



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2015

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 8 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|--------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Convert – A person who has changed their religious faith or other beliefs to become a member of another religion. | (2) |
| | 1.1.2 | Nirvana – A state, in Buddhist belief, of being free from suffering or the desire for anything, or a sense of self. | (2) |
| | 1.1.3 | Hierarchical – Describe a structure of authority or importance, from the least important to the most important. | (2) |
| | 1.1.4 | Pilgrimage – A journey to a sacred place as an act of devotion. | (2) |
| | 1.1.5 | Nomadic – Living like a nomad, moving from place to place and not settling anywhere for very long, and do not build permanent structures. | (2) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | C – Judaism | (2) |
| | 1.2.2 | D – Monotheism | (2) |
| | 1.2.3 | A – Ubuntu | (2) |
| | 1.2.4 | B – Karl Marx | (2) |
| | 1.2.5 | C – Animism | (2) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | FALSE | |
| | 1.3.2 | TRUE | |
| | 1.3.3 | FALSE | |
| | 1.3.4 | FALSE | |
| | 1.3.5 | FALSE | (5 x 2) (10) |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe it represents the victory of Jesus Christ over death. • Jesus died for their sins to bring about their salvation. | (4) |
| | 1.4.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dispute arose among Muslims about who should succeed Prophet Muhammad. • The majority agreed that Abu Bakr should be their leader. • Some favoured Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet as their leader. • The division resulted in the TWO branches of Islam – the Sunni and the Shi'ites. | (6) |

- 1.5 1.5.1
 - Islam
 - Buddhism
 - Christianity
 - Baha'i (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.2
 - They represent the central truth of different religions.
 - They give expression to their belief in different ways. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.3 This is a small break-away group from a larger grouping because they believe that the larger group is not preaching the true religion anymore. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 Christianity has been changed or adapted to fit in with the African experience or understanding of how the world works. (2)
- 2.1.2
- In effect Zionism harnesses the distilled spiritual energy of Christianity to respond to modern African needs and channels it through African categories of thought or action, though without denuding it entirely of Christian categories.
 - Thus there is a retention of some African religious methods and techniques but these draw from a new source of power – the Holy Spirit rather than the ancestral spirits. (4)
- 2.1.3
- The Zionist prophet insists that his or her diagnosis and treatments will not be effective unless they are focused on prayer, and the patient has to spend even more time praying within the church groups as on-going treatment.
 - The diviner uses a technique called ‘throwing the bones’ (shells or stones or flat pieces of wood) and interpret the person’s condition and prescribe a remedy (herbal medicine) for the condition.
 - The person is not required to pray for healing. (4)
- 2.2 2.2.1 Mission
- Comes from the Latin word “mittere” which means to send.
 - The word is associated with Christ’s mission to send his disciples to spread the Christian message.
 - Mission and missionary are often used in an extended sense to refer to all religions that make deliberate attempts to gain followers from the outside. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.2 Evangelism
- It is a form of mission which focuses on fallen or non-active members of their religion rather than outsiders.
 - It meant to convert one to another religion. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.3 Ecumenism
- It is an effort to recover the unity of Christian churches.
 - It is the coming together of different churches to work with one another. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.4 Proselytising
- In Greek the word *eluthos* means stranger or convert.
 - It was used to refer to someone who converts from one religion to another. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.5 Religious imperialism

- When a powerful religion spreads into other regions and countries, and becomes the main religion.
- The aim is to convert people away from the religions they followed before.

(2 x 2)

(4)

2.3

- Sounds can be symbols.
- Sounds of a bell coming from a church tower communicating to Christians that a sacred ceremony or event is taking place.
- Bell sounds are used in Hindu services as well.
- Buddhist used bells or gongs or other ways of producing the sacred OM sound.
- Clothes can be religious symbols.
- Smells can be religious symbols.
- Incense produces smoke which rises up as an offering to God or the Supreme Being.
- It can make a room look and feel mysterious.
- Gestures and actions can be religious symbols.
- Making the sign of the cross in Christianity.
- Prostrating oneself in Islam.
- Bowing in Buddhism.
- Circling the *arati* in Hinduism.

(10)

2.4

- Drugs
- Gambling
- Alcohol
- Prostitution

(Any 2 x 2)

(4)

2.5

- 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 home, at school, within religious organisations or nationally.

