



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2012
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 11 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | A ritual | (2) |
| | 1.1.2 | The Tanach | (2) |
| | 1.1.3 | The Islamic faith | (2) |
| | 1.1.4 | Buddhism | (2) |
| | 1.1.5 | The Greek word | (2) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | False | (2) |
| | 1.2.2 | False | (2) |
| | 1.2.3 | True | (2) |
| | 1.2.4 | False | (2) |
| | 1.2.5 | True | (2) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | C | (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | A | (2) |
| | 1.3.3 | E | (2) |
| | 1.3.4 | B | (2) |
| | 1.3.5 | D | (2) |
| 1.4 | The Vedas | | (2) |
| 1.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The idea of 'ubuntu' comes from the saying 'umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu'. • It means that a person is a person through his or her relationship with other persons. • The belief is that originally God created humans to live as a community. | | (4) |
| 1.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ancestors are believed to be part of the family and the living community. • The ancestors are believed to be taking part in the events that happen in the family, such as birth and marriage. • The ancestors protect the family from evil and misfortune. • The living members of the family communicate with the ancestors through the ritual sacrifice. | | (6) |
| 1.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secularism is a belief in the separation of church and state. • It is the belief that the government and morality should not be based on religion. | | (4) |
| 1.8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myths often contain historical and metaphorical material. • Myths are often intended to convey spiritual truths. • They are not always factual accounts. • Myths are used to explain e.g. the birth and death of Jesus, Muhammad, etc. | | (2) |
| 1.9 | Martin Luther | | (2) |

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 Identity
Religious identity is when a believer identifies with the beliefs and doctrines of his/her religion. (4)
- 2.1.2 Unity
Religious unity refers to when a particular religious group compare itself with another religion even though there are differences within that particular religion. (4)
- 2.1.3 Comparability
In Religion Studies religions are compared not to judge which one is the best or right, but to understand the similarities and differences between them. (4)
- 2.1.4 Difference
It is the opposite of similarity. It means being unlike. A point in which things are not the same. In religion there are (even sharp) differences within a particular religion. (4)
- 2.1.5 Unique
Unique in religious context implies more than just differences, but the identification of a feature/features which set one religion apart from another – the only one of its kind. (4)
- 2.2 2.2.1 • Conversion is never practiced in Eastern religions.
 • To Eastern religions, conversion is regarded as offensive. (4)
- 2.2.2 Option 1:

 • No
 • It may be interpreted as offensive to the Christians in Sri Lanka.
 • The banning may be interpreted as religious intolerant by international religious communities.
 • The banning may spark religious conflicts as it is happening in other countries like Nigeria and Sudan.
 • This may spark religious violences that are politically motivated.

Option 2:

- Yes
- The Buddhist followers would be comfortable with the banning of the conversion activity.
- This is because Buddhist followers are not necessarily against Christianity.

Conversion activities are interpreted as encroaching and undermining of other faiths by other religious communities. (4)

- 2.2.3
- To introduce legislations which promote religious freedom and tolerance.
 - To have structures in place that represent religious formations in parliament.
 - To encourage religious dialogue in socio-political issues or forums. (4)

- 2.2.4
- I agree with the statement.
 - The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of South African entrenches religious freedom and tolerance.
 - Though Christianity enjoyed state protection in the past, other religions were not suppressed or persecuted.
 - South Africa does not have a history of religious conflicts.
 - There are religious dialogues and interactions on social issues such as crime, HIV and AIDS in South Africa.

NOTE: A candidate who provides a different view must be credited on merit. (8)

- 2.3
- Hinduism is made up of different schools and traditions which do not come into conflict with each other.
 - This is because in this religion there is a great deal of respect and tolerance for different interpretations of Hindu beliefs and practices.
 - Despite their differences, all Hindus share the same spiritual goal of liberation (moksha) from the cycle of rebirth (samsara) so that the soul (atman) can become one with the Absolute.
 - Hindus worship all deities within the religion equally.
 - The following schools can be identified in Hinduism:
 1. Saivism
 - Regarded as the oldest school.
 - Believe that Lord Shiva is the Supreme God
 2. Vaishnavism
 - They believe that Lord Vishnu is the supreme God.
 - He is associated with the conquering of evil and ignorance.
 3. Shaktism
 - They believe in Shakti as the supreme Goddess.
 - This is the only school that worships a goddess
 4. Smartas
 - This school does not emphasise devotion to achieve liberation. (10)

