



Religion Studies

- ××× REVISION PACKAGE
- ×× SELF STUDY GUIDE
- × BOOK 10

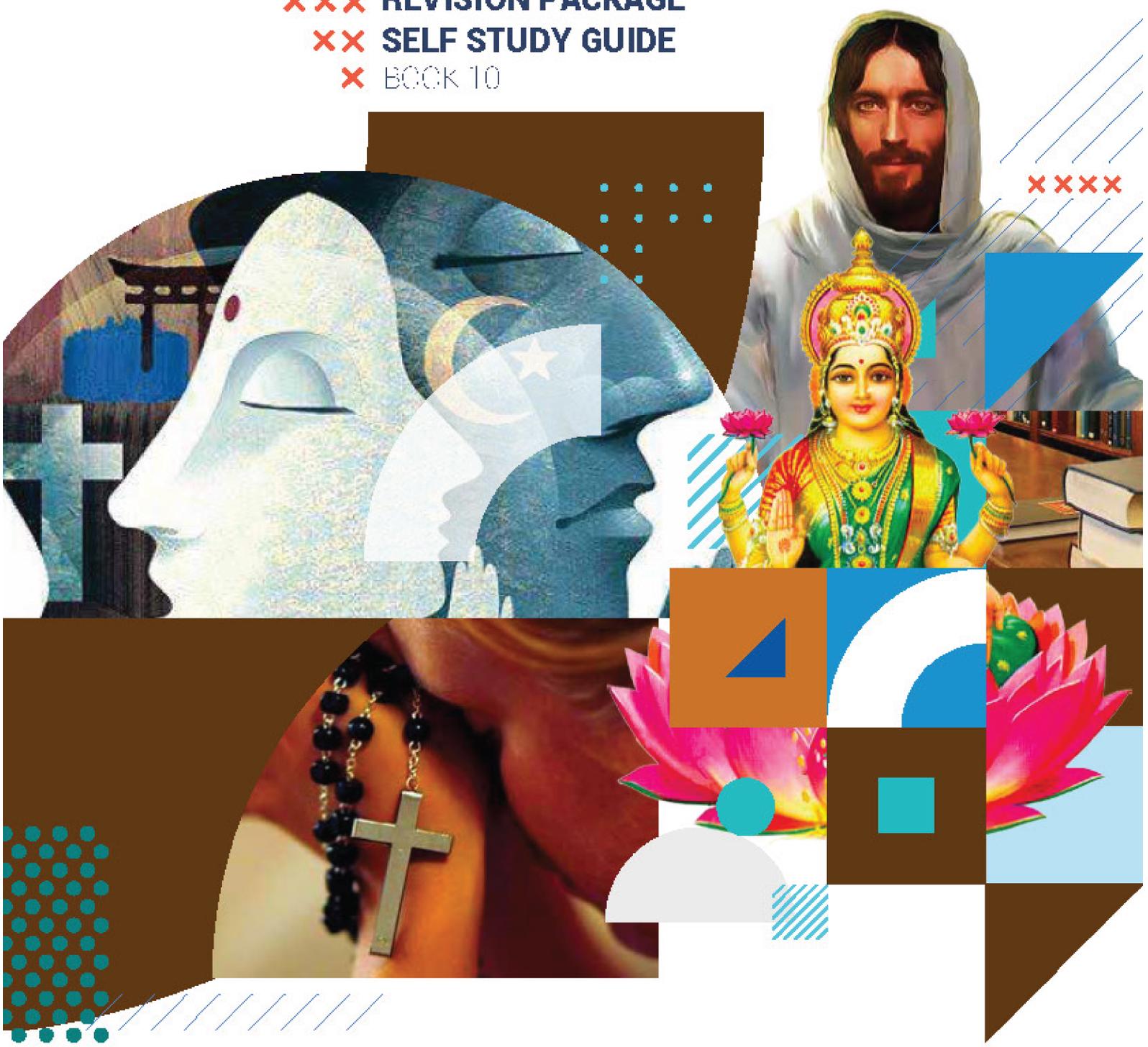


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1. Introduction

The declaration of COVID-19 as a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation in 2020, led to the disruption of effective teaching and learning in all schools across South Africa.

Many learners, across all grades, spent less time in class due to the phased-in reopening of schools, as well as rotational attendance and alternative timetables that were implemented across provinces, to comply with social distancing rules. This led to severe teaching and learning time losses. Consequently, the majority of schools were not able to complete all the relevant content prescribed in Grade 10-12 in accordance with the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement.

In order to mitigate and intervene against the negative impact of COVID-19, as part of the Recovery Learning Plan for Grades 10-12, the Department of Basic Education (DBE) worked in collaboration with Subject Specialists from various Provincial Education Departments (PEDs) to develop this Self-Study Guide for learners in Grade 12.

The content in this study guide is critical towards laying a strong foundation to improve your performance in this subject.

The main aims of this study guide is to:

- Assist learners to improve their performance, by revising and consolidating their understanding of the topic;
- Close existing content gaps in this topic; and
- Improve and strengthen understanding of the content prescribed for this topic.

This study-guide is meant as a self-study guide for learners and therefore should be used as a revision resource to consolidate learning at the end of a particular topic taught in class.

Learners are encouraged to complete the exercises and activities to test their understanding and to expose themselves to high quality assessment.

This study guide can also be used by study groups and peer learning groups, to prepare for the final NSC examination in this subject.

2. ASSESSMENT IN GRADE 12

2.1 FORMAT OF THE QUESTION PAPERS

The external examinations will comprise two question papers of TWO HOURS EACH. The question papers have equal weighting, and carry 150 marks each. The papers will assess the learner's knowledge of all content in Grade 12, as well as knowledge of the subject from Grades 10 and 11. Content from these grades may comprise up to 15% of each of the two papers.

Examinable Topics from Grades 10 and 11 in Grade 12

| GRADE 12 PAPER 1 | GRADE 12 PAPER 2 |
|--|---|
| Major dimensions common to all religions (from Grade 10) | Religion and the state (from Grade 11) |
| | Types of rituals and their roles (from Gr 11) |

Each valid point will be allocated two marks, e.g. a 10-mark-question will require five valid facts. However, for SECTION A of Paper 1, only ONE mark will be awarded for each fact, unless otherwise indicated.

