kerkdienste tydens lydings by.
- Hulle leun op waardes van hul verskillende gelowe en tradisies en op hul gemeenskaplike menslikheid.
- Lede lewer vrywillige basiese dienste in hospitale op Kersdag.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

2.1.2 **Dialoog van aksie:**

- Die dialoog is afhanklik van wedersydse begrip en vertroue.
- Baie geleenthede om die gemeenskap te dien ontstaan soos mense van verskillende gelowe groei in vertroue en leer om mekaar te vertrou.
- Die toewyding om alle vorme van menslike ongeregtigheid te teen te staan.
- Om die grense van ras en geslag te breek.
- Die toewyding om die gemeenskap in onderwys, gesondheids-dienste en ander sosiale dienste te dien.
- Die stryd teen oneweredige verspreiding van hulpbronne.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

2.1.3 **Dialoog van diskoers:**

- Dit sluit gewoonlik die leiers van verskillende gelowe in.
- Hulle luister na mekaar in ŉ poging om mekaar se godsdiens op ŉ dieper vlak te verstaan.
- Om punte van ooreenkomste en verskille te identifiseer.
- Saam probeer hulle om moderne probleme op te los.
- Kyk na die inter-godsdienstige besprekings op televisie.
- Stigting van die Nasionale Godsdienstige Leiersforum (IGLF) in Suid-Afrika.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

2.2 **Godsdienstige gemeenskappe en hul leiers het ŉ baie belangrike rol in die stryd teen apartheid in Suid-Afrika gespeel.**

- Baie godsdienstige gemeenskappe het ŉ deurslaggewende rol in die stryd teen rassisme van die Nasionale Party regering gespeel.
- Die Nasionale Party regering het godsdiens misbruik om rassisme te regverdig.
- Vanaf die 1950's het verskillende geloofsgemeenskappe opgestaan en verenig.

- Die woord evangelie kom van die Griekse woord ‘euangelion’.
- Die Christelike evangelies wat deur die vier evangeliste geskryf is, is Matteus, Markus, Lukas en Johannes.

(Enige relevante antwoorde moet gekrediteer word.) (8)

1.2.2 **Prosilitering**

- Dit is soortgelyk aan evangelisering.
- Dit het ’n sterker betekenis en behels soms dat ander gedwing word om in ’n ander geloof te glo of dit aan te neem.
- Oorspronklik is die woord ‘proseliet’ gebruik vir ’n nie-Jood wat hom of haar tot Judaïsme wou bekeer.
- Nou word dit gebruik om te verwys na enige geloof of wêreldsiening wanneer aanhangers ander wil dwing om ’n hul sienswyse te aanvaar.
- Dwang kan uitgeoefen word deur beloftes van genesing indien mense van hul geloof verander, of selfs deur geldelike aansporing en belonings aan te bied.
- Proselietnakers het selfs al geweld gebruik.
- Deur plekke van aanbidding, heilige simbole en tekste van ander gelowe te skend en te vernietig.

(Enige relevante antwoorde moet gekrediteer word.) (6)

1.2.3 **Ekumenisme**

- Ekumenisme is afgelei van die Griekse woord ‘oikoumene’ wat beteken ‘die hele bewoonde wêreld’.
- Dit is oorspronklik gebruik om te verwys na die bevordering van ’n visie van eenheid onder die verskillende Christelike kerkgemeenskappe wat na Jesus se dood ontstaan het.
- ’n Aantal ekumeniese rade is byeengeroep om gemeenskaplike gelowe en praktyke vir die Christelike kerke saam te stel.
- Deesdae verwys dit na aktiwiteite wat daarop gemik is om eenheid en samewerking te bewerkstellig tussen Christelike denominasies wat na die Hervorming in Europa in die 15de en 16de eeue tot stand gekom het.
- Waar daar voorheen net die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk was, is daar nou verskillende Christelike denominasies, bv. die Anglikaanse kerk, Metodiste, Lutherse kerk, Baptiste, ens.
- Die ekumeniese beweging probeer om hierdie eeue van verdeling te oorbrug sonder om ’n opinie op ’n ander af te dwing of diegene wat anders dink se siening te minag.

(Enige relevante antwoorde moet gekrediteer word.) (6)

[50]

- Afgesien van 'n weergawe van Zoroastrianisme, het geen ander godsdiens in hierdie groep oorleef nie.
- Wat egter gebeur het, is dat hulle die godsdienste van die mense met wie hulle kontak gehad het, beïnvloed het.
- Die Egiptiese godsdiens het die Hebreeuse mense beïnvloed, wat Judaïsme ontwikkel het.
- Zoroatrianisme het al die Abrahamitiese gelowe beïnvloed.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

1.1.3 **Tradisionele godsdienste**

- Dit is die naam wat ons aan die 'lewende' wêreldgodsdienste kan gee wat honderde en soms duisende jare terug strek.
- Hierdie godsdienste is:
  - Abrahamitiese godsdienste
  - Godsdienste van Indië
  - Godsdienste van Sjina en Japan

Abrahamitiese godsdienste: Judaïsme, Christendom en Islam.