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QUESTION 3**3.1 SECULAR HUMANISM IS TAKEN AS ONE EXAMPLE:**

- The term Humanism was originally a religious term.
- Humanism referred to the philosophy of scholars like Desiderarius.
- A humanist in renaissance times was anyone who had studied the classics.
- It is a group of philosophies that say that people do not need the Supernatural being.
- Humanism was a movement that opposed the dry, mediaeval way of looking at scripture and tradition.
- Secular Humanism is a vital force in the contemporary world.
- It is opposed to all variety of beliefs that seek supernatural sanction for their values.
- Democratic secular humanism is one good example.
- It has since been a powerful force in world culture.
- Its ideals can be traced to the philosophers, scientists and poets of classical Greece and Rome.
- It has emerged strongly in modern times with the growth of freedom and democracy.
- New cults such as belief in astrology, reincarnation and powers of psychics have grown due to human secularism influence.
- Secular Humanism is not a dogma or a creed.
- There are wide differences of opinion among secular humanists on many issues.

- The following are Secular Humanistic Principles
 1. Free Enquiry.
 2. Separation of Church and State.
 3. The Ideal of Freedom.
 4. Ethics based on Critical Intelligence.
 5. Moral education.
 6. Religious Scepticism.
 7. Reason.
 8. Science and Technology.
 9. Evolution.
 10. Education.

(20)

- 3.2
- Human beings are reborn after death.
 - Some are reborn into higher forms that take them closer to becoming one with the divine.
 - Others are reborn into lower forms.
 - Those who are lower down have a more limited view of ultimate reality.
 - Hinduism has therefore been unique in that it is the one belief system that has explanatory frame work.

(10)

- 3.3
- The Abrahamic faiths believe in the existence of One God.
 - They believe that God created everything.
 - They believe in life after death.
 - They believe in the existence of Angels.
 - They also believe in the judgment day.
 - They have sacred scriptures.
 - They originated in the same geographical area.
- (10)

- 3.4
- Teaching comes from the word to teach, which means to impart knowledge.
 - In religion specifically, to teach means to give systematic information about the subject.
 - Teaching is highly significant in some religions and less important in others.
 - The word to teach may also mean to advocate,
 - To induce a person to do something.
 - Teaching is a normative explanation of something.
- (10)
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QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Option A
- I agree
 - Tolerance will be applicable when there is more than one point of view within a given community.
 - People can tolerate each other only when their religious practices differ.
 - There is no need for people to tolerate each other if they have similar religious practices.
 - Religious tolerance will be more meaningful when there is an element of respect.
 - This should happen even though other people's religious beliefs seem strange or untrue.

- Option B
- I do not agree.
 - Religious tolerance may mean not trying to force people to have only one religion.
 - This is a view held by eastern religions.
 - This is because eastern religions do not practice conversion activity.
 - To the eastern religions tolerance means to be left alone.
 - It may also mean that one individual may belong to more than one religion.
- (10)

- 4.2
- The two terms are closely related.
 - Religious freedom is determined by the government of the day.
 - It is an environment created to allow for the free expression and practice of religious practices.
 - Religious tolerance is mainly dependent on the 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 (10)
- 4.3
- Religious Harmony.
 1. Religious groups can exist along and among each other without any confrontation.
 2. Different religions can grow and develop without any hindrances.
 3. Different religions can share common non-religious resources/amenities.
 - Religious peace.
 1. Religious conflicts would be avoided when there is religious tolerance.
 2. Conflicts would be properly addressed if there is religious tolerance.
 - Inter-religious dialogue.
 1. Religious tolerance prepares a perfect ground for religious dialogues.
 2. Different religious groups could come together to address common societal problems or challenges.
 3. The formation of local (National Religious Leader's Forum in South Africa) and international (World Conference of Religions for Peace) religious organisations is encouraged by religious tolerance. (10)
- 4.4
- No religious harmony
 - Religious groups would not work together to fight a common social ill.
 - Social cohesion will be difficult if religious tolerance is not encouraged.
 - Some religious practices would be suppressed as they would be construed as not acceptable by other religious groups.
 - There would be occurrences of religious conflicts
 - There would be religious discriminations and prejudice if there is no religious tolerance. (10)

4.5 Example 1: Islam

- The basis for Islam is Muslim scriptures.
- They can find a basis in the teachings for living in harmony with everyone, while at the same time expressing their views.
- They teach that all human beings are created by Allah and are all part of the same.
- As long as all people (of various religions) are truthful, patient, humble, and practice chastity, charity, kindness and justice, Allah will be forgiving and rewarding.
- Islam rejects conversion by force or by compulsion, e.g. "Let there be no compulsion in religion" (Qur'an, Sura 2, verse 256).
- Islam encourages interaction on the basis of respect and goodwill, e.g. "Invite all to the Way of thy Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching." (Qur'an, Sura 16 verse 125)
- Islam does not promote violence, e.g. "Repel (evil) with what is better; then will be between whom and thee was hatred become as it were thy friend." (Qur'an, Sura 41, verse 34)

