



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2017**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1  
MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

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This memorandum consists of 12 pages.

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

- 1.1 1.1.1 **Ideology** refers to a substitute for the term religion. It is a system of beliefs supporting a social or political system and secular system or that which is not an authority. (2)
- 1.1.2 **Teaching** means to give information or to impart the knowledge in order to enforce belief. It also means to give systematic information about a subject. (2)
- 1.1.3 **Parable** refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle or answer a religious question. It is usually very short and contains a definite moral. (2)
- 1.1.4 **Myth** means fable. It also means reference to religious stories in which deep truths about life are revealed. (2)
- 1.1.5 **Belief** means a firm opinion. It also means faith or religion. (2)
- NOTE:** Each fact carries 2 marks. Any correct fact/points must be credited.
- 1.2 1.2.1 Halaal (2)
- 1.2.2 Calabash (2)
- 1.2.3 Torah (2)
- 1.2.4 Karma (2)
- 1.2.5 Hebrew (2)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Dictionary (2)
- 1.3.2 Pretoria (2)
- 1.3.3 Nelson Mandela (2)
- 1.3.4 Rome (2)
- 1.3.5 Moses (2)

|     |       |                                  |     |
|-----|-------|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | FALSE                            | (2) |
|     | 1.4.2 | FALSE                            | (2) |
|     | 1.4.3 | FALSE                            | (2) |
|     | 1.4.4 | FALSE                            | (2) |
|     | 1.4.5 | TRUE                             | (2) |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | D / Kitab-iAqdas                 | (2) |
|     | 1.5.2 | E / China                        | (2) |
|     | 1.5.3 | B / Divine law of Islam          | (2) |
|     | 1.5.4 | A / Constitution                 | (2) |
|     | 1.5.5 | C / African Traditional Religion | (2) |

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2****2.1 2.1.1 Identity**

- Identity means individuality.
- It means the religion has a certain individuality or a certain personality that distinguishes it from other religion.
- It means the affirmation of the dignity and value of a religion.
- It means an exclusive religious identity in which one identifies strongly with the beliefs and doctrines of the religion and sees these as defining one's life. (4)

**2.1.2 Unity**

- Unity refers to those factors that lead to the sharing of a common identity.
- It refers to harmony and concord that exist between religions.
- It may also refer to the acknowledgement of common ground among different faith groups. (4)

**2.1.3 Uniqueness**

- It is those features that make the religion different from other religions.
- It is those features that make it identifiable as a different religion.
- There is uniqueness in beliefs, practices and normative texts. (4)

**2.1.4 Comparability**

- This means that two or more things are able to be compared.
- This does not mean that they are similar.
- Things can be compared and it is found that they are different.
- The other meaning may be that things can be compared because they are fit to be compared. (4)

**2.1.5 Similarity**

- It refers to "being alike".
- It is important to specify similarities.  
(Any correct points carries 2 marks (2 x 2 = 4)) (4)

## 2.2 Role of ancestors in African Traditional Religion.

- They are the messengers of the Creator.
- They are seen by followers as the supervisors of the physical world.
- They look after the welfare of the living.
- They reveal themselves through dreams and sometimes through visions to communicate with the living.
- To communicate with God, the living uses the ancestors – they are their intermediaries. (5 x 2) (10)

## 2.3 Internal differences that exist within one religion (*Islam as an example*)

### 2.3.1 Religious teachings

#### Shi'a

- They believe that the caliphate (successor) should be from the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad.
- They claim that these caliphs are divinely-appointed imams with supernatural knowledge and authority who must lead the faithful.
- They follow some Hadith (e.g. recordings of Ali and Fatima) of Prophet Muhammad and reject others.
- They commemorate the death of Hussain, whom they believe was martyred at Karbala.
- They share a collective guilt for not coming to his aid when he was killed.
- The Shi'a have two schools of law.
- The Shi'a follow the teachings of a modern day imam.

