



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

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**RELIGION STUDIES P2
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 10 pages.

QUESTION 1**1.1 1.1.1 Socio religious transformation**

- In 1994, South Africa became a democratic government.
- The apartheid rules, regulations and laws were done away with.
- The religious faiths movement was now faced with a new challenge involving religious communities in the process of becoming a non-racist and tolerant society.
- To bring about change in the society, is not the responsibility of the government only but various religious organisations have to play a major role.
- The religious communities have to comment when the government is doing good work for the communities, but in the same vein when the government is not doing it.
- The government may not use religion to oppress people because it is a democratic government.
- The better life for all is now not only dependent on the government, but on religious organisations as well as through projects like bricklaying, vegetable gardens, dressmaking and relevant skills. (10)

1.1.2 Struggle for liberation

- Many religious communities opposed the colonial rule.
 - They opposed the racism of National Party and the way in which it used religion to justify the expansion of the power of the Afrikaners from the 1950s onwards.
 - Leaders from diverse religious communities came together to see past their differences and stand united in the common aim for justice, equality and non-racism.
 - The inter-faith struggle against apartheid was the formation of the World Conference on Religious and Peace (WCRLP) in 1984.
 - The major religions that came together were Hinduism, Judaism, Islam and Christianity.
- (Any relevant answer should be credited.) (10)

1.2 Religion and society

1.2.1 Hunter gatherers

- Hunting and gathering is a way of life that is existed since the early development of humans.
 - People stayed in caves.
 - They ate the bark from trees.
 - They were nomadic.
 - They made fire through the use of stones, hitting them against each other.
 - They ate animal meat.
 - They wore animal skins.
 - During this period there was no huts.
 - This period was known as the Stone Age because people used stones to kill animals and make fire.
 - Rituals were centred around hunting.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(10)

1.2.2 Early food producers

- People ceased to roam around in search for food, water and shelter.
 - They began to settle down in permanent communities.
 - They began with the production of food.
 - Hunting became less and less over time.
 - They started to keep live-stock like sheep and cattle.
 - They started farming, like crop farming, dairy farming.
 - They started to form communities.
 - The lifestyle changed: a new way of living was devised in order to improve their lifestyle for example, pottery, making of metal (like iron) and weaving of clothes.
 - During this time there was an adequate supply of food.
 - A structured type of leadership was formed in order to manage bigger social groupings.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(10)

1.2.3 Early state societies

- People were permanently settled in the communities.
 - They grew in size.
 - More social political structures were needed.
 - On many societies this led to the formation of states where small villages or cities came under the control of one leader or royal family.
 - All the major world religions (Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism and Hinduism) started during the early state societies.
 - Major communities such as Africa, Europe, India, and South America grew into complex societies with amazing cultures and traditions that trade long distance with other societies.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(10)

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QUESTION 2**2.1 Concepts****2.1.1 Syncretism**

- Is when one religion incorporates the teachings, beliefs or practices of another religion.
 - It can happen in two ways:
 - Either when two or more religions are blended into a new form
 - By incorporating beliefs from other religions into one's religion
- (4)

2.1.2 Evangelism

- It is a form that focus on the fallen or non-active members of their particular religion, rather than on outsiders.
 - Those who do this work are called evangelists and do this work in their own country or as missionaries in other countries.
 - In Islam this type of work, making the teachings known is called Dawa'h which means to make a call or send an invitation.
- (4)

2.1.3 Ecumenism

- Is derived from the Greek word "*Oikoumene*", which means the whole inhabited world.
 - It was originally used to refer to advancing a vision of unity among the different Christian Church communities that had formed after the death of Jesus.
- (4)

2.1.4 Proselytising

- Is similar to evangelising
 - It has a stronger meaning and it sometimes involves forcing others to convert to another religion.
- (4)

2.1.5 Dialogue

- It is a conversation between two people.
 - It means talking as well as listening.
 - Dialogue is communication and sharing in a spirit of openness and trust.
- (4)

