



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**



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This question paper consists of 13 pages.

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY  
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions in this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
5. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

**SECTION A****QUESTION 1**

1.1 Briefly explain each of the following concepts:

- 1.1.1 Prayer (2)
- 1.1.2 Evangelism (2)
- 1.1.3 Meditation (2)
- 1.1.4 Polytheism (2)
- 1.1.5 Syncretism (2)

1.2 Various possible options are given as answers for the questions below. Choose the correct answer from the four possible answers. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in your ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.6 A.

1.2.1 He/She is a spiritual leader who cures his/her patients by consulting the ancestors.

- A Priest
- B Inyanga
- C Isangoma
- D Pastor (1)

1.2.2 The following religion does not have a holy scripture:

- A Judaism
- B Islam
- C Christianity
- D African Traditional Religion (1)

1.2.3 This word refers to a serious discussion between two or more religions:

- A Ecumenism
- B Dialogue
- C Syncretism
- D Evangelism (1)

1.2.4 He was a strong advocator of the conflict theory.

- A Hans Mol
- B Siddhartha Gautama
- C Karl Marx
- D Emile Durkheim (1)

1.2.5 In this type of state there is a separation between state and religion:

- A Atheistic state
- B Theocratic state
- C Secular state
- D Nationalistic state

(1)

1.3 Fit the sacred text in COLUMN B with the religion in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.3.7 H.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	Hinduism	A	Qur'an
1.3.2	Buddhism	B	Kitab-i-Aqdas
1.3.3	Judaism	C	Bible
1.3.4	Islam	D	Tripitaka
1.3.5	Christianity	E	Vedas
1.3.6	Bahá'í Faith	F	Tenach
		G	Tao-te-Ching

(6 x 2) (12)

1.4 Choose the word in each list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.4.1 Jesus Christ; Moses; Muhammad; Abraham. (2)
- 1.4.2 Cross; Fish; Halal; Mary (2)
- 1.4.3 Bethlehem; Durban; Mecca; Jerusalem (2)
- 1.4.4 Pastor; Inyanga; Sangoma; Clay pot (2)
- 1.4.5 Qur'an; Vedas; Bible; Dictionary (2)

1.5 Answer the following questions.

- 1.5.1 Name the largest African indigenous church in South Africa. (2)
- 1.5.2 Why do different religions have different symbols? Give TWO reasons. (4)
- 1.5.3 What is a *secf*? (2)

1.6 Arrange in the correct order, the steps in the revitalisation of a religion. Write ONLY the letters that represent the steps in the correct order.

- A When changes begin to occur in the religion and new ideas and ways get accepted by people in the religion.
- B When a new period of harmony and acceptance is embraced.
- C When there are changes in society and the natural environment, and these make a few members uncomfortable, leading to the questioning of the worldview of their religious convictions.
- D When there is harmony between religion, the society and the natural environment.
- E When many people start to feel uncomfortable and realise that their religious and cultural practices and beliefs no longer making sense in their lives and seek changes in their religious practices and beliefs.

(5 x 1) (5)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

Answer ANY TWO questions in this section.

**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Read through the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

**GANDHI'S VIEW ON VIOLENCE / NON-VIOLENCE**

With Gandhi, the notion of non-violence attained special status. He not only theorised on it, he adopted non-violence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. He made us understand that the philosophy of non-violence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon which can be tried by all.

Non-violence was not Gandhi's invention. He is, however, called the father of non-violence because, according to Mark Shepard, "He raised non-violent action to a level never before achieved." Kripalani again asserts, "Gandhi was the first in human history to extend the principle of non-violence from the individual to the social and political plane."

[Extract taken from *Gandhi And Nonviolence* by B.R. Nanda, <https://www.mkgandhi.org>]

- 2.1.1 What is *non-violent resistance*? (2)
- 2.1.2 Who was the founder of this form of political struggle and which religion does he represent? (4)
- 2.1.3 Do you think that non-violent resistance is more or less effective against oppression than violent resistance? Explain your answer. (6)
- 2.1.4 Briefly explain *religious tolerance*. (4)

2.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa assures religious diversity. Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights deals with fundamental human rights which include acknowledgement and protection of religious freedom in South Africa. Article 15: Freedom of religion, belief and opinion declares that:

1. Anyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought and opinion.
2. Religious observance may be conducted at state or state-aided institutions provided that:
  - (a) Those observances follow rules by appropriate public authorities;
  - (b) They are conducted on an equitable basis.
  - (c) Attendance at them is free and voluntary.