2 COGNITIVE LEVELS

Formal assessment in Religion Studies caters for a range of cognitive levels, as follows:

| WEIGHTING (%) | COGNITIVE LEVEL DESCRIPTION | BLOOM'S TAXONOMY |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 30% | Recall (knowledge) | Levels 1 and 2 |
| 40% | Comprehension | Levels 3 and 4 |
| 30% | Analysis, application, evaluation and synthesis | Levels 5 and 6 |

3. ELABORATION OF THE CONTENT FOR GRADE 12 (CAPS)

The religions that must be studied for the subject are chosen on the basis of their presence in South Africa. These are:

- African Traditional Religion/African Religion
- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Baha'i Faith
- Judaism
- Christianity
- Islam
- Taoism

Some topics or subtopics in the CAPS document (under 'Outline of what is to be taught') are indicated as 'Specialisation in one religion.' This means that while the relevant content must be studied with regard to all eight religions listed above, the topic or subtopic should be studied in depth with reference to **only one religion**, as chosen by the candidate.

While recommended textbooks provide the core content of the subject, the study of this subject must include **topical issues** that impact on the inter-relationship between religion and society. It is therefore essential that learners are knowledgeable of media coverage (both current and recent national and international developments that impact on religion).

PAPER 1

Candidates will be required to answer THREE questions: one compulsory question (short questions of 50 marks) and a choice of two out of three or four questions of 50 marks each.

SECTION A (Compulsory)

In SECTION A, questions require answers that comprise one word and short paragraphs. This section also includes questions that require short explanations and brief descriptions.

Question types include one-word answers, true/false questions (with reasons), matching items and multiple-choice questions.

NOTE: In this section, each fact carries ONE mark, unless otherwise indicated.

SECTION B (Answer TWO out of three or four questions.)

Questions focus on interrogating a range of sources, such as texts, maps, graphs, etc. and include comparative questions. The required answers range from short responses to paragraphs.

In this section, the topics to be assessed are as follows:

- Conceptual distinctions, e.g. identity, uniqueness, unity, similarity, difference and comparability
- Appreciation of the uniqueness of various religions
- Religious teachings
- Religious freedom, human rights and responsibilities
- Investigate media coverage on public issues that have religious implications:
 - Evaluate media coverage of religious issues
 - Investigate factors influencing religious issues
 - Present findings
- Religion in areas of recent conflict in South Africa, Africa and the world:
 - Analyse the situation
 - In what ways is religion part of the problem? o
 - In what ways is religion part of the solution?

PAPER 2

This question paper consists of four or five questions. Candidates will be required to answer only three questions. All questions will carry equal marks, i.e. 50 marks each.

Questions will focus on analysing and interpreting generic issues pertaining to religions. Candidates are expected to present a position on the issue/issues from a Religion Studies perspective, and to argue this position and critique it. A source can be included to act as a stimulus.

In this question paper, the topics to be assessed are as follows:

- The central teachings in one religion (with specialisation in ONE religion)
- The nature of divinity
- The nature of the world
- The nature of humanity, with reference to community and the individual
- The place and responsibility of humanity in the world
- The origin and the role of evil
- The overcoming of evil
- Life after death
- The role of rituals in religion
- Internal differences in a NUMBER of religions (with specialisation in ONE religion)
 - Main features of such differentiations

Explain the main features of these groups with reference to Teaching, Governance and Practice

- History and present-day dynamics of interreligious relationships in South Africa as well as in the international community
- Relationship between politics and religion (colonialism, imperialism, liberation and transformation)
- Normative sources in various religions
- Ways of interpreting normative sources (hermeneutical principles) (with specialisation in ONE religion)
- Actual interpretation of normative sources
- Interpreting in detail one normative source
- Religion and the sciences
- Examine the changing relationship between religion and the natural sciences
- Creation and evolution from scientific and various religious viewpoints
- Analysis of at least TWO secular world views. The four stipulated world views in the CAPS are atheism, agnosticism, humanism and materialism.
- The origin, purpose and influencing factors behind at least TWO secular worldviews
- Developing a strategy towards solving a major social problem, as specified below

For the final examination 2021 and supplementary examination/Senior Certificate Examination 2022:

- *Moral degeneration*
- *Xenophobia and racism*
- *Gender Based Violence*

For the final examination 2022 and supplementary examination/Senior Certificate Examination 2023:

- *Euthanasia*
- *Substance abuse*
- *Environmental degradation*

For the final examination 2023 and supplementary examination/Senior Certificate Examination 2024:

- *Teenage Pregnancy*
- *Crime and corruption*
- *Marriage and divorce*

NOTE: The stipulated major social problems must be studied in the context of religious teachings. Such teachings may be chosen from a variety of religions. At the end of 2023, the topics for the three-year-cycle will be repeated, unless replaced by a more recent Examination Guidelines document.

4. CONCLUSION

This Examination Guidelines document is meant to articulate the assessment aspirations espoused in the CAPS document. It is therefore not a substitute for the CAPS document which teachers should teach to. Qualitative curriculum coverage as enunciated in the CAPS cannot be over-emphasised.

3.1 REVISION PACKAGE 1

CORE CONCEPTS

NOV 2019

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 numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.

1.1.1 With regard to sacred scriptures, 'canon' means the ...

- A. books that are contested.
- B. official collection of inspired and authoritative books.
- C. books that were written by the apostles.
- D. books that are complete. (1)

1.1.2 The death of the Prophet Muhammad occurred in ...

- A. 32 CE.
- B. 32 BCE.
- C. 600 BCE.
- D. 632 CE. (1)

1.1.3 In Judaism God is sometimes referred to as a father, king or shepherd, giving him human qualities. This is known as ...

- A. anthropomorphism.
- B. immanentism.
- C. universalism.
- D. transcendentalism. (1)

1.1.4 Which of the following does NOT belong to the African Initiated Churches?

- A. The Mormons
- B. The Zionists
- C. The Ethiopians
- D. The Nazarenes (1)

1.1.5 To a Taoist ...

- A. the best way to lead is by example.
- B. it is best to be flexible and go with the flow of the way things are.
- C. there is nothing special about humans.
- D. All the above-mentioned (1)

1.1.6 This school of Buddhism places the most emphasis on sacred scripture:

- A Tibetan
- B Pure Land
- C Mahayana
- D Theravada (1)

1.1.7 The word 'catholic' means ...

- A universal.
- B belonging to the pope.
- C belonging to the clergy.
- D belonging to the apostles.

(1)

1.1.8 Mysticism in Islam is called ...

- A pacifism.
- B fundamentalism.
- C Sufism.
- D pantheism.

(1)

1.1.9 A situation where members of many religions live in the same area:

- A Polytheism
- B Denomination
- C Pluralism
- D Scientology

(1)

1.1.10 Karl Marx was ...

- A a communist.
- B a materialist
- C an atheist.
- D All the above-mentioned

(1)

1.2 Choose the word in EACH list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Banana; Apple; Potato; Grape

ANSWER: 1.2.5 Potato. The others are all fruit.

