

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2012

RELIGION STUDIES P1 MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 8 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

1.1	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 1.1.4 1.1.5	Zulu Tripikata Catholic Tanach Caliph	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
1.2	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 1.2.5	It is a body of principles or values that is accepted by the followers of the religion. It refers to the principles and values of a religion that cannot be changed. It refers to a set of ideals and principles that explain how a society or culture should be ordered. These are simple stories that involve someone who had to either solve a moral problem or deal with the consequences of his or her actions. It is sacred stories that explain only the world as it is and the nature of human experience.	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
1.3	after dea	s teachings provide an explanation for human concerns such as life ath and ideas about good and evil. efer to how a person feels or think about a religious world view.	(4)
1.4	Theravada Buddhism Mahayana Buddhism Vajrayana Buddhism		
1.5	wha • Ever	plies that everyone everywhere has the freedom of choice to believe t they wish to about God. ryone is free to follow the activity and practice of the religion of their ce. ple cannot be forced to convert to another religion.	(4)
1.6	BelieBelieTheTheThe	ef in one God ef in prophets ef in angels eve in Day of Judgment y have sacred books y have special places of worship y have days of holidays y believe in God as the creator y have special dress codes	(6)
1.7	1.7.1 1.7.2 1.7.3 1.7.4 1.7.5	 D Denial of the existence of God. C Belief in many gods. A Belief that any action has a consequence. E A wide variety of spiritual exercises to come to religious results. B Release from suffering in Buddhism. 	
		(5 x 2)	(10)

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Messengers of the creator.
 - Supervisors of the physical world.
 - Look after the welfare of the living.
 - They reveal themselves through dreams and sometime through visions to communicate with the living.
 - To communicate with God the living uses the ancestors they are intermediaries.

(8)

2.2 **Islam**

- Islam has two major branches, Sunni and Shi'ite.
- The Sunnis are the largest group globally.
- But in some countries the Shi'ite are in the majority like Iraq and Iran.
- Shi'ites believe that the descendants of Mohammed are divinely appointed imams with supernatural knowledge and authority who should lead the faithful.
- Sunnis reject this and believe that the faithful should elect their leaders.
- Shi'ites believe that twelve imams were the intermediaries between God and humankind.
- The twelfth imams went into hiding but he will return someday.
- Until his return the community is led by a hierarchy of religious leaders called mullahs, the most important of these are called ayatollahs.
- Sunni Islam also uses the term imam but simply to refer to the person because of his knowledge and the depth of faith.
- Sunnis seek guidance in the Qur'an and the Haddith.

Christianity

- Christianity is divided into three main branches.
- These are Roman Catholic, Protestants 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, 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 Orthodox Church teaches that the Holy Spirit comes only from God the Father.
- The Protestant Churches differ with the Roman Catholic with reference to the Eucharist (Holy Communion).

(12)

4		RELIGION STUDIES P1 (Memo)	(SEPTEMBER 2012)
2.3	2.3.1	Means that two or more things are able to be compared This does not imply that things are similar. The act of <i>comparing</i> more than one thing. Means that two or more things are likely to show similar differences. Comparisons can be either explicit or implicit.	
	2.3.2	Being alike Having resemblance Of the same kind Two or more things can be similar in certain respects One must be specific about how things are similar	(6)
	2.3.3	This is an opposite of similarity Means being alike Of the same kind A point at which things are not the same This concept must also be used in specific instances	(6)
2.4	2.4.1	Truth or God is one; sages call it by various names. It does not have a founder. There is no unifying belief or teaching.	(6)
	2.4.2	They believe that they are the descendants of a people entered into a covenant with God around 1250 BCE. Abraham is considered to be the spiritual founder. According to the Jewish tradition, the obligations of the are expressed in the Ten Commandments.	

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Belief is sometimes used as a synonym for religion.
 - Belief may mean acceptance of a thing, a fact, a statement or a teaching.
 - Belief is the acceptance of a teaching.
 - Belief may mean a firm opinion.
 - A person with an opinion does not doubt or waver.
 - Belief is trust or confidence.

