



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 UNomkhubulwane (2)
- 1.1.2 Secular humanism (2)
- 1.1.3 The Father (2)
- 1.1.4 Bhakti (2)
- 1.1.5 Siddharta Gautama (2)
- 1.2 1.2.1 **Fundamentalism**
- It is a form of conservatism.
 - It selectively utilizes elements of an old tradition.
 - It blends elements of an old tradition with elements of a modern society with a view of promoting interests of a religious group.
 - It is the extreme conservative style which is used in the interpretation of the normative source. (4)
- 1.2.2 **Inspiration**
- The oxford dictionary meaning is sudden brilliant idea.
 - It refers literally to the breath, power, and knowledge of an extra ordinary being/power.
 - Here people feel that they are possessed by such a power.
 - These are the figures that have received revelation.
 - It is an important normative source in many religions.
 - They are the true origins of all the religions. (4)
- 1.2.3 **Uniqueness**
- The loose dictionary meaning is 'unusual', 'remarkable', 'significant'.
 - Every religion is unique.
 - It means there is only one of its kind.
 - Having no like, parallel, equal features.
 - It is the single most important feature which sets one religion apart from another. (4)
- 1.2.4 **Doctrine**
- Doctrine is a synonym for teaching.
 - It is like teaching does not necessarily have any negative meaning.
 - It is also regarded as a religious teaching. (4)
- 1.2.5 **Belief**
- Belief is sometimes referred to as a religion e.g. Islamic Faith.
 - It describes the acceptance of a statement or religious teaching; these are held to be the truth by the adherents / followers of the faiths.
 - It can also be described as trust and confidence. (4)
- NOTE:** Learner must be credited for any two sentences

1.3	1.3.1	Resurrection	(2)
	1.3.2	Charles Darwin	(2)
	1.3.3	Abu Bakr	(2)
	1.3.4	Ecumenism	(2)
1.4	1.4.1	False. It is associated with African Traditional Religion.	(2) (2)
	1.4.2.	False. Tripitaka is the sacred source for Buddhism Religion. The interpretation of the text is hermeneutics	(2) (2)
	1.4.3	False. As a nation Jews are expected to keep Mitzvot.	(2) (2)
TOTAL SECTION A:			50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 **The role of allegory in religion**
- Allegory means very much the same thing as 'parable'.
 - Religions used allegory as powerful teaching tools.
 - They provide us with a rich source of wisdom.
 - They contain religious beliefs, ideas and warnings.
 - They speak about God, the world, human relationships and nature.
 - They do not necessarily contain a definite moral.
 - The Bhagavad Gita is the most famous allegory in Hinduism.
- (10)
- 2.2 **The concept of 'ideology' as it is used in religious teachings**
- It is a set of beliefs, values and opinions.
 - It literally means the science of ideas.
 - It is a comprehensive vision, a way of looking at things.
 - It is used as a substitute for religion.
 - It has a clear knowledge content closer to teaching, belief or doctrine.
 - Communism, Marxism and socialism are political ideologies.
- (10)
- 2.3 **FIVE similarities that exist within the Abrahamic faiths**
- Belief in one God.
 - Belief in prophets.
 - Belief in angels.
 - Belief in the day of judgement.
 - They have sacred books.
 - They have special places of worship.
 - They have religious holidays.
 - They believe in God as creator.
 - They have special code of dress.
- (10)

2.4 Unique features religions:**2.4.1. Baha'i Faith**

- They believe that Baha'u'llah was Gods' chosen messenger.
- They believe in one God.
- They believe that all religions worship the same God.
- They believe that they are the religion of the future.
- They believe that all religions will become a united family.
- They have democratic structures which lead their faith.
- Baha'u'llah's coming mark the beginning of new age for peace, justice and equality in the world.

(10)

2.4.2. Hinduism

- It does not have a founder.
- It does not have dogmas or doctrines.
- Hinduism has a set of principles that govern the central teachings.
- It is made up of many different schools and traditions that developed their unique independent ideas and practices.
- The religion is open and tolerant to other cultures and influences.
- Hindus believe in one supreme deity that can appear in many different forms.