1.2.1 Minaret; Murtis; Kramat; Masjid (2)

1.2.2 Reverend; Isangoma; Intlabi; Ancestors (2)

1.2.3 King Saul; King David; King George; King Solomon (2)

1.2.4 Evolution; Oscillation; Pendulum; Yin and Yang (2)

1.3 Choose an item from **COLUMN B** that matches a description in **COLUMN A**.

Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.8) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than ONCE.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|--------------|---|----------|--------------|
| 1.3.1 | A verse, syllable or phrase, which is used in rituals or meditation | A | Eucharist |
| 1.3.2 | A chief sacrament in the Roman Catholic Church | B | Tikkun Olam |
| 1.3.3 | The Bahá'i gardens in memory of Bahá'u'lláh are found here | C | sacrament |
| 1.3.4 | Many Reform Jews support this principle of social justice | D | Haifa |
| 1.3.5 | Denial of the existence of God | E | Rishis |
| 1.3.6 | Wise men who transmitted the Vedas orally before 3 BCE | F | mystic |
| 1.3.7 | Someone who longs for a deep, intense relationship with God | G | mantra |
| 1.3.8 | A person who does good works for other people | H | atheism |
| | | I | humanitarian |
| | | J | Iran |

(8 x 1) (8)

1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

- 1.4.1** Fundamentalists believe in a metaphorical interpretation of their scriptures. (2)
- 1.4.2** In the United Kingdom, the monarch is both the head of the Anglican Church and the constitutional head of the country. (2)
- 1.4.3** The sacred scripture of the Buddhists consists of both the Pali Canon and the Kitáb-i-Aqdas. (2)
- 1.4.4** The Sunnis and Shi'a agree that the Hadith of imam Bukhari is the most authentic. (2)

1.5 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word. Write only the word next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.5.1** The religious movement which was started by Martin Luther is known as the ... (1)
- 1.5.2** According to Hinduism, a comprehensive scheme of right conduct is referred to as ... (1)
- 1.5.3** The indigenous religion of Japan is ... (1)
- 1.5.4** Jews who observe the laws of dress, food, sex, work and holy days very strictly are the ... Jews. (1)
- 1.5.5** Christians believe that Jesus was crucified on Mount ... (1)
- 1.5.6** Religious beliefs that people are expected to accept without any doubts are called ... (1)

1.6 Write TWO sentences on EACH of the following concepts in the context of religion:

- 1.6.1 Syncretism (2)
- 1.6.2 Sutta (2)
- 1.6.3 Pundit (2)
- 1.6.4 Diviner (2)
- 1.6.5 Lao-tzu (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain EACH of the concepts below. Use EACH concept in a sentence to illustrate its meaning in the context of religion clearly.

- 2.1.1 Difference (4)
- 2.1.2 Belief (4)
- 2.1.3 Comparability (4)
- 2.1.4 Unity (4)

2.2 In the context of religion, give TWO facts about EACH of the following:

- 2.2.1 The Supreme Being in Taoism (4)
- 2.2.2 Ancestors in African Traditional Religion (4)
- 2.2.3 Trinity in Christianity (4)
- 2.2.4 Nirvana in Buddhism (4)

3.1 REVISION PACKAGE 1

MARKING GUIDELINE

NOV 2019

1.1.

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

1.2

- 1.2.1 Murtis. ✓ The others belong to Islam. ✓ (2)
1.2.2 Reverend. ✓ The others belong to African Traditional Religion. ✓ (2)
1.2.3 King George. ✓ The others were kings of the Israelites /in Old Testament times/
belong to Biblical scripture. (2)
1.2.4 Evolution. ✓ The others belong to Taoism. /They refer to the two opposing forces in the
universe. ✓ (2)

- 1.3.1 G ✓ (1)
1.3.2 A ✓ (1)
1.3.3 D ✓ (1)
1.3.4 B ✓ (1)
1.3.5 H ✓ (1)
1.3.6 E ✓ (1)
1.3.7 F ✓ (1)
1.3.8 I ✓ (1)

1.4

- 1.4.1 False ✓ Fundamentalists believe in a literal interpretation of their scriptures. ✓ OR
Liberals believe in a metaphorical interpretation of their scriptures. (2)
1.4.2 True ✓✓ (2)
1.4.3 False ✓ Only the Pali Canon belongs to Buddhism. ✓ OR
The Kitāb-i-Aqdas is the sacred scripture of the Bahá'í faith. ✓ (2)
1.4.4 False ✓ The Sunnis believe this ✓ OR The Hadith are a matter of \
contention between the Sunnis and the Shi'ites. ✓ (2)

1.5

- 1.5.1 Protestant/ Reformation ✓ (1)
- 1.5.2 Dharma ✓ (1)
- 1.5.3 Shintoism/Shinto ✓ (1)
- 1.5.4 Orthodox Jews ✓ (1)
- 1.5.5 Calvary/Golgotha ✓ (1)
- 1.5.6 Dogmas ✓ (1)

1.6

- 1.6.1 Two different belief systems combined to form a new one. ✓ It is a tendency to accommodate and adapt, or even mix, the forms, beliefs and thought patterns of different traditions. ✓ (2)
An example is Sikhism, which combines teachings of Islam and Hinduism. (2)
- 1.6.2 It refers to Buddhist scripture. ✓ It is a collection of the teachings of Buddha. ✓ The Sutta are gathered in the second part of the Pali Canon. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.3 This is a Hindu priest/learned man. ✓ Pundits preserve the Sanskrit tradition. ✓ A pundit conducts rituals, and officiates at weddings, and other religious functions. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.4 In African Traditional Religion, a diviner is known as an inyanga/ ngaka/isangoma/n'anga/nanga. ✓ Being a diviner is a 'calling'. ✓ He is a mediator between the living and the ancestors. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.5 He is the founder of Taoism, a popular religion in China. ✓ His teachings are recorded in the Tao Te Ching. ✓ He was born with white hair. He had spent eight or eighty years in his mother's womb. ✓ (2)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

3.2 REVISION PACKAGE 2

CORE CONCEPTS

MAY- JUNE 2019

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 numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.