(10)

- Myths often contain historical and metaphorical material.
 - They are not always literally true.
 - They are not factual accounts, but are intended to convey spiritual truths.
 - Myths are used to explain, for example, the birth and death of Jesus, Mohammed and Siddhartha Gautama.
 - They often look at how the world was created.
 - They also look at how sin and evil emerged.
 - They look at what happens at the end of the world. (10)
- 3.2 Declaration of faith (Shahaadah)
 - Ritual prayer (Salah)
 - Fasting (Saum)
 - Alms (Zabah)
 - Pilgrimage (Hajj)

(10)

- 3.3 Secularism as an example:
 - It involves ethics based on reasoning about human nature.
 - It does not refer to a god or gods.
 - The understanding of the universe is purely scientific.
 - It does appeal to religious explanations for life and the world.
 - It tends to go with the democratic forms of government.
 - Supports human rights.
 - Supports non-discrimination on the basis of religious beliefs.
 - It believes that religion is socially divisive rather than uniting.
 - It tolerates religion.

(10)

- Inspiration refers to the breath (power, knowledge) of an extraordinary being or power.
 - For example a deity, coming into a person and taking over that person's own breath.
 - People may feel that they are possessed by such a power
 - Or that they have received a revelation.
 - People feel that they have had a special, direct and immediate access to a dimension of being understanding or power that is beyond every day experience.
 - Other people in later generations will still draw on this inspiration.

(10) **[50]**

QUESTION 4

- In Islam it is said there should be no compulsion in religion.
 - In Hinduism it is said just as all rivers flow to the sea, so does all paths lead to God.
 - According to the Constitution of South Africa, everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.
 - Religious observances may be conducted at state or state aided institutions, provided that those observances follow rules made by the appropriate public authority.
 - They should be conducted on an equitable basis and attendance at them should be free and voluntary.
 - The right does not extend to advocacy of hatred that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion, and that constitutes incitement to cause harm. (12)
- 4.2 A natural corollary to the law of Karma is the doctrine of reincarnation.
 - The soul goes through a series of births and deaths.
 - This process is fuelled by desires.
 - A person casts off worn-out garments and puts on others that are new, so does the soul cast off worn-out bodies and enter into others that are new.
 - So says the Bhagavad Gita.
 - The spirit cannot die.

(8)

(8)

(8)

- 4.3 4.3.1 In Hinduism, a person suffering is usually blamed on karma.
 - As they are seen to be paying the price in this life for the evil deeds they committed in their previous life.
 - Some Hindus sometimes use this argument as a reason for their indifference to the poor.
 - In spite of this, Hindus do give to charity throughout the year and also at times of certain festivals.
 - In Christianity, the life of Jesus serves as an example to all as to how to live a life of giving to others.
 - While on earth, Jesus showed this concern for the disadvantaged of society.
 - The main focus of His ministry was on the poor and the sick.
 - Followers of Jesus are to live a life expressing the same concerns.
- 4.4 The marker must not look for a Yes or No answer but consider ALL the facts as presented by the candidate.

YES

- In September 2006, 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.
- 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.
- It is not the media which fuel hatred.
- Freedom of the press is reflected in the variety of viewpoints expressed by different media.
- The media is a business and will seek out newsworthy items. (14)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 Judaism Islam

(4)

5.1.2 **No**

- This is a battle for land.
- The Jews want a country of their own.
- They extended the boundaries without consulting the other party.
- The Muslims want the whole area to be called Palestine.
- The naming of the land is also a cause of the conflict.
- The Jews also believe that God gave this land to them. (10)
- 5.1.3 The people that are involved in the conflict belong to the religions in the community and they should listen to their religious leaders.
 - The religious leaders may address their followers during their meetings and discourage them from violence.
 - The religious leaders may join the other community leaders to intervene and work together with them to restore and retain peace.
 - Through their leaders, religions may be part of decision-making regarding policies to ensure that the policies were designed to ensure that no section of the community was undermined.
 - Religion has a dignity to uphold.
 - It is a tool that may be used to promulgate the news based on religious teachings that peace is essential for co-existence. (10)
- 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.

