



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2017
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 12 pages.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | B | (1) |
| | 1.1.2 | B | (1) |
| | 1.1.3 | C | (1) |
| | 1.1.4 | D | (1) |
| | 1.1.5 | D | (1) |
| | 1.1.6 | A | (1) |
| | 1.1.7 | C | (1) |
| | 1.1.8 | D | (1) |
| | 1.1.9 | B | (1) |
| | 1.1.10 | C | (1) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Iran | (1) |
| | 1.2.2 | Three baskets(of wisdom) | (1) |
| | 1.2.3 | Martin Luther | (1) |
| | 1.2.4 | Yin and Yang | (1) |
| | 1.2.5 | Halakhah | (1) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Tanach – is a sacred book for Judaism. | (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | Abu Bakr – was the father in-law of Prophet Muhammad. He was the successor to Muhammad/the first caliph. | (2) |
| | 1.3.3 | Nirvana – a state of perfect happiness and peace in Buddhism. | (2) |
| | 1.3.4 | Sanskrit – an ancient language of the Far East. | (2) |
| | 1.3.5 | Jesus – the founder of Christianity. | (2) |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | The most well-known Bodhisattva is Dalai Lama. | (2) |
| | 1.4.2 | The Shi'a holy shrine of Karbala is in Iraq. | (2) |
| | 1.4.3 | The longest epic in Hinduism is the Mahabharata. | (2) |
| | 1.4.4 | The tangible expression of the oral Torah is Talmud. | (2) |
| | 1.4.5 | The highest goal of Buddhist practice is Nirvana. | (2) |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | E | (1) |
| | 1.5.2 | D | (1) |
| | 1.5.3 | F | (1) |
| | 1.5.4 | B | (1) |
| | 1.5.5 | A | (1) |

- 1.6 1.6.1
- Zen is a branch of Mahayana Buddhism which emphasises meditation.
 - Zen practitioners meditate in order to attain enlightenment.
 - Zen Buddhism believes that there is a line of authority that goes down to Buddha. (2)
- 1.6.2
- A principle, tenant or system as laid down by a collective religious authority.
 - Comes from the Greek word 'dogma' which originally meant 'appearance' or 'opinion'.
 - Refers to any set of beliefs that is taken to be absolutely true and fixed. (2)
- 1.6.3
- The founder of the Bahá'i' faith
 - He was a Persian nobleman and a prophet. (2)
- 1.6.4
- The attribution of human qualities to the divine.
 - When something non-human is spoken of as if it was human.
 - Example: When God is spoken of as having a 'voice'. (2)
- 1.6.5
- The re-birth of a soul in a new body.
 - The Hindu/Buddhist belief that beings are born into a next life over and over again. (2)
- TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

SECTION B

- **NOTE:** In this section, each fact (identified by a bullet) counts TWO marks. If a candidate has answered more than two questions, only the first two must be marked. The extra questions should be struck off, with EQ written across the answers.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 2.1.1
- **All are created by Allah.**
 - We are therefore all part of the family, no matter what we believe, and we should treat each other as brothers and sisters.
 - Humanity is seen as having a common father – Adam.
 - This is the foundation of humanity in Islam.
 - People are born into tribes and race groups, so that they may recognise each other, not that they may despise each other.
 - **'There is no compulsion in Islam.'**
 - Islam rejects conversion by force or by compulsion.
 - **Islamic tolerance** extends to all sincere believers in all religions. As long as people are truthful, patient, humble, and practise chastity, charity, kindness, and justice Allah will be forgiving and rewarding.
 - When there are differences, people should interact on a basis of mutual respect and goodwill.
 - **The Buddhist ethic is to do no harm to living creatures, including humans.**
 - Buddhism does not use war to spread their message.
 - Buddhism uses the power of logic and examples to show people that they can live socially harmonious lives in which they are at peace with themselves.
 - There should be tolerance and acceptance of people just as they are: this is fundamental to Buddhism.
 - **Thou shalt not kill.**
 - This Biblical commandment sanctifies human life.
 - It is not permissible to kill another human being, except in self-defence.
 - It also refers to the protection of the unborn child, as observed in Catholicism. (18)
- 2.1.2
- Respect is the appreciation of another person's beliefs and practices.
 - Tolerance means to understand and respect the other person's beliefs and practices, even though you don't agree with them. (4)
- 2.1.3
- In Western culture everyone should have only one religion.
 - Religious tolerance means allowing people to convert from one religion to another.
 - In Eastern culture religious tolerance means that a person may subscribe to multiple religions at the same time.
 - People are not forced to convert. (8)