- 1.1.1 Belief in one deity:
A Monotheism
B Taoism
C Theism
D Dualism (1)
- 1.1.2 This is NOT one of the Hindu scriptures:
A Vedas
B Bhagavad Gita
C Punjab
D Upanishads (1)
- 1.1.3 In Christianity incarnation means ...
A God became a human being.
B Jesus taught his disciples.
C Lazarus rose from the dead.
D Jesus died by crucifixion. (1)
- 1.1.4 In Judaism the primary scriptures are collectively known as ...
A the Qur'an.
B Kitáb-i-Aqdas.
C the Tenach.
D the Vedas. (1)
- 1.1.5 Dhammapada refers to the verse in this sacred scripture:
A Bhagavad Gita
B Qur'an
C Pali Canon
D Masiphakule (1)
- 1.1.6 This religion says nothing about a divine being:
A Judaism
B Taoism
C Islam
D African Traditional Religion (1)
- 1.1.7 The interreligious organisation known as the World Conference on

Religions for Peace ...

- A is one of the outcomes of the Parliament of the World's Religions.
- B was established in 1970.
- C was established in Japan.
- D All the above-mentioned (1)

1.1.8 The most widely accepted human rights document is the ...

- A South African Bill of Rights.
- B American Declaration of Independence.
- C Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- D Convention on the Rights of the Child. (1)

1.1.9 All religions worship and believe in the same God. This is the central teaching in ...

- A Buddhism.
- B the Bahá'í faith.
- C Taoism.
- D Islam. (1)

1.1.10 Examples of syncretism are ...

- A Hinduism and Buddhism.
- B African Initiated Churches and Sikhism.
- C Taoism and the Bahá'í faith.
- D Judaism and Christianity. (1)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word. Write only the word next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The rebirth of the soul or spirit in a new body is called ... (1)

1.2.2 Travelling to a holy site or shrine, as an act of devotion, is called ... (1)

1.2.3 The view that one can neither prove nor disprove the existence of a supreme being is called ... (1)

1.2.4 A spiritual discipline including breath control and simple meditation is called ... (1)

1.2.5 A set of religious beliefs accepted without questioning, is known as ... (1)

1.3 Choose an item from **COLUMN B** that matches a description in **COLUMN A**.

Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than ONCE.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|---|----------|--------------|
| 1.3.1 | The science of interpreting religious texts | A | sutta |
| 1.3.2 | Denial of the existence of God | B | kosher |
| 1.3.3 | The words of the Buddha | C | haram |
| 1.3.4 | A goal to be achieved by Hindus | D | doctrine |
| 1.3.5 | That which is permissible in Judaism | E | atheism |
| 1.3.6 | A systematic religious teaching | F | Artha |
| | | G | hermeneutics |
| | | H | sunnah |

(6 x 1) (6)

1.4 Choose the word in EACH list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.4) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Banana; Apple; Potato; Grape

ANSWER: 1.4.5 Potato. The others are all fruit.

1.4.1 Ten Commandments; Halakhah; Mitzvot; Shaktism (2)

1.4.2 Eucharist; Heretic; Sacrament; Resurrection (2)

1.4.3 Caliph; Guru; Ayatollah; Imam (2)

1.4.4 Taoism; Buddhism; African Traditional Religion; Judaism (2)

1.5 Write TWO sentences on EACH of the following concepts in the context of religion:

1.5.1 Inspiration (2)

1.5.2 Myth (2)

1.5.3 Karma (2)

1.5.4 Comparability (2)

1.5.5 Bodhisattva (2)

1.6 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.6.1 to 1.6.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

- 1.6.1 The Sunni Muslims supported Ali as successor to Prophet Muhammad. (2)
- 1.6.2 In African Traditional Religion a shaman is worshipped as a deity. (2)
- 1.6.3 The Charter for Compassion expresses an inclusive attitude towards religions. (2)
- 1.6.4 Fundamentalists usually support the human right of religious freedom. (2)
- 1.6.5 Sampradayas refer to the subdivisions within Judaism. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain the following terms and give ONE example of EACH:

- 2.1.1 Denomination (4)
- 2.1.2 Theism (4)
- 2.1.3 Parable (4)

3.2 REVISION PACKAGE 2

MARKING GUIDELINE

MAY-JUNE 2019

1.1

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

1.2

| | | |
|-------|----------------|-----|
| 1.2.1 | Reincarnation✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.2 | Pilgrimage✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.3 | Haifa✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.4 | Agnosticism✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.5 | Yoga✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.6 | Dogma✓ | (1) |

1.3

| | | |
|-------|----|-----|
| 1.3.1 | G✓ | (1) |
| 1.3.2 | E✓ | (1) |
| 1.3.3 | A✓ | (1) |
| 1.3.4 | F✓ | (1) |
| 1.3.5 | B✓ | (1) |
| 1.3.6 | D✓ | (1) |

1.4

| | | |
|-------|-----------|--|
| 1.4.1 | Shaktism✓ | |
|-------|-----------|--|

- 1.4.2 The rest are related to Judaism.√
Heretic√ (2)
- 1.4.3 The rest are related to Christianity.√
Guru√ (2)
- 1.4.4 The rest are related to Islam.√
African Traditional Religion√ (2)
- The rest are religions with founders.√ (2)

1.5

1.5.1 Inspiration

- Inspiration refers to the breath (power, knowledge) of an extraordinary being/power, e.g. a deity. √
- Alternatively it may refer to people feeling that they are possessed by such a power. √
- It is through that power that they may receive revelation. √ (2)

1.5.2 Myth

- 'Myth' comes from the Greek word 'mythos' which means 'word' or 'fable'. √
- In Religion Studies the term 'myth' refers to stories which reveal the deepest truths about creation, life and death. √
- A story which explains why something is as it is. √ (2)

1.5.3 Karma

- 'Karma' means 'action' or 'deed'. √
- It also implies the result of actions. √
- It embraces the following: 'As we sow, so shall we reap',
- 'What goes around comes around'. √ (2)

1.5.4 Comparability

- Means that two or more religions can be compared. √
- It also implies that two or more religions have differences and similarities.
- Comparison can be either explicit or implicit. √ (2)

1.5.5 Bodhisattva

Bodhisattva is a Buddhist who has achieved enlightenment, but who chooses to stay behind in this world to lead others to truth. √

The Bodhisattva is already a Buddha-to-be. √

He/she may be compared to a spiritual being. √ (2)

1.6.1 False√ The Shia Muslims supported Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law/
The Sunnis supported Abu Bakr, Muhammad's father-in-law. √ (2)

1.6.2 False√ A shaman is a person who acts as a medium between the visible and
spiritual world. √ (2)

1.6.3 True√√ (2)

1.6.4 False ✓ Fundamentalists are usually exclusivists who see only their interpretation of religion as right and true, and are intolerant of others. ✓ (2)

1.6.5 False ✓ Sampradayas refers to the subdivisions within Hinduism. ✓ (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1.1 Denomination

- Any subgroup/branch of a religion is said to be a denomination.
- **Example:** The Methodist Church is a Christian denomination.