2.2 Discuss THREE types of dialogues:

2.2.1 Dialogue of life

- It is the most common form of dialogue.
 - It refers to the relationships of different faiths that develop at home, at school and in the workplace.
 - People celebrate each other's birthdays, attend each other's weddings, and are there for each other during times of suffering.
 - They do not necessarily discuss religion.
 - They draw on values of their different beliefs and traditions and of their common humanity.
 - In South Africa, for example, the Jewish organisation B'nai B'irth members offers basic services to hospitals on Christmas Day.
- (Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

2.2.2 Dialogue of action

- This dialogue depends on mutual understanding and trust.
 - Many opportunities for serving the community emerge as people of different faiths grow in confidence and learn to trust each other.
 - The commitment to resist all form of human injustice.
 - To break down barriers of race, sex and class.
 - To challenge unjust social structures.
 - The commitment to serve the community in education, health care and social services.
 - By fighting the unequal distribution of resources.
 - Try to understand the mutual underlying relationship between peace and justice.
 - Inter-denominational hospice caring for the terminally sick.
 - Outreach to homeless, street children and the elderly.
 - To support victims of HIV/Aids.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(10)

2.2.3 Inter-religious dialogue

- Usually involves the leaders of different faiths.
- They listen to one another in an effort to understand each other's religion on a deeper level.
- To identify points of similarity and difference.
- Together they try to solve modern problems.
- Inter-religious discussions on television.
- National Forum for Religious Leaders.

(10)
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QUESTION 3**3.1 3.1.1 Possible reasons why sexual violence is so common among youth:**

- Poor monitoring and supervision of children by parents.
- Harsh or inconsistent parental disciplinary practices.
- Parental substance abuse.
- Low family income.
- Access to misuse of alcohol.
- Poverty
- Anger
- Attitude (negative) (14)

3.1.2 Strategies that religious communities can use to combat this social problem

- Psychological care and support.
 - You can go to the psychologist to seek for professional help.
- Community based efforts.
 - Prevention campaign – whereby you will be having campaigns about sexual violence, you will come with ideas on how to prevent sexual violence.
- Community activism by men.
 - Men must play a big role in the prevention of this social problem. (12)

3.2 Relationship between religion and state**3.2.1 Secular state**

- The word secular comes from the Latin *Saeculum*, meaning age or world (this world).
- A secular state is not hostile to religion.
- It is not committed to any particular religion, religious tradition, religious beliefs or practices.
- The main feature of a secular is the separation of state and religion.
- In a country where there is more than one religious tradition, the state does not identify with or favour any religious organisation or community.
- The main task of secular state is taking care of the well-being of all its citizens, no matter what culture or religion they belong.
- In terms of religion, all the government has to do to is to ensure that they follow the laws and regulations and apply them to all people.
- All the state has to do is to ensure the religious freedom of all religions.
- The government has no authority to advise people or dictate to people what religion they should follow.
- • In a secular state, there is no joint activities between religion and state, regardless of theory or practice, private or public.
(Any relevant answers should be credited.) (12)

3.2.2 Theocratic state

- It is a form of government in which there is a very strong relationship between one particular religion and government.
- It refers to where religion and state are closely so linked that they should, for practical purposes, be regarded as one.
- Known as theocracy (government by God), religious organisations hold public power and religious law.
- This impact negatively to other religions that do not have the close link to the government.
- Their belief system tends to be overwhelmed by belief systems of religion that has a direct link with the government.
- This tends to lead to religious wars.
- The latter has a negative impact on the economy and social life of the country.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(12)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Criticism of the conflict theories

- They are said to start from a false position.
- They have a one sided basic view that gives an all important role to conflict.
- There are at least of equally important value to that of altruism and voluntary spontaneous co-operation on human life.
- Not mainly focused on how things work.
- Actually promote conflict.
- Fail the test of correspondence and usefulness.
- Built in biasness.
- Overlooks the fact that religion often did not simply support class interests but opposed such interests.
- Theories do not always agree on the actual role that religion play in society.
- The use of it has no limits.
- Consider material things of the utmost importance.
- Does not necessarily reflect the actual state of affairs.
- The economy is stronger than religion.
- Economic forces will always determine religious factors.
- The economy influences religion and religion influences the economy.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(14)

