



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2011**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1  
MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

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This memorandum consists of 7 pages.

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

- |     |       |  |     |
|-----|-------|--|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Polytheism   | (2) |
|     | 1.1.2 | Theism   | (2) |
|     | 1.1.3 | Syncretism   | (2) |
|     | 1.1.4 | Monotheism   | (2) |
|     | 1.1.5 | Atheism  | (2) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Mohammed   |     |
|     | 1.2.2 | Halaal   |     |
|     | 1.2.3 | Durban   |     |
|     | 1.2.4 | Pastor   |     |
|     | 1.2.5 | Dictionary   |     |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | A system of government based on the assumption that God is the prime government agent. The term literally means, 'rule by God'.                              | (2) |
|     | 1.3.2 | The conduct of life independent of religious institutions and symbols.   | (2) |
|     | 1.3.3 | The fostering of positive relationships between sectors of religion, and between religions.<br>An attempt to re-establish the unity of the Christian Church. | (2) |
|     | 1.3.4 | A type of sacred story, mainly about the origins or the end of time, or key events in time.  | (2) |
|     | 1.3.5 | A religious observance, intended to remind of a sacred occasion or to bring a sacred presence about.   | (2) |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | True   | (2) |
|     | 1.4.2 | True   | (2) |
|     | 1.4.3 | True   | (2) |
|     | 1.4.4 | False  | (2) |
|     | 1.4.5 | True   | (2) |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | Christianity   | (2) |
|     | 1.5.2 | Baha'i' Faith  | (2) |
|     | 1.5.3 | Islam  | (2) |
|     | 1.5.4 | Buddhism   | (2) |
|     | 1.5.5 | Hinduism   | (2) |

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 Yes.  
San society and religion have gone through many changes. (4)
- 2.1.2 A trance dance is a ritual because it is a solemn activity that involves a series of actions during a religious ceremony.  
It brings the community together.  
It helps in solving the particular community's problem. (6)
- 2.1.3 Polytheistic.  
They believed in two gods, the creator god and the god of the earth. (4)
- 2.1.4 Yes.  
The health authorities encourage traditional health practices.  
There are people in our communities who still believe strongly in traditional healing. (6)
- 2.1.5 They obtain their livelihood by hunting and gathering. (2)
- 2.1.6 A trance dance is a dance that a healer performs and he/she enters the world of the spirits. (2)
- 2.2 2.2.1
- Islam
  - Baha'i
  - Christianity
  - Buddhism
- (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.2.2 African Traditional Religion  
Judaism  
Hinduism (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.3
- Worship
  - Prayer
  - Meditation
  - Faith
  - Mysticism
  - Spirituality
- (6 x 2) (12)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1
- 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 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. (10)
- 3.2
- 3.2.1 A myth.  
It is a story about super human beings of an earlier age that is believed to be true.  
It offers an explanation for how natural, phenomenal, social customs and so on come into being. (6)
- 3.2.2 To explain how the universe came into existence (creation). (2)
- 3.2.3 The first creature came into being after the earth was ready. (2)
- 3.2.4 Polytheistic.  
There was more than one god, namely Brahma and Saravasti. (4)
- 3.2.5 'They were married'. (2)
- 3.2.6 Brahma (2)
- 3.2.7 It was passed down orally from generation to generation. (2)
- 3.3
- 3.3.1 A ritual is a social act that is performed at social times.  
It is performed in a specific or prescribed way. (4)
- 3.3.2 The dangers could be misunderstanding, suspicion, jealousy, disappointment and hostility between the marriage partners and between the families concerned.  
Serious hostility could lead to violence and even the end of the marriage and the link between the families. (4)
- 3.3.3 Learners need to know what a ritual is.  
Learners need to understand that a rite of passage – such as a marriage ceremony is composed of several rituals.  
Learners need to describe one such ritual, such as the slaughter of an animal, the handing over of the bride to the bridegroom, the exchange of rings, the lighting of fire, and so on. (8)
- 3.3.4 Learners have to explain how the ritual they have chosen emphasises the seriousness of the change.  
Perhaps it is by the ritual speech used, the special gestures or actions, a change of clothes or jewellery (taking off or putting on), the use of sacred objects, etc. (4)

**QUESTION 4**4.1 4.1.1 **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)

4.1.2 **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)

4.1.3 **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)

4.1.4 **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.
- The movement led to the World Council of Churches. (4)

4.1.5 **Syncretism**

- The term 'syncretism' comes from the Greek word, *synkretismos*.
- It means the combining of two parties against a third.
- It refers to reconciliation of religions, sometimes resulting in a new religion being formed. (4)

4.2 4.2.1 **Secular state.**

It does not interfere with religious matters.  
All religions are given equal recognition. (4)

## 4.2.2 It is a state where the existence of God or a Supreme being is denied.

Albania ; China; Vietnam; North Korea (4)

## 4.2.3 Yes

- Religious communities can gather in places of their choice.
- The state does not interfere in religious issues.
- People can worship freely.
- Religious freedom is embraced in the Constitution of the country.

(6)

4.2.4 **Religious freedom**

- It 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 practiced on an equal basis.

(6)

4.3 **Features of prayer**

- 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.

(5 x 2)

(10)

**[50]****QUESTION 5**

5.1 5.1.1 **In favour:** sports, family outings, play games, read, watch TV  
**Against:** drugs, alcohol, gambling, prostitution, pornography

(8)

5.1.2 Leisure activities which religions support are generally not a problem  
 During these activities people enjoy themselves when their work is done.

Leisure activities which religions condemn because they are not healthy and generally frowned upon.

(4)

5.1.3 **Drugs, alcohol and gambling**

- The Hindus believe that gambling can cause a lot of suffering.
- It 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.
- Judaism also prohibited gambling and alcohol.
- Drugs, alcohol and gambling destroy lives.
- Christianity prohibits the abuse of alcohol and drugs because it destroys lives.

(8)

5.2 5.2.1 **The learner can choose any policy**

To ban drugs

- The society must have sufficient resources to tackle the problems associated with drugs.
- Taxes will go into fighting drug lords.
- Corruption is more likely to take place.
- Work hand in hand with all religions.

Allow and control drugs

- Drug addiction may be more prevalent.
- Taxes go into coping with the greater number of drug addicts.
- The costs now fall on the families of such addicts rather than on people who are drawn into the criminal drug world.

(10)

5.2.2 **Role of religion**

- Information sessions.
- Workshops about negative impact of drugs on people’s lives.
- Provide believers with faith-based reasons for not getting caught into drugs.
- Give believers also scientific proof of the negative consequences of drugs.
- Counsel drug addicts.
- Movies about how drugs can destroy people’s lives.
- Assist families who have problems with drug addicts.
- Work together with the government.
- Work closely with non-government organisations.

(10)

- 5.3
- Greenhouse effect
  - Loss of topsoil
  - Erosion
  - Deforestation
  - Hole in the ozone layer
  - Pollution
  - Global warming

(5 x 2) (10)  
**[50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 100**

**GRAND TOTAL: 150**