(4)

2.1.2 Theism.

- Theism is a belief in divinity or god.
- **Example:** Judaism believes in YAHWEH.
- Hindus believe in one God who is revealed in many forms (gods).

(4)

2.1.3 Parable

- It refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle.
- **Example:** The parable of the Sower in Christianity.
- Blind men and the elephant in Buddhism.

(4)

3.3. REVISION PACKAGE 3

CORE CONCEPTS

FEB/MARCH 2017

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Write down the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10), choose the answer and make a cross (X) over the letter (A–D) of your choice in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.1.1 To establish communication with ancestors, worshippers of the African Traditional Religion must engage in ...
A. stories
B. rituals
C. miracles
D. ubuntu (1)
- 1.1.2 The Tao ...
A the universe.
B the path of the universe
C oscillation
D All the above-mentioned (1)
- 1.1.3 The founder of Taoism was ...
A a trance.
B Shi'ism
C Sufism
D Zakaat/ Zakat (1)
- 1.1.4 The founder of Taoism was ...
A Shi'ism.
B Buddha
C Chuang-Tzu
D Lao-tzu. (1)
- 1.1.5 The collection of teachings of the Prophet Muhammad is called the ...
A Qur'an
B Vedas.
C Vedas.
D Hadith (1)
- 1.1.6 A ritual based on Jesus' last meal is ...
A Socialism
B Natural Sciences
C Secularism
D Enlightenment (1)
- 1.1.7 ... is a world view based solely on human reasoning
A Socialism

- B Natural Sciences
- C Secularism
- D Enlightenment (1)

1.1.8 Zen Buddhism originated ...

- A in Iran.
- B from Theravada Buddhism.
- C from Hinduism.
- D from Mahayana Buddhism. (1)

1.1.9 Catholics attend church services called the ...

- A hajj.
- B Mass.
- C Holy Communion.
- D Mitzvot. (1)

1.1.10 A teaching not common to Judaism:

- A Giving charity
- B Belief in the afterlife
- C Belief in the ancestors
- D The Sabbath (1)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.2.1 The Bahá'i faith originated in the country presently called ... (1)
- 1.2.2 In Buddhism Tripitaka means ... (1)
- 1.2.3 The German priest whose teachings led to Protestantism was ... (1)
- 1.2.4 The two opposing forces in Taoism are called ... (1)
- 1.2.5 Jews observe Divine Law called the ... (1)

1.3 Choose the word in each list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word and a reason next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.3.1 Ancestors; Clan; Ilimo; Tanach (2)
- 1.3.2 Bahá'u'lláh; Haifa; Kitáb-i-Aqdas; Abu Bakr (2)
- 1.3.3 Brahma; Vishnu; Nirvana; Shiva (2)
- 1.3.4 Theravada; Pali Canon; Sanskrit, Mahayana (2)
- 1.3.5 Matthew; Mark; Jesus; John (2)

1.4 Each of the statements below is FALSE. Change ONE term/concept in each statement to make it TRUE. Write down the TRUE statement next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

EXAMPLE: Apples and grapes are vegetables.

ANSWER: 1.4.6 Apples and grapes are fruit.

- 1.4.1 The most well-known Bodhisattva is Chuang-Tzu. (2)
- 1.4.2 The Shi'a holy shrine of Karbala is in Saudi Arabia. (2)
- 1.4.3 The longest epic in Hinduism is the Vedas. (2)
- 1.4.4 The tangible expression of the oral Torah is Nervim. (2)
- 1.4.5 The highest goal of Buddhist practice is Darma. (2)

1.5 Choose a description from **COLUMN B** that matches the term in **COLUMN A**. Write only the letter (**A–G**) next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the **ANSWER BOOK**.

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|----------------|---|
| 1.5.1 Karma | A. a sect of Judaism which emphasises kindness and prayer |
| 1.5.2 Ilimo | B. birthplace of the Buddha |
| 1.5.3 Orthodox | C. helping one's neighbours unconditionally |
| 1.5.4 Hasidim | D. every action has an effect on the journey of the soul |
| 1.5.5 Haifa | E. traditional religious beliefs; keeping to the original |
| | F. a diviner who heals the living |

1.6 In the context of religion, write **TWO** facts about **EACH** of the following terms:

- 1.6.1 Zen (2)
- 1.6.2 Dogma (2)
- 1.6.3 Bahá'u'lláh (2)
- 1.6.4 Anthropomorphism (2)
- 1.6.5 Reincarnation (2)

2. Explain the terms below in a religious context and give ONE example of each:

- 2.1.1 Similarity (4)
- 2.1.2 Identity (4)
- 2.1.3 Colonialism (4)
- 2.1.4 Unity (4)
- 2.1.5 Uniqueness (4)

3.3 REVISION PACKAGE 3

MARKING GUIDELINE

FEB/MARCH 2017

QUESTION 1

1.1

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

1.2

- 1.2.1 Iran (1)
- 1.2.2 Three baskets (of wisdom) (1)
- 1.2.3 Martin Luther (1)
- 1.2.4 Yin and Yang (1)
- 1.2.5 Halakhah (1)

1.3

- 1.3.1 Tanach – is a sacred book for Judaism. (2)
- 1.3.2 Abu Bakr – was the father in-law of Prophet Muhammad. He was the successor to Muhammad/the first caliph. (2)
- 1.3.3 Nirvana – a state of perfect happiness and peace in Buddhism. (2)
- 1.3.4 Sanskrit – an ancient language of the Far East. (2)
- 1.3.5 Jesus – the founder of Christianity. (2)

1.4

- 1.4.1 The most well-known Bodhisattva is Dalai Lama. ✓ (2)
- 1.4.2 The Shi'a holy shrine of Karbala is in Iraq. ✓ (2)
- 1.4.3 The longest epic in Hinduism is the Mahabharata. ✓ (2)
- 1.4.4 The tangible expression of the oral Torah is Talmud. ✓ (2)
- 1.4.5 The highest goal of Buddhist practice is Nirvana. ✓ (2)

1.5

- 1.5.1 E ✓ (1)
- 1.5.2 D ✓ (1)
- 1.5.3 F ✓ (1)
- 1.5.4 B ✓ (1)
- 1.5.5 A ✓ (1)

