Province of the

**EASTERN CAPE**

EDUCATION

**NATIONAL**

**SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2010**

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| **RELIGION STUDIES P1**  **MEMORANDUM** |

**MARKS: 150**

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| This memorandum consists of 10 pages. |

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| **SECTION A (COMPULSORY)** | | | |  |
|  |  | |  |  |
| **QUESTION 1** | | | |  |
|  |  | |  |  |
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Isangoma | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | Karl Marx | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Hinduism | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | Muhammed | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.1.5 | Judaism | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | **False**  Atheism denies the existence of a god. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.2.2 | **False**  The Jews worship in a Synagogue. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.2.3 | **False**  South Africa is a secular state. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.2.4 | **False**  Muhammad is the founder of Islam. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.2.5 | **False**  Psalm 23 is a parable. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | **Belief**  To believe in someone or something. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.3.2 | **Meditation**  A wide variety of spiritual exercises or techniques which are undertaken to come to religious (mystical) results. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.3.3 | **Halaal**  Food that is fit for human consumption under Islamic Law. | | (2) |
|  |  |  | |  |
|  | 1.3.4 | **Karma**  The belief that every action has a consequence, which may only show up in a later reincarnation. | | (2) |
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|  | 1.3.5 | **Monotheism**  Belief in one god. | | (2) |

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| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | E | | Star of David | (2) | |
|  | 1.4.2 | D | | Clay pot | (2) | |
|  | 1.4.3 | B | | Wheel of Dharma | (2) | |
|  | 1.4.4 | A | | Cross | (2) | |
|  | 1.4.5 | C | | The Aum sign | (2) | |
|  |  |  | | | |  |
| 1.5 | * It brings together people with common beliefs and interests. * It allows them to celebrate and remember their history. * This strengthens group ties whether these rituals take place in the family, at school, within religious organisations, or nationally. | | | | | (4) |
|  |  | | | | |  |
| 1.6 | Christianity  Islam  Buddhism  Baha’i Faith (Any 3) | | | | | (6) |
|  |  |  | | | | **[50]** |
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|  |  | | **TOTAL SECTION A:** | | | **50** |

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| **SECTION B** | | |  |
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| **QUESTION 2** | | |  |
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| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | **Mission**   * Mission comes from the Latin word*mittere* which mean ‘to send’. * The word was associated with Christ sending his disciples out to preach the Christian message. * ‘Mission’ and ‘missionary, are often use in an extended sense to refer to all religions that make a deliberate attempt to gain followers from outside. | (4) |
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|  | 2.1.2 | **Evangelism**   * Evangelism is a form of mission, which focuses on fallen or non-active members of their religion rather than outsiders. * It means to convert one to another religion, for example the Christian belief. * For Christians it is the last instruction that Jesus gave to His disciples. | (4) |
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|  | 2.1.3 | **Ecumenism**   * Ecumenism is an effort to recover the unity of Christian churches. * It is the coming together of different churches to work with one another. * This movement led to the World Council of Churches. | (4) |
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|  | 2.1.4 | **Proselytisation**   * In Greece the word *‘eluthos’* means ‘stranger’ or ‘convert’. * It was used to refer to someone who converts from one opinion, party or religion to another. * Proselytisation then, refers to the activity of making proselytes. | (4) |
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|  | 2.1.5 | **Dialogue**   * The term ‘dialogue’ generally refers to a conversation between two parties. * Applied to religion, the term’s basic meaning is a conversation between two or more religions. * Inter-religious means that the conversation takes place between two or more religions. | (4) |

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| 2.2 | * A myth is a story of supernatural beings of the past that is believed to be true. * Myths offer explanation how inexplicable natural phenomena, social customs and so on came to existence. * Myths are used to explain the deeper meaning of life. * A narrative is an account of events, experiences and so on that is important to religion. * A narrative also has a purpose of moral teachings. * Myths and narratives are important as they tell us more about the accounts and stories of different religions. * Myths and narratives help people to understand their culture and their religion. | | (10) |
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| 2.3 | 2.3.1 | * 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) |
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|  | 2.3.2 | **YES, according to Marx’s statement:**   * 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, according to Marx’s statement:**   * Religion acknowledges a Supreme Being. * Religion teaches morals and values. * It is a unifying factor. * It explains life, death and 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. | (12) |
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| **QUESTION 3** | | |  |
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| 3.1 | * Rituals are special acts which are performed at specific times on a specific prescribed way. * Rituals also refer to a task which is performed very seriously and solemnly. * The acts which people performed when they practice their religion are known as rituals. * Rituals bring people with different beliefs and interests together. * It allows them to celebrate things and to remember their history. * Rituals satisfy a part of humanity which cannot be logically explained. * Rituals strengthen the ties between people who observe them as holy. | | (8) |
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| 3.2 | * In principle advertising is a straightforward transaction. * If you are the advertising executive of a company, you can buy half a page of tomorrow’s newspaper and on that half page you can put whatever you like. * There is a direct relationship between what you pay for and what you get. * Sponsorship is more complicated. * If a company gives some money to a sport’s team, for example, they expect to get something out of it. * The return may even include some advertising. * Sponsorships usually extend over a long period of time, whereas advertisement is limited to a specific period. * Religious organisations rarely benefit from advertising and sponsorship. * A few churches have allowed billboards to be put up on their grounds, but that is as far it goes. * Charitable organisations that are linked to religious organisations can and do apply for sponsorships. | | (12) |
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| 3.3 | 3.3.1 | * **Non secular** (2) * The President wanted his book to have equal status with the Bible and the Quran in all places of worship. * A secular state will not interfere with religious matters. (2) | (4) |
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|  | 3.3.2 | State controlled Sunni Muslim Council and Russian Orthodox Church. | (2) |
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|  | 3.3.3 | To interpret Islamic laws. | (2) |