- Ons noem hulle Abrahamitiese godsdienste omdat hulle monoteïsties is.
- Hulle beklemtoon die geloof in een God.
- Judaïsme het die sentrale idee van 'n verbond tussen God en die Joodse mense.
- God se kant van die verbond is om sy mense te beskerm en na hulle om te sien.
- Die Christendom het begin as 'n beweging binne Judaïsme.
- Christene glo dat Jesus die Joodse profesie van die Messias vervul het.
- Islam wat later in dieselfde deel van die wêreld as Judaïsme en die Christendom ontwikkel het, deel sommige van die heilige verhale van die Jode en die Christene, sowel as hul profete.
- Moslems glo egter dat Allah die finale waarheid aan die Profeet Mohammed geopenbaar het, en dat die leerstellings van Islam dus verder strek as die leerstellings van Judaïsme en die Christendom.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

1.2 **Bespreek kortliks die volgende konsepte in die konteks van godsdiens.**

1.2.1 **Evangelisme**

- Dit is 'n vorm van sending wat fokus op die gevalle of nie-aktiewe lede van hul godsdiens eerder as buitestanders.
- Dit beteken om vanaf een godsdiens na 'n ander godsdiens te bekeer, bv. die Christelike gelowe.
- Die mense wat die werk doen, word evangeliste genoem en hulle doen hierdie werk of in hulle vaderland, of as sendelinge in ander lande.
- In Islam staan die werk om die leringe te verkondig bekend as Da'wah, wat beteken 'om 'n oproep te doen' of 'om 'n uitnodiging te stuur'.

Kopiereg voorbehou

VRAAG 1

1.1 **Bespreek hoe die volgende godsdienste ontwikkel het onder die volgende opskrifte:**

1.1.1 **Inheemse godsdienste**

- ‘Inheems’ is ’n naam wat ons vir godsdienste kan gebruik wat in antieke tye as die geloofsoortuigings en -praktyke van gewoonlik klein plaaslike stamgemeenskappe begin het.
- Hulle was regoor die wêreld gevind.
- Ander kan steeds op al die vastelande en op baie van die groter eilande gevind word ten spyte van pogings wat deur belangrike sendinggodsdienste om hulle te bekeer, veral Christendom, Islam en Boeddhisme.
- Hoewel inheemse godsdienste almal van mekaar verskil, is hulle geneig om sekere aspekte gemeen te hê, soos mondelinge eerder as skriftelike heilige stories en leringe.
- Mense wat inheemse godsdienste navolg, is nie geneig om aan godsdiens as een aspek van hul lewe te dink nie.
- Daar is dikwels nie eens ’n afsonderlike naam vir godsdiens nie, in plaas daarvan is godsdiens nou verweef met wie hulle is en wat hulle doen.
- In Suid-Afrika het Afrika-godsdiens eerste onder die San ontwikkel en dit is beïnvloed deur hul jagter-versamelaar manier van lewe.
- Hoewel daar geen geskrewe rekords of heilige skrifte is om inligting oor die San-godsdiens te verskaf nie, word gevoel dat hul rotskuns aspekte van hul geloofsoortuigings en wêreldbeskouing toon.
- Die Khoekoen was nou verwant aan die San, maar die meeste van hulle het vee aangehou.
- Hulle vorm van Afrika-godsdiens is dus by hulle manier van lewe aangepas.

(Enige relevante antwoord moet gekrediteer word.) (10)

1.1.2 **Uitgestorwe antieke godsdienste**

- ‘Uitgestorwe antieke’ is ’n term wat ons vir die godsdienste van Antieke Egipte, Antieke Persië, Antieke Griekeland en Antieke Rome, kan gebruik.
- Hierdie godsdienste het deur die ryke van hierdie magtige lande versprei, soos hulle ander lande wat nie so magtig soos hulle was nie, oorgeneem het.
- Hierdie godsdienste het verskeie aspekte in gemeen gehad, hoewel hulle van mekaar verskil het.
- Hulle het almal gode gehad wat verantwoordelik was om die heelal ordelik te hou.
- In Egiptiese godsdiens, byvoorbeeld, was die hoogste van al die gode, Ra die songod.
- Hy was die meester van die heelal en het alles geskape.

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EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

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