[Extract from the Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution]

The UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason, conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

[Source: <https://www.ica.org>]

- 2.2.1 Is South Africa a secular or theocratic state? Give a reason for your answer. (4)
- 2.2.2 What is an *atheistic state*? Name ONE country as an example. (4)
- 2.2.3 Do you think that the South African Constitution endorses Article 1 of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Motivate your answer. (6)
- 2.2.4 Define *religious freedom* and show how it can be promoted and applied at your school. (6)
- 2.2.5 Briefly explain the concept '*politics*' in the context of religion. (8)
- 2.2.6 Name THREE ways in which religion has an impact on society. (6)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

**DRUG ABUSE IN SCHOOLS: A PROBLEM OR NOT?**

Following a press release by the Western Cape Minister of Education, Debbie Schäfer, the South Cape Forum contacted various police stations in the region to find out the state of affairs in the region's schools regarding the problem of drugs.

(What follows now, is a summary of the work done by different police stations in the South Cape.)

Regular searching is done on a weekly basis at schools. At schools where searching was done, no drugs were found. Although focused on high schools, in future, searches will also be done at primary schools. Drug cases have been reported where students were involved. Drugs in and around our schools are monitored and schools will be searched during the year. We are currently working on awareness programs to inform learners as well as teachers, to give them the knowledge to refrain from drug abuse.

[Extract taken and adapted from *South Cape Forum*, 26 Oct 2017]

- 3.1.1 As chairperson of your school's learner representative council, write a report on the dangers of drug use in schools. (8)
- 3.1.2 In relation to the extract, what plans were put in place to address the problem of drugs in schools? (6)
- 3.1.3 Describe the role religion can play in helping with the drug problem. (10)

3.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

**THIS IS HOW THE CONCOURT DECIDED YOU CAN SMOKE DAGGA AT HOME**

On Tuesday, 18 September 2018 at 10h00 the Constitutional Court handed down judgement in this application for the confirmation of an order of constitutional invalidity made by the High Court of South Africa, which declared legislation criminalising the use, possession, purchase and cultivation of cannabis unconstitutional.

[From [Timeslive.co.za](http://Timeslive.co.za)]

- 3.2.1 If you were in government, how would you decide which policy is better – to ban drugs or to allow it under controlled circumstances? Give reasons for your answer. (5 x 2) (10)

3.3 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

Zionism can be understood as 'a refinement of Christianity in relation to the African experience'. 'In effect, Zionism harnesses the distilled spiritual energy of Christianity to respond to modern African needs and channels it through categories of thought and 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.'

He points out that people have commented on the similarities between a Zionist prophet and an African diviner, in that they both diagnose the cause of a person's illness or distress and recommend treatment. But the difference, he says, is that a Zionist prophet's diagnoses and treatments are not considered effective unless they are centred in prayer, and include the patient spending even more time praying within the church group as an on-going treatment. Zionists are not, then, just bringing together Christianity and African Religion; they have actually developed a new form of African Christianity. 'Zionists are creating and extending Christian clearings in what I see as the societal jungle, oases in a moral desert, pockets of order in the midst of disorder.'

[Source: *The African Independent Churches*' in Martin Polzesky and John de Gruchy (eds). 1995. *Living Faiths in South Africa*. Cape Town: David Phillip pp 122, 127]

- 3.3.1 What do you think the author means by saying that Zionism is a 'refinement of Christianity in relation to the African experience'? (2)
- 3.3.2 The author thinks that Zionists' spiritual power has its source in Christianity, rather than in African Religion. Quote TWO sentences from the extract which indicates this. (4)
- 3.3.3 Explain in your own words what the difference is between a *Zionist prophet* and a *diviner*. (4)
- 3.3.4 Briefly explain the term '*interreligious dialogue*'. (6)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

**GIFT OF THE GIVERS CALLED TO RESCUE ANOTHER WESTERN  
CAPE MUNICIPALITY AS IT AWAITS FUNDING**

Gift of the Givers is once again lending a hand in another drought-stricken municipality in the Western Cape. Founder Imtiaz Sooliman said the organisation was responding to frantic calls from the Laingsburg Municipality, which is currently running out of water. Two weeks ago, the organisation was called to help the drought-stricken Beaufort-West Municipality and provided water to the people of the area.

However, Sooliman complained about unfulfilled financial promises by the Western Cape Government.

“For all these vital interventions that have cost us in the tens of millions of rands, we have not received even one rand in funding from the Western Cape government even though it was promised to us repeatedly in multiple meetings from as early as March 2018,” said Sooliman.

[Extract taken from [m.news24.com](http://m.news24.com)]

**DROUGHT CRISIS IN EASTERN CAPE ALARMING**

Gift of the Givers intervened in Makhanda at short notice last week thinking that this was the only region in the Eastern Cape requiring water on a temporary basis until infrastructure was repaired, which was expected to take five days.

We have subsequently received calls from Riebeeck East, Amathole District (Queenstown) where over 50 000 people in 100 villages have been without water for several months ... and from the Chris Hani Municipality. The challenges in the Eastern Cape are constantly multiplying.

