



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2016

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 C
- 1.1.2 C
- 1.1.3 A
- 1.1.4 A
- 1.1.5 B
- 1.1.6 D
- 1.1.7 C
- 1.1.8 B
- 1.1.9 C
- 1.1.10 C (10 x 1) (10)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Karma
- It is a Hindu belief that every action has a consequence, which may show up only in a later reincarnation.
 - It also implies the results of actions.
 - It teaches that a person's actions in the past are responsible for his or her present state.
- Nirvana
- This is a state of perfect happiness and peace in Buddhism.
 - It is a state of realisation that there is no individual self or soul.
- NOTE:** Any TWO relevant responses from each term must be credited. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.2 Monotheistic/Monotheism (1)
- 1.2.3
- Syncretism refers to two different belief systems combined to form a new one.
 - Example: African Initiated Churches, Sikhism (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.4
- Zen practitioners meditate in order to attain enlightenment.
 - An important belief of Zen Buddhism is that there is a line of authority that goes back to the Buddha.
 - Zen tradition emphasises direct communication and not scriptural study or the study of religious texts. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.5 The Bhagavad Gita is the most popular Hindu Holy Book. (1)

- 1.3 1.3.1 False: 'Maternal' means being related on the mother's side of the family./Paternal means being related on the father's side.
- 1.3.2 False: Mantra is a verse, syllable or phrase believed to be of divine origin and that is used in rituals or meditation in different religions.
- 1.3.3 True
- 1.3.4 False: The ideal in Theravada Buddhism is for the individual to live a life of meditation in order to become enlightened.
- 1.3.5 False: Doctrines refer to the beliefs that provide a central frame of reference for a religion. (5 x 2) (10)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Ancestor
- 1.4.2 Rome
- 1.4.3 Leadership
- 1.4.4 Hinduism
- 1.4.5 Yin; Yang (5 x 1) (5)
- 1.5 1.5.1 B
- 1.5.2 D
- 1.5.3 A
- 1.5.4 E
- 1.5.5 G (5 x 1) (5)
- 1.6 1.6.1 Judaism
The other three are the main branches of Christianity.
Judaism is a Middle Eastern religion.
- 1.6.2 The Baha'i faith
It is a Middle Eastern religion.
The other four are Eastern religions.
- 1.6.3 Sufism
The rest are Hindu schools.
Sufism is the mystical dimension of Islam.
- 1.6.4 Kitab-i-Aqdas
It is the sacred text of the Baha'i faith.
The rest are texts of Judaism.
- 1.6.5 Mitzvot
These are 613 rules observed by Jews.
The others are sacred text. (5 x 2) (10)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2****NOTE: In this section, each bulleted point denotes TWO marks.**

- 2.1 2.1.1 • Often contains historical and metaphorical material.
 • Myths are not factual accounts, but are used to convey spiritual truths.
 • They reveal the deepest truths about creation, life and death. (4)
- 2.1.2 • This refers to what the adherents claim to be true.
 • They are what form the foundations that bring people together for a common cause and help to create a shared identity.
 • Beliefs mean a firm conviction e.g. according to the Jewish faith, there is only one God called Jehovah.
 • This is also the acceptance of a thing, fact, statement or teaching. (4)
- 2.1.3 • The concept 'dogma' refers to the beliefs that people are expected to accept without doubt.
 • It means a principle, tenet or system of beliefs, particularly laid down by a collective religious authority.
 • A dogma is presented by the collective religious authority, as founded in divine inspiration. (4)
- 2.1.4 • In religion, the term refers to family members who have died, but are still being remembered.
 • They are regarded as messengers of the Creator.
 • The veneration of ancestors is common in African Traditional Religion.
 • It is also believed that they can guide and protect the living. (4)
- 2.1.5 • This refers to the rebirth of the soul or spirit into a new body.
 • It is a central belief in Hinduism.
 • It teaches that life is cyclical, as represented by the 'wheel of life'.
 • It emphasises the 'cause and effect' relationship between our present actions and the quality of future life. (4)
- 2.2 **EXAMPLE 1: Christianity**
 • Scripture readings and prayers in the family: A teaching that the family that prays together, stays together.
 • The teaching that the church begins at home as a unit and proceeds to the community of believers, who become the bigger family.
 • The Christian faith teaches love for one's neighbour, which promotes unity in the community.
 • The teaching that every human being is created in the image of God affirms the unity of mankind as the people of God.
 • The First Commandment emphasises love for God. This makes one feel unified with God.