1.6

- 1.6.1 - Zen is a branch of Mahayana Buddhism which emphasises meditation.
 - Zen practitioners meditate in order to attain enlightenment.
 - Zen Buddhism believes that there is a line of authority that goes down to Buddha. (2)
- 1.6.2 - A principle, tenant or system as laid down by a collective religious authority.
 - Comes from the Greek word 'dogma' which originally meant 'appearance' or 'opinion'.
 - Refers to any set of beliefs that is taken to be absolutely true and fixed. (2)
- 1.6.3 - The founder of the Bahá'í' faith
 - He was a Persian nobleman and a prophet. (2)
- 1.6.4 - The attribution of human qualities to the divine.
 - When something non-human is spoken of as if it was human.
 - Example: When God is spoken of as having a 'voice'. (2)
- 1.6.5 - The re-birth of a soul in a new body.
 - The Hindu/Buddhist belief that beings are born into a next life over and over again. (2)
- 2.2.
- 2.2.1 - It refers to features that are common in different religions.
 - In Christianity and African Traditional Religion, they both recognise the existence of a supernatural being. (4)
- 2.2.2 - Religious identity is a form of self-identification.
 - It refers to a certain individuality that distinguishes a particular religion from other religions.
 - Example: Many Muslims believe that their identity as Muslims form an essential part of their 'being' and is exclusive to them. (4)
- 2.2.3 - A foreign government imposes their ruling upon the people of another country.
 - When the foreign government imposes their culture, religion and education on another country.
 - Example: Religions have basic, non-negotiable teachings, (dogma), which foster unity within a religion/each religion has a unique dress code, e.g. Muslim women wear the hijab. (4)
- 2.2.4 - Different religions are able to co-exist quit peacefully irrespective of their differences.
 - Different religions actively co-operate to achieve certain particular aims in society.
 - Example: The teachings of Islam and Judaism concerning God are 'one', in the sense that there are no serious differences between these religions on that topic. (4)
- 2.2.5 - It means that when you compare a religion to other religions, only religion A has these or those features.
 - Uniqueness in a particular religion can be an expression of how adherents themselves see their own religion.
 - Example: The unique feature of the African Traditional Religion is the veneration of the ancestors. (4)

3.4. REVISION PACKAGE 4

CORE CONCEPTS

NOVEMBER 2017

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 In the Khoisan religion it is believed that there are ... deities.

- A three
- B no
- C two
- D several

(1)

1.1.2 Theravada Buddhists are led by a community of monks and nuns known as the ...

- A Sangha.
- B chaplains.
- C rajas.
- D cardinals.

(1)

1.1.3 The oldest of all the Hindu schools is ...

- A Shaktism.
- B Vaishnavism.
- C Smartas.
- D Shaivism.

(1)

1.1.4 The Charter for Compassion was initiated by ..., a world religion scholar.

- A Karen Armstrong
- B Karl Marx
- C Ludwig Feuerbach
- D Swami Vivekananda

(1)

1.1.5 Looking after something so that it can be passed on to the next generation is ...

- A charity.
- B stewardship.
- C creed.
- D the law of Moses.

(1)

1.1.6 The central doctrines of the Baha'i Faith are contained in the ...

- A Kitáb-i-Aqdas.
 - B Eightfold Path.
 - C Qur'an.
 - D Mishnah Torah
- (1)

1.1.7 In the Christian religion the Resurrection refers to ...

- A the Crucifixion.
 - B the death of Jesus Christ.
 - C the Trinity.
 - D Jesus Christ overcoming death.
- (1)

1.1.8 Buddhism was greatly influenced by ...

- A Hinduism and Islam.
 - B Islam and Sikhism.
 - C Islam, Hinduism and Confucianism.
 - D Taoism and Hinduism.
- (1)

1.1.9 A small deviant religious group is known as ...

- A orthodox.
 - B a sect.
 - C gentiles.
 - D Protestants.
- (1)

1.1.10 A person who can enter Nirvana on his own merit:

- A Mahabharata
 - B Bodhisattva
 - C Rama
 - D Sathyagraha
- (1)

1.2 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word/term next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Concerned with promoting unity among Christian churches (1)

1.2.2 A set of principles about how a society should be ordered (1)

1.2.3 Liberation from the cycle of rebirth in Hinduism (1)

1.2.4 Someone who acts as medium between the visible and the spiritual world (1)

1.2.5 Leads congregational prayer in Islam (1)

1.2.6 Adoption of false beliefs and practices (1)

1.3 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than once.

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|----------------------|--|
| 1.3.1 Ummah | A never harm any living |
| 1.3.2 Halakhah | B showing deep respect or reverence for someone or something |
| 1.3.3 Mahatma Gandhi | C a collection of sacred texts and stories of Buddhist origin |
| 1.3.4 Ahimsa | D strictly obeyed by Orthodox Jews |
| 1.3.5 Veneration | E all Muslims, regardless of race, should regard one another as brother and sister |
| 1.3.6 Tripitaka | F led the struggle for Indian independence |
| | G the name Greek historians originally gave literary illustrations |

1.4 Choose the word in each list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word and a reason why it does not fit next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.4.1 Venerate; Revere; Worship; Diviner (2)
 1.4.2 Identity; Tao; Comparability; Unity (2)
 1.4.3 Monotheism; Atheism; Polytheism; Syncretism (2)
 1.4.4 Five Pillars; Four Noble Truths; Religious Freedom; Eucharist (2)
 1.4.5 King; Sunday; Clan; Chief (2)

1.5 In the context of religion, explain EACH of the following concepts:

- 1.5.1 Similarity (2)
 1.5.2 Uniqueness (2)
 1.5.3 Halaal (2)
 1.5.4 Unity (2)
 1.5.5 Comparability (2)

1.6 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.6.1–1.6.4). Correct the statement if the answer is FALSE

- 1.6.1 Hinduism teaches that a person can be god (2)
 1.6.2 In Judaism, the divine name of God is David (2)
 1.6.3 The sacred text of the Bahá'í faith was originally written in Greek (2)
 1.6.4 In the Taoist view, all of the world's processes originate from ten thousand things (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Religious identity involves self-identification and self-declaration of those who believe in, and follow, the doctrines of a particular religion.