- 2.2 2.2.1
- It refers to features that are common in different religions.
 - In Christianity and African Traditional Religion, they both recognise the existence of a supernatural being. (4)
- 2.2.2
- Religious identity is a form of self-identification.
 - It refers to a certain individuality that distinguishes a particular religion from other religions.
 - Example: Many Muslims believe that their identity as Muslims form an essential part of their 'being' and is exclusive to them. (4)
- 2.2.3
- A foreign government imposes their ruling upon the people of another country.
 - When the foreign government imposes their culture, religion and education on another country.
 - Example: Religions have basic, non-negotiable teachings, (dogma), which foster unity within a religion/each religion has a unique dress code, e.g. Muslim women wear the hijab. (4)
- 2.2.4
- Different religions are able to co-exist quite peacefully irrespective of their differences.
 - Different religions actively co-operate to achieve certain particular aims in society.
 - Example: The teachings of Islam and Judaism concerning God are 'one', in the sense that there are no serious differences between these religions on that topic. (4)
- 2.2.5
- It means that when you compare a religion to other religions, only religion A has these or those features.
 - Uniqueness in a particular religion can be an expression of how adherents themselves see their own religion.
 - Example: The unique feature of the African Traditional Religion is the veneration of the ancestors. (4)
- [50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1

YES:

- **Coverage differs both in terms of time and quality of coverage.**
- More time is given for majority religions, like Christianity, while smaller religions get no coverage.
- **Minority religions are excluded from mainstream media**, e.g. Jain, Tao.
- **Some religions are selectively represented**, e.g. Islam is shown as a violent religion, with protests and terrorist attacks getting maximum coverage.
- Buddhism is shown as a religion of peace; the Dalai Lama gets positive coverage, as do Buddhist monks.
- **Religions are heavily stereotyped**, some positively, others negatively.
- Minority religions get positive coverage.
- **Christianity gets the most coverage.**
- International visits by the Pope get full coverage, whereas other religious leaders are hardly mentioned.
- **The media also remains silent on (or downplays) some religious issues.**
- The ethnic cleansing of Myanmar's Rohingya Muslims by Buddhists is rarely mentioned.
- The rise of Hindu fundamentalism in India is largely ignored, while fundamentalism in Christianity and Islam are always emphasised.

NO:

- **The public broadcaster gives equal coverage to all major religions.**
- The morning prayer on TV is presented by various religions in rotation.
- **There are dedicated TV channels for each religion, according to community needs.**
- Islam Channel and Rhema church are two such examples.
- **Radio channels too, cater for a variety of religions.**
- Hindvani, Radio Pulpit, Radio Highway and Radio Al Ansaar are some examples.
- **The Internet has no limit on the establishment of websites dedicated to any religion.**
- Sites for each religion will depend directly on interest shown by its followers (frequency of visits/number of “hits”)

(12)

- 3.1.2
- There are political reasons.
 - Religion is a highly contentious political issue. The public have very strong attitudes towards religion, and media bias can influence such a sentiment.
 - The media thrives on sensationalism, as this sells papers/advertising space.
 - They will therefore use biased coverage to elicit responses.
 - The media coverage may be biased owing to ignorance about religious matters.
- (8)
- 3.1.3
- POSITIVE:**
- It is easier to find information on religious matters, teachings and rulings.
 - It allows easy access to religious material, such as sermons, seminars and meetings.
 - Like-minded people can easily share and clarify ideas about religion.
 - Religion has always focused on community interaction and the Internet is a medium that allows easy access for religious communities.
 - People have access to podcasts at any time, unlike attending religious functions at fixed times.
- NEGATIVE:**
- However, anytime access to religious material means that attendance of religious gatherings may be adversely affected.
 - In addition, there is no moderation of religious comments on social media. Any person, religious or ignorant about religion, can post comments. These comments may be true or untrue.
 - These may be untrue, and negatively influence gullible people.
 - Owing to anonymity on the Internet, a person can post hate speech, and incite religious hatred, without being arrested.
- NOTE:** Other relevant responses must be credited.
- (14)
- 3.2
- 3.2.1
- The mosque and cathedral are in close proximity to each other. This facilitates cultural and religious interaction.
 - It is a historical landmark.
 - It houses the Denis Hurley Centre.
 - The archbishop has served at the cathedral for many years.
- (4)
- 3.2.2
- World Religions in Concert
- (2)
- 3.2.3
- To encourage unity, tolerance and respect amongst different religions through a multifaith concert.
 - To celebrate the official opening of the Denis Hurley Centre
 - To give opportunity to different religions to demonstrate their talents and gifts.
 - To entertain the audience.
 - To demonstrate the diversity of religions.
- (6)