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|  | 3.3.4 | * The enforcement of the authority of the book of the President to be treated as a religious scripture. * Only state controlled religious groups are allowed. * Security officials broke up private meetings without any court warrants. * Confiscation of religious literature. * Imprisonment of people who oppose the government position about religion. * Threaten people with criminal prosecution and deportation. | (10) |
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|  | 3.3.5 | * South Africa endorse the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in as far as religion is concerned. * You can choose a religion of your choice. * Religious communities can gather in places of their choice. * The state does not interfere in religious issues. * People can worship freely. * Religion freedom is embraced in the Constitution of the country. | (6) |
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|  | 3.3.6 | * Religious freedom is the freedom to worship in the religion of your choice. * Attendance of religious activities must be free and voluntarily practiced. * Religious practices must be practice on an equal basis. | (6) |
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| **QUESTION 4** | | |  |
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| 4.1 | * Dialogue begins when people meet and begin communicating with one another. * Dialogue is not limited to people of different religions sitting around a table and comparing the teachings of their respective faiths. * What dialogue really means is that people of different faiths talk to each other in real-life situations. * It is when ordinary people of different faiths enter into dialogue with one another that relationships are established and that they start sharing their common humanity. * Dialogue is therefore extremely important in situations of religious diversity. * The more people of different faiths are in contact with each other, the more they will enter into dialogue with each other. | | (10) |

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| 4.2 | * A representational symbol is a symbol that stands for something else. * It can sometimes function as a sign. * The Cross. * A presentational symbol is something that is similar to the thing it represents, for example a street map is a much smaller presentation of the real landscape. * In religion a representational symbol is similar to the thing it stands for- for example in the Orthodox churches there are paintings on wood, called icons, in which the sacred is said to be present. * A presentational symbol needs not to be something solid that you can touch like an icon. * It can also be a sound, a word, a chant, a gesture or a posture. | | (12) |
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| 4.3 | * Prayer is particularly associated with the mysticism of love. * Prayer is based on the idea of a clear distinction between God and human, Creator and creation. * In prayer, God is directly addressed as a separate being. * God may be addressed in the form of praise. * The confession of human weakness and powerlessness is a feature that often occurs in prayers. * Contrition (being crushed by a sense of sin before God) and asking divine mercy and forgiveness is another central element of prayer. | | (8) |
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| 4.4 | 4.4.1 | * People work to earn their sustenance. * Most religions encourage people to work for an income, for example Christianity. * Free time is for leisure and pleasure. * Thereby you also socialise and play. * Religion also encourages people to rest and relax after work, for example Judaism. * Some activities during free time can be seen as work, for example sport and music. | (10) |
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|  | 4.4.2 | * Religions are in general against alcohol and drugs, but with various degrees of strictness. * The Hindus believe that gambling can cause a lot of suffering and can also harm your good name. * Buddhists believe that gambling can lead to evil consequences. * For the Muslims the drink of alcohol and gambling is abominable and from Satan. * The Jews believe that gamblers are thieves. * Gambling is vehemently prohibited by Islam, Judaism and Buddhism. * Drugs, alcohol and gambling destroy lives. | (10) |
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| **QUESTION 5** | | |  |
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| 5.1 | **Atheistic state:**   * In the past, former communist countries were part of this category. * Today, several countries that have embraced Marxism are still seen as atheistic states. * In an atheistic state the existence of God or a Supreme Being is denied. * People are forbidden to practice religion. * Religious activities are restricted and closely monitored.   **Theocratic state:**   * Countries where religion and the state are so closely linked that they should, for all practical purposes, be regarded as one. * Theocracy means government by God. * Religious organisations hold public power and religious law is the law of the state. * Religious freedom is not protected or respected in atheistic or theocratic states. | | (12) |
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| 5.2 | 5.2.1 | Modimo | (2) |
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|  | 5.2.2 | * The Batswana see God as part of the whole of life and not separate as a religious or spiritual aspect. * All life is holy. | (4) |
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|  | 5.2.3 | * Access to God is acquired through the ancestors. * They serve as mediators for people and sometimes the community through dreams. | (4) |
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|  | 5.2.4 | * Diviners help people to understand their dreams. * Learners must mention something about the training of diviners, their specific function and their tools. | (4) |
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|  | 5.2.5 | * Good health * Healing * Success in your business and political career * Success in academic studies * Stable family life * Blessings * The departed * Luck | (6) |
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| 5.3 | * Greenhouse effect * Loss of topsoil * Erosion * Hole in the ozone layer * Pollution * Global warming * Deforestation | | (8) |

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| 5.4 | * The respondent can choose from a number of answers. * You cannot use ‘either – or’. * The respondent can indicate the appropriate option. * The respondent can indicate an answer on a scale.   A question can have two possible answers for example Yes/No, Female/Male, Agree/Disagree | | (10) |
|  |  |  | **[50]** |
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|  |  | **TOTAL SECTION B:** | **100** |
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|  |  | **GRAND TOTAL:** | **150** |