



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

NOVEMBER 2015

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions in this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.11 D.

- 1.1.1 Theravada Buddhism is ...
- A called esoteric, meaning it is quite secretive and special.
 - B clan based.
 - C found mainly in Southern Asia, especially in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Laos.
 - D the majestic way in which the universe works. (1)
- 1.1.2 A state of perfect happiness and peace:
- A Nirvana
 - B Ubuntu
 - C Evolution
 - D Reincarnation (1)
- 1.1.3 The founder of the Baha'i faith was ...
- A Martin Luther.
 - B the Dalai Lama.
 - C Siddhartha Gautama.
 - D Baha'u'llah. (1)
- 1.1.4 An Abrahamic religion:
- A Buddhism
 - B Taoism
 - C Baha'i faith
 - D Islam (1)
- 1.1.5 The following is the most popular Hindu Holy Book:
- A Dhammapada
 - B Bhagavad Gita
 - C Holy Bible
 - D Missal (1)
- 1.1.6 The Methodist Church of Southern Africa is a subdivision of ...
- A the orthodox branch of Christianity.
 - B the Catholic branch of Christianity.
 - C the Protestant branch of Christianity.
 - D Orthodox Judaism. (1)

- 1.1.7 The Tripitaka is ...
A a Tao place of worship.
B an ancient cathedral in Germany.
C the threefold canon in Buddhism.
D a weapon used by the crusaders. (1)
- 1.1.8 The head of the Catholic branch of Christianity is ...
A Moses.
B the Dalai Lama.
C the Pope.
D the Archbishop of Canterbury. (1)
- 1.1.9 A religious teaching with absolute authority is called ...
A a normative source.
B compassion.
C dictatorship.
D dogma. (1)
- 1.1.10 The two main Jewish groups, according to geographical reference, are Sephardim and ...
A Yang.
B Ashkenazim.
C Yiddish.
D Ethiopians. (1)
- 1.2 Explain EACH of the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.2.1 Divinity (2)
- 1.2.2 Tao (2)
- 1.2.3 Comparability (2)
- 1.2.4 Uniqueness (2)
- 1.2.5 Creationism (2)

- 1.3 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write down only the word/term next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Each word/term may only be used ONCE.

non-theistic; reincarnation; syncretism; Nirvana; heretic; yoga; ubuntu; Eucharist

- 1.3.1 A spiritual discipline including breath control and simple meditation (1)
- 1.3.2 Two different belief systems combined to form a new one (1)
- 1.3.3 An approach that does not reject God's existence, but simply ignores it (1)
- 1.3.4 Someone who is against orthodox religious beliefs (1)
- 1.3.5 Showing respect and empathy for human beings (1)
- 1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.
- 1.4.1 The Buddha was a divine being. (2)
- 1.4.2 Reformed Jews believe that the Torah is God's word. (2)
- 1.4.3 The Crusades were a series of Jewish wars against Christian territories. (2)
- 1.4.4 The oral teachings of the Vedas were compiled into a standardised text by Krishna Dwipayana. (2)
- 1.4.5 Ilima is the South African national religious structure of African Traditional Religion. (2)

- 1.5 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Each item may be used only ONCE.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.5.1	Karma	A	head of Tibetan Buddhism
1.5.2	Dalai Lama	B	a deep and solemn pledge
1.5.3	Caliph	C	head of the orthodox branch of Christianity
1.5.4	Atheism	D	denial of the existence of God
1.5.5	Covenant	E	the sacred text of Judaism
		F	a Muslim religious leader whose authority is derived from the Prophet Muhammad
		G	the belief that every action has consequences which may show up later in reincarnation

(5 x 1)

(5)

- 1.6 Answer the following questions.

