This memorandum consists of 12 pages.
QUESTION 1

1.1  1.1.1 EXAMPLE 1: HINDUISM
- For a long time, Hinduism did not really have subdivisions, since there was no central control.
- Different languages were used and different gods were worshipped.
- However, across India beliefs and rituals did vary.
- There are four different streams or sects of Hinduism.
- These are Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Shaktism and Smartism.
- All share common beliefs and traditions, but differ in practices.
- Shaivism is monotheistic. Shiva is worshipped as the Supreme Being. Shiva is seen as both creator and destroyer.
- Vaishnavites worship Vishnu the supreme god.
- He is seen as a loving and kind deity.
- Vaishnavism is also monotheistic, but adheres more closely to the ancient texts of the Vedas.
- Shaktism is the only school that worships a supreme goddess, Shakti.
- Smartism is an all-encompassing belief: it teaches all paths lead to the one god.
- In the twentieth century three major reform movements emerged.
- Such movements are termed neo-Hindu movements.
- These are the Brahmo, the AryaSamaj and the Ramakrishna missions.
- Neo-Hindu movements give more importance to serving humanity (seva).
- Traditional Hinduism teaches that the proper performance of rituals is of paramount importance.

EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY
- There are three main branches of Christianity.
- These are the Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Protestant Churches.
- African Indigenous Churches are a sub branch of Christianity unique to Africa.
- The Catholic Church sees itself as the original church of Christ.
- It teaches that everyone is born in sin, because Adam and Eve disobeyed God’s command.
- God is made up of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit (i.e. Trinity).
- The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and the Son.
- According to the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Holy Spirit comes from God the Father only, and not the Son.
- They believe that they are the ‘rightly guided’ Church.
- The supreme authority of the Pope is not recognised.
- In Protestantism the Bible has more authority than the Pope.
- Rituals are less important than belief.
• It teaches that faith is the key to salvation.
• Salvation is a gift given freely through the works of Jesus Christ.

NOTE: If a candidate has not discussed ALL the subdivisions of the selected religion, a MAXIMUM of 12 marks may be awarded. Other relevant facts should be accepted.

1.1.2 EXAMPLE 1: HINDUISM
• Originally every temple was independently governed by the local community.
• This was in line with Hinduism being an 'umbrella' of related, but varied, beliefs and practices.
• Rituals were also not prescribed, but were determined by local priests.
• Differences in governance are more evident in Hindu communities outside India.
• These comprise both traditional and neo-Hindu movements, and both are represented by a common governing body.
• In South Africa such a body is the Hindu Maha Sabha.
• This body represents both North and South Indian Hindu communities.
• There are also regional organisations with a linguistic and cultural focus (e.g. Gujarati, Telugu, Hindi, etc.).

EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY
• In the Catholic Church Rome (the Vatican) is seen as the centre of political control.
• The head of the church is the Pope.
• The first Pope is said to be Saint Peter.
• The Catholic Church has many orders of monks, nuns, friars and priests.
• These orders are strictly controlled by the Vatican.
• A parish is an area over which a particular priest and church have authority.
• The Eastern Orthodox Church traditionally looked to Constantinople as the centre of political control.
• Their influence is mainly in the Middle East, Eastern Africa, Greece and Russia.
• The church structure comprises priests and bishops.
• There is no single leader.
• Authority within the church is in the hands of a group of bishops.
• It is believed that authority and the grace of God are directly passed down to Orthodox bishops and clergy through the 'laying of hands'.
• A diocese is a group of parishes under the leadership of a bishop.