[Extract taken from [gift of the givers.org](http://giftofthegivers.org)]

- 4.1.1 List TWO types of work the Gift of the Givers does for the people who are in need. (4)
- 4.1.2 What challenges are they referring to concerning the Eastern Cape? (2)
- 4.1.3 In your own words, explain the religious teaching that has inspired the work of the Gift of the Givers. (4)
- 4.1.4 What evidence is there in the passages that the organisation is not geographically bound? (2)
- 4.1.5 Are the efforts of the Gift of the Givers confined to people of the same religion as the teaching that inspired their work? Why do you think this? (4)

- 4.1.6 On 5 January 2019, the Western Cape government, disputed the claims by the Gift of the Givers that the Laingsburg Municipality was running out of water. What are your views on the argument between the Gift of the Givers and the Western Cape government? (4)

4.2 Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

The house of Modimo (divinity) is in a hole under the earth. It is an idyllic place with green fields, people, animals, cattle, sheep and goats. Our first parents came out of this hole. They came out together – men with their wives, children, animals, cattle, sheep, goats and dogs.

A mysterious one-legged-creature accompanied them. His name was Loowe. Loowe was an agent of the divinity. He turned back to the hole and left the people and animals on the surface of the earth. They had to inhabit the earth and make it their home. This all happened at Ga-Ditshwene in the land of Bahuritse.

The footprints of those who first came out, and of the first animals, indicated that this happened when the rock was melted. Even the footprint which was bigger than that of the human – Loowe's is still visible.

[Extract from *Shuters Religion Studies*, by Hofmeyer, J. et al. 2006:26]

- 4.2.1 Is the story a narrative or a myth? Motivate your answer by defining your choice critically. (6)
- 4.2.2 What is the purpose of the story? (2)
- 4.2.3 According to the story, how did the first creatures come into being? (2)
- 4.2.4 This part told us about the belief of the Batswana nation. Were they monotheistic or polytheistic? Motivate your answer. (4)
- 4.2.5 Quote from the story visible evidence which supports the existence of Loowe, the agent of the divine. (2)
- 4.2.6 Who was responsible for creation, according to this story? (2)
- 4.2.7 How, do you think, this Tswana story about Creation was retained until it was written down? (2)
- 4.3 What does Karl Marx mean by the statement, 'Religion is the opium of the people'? (10)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Read the following extracts about stories by women regarding their experiences with exclusion and then answer the questions that follow.

**FEMALE PANELLISTS SHARE THEIR STRUGGLES IN MALE-DOMINATED RELIGIONS**

Women in the Catholic Church have long been their own advocates, pushing the hierarchy and those within their faith communities to grant them the same ecclesial leadership roles as their male counterparts. The door, however, has remained closed, but the fight has continued.

Catholic women, who wanted to become priests, decided to protest. “We walked down the pilgrim’s path towards St. Peter’s and joined the Mass for priests,” Kate McElwee, co-executive director of the organisation, told *NCR*. “However, the women priests with us had their stoles and signs taken away, as well as our leaflets and pins.

[By Traci Badalucco in *NCR Today*, Oct. 11, 2016]

Reflecting on exclusion from congregational prayer in the mosque, Shamima Shaikh asserted that exclusion of women from congregational prayer was a betrayal of the teachings of the Prophet.

[Source: *Shuters Top Class Religion Studies Grade 11*, p75]

- 5.1.1 What does these two women have in common? (2)
- 5.1.2 Identify the different experiences that both women had experienced in their different religions. (8)
- 5.1.3 Mention TWO other religions where women experience exclusion and how the women in these religions feel about their exclusion. (8)
- 5.2 “There are *three main types of prayer in Islam*.” Answer the following question with regard to Muslims in prayer.
- 5.2.1 Why, do you think, is washing before prayer considered to be so important for Muslims? (2)
- 5.2.2 State TWO ways that prayer in the Muslim religion connects believers with their founder, Muhammad. (4)
- 5.3 Explain the meaning of each of the following religious symbols:
- 5.3.1 African beer (4)
- 5.3.2 The Statue of Buddha (4)

- 5.4 Give TWO social roles of rituals. (4)
- 5.5 “Buddhist architecture includes a number of different structures – stupas, pagodas, monasteries and caves.” Give a brief explanation of THREE of these structures. (6)
- 5.6 Read the prayer below and answer the questions that follow.

Our Father who art in Heaven,  
Hallowed be thy name;  
Thy Kingdom come;  
Thy will be done  
On earth as it is in Heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread;  
And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those  
that trespass against us;  
And lead us not into temptation,  
But deliver us from evil.  
For ever and ever, amen.

[Source: Matthew 6:9–13]

5.6.1 Identify TWO of each of the following in the prayer:

- (a) Praise to God (4)
- (b) Asking for help (4)

**[50]**

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