In the context of religion, explain **EACH** of the following concepts:

- 2.1.1 Teaching (4)
- 2.1.2 Myth (4)
- 2.1.3 Doctrine (4)
- 2.1.4 Parable (4)
- 2.1.5 Dogma (4)

3.4. REVISION PACKAGE 4

MARKING GUIDELINE

NOVEMBER 2017

QUESTION 1

1.1

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

1.2

- 1.2.1 ecumenical ✓
- 1.2.2 Ideology/religion/ethis/morals/laws ✓
- 1.2.3 moksha ✓
- 1.2.4 Shaman /sangoma /prophet/diviner/rishi /medium ✓
- 1.2.5 Imam/hafiz /A'alim ✓
- 1.2.6 Heresy/heretic ✓ (6)

1.3

- 1.3.1 E ✓ (1)
- 1.3.2 D ✓ (1)
- 1.3.3 F ✓ (1)
- 1.3.4 A ✓ (1)
- 1.3.5 B ✓ (1)
- 1.3.6 C ✓ (1)

1.4

- 1.4.1 Diviner
The others are forms of worship (2)
- 1.4.2 Tao
The others are key concepts in religion. (2)
- 1.4.3 Syncretism
The others refer to the nature of divinity
Atheism
The others are religions (2)
- 1.4.4 Religious freedom
The others belong to specific religions
- 1.4.5 Sunday
The others are related to African Traditional Religion. /social structure (2)

1.5

1.5.1 - Having resemblance of a particular religion
- Being of the same kind, having the same nature, same shape.
- Means features that are common in religion or people. (2)

1.5.2 - It means features that are limited to a particular religion
- It means something which is unusual and remarkable
- Features which make a religion different from other religions (2)

1.5.3 - It means a permissible act in Islam
- It is often used to describe food that is permissible for Muslim
- Features which make a religion different from other religions. (2)

1.5.4 - Harmony between people and /or religions
- Peaceful coexistence of religions
- Acknowledgement of common grounds in different religions (2)

1.5.5 - Looking for similarities and differences in religions
- Two or more religions can be compared
- It may be implicit or explicit. (2)

1.6

1.6.1 True ✓✓ (2)

1.6.2 False ✓The divine name of God is Yahweh (YHWH) / Elohim/Adonai/Ha Shem✓

1.6.3 False✓ It was written in Arabic.✓

1.6.4 False ✓The world's processes originate from two forces; yang and yin.✓

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

NOTE: In 2.1, the use of ONE correct example for each concept may be credited

2.1.1 - Teaching comes from the words 'to teach' which means to impart knowledge or understanding of a particular religion.
- It is systematic information about aspects of a religion.
- Teaching is a normative explanation of something/morals and values.
- A teaching plays different roles in different religions (4)

2.1.2 - The word 'myth' comes from the word 'mythos' which means word or fable
- It refers to those stories that reveal deep truths about creation, life and death.
- For example, in African Traditional Religion, humans originated from reeds (umhlanga)
- Myth forms the basis of teaching and even dogma in some religions. (4)

2.1.3 - It can be used interchangeably with religious 'teaching'.
- It is a statement of essential beliefs.
- It refers to a particular part of a belief system. (4)

2.1.4 -The word 'parable' refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle or answer a religious question.
- It is a short story that contains a definite moral.
- An example is the parable of the “sower and the seed” in Christianity
- A parable is a story that is presented in an art form. (4)

2.1.5 - The word 'dogma' comes from Greek word 'dogma' originally meaning appearance or opinion.
- It is a principle or system laid down collectively by religious authorities.
- It is an absolute declaration or opinion regarding religious belief. (4)

3.5. REVISION PACKAGE 5

CORE CONCEPTS

MAY/JUNE 2018

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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 numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.

- 1.1.1 Belief in the existence of gods or a god:
A Monotheism
B Taoism
C Theism
D Dualism (1)
- 1.1.2 Hindu scriptures:
A Vedas
B Atman
C Swami
D Dharma (1)
- 1.1.3 Religious laws observed by Orthodox Jews are called ...
A Genesis.
B Halakhah.
C Sharia.
D Sampradyas. (1)
- 1.1.4 The person who was Prophet Muhammad's successor on his death in 632 CE:
A Ishmael
B Husain
C Umar
D Abu Bakr (1)
- 1.1.5 The collective name for the primary sacred scripture of Judaism:
A Tenach
B Mahabharata
C Torah
D Shema (1)
- 1.1.6 A statement of beliefs in Christianity:
A Eucharist
B Catechism
C Sacrament
D Creed (1)
- 1.1.7 The line of descent from an ancestor to a person or a family:
A Literalist
B Lineage
C Paternal
D Predecessor (1)

1.1.8 A belief that attaches prime importance to human matters rather than to supernatural matters:
 A Creationism
 B Humanism
 C Evolution
 D Religion (1)

1.1.9 Both these religions believe in reincarnation and practise meditation:
 A Hinduism and Islam
 B African Traditional Religion and Christianity
 C Hinduism and Buddhism
 D Judaism and Islam (1)

1.1.10 A religion that originated in Iran in the nineteenth century:
 A Bahá'i Faith
 B African Traditional Religion
 C Islam
 D Taoism (1)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 A Christian sacrament of initiation using water to symbolise the cleansing of sin is known as... (1)

1.2.2 A Buddhist phrase or verse, believed to be of divine origin, used in meditation is called a/an... (1)

1.2.3 In Hinduism, liberation from the ongoing cycle of reincarnation is known as (1)

1.2.4 On Mount Sinai God gave the ... to Moses as rules by which the Jewish people had to live. (1)

1.2.5 The ... is the Fifth Pillar and the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. (1)

1.2.6 Formal religious actions with a ceremonial purpose are called ... (1)

1.3 Match Column A with the correct and relevant statement in Column B

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---------------------|---|
| 1.3.1 Caste system | A the oldest complete form of the Tripitaka |
| 1.3.2 Denominations | B important ritual whereby the believer encounters God through meditation |
| 1.3.3 Pali Canon | C the need to be responsible when exercising freedom of religion ranks |
| 1.3.4 Idolatry | D members of society according to their occupations |
| 1.3.5 Penance | E veneration of something that represents a higher power |
| 1.3.6 Zikr | F an act of devotion to show that one is sorry for committing a sin |
| | G other divisions within Protestantism |

(6 x 1) (6)

1.4 Choose the word in each list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.4) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit. EXAMPLE: Banana; Apple; Potato; Grape ANSWER: 1.4.5 Potato. The others are all fruit.

