



# **basic education**

---

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**2015**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

**This memorandum consists of 10 pages.**

**SECTION A (COMPULSORY)****QUESTION 1**

- |     |        |         |     |
|-----|--------|---------|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1  | C✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.2  | D✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.3  | B✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.4  | C✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.5  | D or B✓ | (1) |
|     | 1.1.6  | C✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.7  | C✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.8  | A✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.9  | B✓      | (1) |
|     | 1.1.10 | A✓      | (1) |

*NOTE: If the candidate writes the correct answer instead of the letter, this should be credited.*

- |     |       |   |     |
|-----|-------|---|-----|
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | <p><i>NOTE: In 1.2, any other relevant response must be credited.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religions actively co-operate to achieve certain practical aims in society. ✓✓</li> <li>• The teachings of various religions are compatible with each other. ✓✓</li> </ul> <p><i>Maximum 2 marks</i></p> | (2) |
|     | 1.2.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting life independently of religious institutions and symbols. ✓✓</li> </ul>   | (2) |
|     | 1.2.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The way of Higher Truths, and the teachings and doctrines of the Buddhist religion. ✓✓</li> </ul>  | (2) |
|     | 1.2.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new religion formed by combining the teachings, beliefs and practices of different religions. ✓✓</li> <li>• E.g. Sikhism, Shembe</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE: Award 1 mark if only an example is given.</i></p>  | (2) |
|     | 1.2.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It means the glory of God in Arabic ✓✓</li> <li>• Founder of Baha'i faith. ✓✓</li> </ul> <p><i>Maximum 2 marks</i></p>   | (2) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Guru✓   | (1) |
|     | 1.3.2 | Monotheism✓   | (1) |
|     | 1.3.3 | Dalai Lama✓   | (1) |
|     | 1.3.4 | Nirvana✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.3.5 | Diviner✓  | (1) |
- NOTE: If the candidate writes the correct answer instead of the letter, this should be credited.*

- 1.4 1.4.1 False✓  
Conservative Jews are those who belong to a conservative strand of Judaism. ✓ OR  
Reform Jews are those who belong to a liberal strand of Judaism. ✓ (2)  
*Maximum 1 mark*
- 1.4.2 False✓  
The name 'Buddha' comes from Sanskrit and means "the Enlightened one". ✓ (2)
- 1.4.3 False ✓  
Rabbi is a Jewish leader OR Caliph/Imam is a Muslim religious leader. ✓ (2)
- 1.4.4 False✓  
Moral order in African Traditional Religion is characterised by the concept of Ubuntu/Ancestors. ✓ OR  
Moral order in Christianity is characterised by the concept of salvation. ✓ (2)  
*Maximum 1 mark*
- 1.4.5 True✓✓ (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 E✓  
1.5.2 G✓  
1.5.3 D✓  
1.5.4 F✓  
1.5.5 B✓(  
1.5.6 A✓ (6 x 1) (6)  
*NOTE: If the candidate writes the correct answer instead of the letter, this should be credited.*
- 1.6 1.6.1 • Food permissible to eat according to Islamic law./Any act permissible in Islamic law. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.6.2 • Dharma✓  
• artha✓  
• karma✓  
• moksha✓ (2)  
*Maximum 2 marks for 2 responses*
- 1.6.3 • Yin and yang are the two opposing forces in Taoism that make up the entire world's processes. ✓✓  
• E.g. love and hate/ famine and plenty/ male and female. ✓ (3)
- 1.6.4 This quote means that it is impossible to describe divinity completely. ✓✓ (2)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

**NOTE: In cases where more than the required questions are answered, credit must be given for the BEST two responses.**

**In this section, TWO marks are awarded per fact.**

**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1
- Humans are highly valued by God Himself.
  - Each human being must be valued by other human beings
  - Pinnacle of God's creation
  - Adam represents all of humanity, so all humans are equal, regardless of race, religion, or creed.
  - The rest of creation is subservient to man.
  - Human life is sacred
  - Human rights such as the right to life, equality before the law, freedom of belief, etc, must all be respected.
  - Every human right is designed to protect the dignity of human beings.
  - It is the responsibility of every human being to protect these rights.

**NOTE: Any other relevant answer must be credited.**

(14)

2.2 EXAMPLE 1: 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 a painful life and encourages respect for all living things.
- Tolerance and acceptance of people as they are, is fundamental in Buddhism.
- The concept of *ahimsa* (never doing any harm) promotes human rights.

EXAMPLE 2: African Traditional Religion

- In ATR individualism is seen as inhuman.
- The religion emphasises the importance of the unity of the community regardless of religious affiliation.
- The ATR promotes the philosophy of 'ubuntu' 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.

EXAMPLE 3: Islam

- The basis for Islam is Muslim scriptures.
- They can find the 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.

- 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. Islam does not promote violence, e.g. 'Repel evil with what is better' (Qur'an, Sura 41, verse 34).