#### Sunni

- Sunni's believe that the faithful, rather than the descendants, should elect their leaders, (e.g. Abu Bakr).
- Sunni refers to 'following' the Sunnah (example) of the Prophet Muhammad.
- All the companions of the Prophet are given equal respect in Islamic jurisprudence. (Islamic law)
- The Sunni have four schools of law.
- The Sunni follow the teachings of the 7th and 8th century scholars. (10)

### 2.3.2 Religious practices in Islam

#### Sunni

- Religious practices are strictly in accordance with the Sunnah of the Prophet, as laid down in the Hadith.
- An 'imam' is simply the leader of the congregational prayer.
- 'Imam' does not denote formal training in Sunni Islam.
- There are four recognised scholars with regard to legal matters in Islam.
- They pray five times daily.
- The concept of Muttah (temporary marriage) is not recognised, as they contend it was discontinued by the Prophet.
- In the event of a dispute, the issue is decided by means of a consensus.

#### Shi'a

- Those Hadith from Ali and Fatima, daughter of prophet, are given more prominence.
- The shrine of Hussain in Karbala is an important pilgrimage for Shi'as.
- Muttah is allowed.
- Shi'a Muslims are allowed to combine some of their five daily prayers into three.
- They can pray three times a day.
- They practise self-mutilation (striking themselves).
- There are two advisory schools of law, Akbari and Usuli.
- In the event of a dispute, the issue is decided upon by a central authority (ayatollah).

(10)  
[50]

**QUESTION 3****3.1 Features that are fulfilled by the uniqueness of a religion.**

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

(10)

**3.2 Uniqueness of any ONE religion.****African Traditional Religion as an example.**

- They believe in the existence of a Supreme Being.
- They communicate with their God through the ancestors.
- Their communication with the ancestors is through the ritual of animal sacrifice.
- Harmony between the living and the ancestors is of great importance.
- Ancestors can bring illness, misfortune, and also blessings.
- During the ritual of sacrifice the living call the ancestors to be present.
- Community solidarity is a pronounced feature in ATR.
- The community orientation of African society is clearly reflected in its rituals.
- Rituals are rich in symbols, e.g. the goat-hide bracelet (*Isipandla*)
- They do not have a special day of worship.
- There is no founder.
- There is no written text.
- There are no sacred buildings, but there are sacred places.
- There is a great variance of belief among African Traditional Religions.

(Any relevant response will be credited.)

(10)

**3.3 Five beliefs shared by Abrahamic religions**

- Believe in one God.
- Believe in the existence and the role of the Devil or Satan.
- Believe in the existence and the role of angels.
- Believe in life after death.
- Believe in the authority of the sacred texts as the Word of God.
- They believe in Judgement Day.

(10)

### 3.4 The Role of parables in religious teachings

- They provide us with a rich source of religious teaching (wisdom).
- They contain religious beliefs, ideas, morals, and warnings.
- They speak about God, the world, human relationships and the nature of things.
- It conveys moral or philosophical truths.
- It is a simple story that conveys a deep, spiritual truth. (10)

**NOTE:** Other relevant points must be credited.

### 3.5 Concept of doctrine

- Doctrine is a belief held by a religious group.
- It is a synonym for teaching.
- It is sometimes used to refer to the entire set of beliefs in a religion.
- Doctrine is a statement of essential beliefs.
- It functions to safeguard what is essential to the religion.
- They are the essential pillars of the religion.
- Teaching and doctrine are closely connected to the notion of religious teachings.

(Any relevant response will be credited.)

(10)  
**[50]**



**QUESTION 4**

4.1 Yes/No.

**NOTE:** This is an open-ended question, and credit must be given to relevant examples given by learners. (2)

4.2 YES.

- In South Africa, (or other countries) there is equal coverage given to each religion e.g. TV programme, "*Issues of faith*".
- If religious coverage is not fair, complaints can be made to the BCCSA or the Human Rights Commission. These are made by individuals or religious bodies such as the Jewish Board of Deputies, Hindu Maha Sabha, etc.
- Representatives of various faiths are interviewed.
- This allows for different viewpoints to be represented.

NO.

- Research shows this is not the case, as in the extract above.
- The Catholic Church gets mainly negative coverage regarding alleged child abuse by its priests.
- The media never engages in the promotion of religion or general religious issues.
- Only sensationalist reporting is done.
- In world media, religion is often depicted as being the cause of wars, suffering and abuse (e.g. abuse of women). (10)

- 4.3
- The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have thrust Islam into the limelight.
  - In the West little was/is known about it in the past,
  - There is increased competition among media houses.
  - Wars and conflict often divide people along religious lines.
  - The coverage is only on issues that sell newspapers, such as scandals, conflict with secular law, etc.
  - Religion is seen as big business, in many cases.
  - Examples of this are the Hajj, the ZCC Easter gathering, etc. (Any relevant responses must be credited.) (10)