- Responsibility does not merely mean restrictions or limitations.
 - It is, rather, taking accountability for your actions.
 - For example, children have the right not to be abused.
 - But they have the responsibility to be accountable for their actions.
- Scientific developments have changed our world.
 - At a deeper level science has challenged the way people look at the world.
 - Science has challenged the very foundations of traditional religions.
 - The difficulties between religion and science have emerged in the last four centuries.
 - The two approaches became increasingly competitive, even conflicting.
 - In all centuries religion through the ages has traditionally provided answers to question such as the following:
 - How and when did the world start?
 - When did humans make their first appearance?
 - While some religions regarded it as a major conflict, others had less difficulty in reconciling their teachings with the theories of science.

(10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100

GRAND TOTAL: 150

- 5.3 Verantwoordelikheid beteken nie gewoon beperkinge nie.
- Dit is eerder om aanspreeklik vir jou aksies te wees.
- Byvoorbeeld, kinders het die reg om nie mishandel te word nie.
 Maar hulle het ook die verantwoordelikheid om aanspreeklik te wees vir
- hulle dade. (8)

5.4 • Wetenskaplike ontwikkelinge het ons wêreld verander.

- Wetenskap het op 'n dieper vlak die manier hoe mense na die wêreld kyk
- ultgedaag.

 Wetenskap het die fondasies van tradisionele godsdiens uitgedaag.
- Die moeilikheid tussen godsdiens en wetenskap het in die laaste vier eeue
- ontstaan.
 Die twee benaderings het toenemend kompeterend en selfs botsend
- geword.

 In al die eeue deur die jare het godsdiens tradisioneel antwoorde vir vrae soos die volgende verskaf:
- Hoe en wanneer het die wêreld begin?
- Wanneer het die mens sy eerste verskyning gemaak?
- Terwyl sommige godsdienste dit as 'n groot konflik beskou, het ander minder moeite om hul leringe met die teorieë van wetenskap te versoen.

TOTAAL AFDELING B: 100

GROOTTOTAL: 150

(10)

(8)

(01)

(01)

(1)

[20]

(14)

_		NI
		N
	_	

- Die media rapporteer eenvoudig nuus van 'n godsdienstige aard.
- Die media is gebind deur die reëls van die Onafhanklike Klagte
- Godsdiens word gereeld deur politici uitgebuit. Kommissie.
- Haat word deur fundamentaliste aangevuur.
- Dit is nie die media wat haat aanvuur nie.
- verskillende media reflekteer. Vryheid van die pers word in 'n verskeidenheid standpunte deur
- Die media is besigheid en sal nuuswaardige-items uitsoek.

GUESTION 5

Islam Judaïsme 1.1.3 1.3

2.1.3 **99N**

- Dit is 'n geveg vir grond.
- Die Jode wil 'n land vir hulself hê.
- Hulle het die grense uitgebrei sonder om die ander party te
- raadpleeg.
- Die Moslems wou die hele gebied Palestina noem.
- Die Jode het ook geglo dat God aan hulle die land gegee het. Die benaming van die land is ook 'n oorsaak vir die konflik.
- godsdiens groepe in die gemeenskap en hulle moet na hul Die mense betrokke by die konflik is lede van verskillende 5.1.3
- Die godsdiensleiers kan tydens byeenkomste met gelowiges godsdienstige leiers luister/gehoorsaam.
- Godsdiensleiers moet saamspan met ander gemeenskapsleiers praat en geweld ontmoedig.
- om in te gryp en saamwerk om vrede te herstel en te herbou.
- besluitneming oor beleid om te verseker dat die beleid so Deur hulle leiers kan godsdiensgroepe deel wees van
- ontwerp word dat geen groep in die gemeenskap ondermyn
- Dit is 'n manier, gebaseer op godsdienstige leringe, wat gebruik Die waardigheid van godsdiens moet verdedig word.
- te versprei. kan word om die nuus dat vrede noodsaaklik is vir naasbestaan,
- Die Inyanga is primêr 'n geneser. 2.2
- 'n Tradisionele geneser is 'n persoon wat siek mense met kruie en
- Hy/Sy voorsien die dienste van medisinale genesing in 'n gemeenskap. natuurlike medisyne help.
- 'n Waarsêer bemiddel tussen die lewende mense en die voorvader.
- Soms kan een persoon beide 'n iyanga en 'n sangoma wees.