NOTE: If a candidate has not discussed ALL the subdivisions of the selected religion, a MAXIMUM of 10 marks may be awarded. Other relevant facts should be accepted.
1.2
- In some religions, these differences will become wider.
- An example of this is Islam.
- The Sunni/Shi'a conflict is influencing all the present Middle East conflicts.
- In Syria the Assad government is supported by the Shi'a Hizbollah group based in Lebanon.
- Sunni governments, such as Saudi Arabia, are supporting Sunni militants.
- Since the Shia and Sunni support opposing sides, the conflict becomes a Shi'a/Sunni conflict.
- The Syrian conflict was originally a political conflict, aimed at overthrowing the Assad government.
- In other parts of the Muslim world, where there is no external conflict, there is peaceful co-existence between Sunni and Shi'a, e.g. Iran, Turkey.
- However, in Christianity there are efforts for multi-denominational cooperation.
- This is the main goal of the World Council of Churches.
- In Christianity there are some 3 000 denominations. This results in greater tolerance.
- Eastern religions, such as Buddhism and Hinduism, also have many branches and this allows for greater tolerance.
- In addition, these religions are more tolerant of people changing their religion or religious sect.

**NOTE:** Relevant examples from any religion must be credited. However, the candidate must illustrate possible scenarios with suitable examples. A minimum of TWO religions should be discussed.

1.3
- Contemporary inspiration refers to inspiration that still takes place today.
- This differs from the inspiration of the founders of the major religions, as this inspiration was often recorded as scripture.
- It was specific inspiration to chosen individuals (Prophets/ Messengers)
- The latest inspiration that was recorded as scripture was that of Baha'u'llah.(19th century)
- There are no special conditions for contemporary inspiration: no new scripture is produced.
- The result is that contemporary inspiration has become commonplace in modern day society.
- This results in any number of new denominations being formed.
- An example of this is Christianity, where internal differences are increasing.
- In African Traditional Religion, contemporary inspiration is no different to inspiration of the past. It therefore does not contribute to internal differences.
- This is because shamans exist today, as they existed in the past.
- Numerous subdivisions and world views are emerging.

**NOTE:** Relevant examples from any religion must be credited. However, the candidate must illustrate possible scenarios with suitable examples. A maximum of 4 marks must be awarded for discussing “inspiration”. If the influence is not discussed, a maximum of 8 marks may be awarded.
QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY
- Christianity believes in the existence of the Divine and Supreme Being known as God.
- God manifested Himself as Three Persons (Trinity).
- God the Father as the Creator of the universe.
- God the Son, the Saviour and Liberator of humanity.
- God the Holy Spirit is seen as Counsellor for the Christians.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM
- In most branches, there is no direct reference to a supreme being.
- Most forms of Buddhism accept the existence of beings more powerful than humans.
- These beings, which live longer than humans, may loosely be referred to as 'gods'.
- Buddhism teaches that everything is impermanent, even gods.
- Each Buddhist must find enlightenment alone.
- They do this by following the Buddha's instructions.
- They may pray to a local deity.

NOTE: other relevant facts must be credited.

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2.1.2 EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY
- According to Christianity God did not create evil.
- God created a perfect world and perfect human beings.
- Evil was introduced later when Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commands.
- Christianity calls this kind of disobedience sin.
- Christians believe that evil is often used by Satan to influence human beings to rebel against God.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM
- Evil is not a problem in Buddhist understanding, but ignorance is.
- Buddhism sees people as basically good, but unaware of their potential.
- Evil has no origin as reality itself has no origin.
- Universes arise, last for a while and then disappear.
- Within these universes Buddha appears to show people how to escape from the suffering that characterises reality.

NOTE: Other relevant facts should be accepted.

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2.2 2.2.1 The theory proposes that all life evolved from primitive forms and continues to adapt and evolves.
- Species contain a great variety of minor differences.
- In the fight for survival, better adapted variations will be favoured while those that are not 'fit' will struggle to survive.
- In this way a species may gradually change its form and become more complex by developing along a path of successful variations.
• The theory of evolution asserts that humans evolved from a
  common primate ancestor with apes.

