



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2015

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

1.1 Fill in the missing words:

- 1.1.1 In Judaism the primary scriptures are collectively known as the **TANACH**. (2)
- 1.1.2 The **PALI CANON** is a sacred text of Buddhism. (2)
- 1.1.3 ATR does not have a special day of **WORSHIP**. (2)
- 1.1.4 The Qur'an was written in the **ARABIC** language. (2)
- 1.1.5 The **UPANISHADS** are sacred texts of Hinduism. (2)

1.2 Choose an item in COLUMN B that matches a word in COLUMN A.

- 1.2.1 C (2)
- 1.2.2 E (2)
- 1.2.3 A (2)
- 1.2.4 B (2)
- 1.2.5 D (2)

1.3 Briefly define the following concepts:

- 1.3.1 Similarity – refers to being alike. To have a lot in common. (2)
- 1.3.2 Difference – Means a point where things are not the same. (2)
- 1.3.3 Dogma – It is a principle or tenet or a system of these, particularly as laid down by a collective religious authority. OR A principle of sound teaching based on religious authority. (2)
- 1.3.4 Ideology – It refers to a substitute for the term religion. OR It is a system of belief supporting a social or political system and secular system or that which is not based on authority. (2)
- 1.3.5 Allegory – Much more like a parable. A story that is told to illustrate a principle. It is not limited to making one single point. (2)

- 1.4 From each group of word choose the one that does not fit.
- 1.4.1 Zion Christian Church, Nazareth Baptist Church (Ibandla lama nazaretha), International Pentecostal Church, **METHODIST CHURCH.** (2)
- 1.4.2 Kitab-i-Aqdas, Baha'u'llah, Baha'i, **ROME.** (2)
- 1.4.3 Jesus Christ, Prophet Muhammad, Siddhartha Gautama, **DALAI LAMA.** (2)
- 1.4.4 Martin Luther, Isaiah Shembe, Abraham, **WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.** (2)
- 1.4.5 Mecca, **NEW YORK,** Moriah, Jerusalem. (2)
- 1.4.6 New Testament, Old Testament, Vedas, **THE FREEDOM CHARTER** (2)
- 1.5 They all believe in the existence of ONE GOD only. (2)
- 1.6
- The word refers to creating standards, tending to create or lay down standards.
 - It also affirms how things should be. (4)
- 1.7 Kitab-i-Aqdas (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Briefly discuss the role of the ancestors.

- The ancestors are the messengers of the Creator, and the supervisors of the physical world.
- The ancestors look after the welfare of the living, mainly through the elderly.
- They teach the youth orally and through rituals.
- They transmit the religion from generation to generation.
- Sometimes the ancestors reveal themselves to the living, through visions and dreams.

(10)

2.2 Common features that exist between Hinduism and Buddhism.

*Learners can refer to any five of the following.

- Reincarnation: One's soul is reincarnated into another body of any being, depending on how one has lived the present life. Both believe in reincarnation.
- Salvation: One has to work for salvation oneself. (for Buddhism – the eightfold path and for Hinduism – follow one's dharma)
- Enlightenment: There are many paths to attain enlightenment – one way is to overcome one's feelings and desires.
- Sufferings: This is caused by being attached to people and things in the physical world. Therefore we must free ourselves of these desires.
- Practices: There is an emphasis on the practice of meditation and other forms of yoga, as a way of reaching truth and liberation.
- Tolerance: Both Buddhism and Hinduism appear to be tolerant religions, arguing that all religions are paths to a greater truth.
- Both have holy scriptures.
- Both have rituals.
- Both celebrate special holy days.
- Both religions originated in India.

(10)

2.3 2.3.1 Uniqueness: any FIVE of the following answers.

- It strengthens the believers' faith.
- It identifies the religion from amongst other religions.
- It guides the believer's way of faith.
- It helps the believer to unite in the spiritual life as a communion with other believers.
- It helps members to identify who belongs to the faith and who does not.
- It helps believers to explain why they have chosen that religion.

(10)

2.3.2 (Christianity is used as an example.)

- It is referred to as a monotheistic religion, belief in one God.
- They believe in life after death in the context of a judgement day.
- They believe in the existence of the angels.
- They believe in prophets.
- They believe in the existence of heaven and hell.
- They believe in the resurrection of the dead.

(10)

- 2.4
- Understanding similarities and differences.
 - Discovering common features.
 - Understanding how religions differ without judging them.

(6)

- 2.5
- Besides being different, religions have similarities.
 - Inter-religious movements focus on the similarities rather than the differences.
 - Inter-religious movements would contribute to peaceful co-existence.
 - Inter-religious movements promote tolerance.