(8)

(8)

VRAAG 4

- In Islam word daar gesê dat daar nie verpligting in godsdiens moet wees 1.4
- alle paaie na God. In Hindoeïsme word daar gesê dat, net soos alle riviere na die see vloei, lei
- gewete, godsdiens, denke, geloof en opinie. Volgens die Grondwet van Suid-Afrika het elkeen die reg tot vryheid van
- petrokke openbare gesag volg. instellings beoefen word, maar sulke aktiwiteite moet die reëls van die Godsdienstige aktiwiteite mag by staats- of staatsondersteunende
- vrywillig wees. Dit moet op 'n gelyke basis beoefen word en bywoning moet vry en
- (15) geslag of godsdiens en wat opsweping tot geweld insluit nie. Die reg dek nie die goedpraat van haat wat gebaseer is op ras, etnisiteit,
- 'n Natuurlike uitvloeisel van die Wet van Karma is die leerstelling van 2.4
- reinkarnasie.
- Hierdie proses word aangevuur deur begeertes. Die siel gaan deur 'n reeks geboortes en sterftes.
- Net soos die mens verslete klere uittrek en nuwes aantrek, so verwerp die
- So sê die Bhagavad Gita. siel verslete liggame en trek nuwes in.
- Die siel kan nie doodgaan nie.
- In Hindoeïsme word karma blameer vir 'n persoon se lyding. 1.5.4 £.4
- Sommige Hindoes gebruik soms hierdie argument as 'n rede vir vir die bose dade wat hulle in hul vorige lewens gepleeg het. Omdat dit beskou word dat hulle die prys betaal in hierdie lewe
- hulle verskille ten opsigte van die armes.
- (8) jaar en ook tydens sekere feeste. Ten spyte daarvan, gee Hindoes nog liefdadigheid dwarsdeur die
- om 'n lewe van gee vir andere te lewe. In die Christendom dien die lewe van Jesus as 'n voorbeeld hoe 4.3.2
- minderbevoorregtes in die gemeenskap getoon. Terwyl Jesus op die aarde was het hy sy sorg vir die
- Volgelinge van Jesus moet 'n lewe lei wat dieselfde sorg uitbeeld. Die hooffokus van Sy bediening was op die armes en die siekes.
- feite wat deur die kandidaat aangebied word, in aanmerking neem. Die nasiener moet nie net kyk vir JA of NEE antwoorde nie maar moet al die 7.4

AL

- Mohammed gepubliseer. In September 2006, het 'n Deense koerant spotprente van die Profeet
- Die koerant het versoeke van die Deense Imams geïgnoreer.
- Om nie die spotprente te publiseer nie.
- Spoedig het Moslems in ander lande protes-optogte gehou.
- Sommige het gewelddadig geword.
- Deense ambassades was aangeval.
- Westerse besighede was geboikot.

(01)

(01)

(01)

(01)