Example 2: Buddhism

- The basis for Buddhism is its teaching of non violence to living creatures, including humans.
- Though Buddhism was the first missionary religion to come out of Asia, it has never used war to spread its message.
- It rather uses the power of logic to persuade.
- The Eightfold Path of Buddhism is based on moving humans away from experiencing life as a painful process.
- Tolerance and acceptance of people as they are is fundamental to Buddhism.
- Buddhism tends to confront social injustices with truth force, not physical force.
- Thus emphasising on engagement in discussions than fighting.
- The concept of *ahimsa* (never doing any harm) is important in Buddhism.

Example 3: African Traditional Religions

- In ATR individualism is seen as inhuman.
- The religion emphasises the importance of the unity of the community regardless of religious affiliation.
- This thinking is derived from the commonly accepted philosophy of 'ubuntu'.
- 'ubuntu' is a word from Nguni languages which means that a person is a person because of other people.
- This means that by treating others with consideration and respect, that is how they will treat you in return.
- This is the confirmation of human dignity.
- ATR's outlook on life is open-ended, believing that knowledge can develop all the time depending on the context.
- It does not matter to which religion the person belong, truth should accepted as such.

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QUESTION 5

- 5.1
- The publication of Prophet Muhammad cartoon.
 - The insensitivity displayed by the newspaper in publishing the cartoon.
 - The irresponsible manner in which the newspaper published the cartoon. (4)
- 5.2
- Option 1:
- Yes.
 - The newspaper was careless in publishing the cartoon.
 - The newspaper did not balance its freedom of expression with its obligation to be responsible.
 - The Prophet Muhammad is not portrayed in pictures in the Islamic faith.
 - It was unthinkable for the cartoon to be published in the first place.
- Option 2:
- No.
 - The newspaper operates in a free society where the right to freedom of expression is entrenched
 - Equally, the author of the letter has a right to express his opinion protected.
 - Religion should not be protected at the expense of freedom of speech and expression. (6)
- 5.3
- Freedom of speech
 1. This is the right to speak one's view or mind on issues.
 2. It could be individuals or groups.
 - Freedom of expression
 1. This is the right to express one's views or opinion
 2. This may be done through the press or media.
 3. It may also be done through passive or active demonstrations. (4)
- 5.4
- Being sensitive to all religious related issues.
 - Show a great level of responsibility when exercising their freedom of expression.
 - They should have consulted with the relevant religious authority on the issue before publication.
 - Newspapers should do in-depth research before publishing any religious related article. (6)

5.5 Option 1: Apologetic

- We acknowledge receipt of your letter of concern about the publication of the cartoon.
- We highly appreciate it when members of the public engage the newspaper on matters of concern.
- It is however our established practice that if we trample on the religious sensitivities of any group, we will apologise.
- We therefore apologise unconditionally for offending the religion that you belong to.
- It is not the policy of our newspaper to deliberately trample on sensitive religious issues.
- This is because we do have a sizable number of religious people within our staff members.
- We hope that this will not be the last time we get constructive engagement from you.

Option 2: Defensive

- We acknowledge receipt of your letter of concern about the publication of the cartoon.
- We highly appreciate it when members of the public engage the newspaper on matters of concern.
- We however want to remind you that we are living in a modern society where the right to freedom of speech and expression are upheld.
- You are equally within your right to express your view on the issue.
- This newspaper will happily publish your opinion without bias or qualifications.

(10)

5.6

- Muslims base their tolerance and religious freedom on Muslim scriptures.
- Muslims today have a choice; they can find a basis in the teachings of their religion for living in harmony.
- Some Muslims teach that all human beings are created by Allah. They say that we are all part of the same family. Each human should treat the other as brothers and sisters.
- Islamic tolerance extends to all sincere believers in all religions.
- Islam rejects conversion by compulsion or by force.

(10)

- 5.7
- South Africa is a Constitutional State where freedom of religion, freedom of association, freedom of expression is protected by law.
 - Media is free to express its views and opinions about any religious grouping in South Africa.
 - However media is obliged to be responsible when expressing such views, e.g.
 1. Media has to consider whether it is expressing a negative or positive coverage on religion.
 2. It must consider whether the coverage intends to sensationalise religious issues or not.
 3. Media has to respect religions' right to express their views as it practices its freedom of press.
 - Religions in South Africa use media to express their views as well.
 - There are, however, few incidences where religion/s expresses concern about media being irresponsible, e.g., the publishing of Prophet Mohammad's cartoon by cartoonist Zapiro in 2010.

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TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150