- 3.2.4
- The report is fair because it shows the unity of different religions celebrating one common goal.
 - The report shows that there is harmony and co-operation amongst religions.
 - The report motivates and makes people aware of the unity that is amongst the religions.
 - The report promotes respect of all religions by stating/mentioning the activities performed by different religions

(4)
[50]**QUESTION 4**4.1 **YES:**

- The article shows the attempt by one religion to dominate others.
- This period was characterised by the Crusades, when Christians waged wars against Muslims and Jews.
- The Crusades were Christian military expeditions, specifically intended to re-take Holy Lands.
- These holy wars were sanctioned by the Church.
- Furthermore, Christians were not attacked.
- This was also the period of the Spanish Inquisition.
- This was a religious court intended to force conversion to Christianity.
- It is therefore clear that the conflict was mainly religious.

NO:

- Although Christians mounted military attacks against Muslims and Jews, this was not primarily a religious conflict.
- It was about political and economic control.
- The goal of the Christians was not to forcibly convert people to Christianity.
- This is illustrated by the fact that Muslims did not leave the Christian dominated areas.
- Jews also continued to live among the other religions.
- This indicates that harmonious interaction between people of the three religions continued.

(12)

4.2 4.2.1 **Causes of the conflict****EXAMPLE 1: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT**

- After World War II Britain issued the Balfour Declaration.
- This made Palestine a British Protectorate.
- Palestinians were never consulted on the matter.
- In terms of the Balfour Declaration, sections of Palestinian land were set aside for Jews from Europe to settle.
- Jews initially bought land from Palestinians, but later forced them off their lands.
- In 1948 Jews declared their independence from Palestine and named their land Israel.
- Jews emigrated en masse from Europe and Muslim countries to the new Jewish state.
- Muslims were forced to flee the land Jews called Israel.
- The settlers soon invaded land belonging to Palestinians, and the latter became refugees.
- Today Jews still continue to build settlements in confiscated Palestinian land.

EXAMPLE 2: CONFLICT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

- The conflict in this country is intra-religious./Sectarian
- The conflict is between the Catholics and Protestants.
- These two groups belong to the Christian religion.
- Northern Ireland is constitutionally part of the United Kingdom.
- Its population is religiously split between Protestants and Catholics.
- For decades some Catholics in Northern Ireland have fought for independence from the United Kingdom.
- Northern Ireland has also been fighting for union with the Republic of Ireland.
- The Protestants have been resisting.
- The result has been a long and sporadic civil war.

(10)

4.2.2

The extent to which religion is involved in the conflict**EXAMPLE 1: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT**

- It is only some Jews who claim the land as a 'God-given right'.
- Orthodox Jews reject the concept of a Jewish homeland.
- In this case, Jews use religion to both justify and reject the existence of a Jewish homeland.
- This leads to low-level intra-religious conflict among the Jews.
- However, the Palestine-Israel conflict is not religious: it is about land and human rights.

EXAMPLE 2: CONFLICT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

- Northern Ireland is constitutionally part of the United Kingdom, which is largely Protestant.
- Northern Ireland's population is religiously split between Protestants and Catholics, with Catholics in the majority.
- For decades some Catholics in Northern Ireland have fought for independence from the Protestant United Kingdom.
- Northern Ireland has also been fighting for union with the Republic of Ireland.
- The Protestants in both Ireland and United Kingdom have been resisting a break-away by Catholics.
- The result is a long and violent intra-religious civil war.
- The RIRA (Real Irish Republican Army) is continuing the fight for independence, albeit on a smaller scale.