(10)
[50]**QUESTION 3****3.1 Internal differences within one religion****Buddhism***Theravada Buddhism*

- It is the oldest school of Buddhism.
- Is based on the Pali canon the oldest scripture of the tradition.
- It does not see Buddha as a divine being but a human who discover the secret of enlightenment.
- It is for the individual to live the life of meditation most of the day.
- Monks also co-operate in important life events such as births and weddings.
- Lay people cannot mediate fulltime but male have to join a monastery at least three months.
- There are temples but most religious practices are performed at home.
- People provide food, incense, candles and flowers at the temple in front of the stature of Buddha.

Vajrayana Buddhism

- It is also called diamond vehicles.
- It is distinguished by many types of spirituals of techniques.
- Spirituals of techniques are used to develop heightened state of consciousness.
- It teaches that we attain enlightenment not by patient meditation but by radical 'shock' technique.

Mahayana Buddhism

- It was developed because people found Theravada teaching too difficult to follow.
- They worship Buddha as a divine being who came to earth out of compassion for suffering humanity.
- Mahayana also developed the concept of BODHISATTVA.
- Bodhisattva is a person who can enter nirvana who decided to delay this entrance in order to help other humans.
- Mahayana practices more rituals than Theravada such as chanting, lighting incense and prostrating themselves.

African Traditional Religion

AmaZulu Religion

- AmaZulu acknowledge the existence of a supreme being called Umvelinqangi.
- Communication with Umvelinqangi is done through the ancestors.
- They also have a famine divinity called uNomkhubulwane.
- They also believe in a ceremony called 'brought back.'

Aka Religion

- They are nomadic hunter gatherers.
- There is great variance in their beliefs.
- They believe in creator spirit called Bembe.
- When Bembe retired the forest spirit Dzengi took over.
- They believe in reincarnation.

Yoruba Religion

- Yoruba believe that cosmos has two levels which are the sky and the earth.
- The sky is the place for Oluruna the supreme god, Orishas (deities) and the ancestors.
- The earth is a place of animals and humans.
- Ancestors are protectors of their descendents.
- In community festivals ancestors are represented by men in colourful costumes and masks.

Christianity

Catholic Church

- They claim to be the original church.
- God is made up of three persons; the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
- The head of the Catholic Church is the Pope.
- Lighting of candles is one of their religious practices.
- Baptism is seen as a sacrament.

Eastern Orthodox

- The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father, and not from the Son.
- They believe that they are the rightly guided church.
- Political control was traditionally Constantinople.
- There is no single leader.
- They practise the kissing of the images of saints, called icons.

Protestantism

- The Bible has more authority than the Pope.
- Rituals are not important.
- They teach that faith is the key to salvation.
- This movement was started by a German monk called Martin Luther.
- There is no veneration of saints and the cross.

African Independent Churches

- They incorporate elements from African Traditional Religion.
- Europeans did not accept their African practices and they thought they were primitive.
- It is mainly influenced by indigenous practice.
- A priest plays a role similar to the healer's role in African Traditional Religion.
- Women play important leadership roles within their congregations. (20)

3.2. Secular world views**3.2.1 Three examples**

- Atheism
- Agnosticism
- Marxism/Communism
- Capitalism (6)

3.2.2 Seven common characteristics of secular world views

- It involves ethics based on reasoning about human nature.
- It does not refer to a god or gods.
- The understanding of the universe is purely scientific.
- It does not appeal to religious explanations for life and the world.
- It tends to go with the democratic forms of government.
- Its proponents subscribe to freedom of religion within the bounds of the secular laws of the land (This is not so in some communist countries).
- Supports human rights.
- Supports non discrimination on the basis of non religious beliefs.
- A movement that want to be independent from religion in its social and political activities.
- It believes that religion is socially divisive rather than uniting.
- It tolerates religion. (14)

3.2.3 Reasons for the increase in popularity of secular world views in North America and Europe

- It is because people are now materialistic.
- They are too scientific, they believe in what they can prove.
- They believe in democracy.
- They do not believe in dictatorship.
- They believe in the separation of the church and state.