(4)

[50]

QUESTION 3**3.1 Human Rights**
(Buddhism and Christianity as examples.)**Buddhism**

- All tremble at punishment.
- Life is dear to all.
- Comparing yourself with others
- One should neither kill nor cause to kill.

Christianity

- You shall love your neighbour as yourself.
- He has sent me to spread good news to the poor.
- To proclaim liberty to the captives and to set the oppressed free.
- The people of God need to be free spiritually in other words aspects of life.
- Do unto others as you wish them to do unto you. (10)

3.2 Religious freedom

- In Islam it is said that there should be no compulsion in religion.
- In Hinduism it is said just as all rivers flow into the sea, so all paths lead to God.
- According to the Constitution of South Africa everyone has the right to freedom, conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.
- Religious observance may be conducted at 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 places of worship should be free and voluntary.
- The law does not extend to advocacy or hatred that it is based on race, gender, ethnicity or religion and that it constitutes incitement to cause harm. (10)

3.3 Rights and responsibilities

- Rights are enshrined in the United Nations "Universal Declaration of Human Rights".
- The South African Constitution also protects these rights.
- It is however important to know that all rights have limitations.
- There is no religion that encourages violence during expression of frustrations and discontentment.
- Rights do not extend to incitement of violence.
- Religions encourage peace and harmony among humans. (10)

3.4 3.4.1 **Media**

- The media carry information to people about events taking place around them.
 - People look at the information and form opinions.
 - These opinions influence their reactions/behaviour.
 - Even if the media attempt to be objective, they also present a point of view.
 - Irresponsible reporting may undermine some important features of religions.
 - Uninformed reporting may damage some religious reputations.
 - Irresponsible reporting may spark underlying tensions in a community.
- (10)

3.4.2 **Death penalty** (ATR – African Traditional religion – is chosen as an example)

- Different ATR communities differ in their ways of dealing with injustice in their communities.
 - Traditionally all groups demanded that criminals need to be appropriately dealt with.
 - Traditionally, murderers were permanently ostracised.
 - This served as a strong deterrent to anti-social behaviour.
 - In ATR, people are not allowed to take the law into their own hands.
 - Instead the community in which they live must uphold justice.
- (10)
[50]

QUESTION 4**4.1 Religion and Conflict****Problem (NO)**

- The passing of laws that are based on the beliefs of a particular religion by a government.
- The people from other religious background may not accept those laws since they may not be compatible with their beliefs.
- Power over other ethnic, national or racial groups.
- In some instances, political parties try to manipulate religion for their own gain.
- The political parties also justify war on religious grounds. (10)

4.1.2 Religion as part of the solution:

- The people that are involved in the conflict belong to the religions in the community and they must listen/be obedient to their religious leaders.
- The religious leaders may address their followers during their meetings and may discourage violence.
- Religious leaders must join 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 see that the policies are designed to ensure that no section of the community is undermined.
- Religion has a dignity to uphold.
- It is a tool, based on religious teachings that may be used to promulgate the news based on religious teachings that peace is essential for coexistence. (10)

4.2 *Learners may mention some of the following events and others they have studied:

- 1996 – The new South African Constitution and Bill of Rights was promulgated which protects equality of religions and religious freedom.
- 1997 – President Nelson Mandela called on religious communities to work together to build a free and just South Africa and this led to the formation of the national Religious Leader Forum (NRLF).
- 1999 – A moral summit was held.
- 1999 – The World Parliament of Religions was held in Cape Town.
- 2010 – South Africa adopted the Charter for Compassion which commits all people, regardless of their religion to work for compassion and to commit to peace in the world at local, national and global levels. (10)

- 4.3
- In 1997 the National Religious Leader Forum was formed.
 - It comprised the leaders of the various religions present in South Africa.
 - Its aim was to work toward creating a society that was moral and compassionate.
 - The constitution of the country guarantees that all religions are treated equally.
 - School subjects such as Life Orientation and Religion Studies teach about religions to foster understanding, respect and tolerance.
- (10)

4.4 *Learners should include some of the following points in their answers:

- 1893: the World Parliament of Religions initiated.
 - The Unitarian and Universal churches were the main initiators.
 - All religions – Western and Eastern were represented. (The inclusion of eastern religions was a breakthrough as a result of the introduction of Hindu thought to the West by Swami Vivekananda.)
 - Initially indigenous religions were not represented.
 - 1993: The second parliament was held in Chicago.
 - Decision was taken to hold the parliament every five to six years, in different cities.
 - Document entitled “*Towards a Global Ethic*” was the outcome.
 - 1999: The parliament was held in Cape Town, with representation from most of the world’s religions.
 - 2004: Parliament was held in Barcelona, with the focus on religions and global challenges, e.g. war, religious conflict, drug trade, poverty, earth warming etc.
 - 2014: The next parliament was held in Brussels.
- (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150