(10)

4.2.3 **What religions can do to resolve the conflict****EXAMPLE 1: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT**

- Each of the Abrahamic religions should develop understanding and respect of the other.
- This will lead to tolerance, so that religion may not be used as an excuse to oppress one another.
- They should foster interreligious partnerships among the various communities, as they are divided along religious lines.
- They should have joint prayer meetings at sites holy to each religion.
- Religion should never be used to abuse the human rights of people from other religions.

EXAMPLE 2: CONFLICT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

- This is an intra-religious conflict.
- The Catholics and the Protestant should recognise the reality that they belong to one religion.
- The two religions should also form an organisation for peace.
- The organisation should be inclusive of these two branches of religion.
- The Catholics and the Protestants should use their common teachings and beliefs to find a solution.
- The two religious branches should establish a task team to enhance peaceful negotiations with the politicians.

(8)

4.3 **EXAMPLE 1:**

- In 2000 Pope John Paul II spoke of the need to bring peace to the Middle East.
- He was the first pontiff to speak publicly of a political situation from a religious perspective.
- To symbolise his acceptance of other faiths, he visited the Western Wall in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem.
- He acknowledged that the Holy land is equally sacred to Muslims, Jews and Christians.
- In another symbolic act of interreligious harmony, Pope John Paul II issued an unprecedented apology for the past sins of the Catholic Church.
- This included the unjustified violence of the Crusades and the Inquisition.

EXAMPLE 2:

- King Goodwill Zwelithini is both a Zulu king and a traditional religious leader.
- While he is a member of the Anglican Church, he also presides over African Traditional Religious rituals. He illustrates that both religions are complementary.
- He has officially represented the Zulu nation at religious gatherings of various Christian denominations.
- An example is his visits to the Sheme Church.
- Another example is his May 2016 visit to the Juma Masjid (mosque) in Durban, where he emphasised respect and tolerance for all faiths.

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 • A belief is what adherents of a religion hold to be true.
 • They are uniting elements of a religion.
 • They are closely connected to religious rituals.
 • Example: In Christianity, the Eucharist commemorates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. (6)
- 5.1.2 • An ideology refers to the prevailing worldview that gives meaning to a person's existence.
 • An ideology is the broadest category used to describe the beliefs of an individual.
 • Ideologies are always contested.
 • Example: Religious ideologies include world religions, such as Buddhism and African Traditional Religion.
 • Secular ideologies include Communism and Materialism. (6)
- 5.2 • The Tao-te-Ching was written in a night by its legendary founder Lao-tzu.
 • He was born with white hair.
 • He spent eight or 80 years in his mother's womb.
 • According to Tao it is impossible to describe divinity completely.
 • The working of the universe is divine.
 • All things come from being and being comes from non-being.
 • According to the Taoist, everything in creation consists of two kinds of forces, the yang and the yin. (10)
- 5.3 • The World Conference of Religions for Peace has been involved in mediating talks and agreements between groups at war with each other.
 • It helps with reconciliation in communities that are in conflict with each other because of ethnic and political differences.
 • It organises a worldwide network of religious women's organisations and has a programme to help children in Africa who are affected by Aids.
 It is committed to issues such as:
 • Conflict and reconciliation
 • Disarmament and security
 • Development and ecology
 • Human rights and responsibilities
 • Peace and education (10)

- 5.4
- There was unity amongst different religions and denominations because they had one common goal, namely to eradicate apartheid.
 - The South African Council of Churches was formed in 1968, so that Christians could oppose the National Party's racist interpretations of the Bible.
 - The Call of Islam was formed in 1984.
 - Jews for Justice was formed in 1985.
 - Such organisations united people of faith against Apartheid.
 - The South African branch of the World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCPR), led by people like Frank Chikane and Desmond Tutu, played a significant role in the 1980s and 1990s.
 - Religious organisations had an obligation to uphold the moral responsibility in guiding communities and encouraging them to vote in the elections.
 - It also held briefings on major national and international issues.
 - Together with the Health Education and Aids Research Division at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, it has formed an HIV and Aids Interreligious Forum. (12)
- 5.5
- The Programme for Christian – Muslim relations in Africa (PROCMURA)
 - The Inter – Faith Action for Peace in Africa (IFAPA)
 - The African Council of Religious Leaders (ACRL) (6)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150