- 4.4
- The civil conflict in Nigeria is often shown as conflict between the Muslim North and Christian South.
  - There is an effort by Muslims to enforce Shariah law, even on non-Muslims.
  - Muslims fear that they will be ruled by a Christian government.
  - Christians fear that Nigeria would become an Islamic state.
  - There is concern as to who will exert political control over the oil resources.
  - The oil interests also encourage foreign powers to take sides in the conflict.
  - Some Muslim sects have lost faith in the government and have taken the law into their own hands, e.g. Boko Haram.
  - Boko Haram provides basic services to its supporters, in the absence of government services. [*Mail and Guardian*, 2 April 2012, p.24]
- (10)

4.5 **E.g. Homosexuality and the Catholic church**

- The Catholic Church is strongly against homosexuality.
  - The Catholic Church refers to the Biblical story of Sodom and Gomorra.
  - Numerous protests condemning the church's stand get a lot of media coverage.
  - The church's view do not get the same coverage in the media as anti-religious sentiments.
  - They ignore the unconditional love of God.  
(Any relevant fact will be credited.)
- (10)

4.6 **E.g. Polygamy in ATR or Islam**

- Women in polygamous marriages are shown as being abused by their husbands
  - Women involved in extra-marital relationships are presented as more acceptable.
  - This is evident in the many extra-marital relationships shown on TV.
  - Religious texts are often misquoted by the media to justify the ill-treatment of women.  
(Any relevant response will be credited.)
- (8)  
**[50]**

**QUESTION 5****5.1 5.1.1 Conflict in Darfur**

- The Darfur conflict in Southern Sudan started more than 100 years ago.
- The main divisions were ethnic/tribal and cultural.
- Religion is not a radical source of division.
- Most people of Darfur are Sunni Muslims, as is the government of Khartoum.
- There are some Christians and ATR adherents in the south.
- Drought has increased competition for limited resources and brought nomads and farmers into conflict.
- In 1983 there was a civil war when the Muslim government tried to impose Islamic law in the South.  
(Credit any relevant example.)

(10)

**5.1.2 Current situation of the conflict in Darfur**

- In 2005 South Africa brokered a peace deal between the North and the South.
- However, conflict continued.
- In 2006, the President resisted United Nations involvement to resolve the dispute.
- A UN backed referendum in 2011 decided on partition of the South.
- The situation is accepted and it is peaceful and calm.  
(Any relevant response will be credited.)

(10)

**5.1.3 Role of religion in the conflict**

- Religion is not a radical source of division.
- Most people on both sides of the conflict are Sunni Muslim.
- Religion played an indirect role in the 1983 civil war.
- Religion have played a major role in trying to help.
- Two religious organisations involved were the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development and Islamic Relief Agency.
- This help include building of clinics and schools and repairing infrastructure.

(10)

**5.1.4 Relationship between religious tolerance and religious freedom**

- The two terms are closely related.
- Religious freedom is determined by the government of the day.
- Religious tolerance is mainly depended on attitudes of religious groups or individuals with a given community.
- It is the acceptance and respect of the religious beliefs and practices of other people without any preconditions.
- Religious freedom prepares a good ground for religious tolerance.

**NOTE:** other relevant points must be credited. (4)

**5.2 5.2.1 For each of the following religions, briefly discuss the teachings that promote human rights.**

**Buddhism**

- They promote shared humanness.
- There is a shared aspiration of gaining happiness and avoiding suffering. (4)

**5.2.2 Christianity**

- 'Love thy neighbour as you love yourself': This teaching encourage treating everyone equally.
- 'Thou shall not kill': This refers to the sanctity of human life. (4)

**5.2.3 Islam**

- There is no compulsion to convert to Islam – that is, proclaiming one's faith should be voluntary and sincere. This allows for freedom of religion.
- The institution of *zakaat* (charity) ensures that basic needs of food, shelter and clothing are satisfied. (4)

**5.2.4 African Traditional Religion**

- The principle of ubuntu encourages helping one's community.
- The practice of Ilima is one in which the community provides help to those of its members who are indigent.

(Any other relevant fact must be credited. Teachings may be expressed in the learner's own words.) (4)

**TOTAL MARKS SECTION B: 100**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 150**