E DAARV

- Geloof kan die aanvaarding van iets, 'n feit, 'n stelling of 'n lering Geloof word soms as 'n sinoniem vir godsdiens gebruik. 1.5 1.1.8
- Geloof is die aanvaarding van 'n lering.
- Geloof beteken moontlik 'n ferm opinie.
- 'n Persoon met 'n opinie weifel of twyfel nie daaroor nie.
- Geloof is vertroue of selfvertoue.
- Mite bevat gewoonlik historiese en metaforiese materiaal. 2.1.8
- Hulle is nie feitelike weergawes nie, maar probeer om geestelike Hulle is nie altyd letterlik waar nie.
- waarheid oor te dra.
- geboorte en dood van Jesus, Mohammed en Siddharta Gautama. Mites word gebruik om dinge te verduidelik soos byvoorbeeld die
- Hulle kyk gewoonlik hoe die wêreld geskep is.
- Hulle kyk ook hoe sonde en kwaad ontstaan het.
- Hulle kyk wat gaan gebeur aan die einde van die wêreld.
- Verklaring van geloof (Shahaadah) 3.2
- Rituele gebed (Salah)
- (Saum)
- (AsdsZ) eseomisA
- Pelgimstog (Hajj)
- Sekularisme as 'n voorbeeld: $\epsilon.\epsilon$
- Dit behels etiek wat gebaseer is op redenering oor die menslike natuur.
- Die verstaan van die natuur is suiwer wetenskaplik. Dit verwys nie na god of gode nie.
- Dit doen 'n beroep op godsdienstige verklarings vir lewe en die wêreld.
- Dit neig om saam te gaan met die demokratiese regeringsvorme.
- Ondersteun nie-diskriminasie op die basis van godsdienstige oortuigings. Ondersteun menseregte.
- mense te verenig. Dit glo dat godsdiens sosiale verdeeldheid veroorsaak eerder as om
- Dit is verdraagsaam teenoor godsdiens.
- wese of gesag. Inspirasie verwys na die asemteug (krag, kennis) van 'n buitengewone 3.4
- Soos byvoorbeeld 'n goddelike wese wat in 'n mens ingaan en daardie
- Mense mag voel dat hulle deur hierdie krag in besit geneem word. persoon se eie asem oorneem.
- Of dat hulle 'n goddelike openbaring ontvang het.
- dimensie van bestaan, 'n begrip van mag wat alledaagse ervaring oorskry, Mense voel dat hulle 'n spesiale, direkte en onmiddellike toegang tot 'n
- beleef het.
- [09] (01)Ander mense in latere geslagte mag steeds krag put uit hierdie inspirasie.

5.2

[20] (9)

(9)

(9)

Om soortgelyk te wees 2.5.2

- Om ooreenkomste te toon
- Van dieselfde soort
- Twee of meer dinge kan dieselfde in sekere opsigte wees
- (9)Jy moet spesifiek wees in hoe dinge eenders is
- Dit is die teenoorgestelde van ooreenkoms 2.3.3
- Beteken om soortgelyk te wees
- 'n Punt waar dinge nie dieselfde is nie Van dieselfde soort
- Hierdie konsep moet ook gebruik word in spesifieke gevalle
- Waarheid of God is een. Geestelikes het verskillende name 1.4.2 4.2
- daarvoor.
- Dit het nie 'n stigter nie.
- (9)Daar is nie 'n verenigende oortuiging of leer nie.
- 1250 BCE 'n verbond met God gesluit het. Hulle glo dat hulle die afstammelinge is van 'n volk wat ongeveer 2.4.2
- Abraham word as die geestelike stigter beskou.
- in die Tien Gebooie vervat. Volgens die Joodse tradisie word die verpligtinge van die verbond

(8)

AFDELING B

VRAAG 2

- 2.1 Boodskappers van die skepper.
- Toesighouers oor die fisiese wêreld.
- Sien om na die welsyn van die lewendes.
 Hulle openbaar hulself deur drome en soms deur visioene om met die
- lewendes te kommunikeer.
- Om met God te kommunikeer gebruik die lewendes die voorvaders hulle is tussengangers.

msisi S.S

- Islam het twee groot vertakkings, Sunni en Shi'ite.
- Die Sunni's is die grootste groep wêreldwyd.
- Maar in sommige lande is die Shi'ite in die meerderheid, soos in Irak en Iran.
- Shi'ites glo dat die afstammelinge van Mohammed goddelike aangestelde
 Imams is met honatuutlike kennis en gesag wat die gelowiges moet lei
- imams is met bonatuurlike kennis en gesag wat die gelowiges moet lei.
 Sunni's verwerp dit en glo dat gelowiges hulle leiers moet kies.
- Shi'ites glo dat twaalf imams die tussengangers tussen God en die
- mensdom was.