- The Christian faith teaches that one must give and share with the poor; this promotes unity in the community.
- The teaching that the widows and orphans must be taken care of also promotes unity in the community.

EXAMPLE 2: African Traditional Religion

- The veneration of ancestors leads the believer towards unity with the Supreme Being.
- This is because the ancestors are seen as intermediaries between the living and God.
- The principle of 'ubuntu' is essentially one that unites a community.
- It means that one is a person through serving other persons.
- It teaches collective responsibility.
- An African community jointly owns land and access to water.
- In this way, ubuntu teaches unity.
- The teaching of 'ilima' is another example of how African Traditional Religion creates unity.
- People who are in need are helped by other community members as a means of unconditional assistance.
- For example, a farmer with abundant produce will give some of it to those who are in need.

(10)

- 2.3
- They believe in the prophets.
 - They believe in heaven and hell.
 - They believe in Judgement Day.
 - They are strictly monotheistic.
 - Their scriptures are divinely revealed.
 - They believe in the existence of angels.
 - They believe in a forgiving God.

NOTE: *Any other unique feature of the Abrahamic faiths must be credited.*

(10)

- 2.4
- Christianity and Judaism: Love your neighbour as you love yourself.
 - Christianity: He has sent Me to bring good news to the poor, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and to set the oppressed free.
 - Christianity: Do unto others as you would like them to do unto you.
 - Buddhism: One should neither kill nor cause to kill.
 - Buddhism: Life is dear to all.
 - Buddhism: Extend your love to all.
 - Hinduism: The concept of ahimsa means never doing harm, even to those who disagree with you.
 - Hinduism: Hinduism recognises that there are different ways of worshipping Brahman.
 - Islam: There is no compulsion in Islam.
 - Islam: Do not mock the beliefs of other religions, lest they, out of ignorance, mock your beliefs.

NOTE: *The candidate may use relevant examples from any number of religions. However, the candidate must not be credited if the teaching is not clearly linked to a specific religion.*

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1
- They wanted publicity for the church.
 - They are aiming at increasing their membership numbers through advertising.
 - People are influenced by 'miracles'.
 - The church would get financial benefits.
- (6)

- 3.2 **Yes**
- The FPB said the video had to be taken off the Internet as it was unclassified.
 - The video contained harmful acts that could be imitated.
 - This video was not suitable for children under the age of 13.
 - The video could lead to death if someone drank petrol.

No

- The video shows the power of religion.
 - The video would contribute to the conversion of many people.
 - The people in the video were not harmed in any way.
 - There are many other videos on YouTube that are inappropriate, and are not removed.
 - Many religious believers believe that miracles are proof of the existence of God.
- (6)

- 3.3
- Religions must have knowledge of how to use media and its restrictions.
 - Religions should be proactive and explain their point of view in the media.
 - Religion must also understand the responsibilities that media have towards communities.
 - Religious organisations must teach their members how to handle media.
 - Religious organisations must invite media experts for advice.
 - Media need to have knowledge and understanding of different religions before reporting on religious issues.
 - Media have a responsibility to present the information in an unbiased manner.
 - Because articles are written by individuals with personal opinions, these opinions may influence the readers on significant issues.
 - Media must exercise caution in making comments and statements that seem judgemental about religious issues.
 - Constitutional rights make provision for fair coverage on religious issues.

NOTE: *Candidates must be credited for any valid answers.* (12)

- 3.4
- The ideology of the editor.
 - Financial implications.
 - Creating sensation.
 - Influencing or change public opinion.
 - Bias against religions in general or a particular religion.
 - Informing the public on religious issues.
 - Propagating a religion or religious interpretation.

NOTE: *Candidates must be credited for other valid points.* (10)

- 3.5
- It means that every person should be free to choose his/her lifestyle.
 - It also means that everyone should feel free to hold any view they like, as long as in doing so they do not harm other people.
 - Persons belonging to a religious community have the right to enjoy practising their religion and to maintain religious association with other organs of civil society.
 - It is a fundamental right enshrined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

(6)

3.6 **EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism**

- The law of karma refers to the consequences of actions or deeds.
- It teaches that a person's actions in the past are responsible for his or her present state.
- Each person is responsible for his or her own future and can change it through repentance and good deeds.
- Hindus believe that people vary in their degree of spiritual enlightenment and therefore tend to be more tolerant of other religions.
- Hindus believe that every belief system, no matter what its content, can be seen as a lesser form of Hinduism.

