



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

NOVEMBER 2012

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 6 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Choose the correct words from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.1.1 An example of a Hindu reform movement is (Arya Samaj/ Maha Sabha/Rig Veda/yoga). (2)
- 1.1.2 The oldest branch of Buddhism is (Judaism/Theravada/Aka/ Mahayana). (2)
- 1.1.3 The oral component of the Torah is called the (Talmud/Mashiach/ Mitzvot/Genesis). (2)
- 1.1.4 The founder of the Baha'i faith was (Mahabharata/Baha'u'llah/ Abdu'l-Baha/Dalai Lama). (2)
- 1.1.5 The holy shrine of Karbala is in (Iraq/Iran/India/Israel). (2)
- 1.2 Explain, in TWO sentences, each of the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.2.1 Unity (4)
- 1.2.2 Fundamentalism (4)
- 1.2.3 Uniqueness (4)
- 1.2.4 Comparability (4)
- 1.2.5 Reincarnation (4)
- 1.3 From each group of words below, choose the word that does NOT fit. Write only the word next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- EXAMPLE: banana; apple; potato; grape
- ANSWER: 1.3.6 potato
- 1.3.1 Charles Darwin; Shoghi Effendi; Copernicus; Kepler (2)
- 1.3.2 Ubuntu; ancestors; cremation; Modimo (2)
- 1.3.3 Brahma; Vishnu; Nirvana; Shiva (2)
- 1.3.4 Abraham; Baha'u'llah; Moses; Jesus (2)

- 1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question number. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.
- 1.4.1 Syncretism is the science of interpreting texts. (4)
- 1.4.2 A shaman is a supreme being, the Creator in African Traditional Religion. (4)
- 1.4.3 Hinduism consists of the following schools: Saivism, Vaishnavism, Vajrayana and Smartas. (4)
- TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the four questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Discuss the uniqueness of:
- 2.1.1 African Traditional Religion (10)
- 2.1.2 Judaism (10)
- 2.2 Briefly discuss the internal differences between the *Shi'a* and *Sunni* branches of Islam under the following headings:
- 2.2.1 Religious teachings (10)
- 2.2.2 Religious practices (10)
- 2.3 Discuss the similarities between the following TWO Eastern religions:
- Hinduism and Buddhism (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

The prodigal son is a well-known Christian parable. A son who has sinned comes back home and is joyously welcomed by his family, especially his father. The point of this parable is that Jesus rejoices in the return (conversion) of a sinner.

[From *Shuters: Religion Studies, Grade 12*, p. 12–13]

- 3.1 State TWO roles that parables play in religion. (4)
- 3.2 Name a parable (excluding 'The Prodigal Son') from any religion and explain its meaning. (8)

- 3.3 Name FIVE characteristics of a religious doctrine. (10)
- 3.4 Briefly explain the concept of *myths* as it applies to religion. (10)
- 3.5 Name FIVE characteristics of any ONE of the following secular world views:
- Communism
 - Atheism
 - Secular humanism
 - Agnosticism
- (10)
- 3.6 Name FOUR beliefs shared by the Abrahamic faiths. (8)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

Read the TWO extracts below and answer the questions that follow.

CONFLICT IN SUDAN'S DARFUR REGION

The trigger for the conflict in 1983 was the central government's attempt to enforce a system of law in an area of the country that was not Islamic. In other words, you could say that religion was part of the problem.

[Adapted from *Shuters: Religion Studies, Grade 12, p. 202*]

FAULT LINE DIVIDES SUDAN

If the north-south conflict is not checked it may escalate into a full scale war in which there would be no winners, writes Terence McNamee.

By dividing Sudan along a north-south 'fault line' it was hoped that many of the conflicts that had historically pitted Northerners against Southerners would stop. The south's economy was also expected to finally emerge from the decline of recent years.

Sudan and South Sudan are locked in a number of increasingly bitter clashes over oil, security and borders that threaten to ignite a full-blown war. Last week Juba (capital of South Sudan) accused Khartoum of bombing its territories in Bahr el Gazal, Unity and Upper Nile states. Khartoum accuses Juba of destroying the oil fields at Heglig in Sudan's southern Kordofan state, which was seized by the South Sudanese army in April.

Conflicts between different ethnic groups over access to water resources and grazing lands for cattle have occurred for centuries, but in the second half of 2011 alone, clashes in South Sudan's Jonglei state left thousands dead. In one incident 600 ethnic Lou Nuer were massacred by fighters from the rival Murle community.

[Adapted from *The Times, 15 May 2012*]

- 4.1 Until recently it had been argued that the conflict in Sudan was a religious war. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (14)
- 4.2 What measures has South Africa taken to encourage religious harmony? (8)

- 4.3 Imagine that your school is multireligious and multiracial. As chairperson of the Representative Council of Learners (RCL), what measures would you put in place for religious harmony at your school? (8)
- 4.4 Distinguish between *religious freedom* and *religious tolerance*. (4)
- 4.5 For each of the following religions, briefly discuss the teachings that promote human rights:
- 4.5.1 Buddhism (4)
- 4.5.2 Christianity (4)
- 4.5.3 Islam (4)
- 4.5.4 African Traditional Religion (4)
- [50]**

QUESTION 5

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

In several recent studies of religious coverage in the media, it was found that coverage had increased significantly over the last decade. However, the coverage was very negative and focused mainly on the following:

- The political elements of religious ideas and institutions. This aspect received the most coverage.
- Other issues like struggles of women and minorities
- Issues involving sexual morality

[Adapted from *Religion Studies*, Steyn et al. p. 220–221]

- 5.1 Do you think the media gives fair coverage to religious issues? (2)
- 5.2 Give reasons for your answer to QUESTION 5.1. Include ONE example to support your answer. (10)
- 5.3 Why, do you think, has media coverage of religious issues increased sharply in recent years? (10)
- 5.4 Discuss ONE example from the media that refers to political elements of religion. (10)
- 5.5 Discuss ONE example from the media that refers to issues involving sexual morality and religion. (10)
- 5.6 Discuss ONE example from the media that refers to issues involving women (or minorities) and religion. (8)
- [50]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150