NOTE: Any other relevant answer must be credited.

(20)

## 2.3 YES

- The key role of every religion is to set limits or morals on the conduct of its followers
- These morals are seen to be divinely inspired.
- Morality is rooted in religious teachings.
- E.g. 'Thou shalt not kill' is one of the Ten Commandments of Christianity and Judaism.
- It teaches the sanctity of human life.
- Similarly, each religion provides practical direction with regard to moral issues.
- E.g. pre-marital sex is not permissible in all religions. Instead marriage is encouraged, and family life is seen as sacrosanct.

## NO

- Religion is not the only source of morality.
- People who observe rituals are not necessarily morally 'upright'.
- Many religious leaders are morally corrupt, and even commit criminal acts under the guise of religion.
- The Catholic Church has been embroiled in cases of child abuse by its office bearers.
- People pretend to be traditional healers, and defraud unsuspecting subjects.
- Secularists believe that moral development is not the exclusive property of any sect or religion.
- They advocate that moral development can be achieved through public education.

NOTE: Any other relevant answer must be credited.

(12)

## 2.4

- The two terms are used interchangeably.
- Ethics is a system of moral principles.
- Morality refers to manners, character, and proper behaviour.
- Morality is the practical demonstration of ethics.

(4)  
[50]**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 3.1.1
- It refers to the state of being the same in terms of belief, nature and qualities.
  - It declares the exclusivity or uniqueness of each religion
  - It is a uniting factor within each religion.
  - Religious identity also affords dignity to a religion.
  - It affords recognition of a religion.

(6)

- 3.1.2
- They have common rituals
  - They have a set of common, non-negotiable fundamental beliefs.
  - These are referred to as doctrine
  - They have a common dress code, especially at ceremonies.
  - Each religion uses unique symbols (e.g. Crucifix for Christianity, Yin/ Yang for Taoism.)
  - The practice of imprintment (permanently marking the body) also develops religious identity. (6)
- 3.2
- 3.2.1
- Teachings are presented systematically.
  - They are interpreted literally.
  - They are deemed to be binding/ non-negotiable. (4)
- 3.2.2
- In ATR, teachings in the form of proverbs provide moral guidance to the community.
  - Teachings have retained their oral tradition, and are more flexible than written text.
  - There is more emphasis on rituals than on teachings. (4)
- 3.2.3
- Zen Buddhism sees teachings as symbolic. /Teachings are not interpreted literally.
  - The original teachings of Buddhism are seen as 'stepping stones' to inner enlightenment.
  - Inner enlightenment is seen as the real goal of Buddhism, and not mere adherence to teachings. (4)
- 3.3
- EXAMPLE: South Sudan
- Conflict in the Sudan was triggered in 1983 when the central government in Khartoum attempted to enforce shari'a law in South Sudan.
  - This is the extent of religion contributing to the conflict.
  - However, civil war continued even after South Sudan obtained independence by a UN referendum in 2010.
  - This shows clearly that the conflict was not religious.
  - Conflict continued between ethnic groups, such as the Fur and Masalit.
  - Conflicts erupted between the farmers and nomads, particularly when a drought occurred.
  - Most people involved in the conflict are Sunni Muslims.
  - Religion is therefore not the primary cause of the conflict.
  - Religious organisations were represented indirectly in peace talks, through African Union (AU) peace initiatives.
  - These initiatives failed, and religious organisations then concentrated on providing humanitarian aid.
  - Examples are Islamic Relief and the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
  - There was also conflict over the Heglig oilfields,
  - These belonged to Sudan, but were seized by the South Sudan Army in April 2012.
  - It is therefore clear that religion was involved to a very small extent in the conflict.

**EXAMPLE: Palestine-Israel Conflict**

- This conflict began with the Balfour Declaration which made Palestine a British Protectorate.
- Sections of Palestine 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.
- The settlers soon invaded land belonging to Palestinians, and the latter became refugees.
- Today, Jews still continue to build settlements in confiscated Palestinian land.
- It is only some Jews that 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 does lead to low level intra-religious conflict among the Jews.
- However, the Palestine -Israel conflict is not religious: it is about land and human rights.

(26)  
[50]**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1
- A parable is a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle, or answer a religious question.
  - A parable is more direct than an allegory
  - A parable is usually short, and contains a definite moral./It is designed to teach a spiritual truth
  - Parables can be an art form, such as a poem.

(6)

4.2 **EXAMPLE: Christianity**

- The 'Prodigal Son' is a well-known parable in the Bible.
- A son leaves his home and family to lead a wild and wicked life.
- He returns home after a long absence, and is joyously welcomed by his family, especially his father.
- The moral is that God rejoices in the return of a sinner.
- It encourages forgiveness and love on the part of the family.
- It also shows the importance of repentance by the prodigal son.
- Submission to parents is also implied in this parable.