4.2 Symbols in religion

4.2.1 Focal symbols

- The word focal refers to a central point of attention or interest.
- It is used to focus belief.
- It is usually a main symbol for a specific tradition.
- In Islam include the focus symbol include the crescent moon and star.
- In Judaism the focal symbols include the Star of David and the Menorah.
- In Christianity, focal symbols include the Cross and the Fish.
- In Hinduism, the Aum sign and various duties are focal symbols.
- Focal symbols can also be aural (heard), for example, the call to prayer by Muezzin in Islam and the sound OM during meditation in Hinduism.

(12)

4.2.2 Presentational symbols

- It is something that is similar to the thing it represents, for example, a street map is a much smaller representation of the landscape.
 - In religion, a representational symbol is similar to a thing it stands for.
 - In Orthodox Christian traditions there are paintings on wood called icons, in which the sacred is said to be present.
 - The icon of Virgin Mary and the baby Jesus Christ is not Mary and Jesus.
 - What makes it an icon is the presence of the sacred said to be in the picture.
 - An icon can be a sound, a word, a gesture or a posture, for example, when the sound Om is chanted in Hindu practices, it is believed to carry energy.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(12)

4.2.3 Representational symbols

- A representational symbol is a symbol that stands for (represent) something else.
 - It can sometimes function simply as a sign for example, when a cross is used on a building to indicate a place of worship.
 - The cross is of cause the powerful symbol that represents tradition and the central belief of faith.
 - The cross reminds Christians of the death of Jesus Christ on the cross at a Golgotha.
 - Alpha and Omega is also representational symbol.
 - It reminds Christians that Christ is the beginning and the end.
 - He is the first and the last.
- (Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(12)

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QUESTION 5**5.1 5.1.1 Social roles**

- Rituals have an important social function.
- It brings together people with common beliefs and interests.
- Those people celebrate and remember their history. (6)

5.1.2 Psychological roles

- Rituals satisfy a part of being human that cannot be explained logically.
- Some put flowers on a grave.
- This is not done for the person who has died, or for others to see but it satisfies a deep personal need.
- The need for rituals in our lives seems to have its origins on the light of the brain. (6)

5.1.3 Spiritual roles

- Such rituals are performed to strengthen the ties between people and the divine.
- The intention of religious rituals is to bring together this world and the divine.
- When a priest in the Roman Catholic tradition performs Mass, the body and the blood of Jesus Christ is said to be one within the water and the wine. (6)

5.2 Develop an extensive and comprehensive report on the ethics of the leisure industry

- It is a fact that leisure industry provides many people with opportunities to enjoy themselves.
 - People who make money from leisure serve their own interests and interests of their customers.
 - They want to keep their jobs and make money.
 - Ethics refer to what is right or wrong.
 - Ethics and morality can be used interchangeably.
 - Leisure refers to recreational activities.
 - It makes people feel happy.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.)

Common unethical practices:

- Cheating at games and match-fixing (i.e. paying players to play badly.)
- False promise and lies.
- Offering tickets, holidays and opportunities to meet people, knowing that these things will never happen.
- Christianity as a religion is totally against the unethical practices like cheating, match-fixing, telling lies and gambling in general.
- Christianity promotes handwork and honest gain. (20)

NOTE: This is an open-ended question and any relevant academic points will be credited by the examiner.

5.3 The 'mass media' and its contribution to the spreading of religions

- The 'mass media' is a distinct form of the media.
 - Information is sent from one person to many people.
 - One person can reach literally millions of people through mass media, such as television, radio, etc.
 - The oldest form of mass media is a book.
 - Religion was one of the first social institutions to benefit from this invention.
 - The first printed books were almost exclusively Bibles.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.) (12)
- [50]**

TOTAL: 150