EXAMPLE 2: Judaism

- To the Jewish believers, it is more important to do what God wants them to do, rather than to believe in God.
- The Jews express their faith through what they do and the Torah, which is God's Law.
- The Torah includes a system of commandments for non-Jewish people known as the seven Noachide Laws, which enables the Jewish believers to be guided on how to be tolerant of the people of other religions.
- An important part of being Jewish is helping others who are in need.
- The collection of laws and rules relating to all aspects of a Jew's life is called the Mitzvot.
- According to Judaism, people have the ability to be both good and evil and God is aware of humanity's limitations and weaknesses. Therefore, God will forgive them.

(10)
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QUESTION 4

4.1 **Christianity**

- Love your neighbour as you love yourself.
- This means that one should respect the other person's views/see the problem through the other person's eyes.
- Empathy contributes largely in resolving conflict.

Buddhism

- Everything a person does shall be auspicious.
- Right action and Right thought: emphasis on virtuous action will prevent conflict, as one will never offend other people.

Islam

- If there is conflict between two parties of Believers, then mediate to bring about peace.
- Forgiveness is far greater than revenge.

ATR

- The principle of 'ubuntu' requires that no harm must be done to other people.
- Conflict is resolved by invocation to the ancestors
- Also, tribal/family leaders are consulted to find a solution.

NOTE: *Other examples from various religions must be credited.* (16)

4.2 **Evangelistic wars**

- In such wars, a state decides that people of a neighbouring state must convert to the 'true' religion, or face conquest and punishment.

Wars of conquest

- These are similar to evangelical wars, with military strength seen as a reflection of the glory of God.

Wars of self-defence

- A nation has a right to fight back against its attackers.

Wars of retaliation

- These are fought to avenge a wrong; if an offence is committed against a specific religion, it can be avenged. (12)

- 4.3 4.3.1
- Example 1: Myanmar/Burma
 - Example 2: Nigeria (2)

4.3.2 Example 1: The warring parties are Buddhist extremists and the Rohingya Muslims.

Example 2: The warring parties are the Nigerian government and the Muslim fundamentalist group Boko Haram. (4)

4.3.3 **Example 1: Myanmar/Burma**

- The dominant religion is Buddhism.
- Other minority religions include Islam, Christianity and Hinduism.
- The Muslims settled in Myanmar from present day Bangladesh over 500 years ago.
- The Myanmar government refuses to recognise them as citizens.
- They are referred to as Rohingya Muslims.
- They have no legal status, and no identification documents.
- The government applies openly discriminatory policies against them e.g their families are restricted to a maximum of two children; Rohingya Muslim couples must apply for government permission to marry.

- The Myanmar government has been accused by the UN of supporting the Buddhists in the conflict.
- Attacks by Buddhists have left thousands homeless.
- The persecution is on the basis of religion.
- Many mosques and Muslim businesses have been destroyed.
- The Bangladesh government refuses to grant asylum to the Rohingya Muslims.

Example 2: Nigeria

- Boko Haram means 'anti-West' (against Western culture).
- This fundamentalist group aims to establish an Islamic state in northern Nigeria.
- The Nigerian population is almost equally split between Muslim and Christian.
- Christians fear that they will be dominated by a Muslim government.
- Muslims fear the same.
- Some Muslim leaders have lost faith in the Nigerian government.
- They have taken the law into their own hands .i.e. they support Boko Haram.
- Nigeria has porous borders with its neighbours.
- The fighters can therefore escape to the neighbouring countries when they are pursued by government forces.
- Corruption in the Nigerian government also contributes to the support of Boko Haram.
- Rural communities are disadvantaged by the unfair distribution of state resources.
- Such communities are supported by groups such as Boko Haram.

[Mail and Guardian, 5 April 2012, p24]

NOTE: *Similar answers for other conflict areas must be accepted. The candidate may use relevant examples from any number of religions.*

(16)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150