**EXAMPLE: Buddhism**

- 'The Blind men and the Elephant' is a popular parable.
- The Buddha tells of a king who gathered the blind men of his kingdom.
- These blind men were given different parts of an elephant to feel.
- Each blind person described the elephant according to the part that he had felt.

- Those who held the tusk described the elephant as a ploughshare Those who held the ear described the elephant as a winnowing basket.
- The moral is that quarrelsome preachers are like the blind men: each holds fast to only a small segment of the whole truth, and professes to know the whole truth. (12)

- 4.3 4.3.1
- A doctrine is a set of beliefs that provide the central beliefs of a religion.
  - The word comes from the Latin word “doctrina”, meaning “teaching”.
  - Doctrine may refer to the entire belief system of a religion.
  - More commonly, it refers to particular parts of a belief system.
  - E.g. the Hindu doctrine of reincarnation/Christian doctrine of Salvation.
  - The doctrine safeguards those beliefs essential to a religion.
  - Doctrines may change over time, to remain relevant to a particular age or culture. (10)

*NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.*

- 4.3.2
- This refers to the absolute authority of certain teachings.
  - They are binding on adherents.
  - Denial of these usually means that the person excludes himself/herself from that particular religion.
  - A dogma needs to be supported by a recognised authority within the religion.
  - In Islam, the *aqidah* or *shadah* is an example of dogma. (There is no God besides Allah, and Muhammad is His messenger)
  - The concept of Trinity is Christian dogma. (10)
- NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.*

- 4.4. 4.4.1
- It is defined as polytheistic (belief in many deities)
  - Hindu society is based on a caste system.
  - The Hindu concept of time is cyclical.
  - This means that the universe has neither a sudden beginning nor sudden end, but goes through recurring phases of manifestation and dissolution.
  - The human soul too, goes through phases of rebirth (reincarnation).
  - *NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.* (6)

- 4.4.2
- There is veneration of ancestors through the ritual of animal sacrifices.
  - Ancestors have power to bring about good luck or bad luck.
  - There is no sacred text.
  - History of lineage serves as the primary source.
  - There is no specific place of worship.
  - There are no specific 'holy' days. (6)
- NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.*



**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1      5.1.1      • “Islam will only become an accepted religion when there are as many jokes about Muhammad as there are about Jesus, Moses and the Buddha.”  
 • Religion does not enjoy any special protection in the media.  
 • Insulting religion and religious leaders is acceptable  
 • People who do not follow a particular religion are not required to respect it. (4)
- 5.1.2      • Religious beliefs must be respected.  
 • Human rights include the respect of religion, and religious tolerance.  
 • No rights are absolute.  
 • Freedom of speech must not be abused to cause harm or insult. (6)
- 5.1.3      EXAMPLE 1: Boko Haram  
 • The media has highlighted the atrocities committed by this organisation.  
 • There are regular articles highlighting the attacks by this organisation on civilians  
 • These attacks are shown as attacks against Christians.  
 • The fact that Boko Haram kills Muslims too is not emphasised.  
 • The battle between Boko Haram and the Nigerian government is not given the same coverage.  
 • The recent kidnapping of some 200 girls by Boko Haram was given worldwide publicity.  
 • It was used to highlight the faction's objection to educating girls.  
 • It is described as a fundamentalist Islamic organisation.  
 • This paints Islam in a negative light.  
 • The media generalises the action of a fundamentalist group to represent a diverse Muslim population of some 2 billion people.  
 • Positive contributions such as charity and social cohesion that form part of religion are ignored.
- EXAMPLE 2: Collapse Of Church Building In Nigeria  
 • South African media were very quick to report on the collapse.  
 • This was because the majority of victims were South African.  
 • The church was criticised for not making details available immediately.  
 • TB Joshua (leader of the church) was labelled a false prophet.  
 • He is also painted as a person only interested in financial gain.  
 • He is said to be the richest church leader in Africa.  
 • All the good work done by his church, throughout the world, is not highlighted.  
 • This points to the selective, sensationalist media coverage that religion is given. (20)

- 5.2      5.2.1
- It establishes South Africa as a secular state, with no state religion.
  - It forbids discrimination on the basis of religion or belief.
  - Religious observance may be conducted at State institutions, provided that:
    - They are conducted on an equitable basis,
    - and attendance at them is free and voluntary. (10)
  - These provisions ensure that there is harmony, freedom of association is entrenched.
  - Respect for different rituals, practices, beliefs and tolerance among the various religions.
  - Freedom of opinion gives a platform to religions to pronounce on matters of state or social issues.
  - Freedom of expression encourages mutual communication between religions without fear. (10)
- 5.2.2
- Religious policy must be drawn in such a way that it accommodates different religions.
  - School assembly must accommodate all different religions.
  - Teaching of Religion Studies must not be biased.
  - All stakeholders need to be trained on religious tolerance.
  - Religious holidays (observance) should be given equal status
  - A multi-faith approach is being applied by the Education Department.
  - (E.g.study of individual religions is replaced by Religion Studies). (10)
- [50]**

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