- In the United States there is no official religion.
- The religious institutions have no constitutional right to play a direct role in the development of civic law.
- They have adopted a foundation for life and law which excludes conventional religion.

(10)
[50]**QUESTION 4****4.1 Muslim-Christian relationships in Egypt****4.1.1 Reasons for the hostilities between Muslims and Christians**

- The historical relationship between the religions was a good one.
- There was social and economic interaction between the religions.
- This unity started as far back as 1922, when both religious groups united against British occupation.
- With the downfall of Hosni Mubarak, the entire country is in social turmoil.
- The tourism industry is in decline.
- This creates further economic hardships.
- The police force and military are weak, as a result of political unrest.
- This results in a general breakdown of law and order.
- As a result, minor conflicts escalate into battles.
- In such a situation, people tend to be divided along religious lines.

(10)

4.1.2 Religious leaders and organisations in addressing the conflict

- Build relationships based on trust and care, between the religions.
- Encourage respect and understanding of each other's religions.
- Hold joint prayers for peace.
- Admit to problems and shortcomings.
- Address stereotyping and misconceptions that each group holds about the other.
- Religious leaders should make joint public statements.

(10)

4.1.3 Is religion the cause of the conflict in Egypt?Yes

- Places of worship are being burnt down.
- The violence is inter-faith in nature.
- The violence was kept in check by Mubarak, often by brute force.
- However, the decline in state power has seen a rise in religious conflict.

No

- The relationship has been historically a stable one.
- Under Mubarak, the relationship was harmonious.
- Social and economic factors have resulted in the conflict.
- There is no forced conversion or debate of religious beliefs.
- The security forces do not take sides.

(6)

NOTE: Allocate one mark for 'yes' or 'no'. Two marks for each reason.

4.2 **Catholic Church in Zimbabwe**4.2.1. **Why was the letter written?**

- The Church supports human rights.
- There is gross human rights abuse in Zimbabwe.
- These abuses are against Biblical teachings.
- *Example* – 'You shall love your neighbour as yourself'. (Mark 12:31)
- Mugabe is a devout Catholic, and the Church may be able to influence him.
- Mugabe relies on Catholic support in the elections.

(6)

4.2.2 **Can the Church influence Mugabe?**Yes

- He is a devout Catholic.
- He had a very good relationship with the Church.
- Religious leaders have influence over a large number of people.

No

- Mugabe has been a dictator since the 1980s.
- The Church has had no impact on him.
- Mugabe has turned his attention to the charismatic churches.

(6)

4.2.3. **TWO religions and give one example each, of their teachings that support human rights**

- Islam-Let there be no compulsion in religion. This addresses freedom of religion.
- Buddhism-One should neither kill nor cause to kill. This addresses the sanctity of all life.
- Christianity. 'Thou shall not commit adultery'. This address sanctity of marriage and dignity for women.
- Judaism-Happy are those who maintain justice, and do righteousness at all times. This addresses justice for all, under all circumstances.
- African Traditional Religion (ATR)-I am a human being through interacting with other humans.(ubuntu).This addresses the importance of treating others with dignity.

NOTE: Teachings may be expressed in the learner's own words. Any relevant example must be accepted. Allocate two marks for name of each religion, and two marks for each example.

(8)

4.2.4. **Role of religious organisations in the struggle for human rights in South Africa, prior to 1994.**

- The inter-faith struggle against Apartheid resulted in the formation of the South African branch of the World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP) in 1984..
- The Call of Islam was formed in 1984.
- Jews for Justice was formed in 1985.
- While Christianity was the state religion under Apartheid, many clerics protested against the regime.
- Some of them are Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, Rev. Allen Boesak.

(4)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150