- 1.6.1 In TWO sentences, explain the term *parable*. (4)
- 1.6.2 Compare the term *descriptive statement* with the term *normative statement* in the context of Religion Studies. (4)
- 1.6.3 What is a *normative source*? (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the four questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Briefly explain the meaning of EACH of the following terms. Give ONE example from any religion or worldview to illustrate its meaning.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|-----|
| 2.1.1 | Doctrine | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.1.2 | Myth | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.1.3 | Ideology | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.1.4 | Allegory | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.1.5 | Golden rule | (2 x 2) | (4) |
- 2.2 Do you think religious freedom is protected in South Africa? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
- 2.3 Beliefs are what adherents claim to be true.
- Evaluate how beliefs can promote harmonious living in the community in any ONE religion. (10)
- 2.4 Unity refers to the feeling of being at one with something/someone.
- How do religions strengthen their unity? Give examples from various religions to support your answer. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the extract below and answer the question that follows.

Since the adoption of the democratic Constitution in 1994 there have been many attempts at the level of religious leadership to develop amicable relationships among different religions.

[Source: *Top Class Religion Studies*, page 43]

Do you agree that closer ties between religious groups are a necessity to secure a more just and peaceful world? Motivate your answer. (10)

3.2 The following three organisations have been established to promote interreligious relationships. Choose ONE and discuss its functions in Africa.

A The Programme for Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa (PROCMURA)

B The Interfaith Action for Peace in Africa (IFAPA)

C The African Council of Religious Leaders (ACRL) (10)

3.3 You have been invited to a multifaith forum in your province. Discuss the role of interreligious cooperation in the following instances:

3.3.1 HIV and Aids activities (4)

3.3.2 Anti-pornography march (4)

3.3.3 Lifeline (4)

3.3.4 Opening of Parliament (4)

3.3.5 Public holiday celebrations (4)

3.4 Do you think the decisions taken in the Parliament of World Religions are effective to make our world a better place? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
[50]

QUESTION 4

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

WE MUST TEACH TOLERANCE

As an African, it concerns me that our continent seems to have become the new battleground for international terrorism.

Nigeria has seen a number of attacks from Boko Haram. Militia activity in countries like Mali has increased and the spread of Al-Shabaab from Somalia to Kenya shows terrorism is gaining traction and threatening stability in Africa.

I am happy to belong to an interfaith council, which is made up of different faith groups working together for the common good of our country.

[Adapted from *The Star*, Tuesday 1 October 2013]

Discuss ONE country in the world where there is conflict as follows:

- 4.1 What do you understand by *terrorism*? (2)
- 4.2 Why do you think religious terrorism is increasing in Africa? (10)
- 4.3 Name any country in the world where there is possibly religious armed conflict and discuss the following:
- 4.3.1 What are the reasons for the conflict? (18)
- 4.3.2 To what extent is religion part of the problem? (10)
- 4.3.3 What can religious organisations do to bring about political peace? (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 5

Study the article below and answer the questions that follow.

ATHEIST GROUP WANTS CHRISTIANITY OUT OF SCHOOLS

Recently the media reported that an atheist organisation has instituted legal proceedings in the Johannesburg High Court against six public schools (two in the Cape and four in Gauteng). The Organisasie vir Godsdienste-Onderrig en Demokrasie (OGOD), an anti-religious organisation, wants the court to order that Christianity be removed and banned from the schools. They argue that these schools promote 'faith apartheid'.

The admission policies of the targeted schools emphasise that these schools hold a Christian ethos (atmosphere), but participation in Christian activities is completely voluntary.

The watershed case for religious freedom in South Africa will probably end up in the Constitutional Court.

We have to take a united stand and pray.

[Source: JOY magazine, November 2014]

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|-----|--|-------------|
| 5.1 | In what respects does Christianity differ from other religions? | (4) |
| 5.2 | Discuss how the above article could lead to religious conflict. | (10) |
| 5.3 | Do you think the six schools in question promote 'faith apartheid' or tolerance of all religions? Motivate your answer. | (10) |
| 5.4 | What do you think could happen if OGO (Organisasie vir Godsdienste-Onderrig en Demokrasie) is successful in this case? Discuss FIVE facts. | (10) |
| 5.5 | Do you think this report is biased? Give reasons for your answer. | (6) |
| 5.6 | Choose ONE religion and explain its teachings regarding freedom of religion. | (10) |
| | | [50] |

TOTAL SECTION B:	100
GRAND TOTAL:	150