 Die twaalfde imam kruip weg, maar hy sal eendag terugkeer.
- Tot met sy terugkeer word die gemeenskap gelei deur 'n hiërargie
- godsdienstige leiers genoem mullahs, en die belangrikste van hulle word
- ajatollas genoem.

 Sunni-Islam gebruik ook die term imam, maar verwys net na die persoon
- oor sy kennis en die diepte van geloof. Sunni's soek leiding uit die Koran en die Hadith.

Christendom

- Die Christelike godsdiens word in drie hooftakke verdeel.
- Dit is Rooms-Katoliek, Protestants en Ortodoks.
- Die drie hooftakke het ook verskeie subtakke.
- In die Protestantse tak is daar byvoorbeeld Metodiste, Lutherane,
 Pinksters, Adventiste, Moramiers, ens.
- Die Ortodokse tak is verdeel inKoptiese, Griekse, Russiese vertakkings,
- Die Ortodokse Kerk en die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk het geskei as gevolg
- van verskille oor die oppergesag van die Pous.
 Daar was ook verskille oor die oorsprong van die Heilige Gees.
- Die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk leer dat die Heilige Gees van God die Vader en
- die Seun kom.
 Die Protestantse kerke verskil van die Rooms-Katolieke met verwysing na
- die Nagmaal (Heilige Nagmaal).

 Die Ortodokse Kerk leer dat die Heilige Gees slegs van God die Vader
- kom. (12)

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 50

AFDELING A

VRAAG 1 (VERPLIGTEND)

(01)	(5 x 2)		
(07)		۲.۲	
	godsdienstige resultate te bereik.	_ ,	
	4 E 'n Wye verskeidenheid van geestelike oefeninge om	٦.٢	
		٦.٢	
		٦.٢	
	մ D Ontkenning van die bestaan van God.	.T.1	۲.۱
(9)	Hulle het spesiale kleredrag	•	
(0)	Hulle glo in God as die Skepper	•	
	Hulle het vakansie-dae	•	
	Hulle het spesiale plekke van aanbidding	•	
	Hulle het heilige boeke	•	
	Glo in die Oordeelsdag	•	
	Glo in engele	•	
	Glo in profete	•	
	Glo in een God	•	۵.۱
(/)	Mense kan nie gedwing word om tot 'n ander godsdiens te bekeer nie.	•	
	kenze te νοlα.		
	Enigeen is vry om die aktiwiteit en beoefening van die godsdiens van hul	•	
	hulle wil glo oor God.		
	Dit impliseer dat enigeen oral die vryheid van keuse het om the glo wat	•	٦.5
(9)	rayana Boeddhisme	ıίεV	
	Jayana Boeddhisme	Mal	
	stavada Boeddhisme	ЭЧΤ	4.1
(/)	eldbeskouing.	nêw	
	oof verwys na hoe 'n persoon voel of dink oor 'n godsdienstige	Gel	
	e na die dood en idees oor goed en kwaad.		
	dadienstige leringe wat 'n verduideliking gee vir menslike besorgdhede soos	009	£.1
(2)	van menslike ondervinding.		
		۱.2.	
(2)	probleem moet oplos of die gevolge van optredes moet dra.		
/ _\		.S.1	
(S)	samelewing of kultuur georden behoort te word.		
(-)		.S.1	
(S)	 Dit verwys na die beginsels en waardes van 'n godsdiens wat nie verander kan word nie. 	۱.2.	
(S)	volgelinge van die godsdiens.	C 1	
(6)		۱.2.	۲.۲
(S)	.5 Kaliph	.1.1	
(S)		.ľ.ľ . r r	
(S)		.1.1	
(2)		.1.1	
(2)		·i.i	۱.۱
	(



NASIONALE SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT

GRAAD 12

SEPTEMBER 2012

RELIGIESTUDIES V1 MUMARANDUM

PUNTE: 150

Hierdie memorandum bestaan uit 8 bladsye.