2.2.2 EXAMPLE: 1: CHRISTIANITY
• Christianity has no doubt that God created the universe as part
  of His divine plan for humanity.
• The book of Genesis describes how God created the world in
  six days (and on the seventh day He rested).
• God created Adam and Eve thus there is no place for the
  theory of evolution in creation.
• Darwin's work was regarded as controversial by the church.
• The theory was criticised as follows:
  o There is no evidence in human history for the development
    of new species.
  o There is no evidence of one species having developed from
    another.
  o The attempts to create new species by cross-breeding tend
    to be unsuccessful because the hybrids cannot breed.
  o Christians argue that certain aspects of creation are too
    complex to have happened by natural selection.
• Many Christians resolve the conflict by suggesting that the
  Bible should be interpreted symbolically and not literally.

EXAMPLE: 2: BUDDHISM
• Many Buddhists argue that the theory of evolution and
  Buddhism are in agreement.
• There is no account of creation in Buddhism.
• Buddhists do not mind what scientists say about how the
  universe and people come into being.
• They believe that all life involves constant transformation and
  evolution.
• Buddhists believed in evolution long before Western scientists
  did.
• Buddhists also believe in the continuity of all living beings.
• Therefore they have no problem with the idea of human beings
  having evolved from more primitive primate forms.
• Their belief in Nirvana is a good example of life transformation
  and evolution.
• Buddhism has no 'intelligent designer' who is responsible for
  creation. That is why they have no problem with evolution.
• Buddhism believes in insubstantiality (no part of a human is
  immortal), so they do not have a problem with evolution.
• NOTE: A maximum of 12 marks may be awarded if the
  candidate has failed to link religious response to Darwin’s
  theory.
QUESTION 3

3.1 • Environmental destruction is caused by irresponsible use of chemicals (pesticides and plant fertilisers).
• It is also caused by the excess burning of fossil fuels.
• This increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
• Excessive increases in carbon emissions from factories and transport result in the 'greenhouse' effect/global warming.
• This raises the temperature of the earth’s atmosphere, resulting in climate change.
• It is also caused by some human activities such as dumping of waste products in open areas (land pollution).
• Improper methods of farming also harm the environment, by causing soil erosion.

NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.  

3.2 • The weather and climate have changed (global warming).
• There are more frequent storms, droughts and floods across our planet.
• Desertification is increasing, especially in Africa.
• This is resulting in food shortages.
• The ozone layer has developed a hole which causes the temperature to increase.
• More people are dying yearly because of diseases caused by air pollution.
• The seriousness of diseases have increased because our bodies fail to adapt to the ever-changing environment.
• Some species are becoming extinct, as a result of climate change.

NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.  

3.3 • Religious organisations should be formed that will identify and fight against environmental destruction in their areas.
• They must organise practical campaigns against environment destruction, e.g. water harvesting, renewable energy, food gardens, etc.
• Teach their adherents about the importance of nature conservation.
• Religious leaders should have representation in government structures dealing with environmental issues.
• All religious organisations must have subcommittees that promote nature conservation/protection of the environment.

NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.
3.4 EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY
- Christianity teaches that men were created after the image of God to rule the earth on behalf of God.
- Man is responsible for every creation and accountable to God.
- In the book of Genesis God commanded Adam to tend (to work, to serve) the garden.
- God commanded that the land should also keep the Sabbath unto the Lord as a way of conserving the earth (Lev.:25:2–4).
- God condemns the destruction of fruit-bearing trees even when waging war (Deut.: 20:19).
- In the book of Jeremiah God warns against destroying wildlife and nature (Jer.:9:9–11)
- The Bible condemns the destruction of beasts (Habakkuk 2:17).
- The world is for the Lord, the earth and their inhabitants, so let us take care of our environment.
- In the book of 2 Kings the Prophet Elisha appears to remedy a water crisis caused by pollution.
- The Lord Jesus Christ used examples from nature in His teachings about the kingdom of God

EXAMPLE 2: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION
- AmaZulu have the goddess of nature called uNomkhubulwane.
- uNomkhubulwane is approached during times of natural disaster.
- They believe that she is half forest and half land.
- Protecting the environment is a sign of obedience to uNomkhubulwane.
- There are different myths which are told to the young ones so that they can respect nature.
- If you urinate in the river you will become the opposite sex, which was a way of not polluting water.
- Burning the land unnecessarily is a punishable offence in the African Traditional Religion.
- They believe in traditional medicine made of herbs and some animals, so plants and animals are life to the African Traditional Religion.
- They believe that the ancestors use different animals as their messengers to communicate with the living, e.g. bees.
- African Traditional Religion was the custodian of nature in Africa before colonisation.

NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.

QUESTION 4

If a candidate covers more than one religion in Question 4, credit must be given for each of the religions.

4.1 EXAMPLE: CHRISTIANITY
- Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of the living God
- His teachings were first passed to His Apostles by word of mouth.
- The Apostles were eyewitnesses of the life and teachings of Christ.
• After the death and resurrection of Christ they started to spread His message, called the gospel.
• The evangelists of the gospel of Christ recorded the first four books of the New Testament.
• The four books were named after their authors, Mathew, Mark, Luke and John.
• After the ascension of the Lord His apostles were filled with the power of the Holy Spirit and demonstrated the power of the gospel.
• The acts of the Apostles were recorded by Luke, the author of the gospel, as the Book of Acts of the Apostles.
• The other books were written by the Apostle Paul as letters to different persons and churches.
• Some others were letters from different apostles to Christians of that time.
• All these writings were written by different people, for different reasons, at different times.
• The books were collected later and accepted by the church as authentic.
• The church compiled them to develop a new book, called the New Testament.
• NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.

4.2 EXAMPLE: CHRISTIANITY
• Hermeneutical principles refer to the interpretation of sacred texts.
• It involves looking at a spiritual text in its context. The following factors also have to be considered:
  o What type of writing is it? When was it written? Who wrote it? What were the circumstances at the time it was written?
• Some principles of hermeneutic interpretation are:
  o Grammar and historical context: This means one must use the rules of grammar and the historical facts to interpret a text.
  o Clearest meaning: One should consider the literal meaning of the text, and if necessary, other meanings.
  o Plan, purpose and context: A piece of writing should be viewed as a whole. What is the writing plan or structure? What was the author's purpose in writing this text? What is the context of the passage being looked at?
  o Meaning of words: The meaning of words change over time and in different places. Find out the original meaning as used in the normative source.
  o Figurative meaning: Figurative and non-literal meanings must be taken into account.
  o Other sacred texts: Sacred texts themselves may be used to interpret other sacred texts.
• NOTE: A maximum of 8 marks may be allocated where a candidate merely lists the hermeneutical principles.
4.3 EXAMPLE: CHRISTIANITY

- Inspiration refers to the 'breath' (power, knowledge) of an extraordinary being or power.
- E.g. God taking over a person and inspiring him/her with divine knowledge.
- Most books in the Bible were written by people who were divinely inspired by the Holy Spirit.
- Examples are Abraham, Moses, David, Prophets and Apostles.
- The inspiration of these figures was accepted by the church as being direct and immediate.
- They are believed to have received the message from God.
- Through divine inspiration the prophets foretold the future of the world.
- Inspiration by the Holy Spirit is still respected in terms of guidance in the church.
- The 'inspired teachings' form the foundation of Christianity, and are incorporated in the Bible.

QUESTION 5

5.1 • In affluent Western societies, there is little need for prayer.
   • People lead comfortable lives and do not need a god.
   • Religion has been blamed for numerous wars, particularly in Europe, e.g. the Spanish Inquisition and the Crusades. This caused people to lose faith in religion.
   • The Protestant movement set in motion numerous religious wars in Europe, with each church and king trying to impose a particular brand of Christianity on others.
   • Religious interference in politics also led to conflict. It was the Prince of Orange who first advocated separation of church and state.
   • Unacceptable conduct by religious leaders causes disillusionment among their followers, e.g. child abuse by Catholic priests, exploitation of the poor by Hindu priests, etc.
   • Scientific discoveries, such as the heliocentric explanation of planetary movement, challenged religious teachings.
   • NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.