(3 x 2)

(6)

[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 3.1.1 • Rituals include solemn actions and speech, repeated in a set order.
• Rituals take place at special places and times.
• Often, special clothes are worn and there is a specific set of actions and behaviours. (4)
- 3.1.2 • Kwenda means that all the required rituals need to be done. In other words, the rituals the specific grouping or families traditionally perform. Nothing must be left out or done incorrectly.
• This may require negotiation if the rituals for each family are not exactly the same. Otherwise the marriage may fail.
*NOTE: Any relevant fact can be credited. (4)
- 3.1.3 • Learners may refer to the exchange of rings in a western marriage ceremony or the slaughter of animals in African religions or other rituals.
*NOTE: Any relevant fact can be credited. (8)
- 3.1.4 • Learners should refer to the way the seriousness of the occasion is expressed in this ritual – perhaps engendered by the words or actions and also the way God/the Divine/the ancestors are invoked during the rituals.
*NOTE: Any relevant fact can be credited. (4)
- 3.2 • Rites of passage are ceremonies/rituals that mark the transition.
• Indicate the change from one stage of life to another. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3 • Birth rites
• Initiation/Puberty rites
• Marriage rites
• Death rites (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 3.4 • 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 situation 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.
*NOTE: Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks. (10)

- 3.5
- Step 1: Where there is harmony between religion, society and the natural environment.
 - Step 2: Where there are changes in society or the natural environment.
 - Step 3: When many people start to feel uncomfortable, and to realise that their religious or cultural practices and beliefs no longer make sense.
 - Step 4: When changes start to occur in the religious and cultural systems.
 - Step 5: When there is no new period of harmony and acceptance. (5 x 2) (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1
- 4.1.1
- Disaster relief, including distribution of new blankets, new clothing and food parcels.
 - Health care clinics, feeding schemes, etc.
 - Water purification and water wells.
 - Bursaries and educational support.
 - Agricultural and entrepreneurial self-help schemes and job creation, etc.
 - Counselling services, drug rehabilitation, HIV/Aids workshops.
 - Skills development. (4)
- 4.1.2
- The Sufi teachings has inspired the work of the Gift of the Givers.
 - It is about living in faith, rather than just knowing about it.
 - It is about responding with compassion to people in need in practical ways. (4)
- 4.1.3
- From the number of countries where Gift of the Givers has been active, it is clear that their efforts reach out to anyone in need.
 - Regardless of race, religion, colour, class, political affiliation or geographical boundaries. (4)
- 4.2
- 4.2.1
- Shamima Shaikh – Islam
 - Exclusion from congregational prayer.
 - Anu Pillay – Hinduism
 - Exclusion from the temple. (8)
- 4.2.2
- They experience some form of exclusion on account of their gender. (2)
- 4.2.3
- I agree with them because of discrimination against them.
- OR**
- I do not agree because they deserve to be treated like that.
- *NOTE:** Any relevant answer is acceptable. (2)

- 4.3
- Conflict theories see religion as playing a negative role in society and even leading to conflict.
 - They say that social systems like religions help to support inequalities, even by force.
 - Feminist theory can be considered an example of a conflict theory, as it examines the way religions marginalise and exclude women from religious power and participation in structures.
 - Learners may mention examples of exclusionary mechanisms in different religions, for example from leadership in religious structures and public rituals.
 - They should name religions where this happens. (10)
- 4.4
- A theory is a device which attempts to explain a phenomenon or event.
 - It has to be tested or proved before it can be accepted a true or adequate explanation.
 - Learners should give an example of a theory they have tried to test.
 - Award marks for an understanding of the process from hypothesis to experimentation or verification expressed in their own words. (6)
- 4.5
- Functionalist theories attempt to explain the purpose of religion in society as a way of helping people.
 - Cope with life's difficulties and to give people hope and meaning in the face of meaninglessness, evil and suffering.
 - Yinger, who is a functionalist theorist suggests that religion is more about believing in something, and not so much the object of belief.
 - So according to him, there do not have to be a God or supernatural being.
 - If people believe in something outside of themselves, and this helps them find answers to the ultimate questions, then it is a religion. (10)
- [50]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150