5.2 EXAMPLE 1: AGNOSTICISM AND ATHEISM

- Agnosticism is a view that the existence of a god can neither be proved nor disproved.
- Humans simply do not have the necessary knowledge.
- Therefore agnosticism does not attach any importance to religious ideas.
- Atheism, on the other hand, is a denial of the existence of a god or Supreme Being.
- There are different degrees of atheism.
- Some atheists simply doubt the existence of a god, but are not concerned with proving this.
- This is referred to as 'soft atheism'
- It is very similar to agnosticism.
• Strong atheists seek to prove that divine beings do not exist.
• They turn to the sciences to explain the nature of the world and the universe.
• Some atheists reject religion because they blame religion for wars and other acts of violence.

EXAMPLE 2: HUMANISM AND MATERIALISM
• Humanism, or secular humanism, initially called for people to use their intellect to understand revelation.
• This was in contrast to the dry, medieval way of looking at scripture.
• In the 19th century humanism meant atheism or a non-religious view.
• The Secular Humanist Declaration embodies an alternative philosophy to religion.
• It encourages free inquiry, unshackled from religious dogma.
• It strives for freedom in all aspects of life, spiritual, economic and social aspects.
• It advocates the use of reason (logic and inquiry) to develop knowledge and truth.
• Materialism is similar to humanism in that it accepts knowledge obtained solely from the physical world.
• It denies the existence of a divine or supernatural realm.
• In the 19th century Karl Marx described religion as a drug.
• It tricked people to accept oppression. Instead he advocated the development of a classless society, in which workers and employers would be all equal.
• Both Humanism and Materialism see logic as the answer to all of humanity's challenges.
• They both see religion as an obstruction to man reaching his full potential.
• Some scientists argue that recent discoveries about the properties of matter present serious challenges to materialism.
• They say that materialism cannot explain the concept of the mind or consciousness.
• There is no scientific objection to humanism.

NOTE: The candidate may select any two of the four secular worldviews. A maximum of 16 marks must be allocated if there is no comparison of the two worldviews.
EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY
- Christians believe in the existence of a Supreme Being known as God.
- God manifests Himself as Creator of the universe.
- In the beginning there was nothing but chaos.
- Then God commanded 'Let there be' and creation came into being.
- The entire universe was created in six days.
- The world was perfect after the Holy Trinity had finished with the creation.
- Christians reject the notion that the universe came into being by accident.

NOTE: Christianity, Judaism and Islam hold almost identical views of how the universe was created.

EXAMPLE 2: TAOISM
- Taoism has no creator of the universe.
- Taoism explains the creation of the universe through Yin and Yang.
- These are opposing forces, such as light and darkness, or male and female.
- The Tao (universal force or pattern) produces the One. The One produces the Two (opposites).
- A combination of the two produces the Three.
- Taoism does not speak of beginning or end of the universe.
- It merely speaks of on-going interaction between Yin and Yang.

EXAMPLE 3: HINDUISM
- In Hinduism, the universe itself is seen as Creator.
- The Creator is eternal.
- The Creator exists in either active or passive state.
- In the passive state, the universe has no form.
- When the Creator becomes active (dance state), differentiation takes place in the universe, and 'creation' begins.
- The soul of the Creator spreads through everything, including humans.
- The dance of the Creator stops after a very long time.
- The universe then collapses, together with everything in it.
- When the Creator starts dancing again, the cycle repeats itself.
- This goes on forever.

NOTE: Any TWO different responses may be discussed by the learner.
A maximum of 10 marks may be allocated where a candidate has discussed common responses of the Abrahamic faiths.
A maximum of 6 marks may be allocated for discussion on the Big Bang theory only.

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TOTAL: 150