- 1.4.1 Islam; Christianity; Sikhism; Judaism (2)
- 1.4.2 Similarity; Comparability; Divinity; Difference (2)
- 1.4.3 Imam; Sanskrit; Caliph; Muezzin (2)
- 1.4.4 Smartism; Moksha; Bab; Shiva (2)

1.5 In the context of religion, write TWO sentences on EACH of the following concepts:

- 1.5.1 Hermeneutics (2)
- 1.5.2 Yin and Yang (2)
- 1.5.3 Covenant (2)
- 1.5.4 Buddha (2)
- 1.5.5 Diviner (2)

1.6 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.6.1 to 1.6.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

- 1.6.1 Theravada means the 'Greater Vehicle'. (2)
- 1.6.2 Syncretism dictates the moral order in African Traditional Religion. (2)
- 1.6.3 Shoghi Effendi (1897–1957) was a Muslim leader. (2)
- 1.6.4 The Tao that can be told of is not the eternal Tao. (2)
- 1.6.5 Buddhists attain karma through a lifetime of wisdom, meditation and practice. (2)

3.5 REVISION PACKAGE 5

MARKING GUIDELINE

MAY/JUNE 2018

1.1

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

(10 x 1) (10)

1.2

- 1.2.1 baptism✓ (1)
- 1.2.2 mantra✓ (1)
- 1.2.3 moksha✓ (1)
- 1.2.4 Ten Commandments✓ (1)
- 1.2.5 Hajj✓ (1)
- 1.2.6 rituals✓ (1)

(6 x 1) (6)

1.3

- 1.3.1 D✓ (1)
- 1.3.2 G✓ (1)
- 1.3.3 A✓ (1)
- 1.3.4 E✓ (1)
- 1.3.5 F✓ (1)
- 1.3.6 B✓ (1)

(6 x 1) (6)

1.4

1.4.1 Sikhism√

The others are Abrahamic Religions. (2)

1.4.2 Divinity√

The others refer to comparison between religions. / Concepts that are often used in the context of religion.√ (2)

1.4.3 Sanskrit√

The others belong to Islam. √ (2)

1.4.4 Bab√

The others belong to Hinduism. √ (2)

(4 x 2) (8)

1.5

1.5.1 • The interpretation of sacred texts/scriptures. √

- The word comes from the Greek word hermeneuein meaning 'interpret'. √ (2)

1.5.2 • This is a fundamental belief in Taoism. √

- All the world's processes are made up of two opposing forces, Yin and Yang. √
- The Yang is active, light, forceful, and male and the Yin is passive, dark, yielding, and female. √ (2)

1.5.3 • It is a solemn promise/agreement/vow/pledge. √

- It is generally assigned to Judaism. √
- The covenant was made by God as an agreement between Him and the Jews. √ (2)

1.5.4 • The word comes from Sanskrit, meaning 'enlightened one'. √

- It was given as a title to Siddhartha Gautama, founder of Buddhism.√
- Because of the Buddhist belief in reincarnation there is a succession of Buddhas, so there is more than one Buddha.√ (2)

1.5.5 • This person is known as a sangoma. √

- She / He acts as a go-between/ intermediary between humans and the ancestors. √
- She / He is a foreteller of the destiny of a person. √ (2)

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited. (5 x 2) (10)

1.6

1.6.1 FALSE. ✓ Theravada means the 'Way of the Elders' or 'Tradition of the Elders'. ✓/ Mahayana Buddhism is known as the Greater Vehicle. ✓ (2)

1.6.2 FALSE. ✓ Ubuntu dictates the moral order in African Traditional Religion. ✓/ Syncretism is the formation of a new religion by combining aspects of different religions. ✓ (2)

1.6.3 FALSE. ✓ Shoghi Effendi (1897–1957) was a leader of the Bahá'í Faith. ✓ (2)

1.6.4 TRUE ✓✓ (2)

1.6.5 FALSE. ✓ They attain Enlightenment or Nirvana. ✓/ Karma is the belief that every action has a consequence, which may show up in the present lifetime or only in a later reincarnation. ✓ (2)

(5 x 2) (10)

TOTAL = [50]

3.6. REVISION PACKAGE 6

CORE CONCEPTS

NOVEMBER 2018

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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 numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.

1.1.1 The Tao Te Ching was written by ...

- A Chuang Tzu.
- B Yang.
- C Lao Tzu.
- D Confucius. (1)

1.1.2 In the African Traditional Religion this person may throw bones in the performance of certain

- A Induna
- B Chief
- C Sangoma/Isangoma
- D Intlabi (1)

1.1.3 The oldest branch of Buddhism is ...

- A Theravada Buddhism.
- B Zen Buddhism.
- C Mahayana Buddhism.
- D Tibetan Buddhism. (1)

1.1.4 The great Hindu sage, Krishna Dwipayana, compiled these sacred books:

- A The Kitáb-i-Aqdas and the Mahabharata
- B Ecclesiastes and the Apocalypse
- C The Pali Canon and the Tripitaka
- D The Rig-Veda and the Samaveda (1)

1.1.5 Holding on to traditional, conventional values:

- A Conservatism
- B Secularism
- C Confucianism
- D Heresy (1)

1.1.6 The Tenach in Judaism corresponds with this part of the Christian Bible

- A The New Testament
 - B The Pentateuch
 - C The Acts of the Apostles
 - D The Old Testament
- (1)

1.1.7 A spiritual exercise to attain moksha, which includes breath control and specific body postures:

- A Mysticism
 - B Meditation
 - C Mantra
 - D Yoga
- (1)

1.1.8 Every person in the universe controls his/her own destiny and is not controlled by any other person or any superior being, like a god. This is a teaching of ...

- A The African Traditional Religion.
 - B Hinduism.
 - C Buddhism.
 - D the Bahá'í faith.
- (1)

1.1.9 A declaration of the Parliament of the World's Religions adopted in 1993:

- A The Charter for Compassion
 - B Towards a Global Ethic
 - C Millennium Development Goals
 - D The Freedom Charter
- (1)

1.1.10 Two leaders of the Bahá'í faith were ...

- A Abdu'l-Baha and Bahá'u'lláh.
 - B Abdu'l-Baha and Abu Bakr.
 - C Bahá'u'lláh and Hermann Zimmer.
 - D Bahá'u'lláh and Maimonides.
- (1)

1.2 Choose the word in each list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Banana; Apple; Potato; Grape

ANSWER: 1.2.6 Potato. The others are all fruit.

- 1.2.1 Roman Catholic; Baptist; Presbyterian; Methodist (2)
- 1.2.2 Fatwa; Shahada; Ilima; Wudu (2)
- 1.2.3 Psalms; Myths; Parables; Legends (2)
- 1.2.4 Copernicus; Darwin; Galileo; Kepler (2)
- 1.2.5 Imam; Dominee; Rabbi; Martyr (2)

1.3 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A.

Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than ONCE.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|---|----------|------------------------------|
| 1.3.1 | On this mountain the Ten Commandments were given to Moses | A | ancestors |
| 1.3.2 | This form of Christianity has its origin in Africa | B | Tenzin Gyatso |
| 1.3.3 | Family members who have died and joined the spirit world | C | Inquisition |
| 1.3.4 | The Dalai Lama, leader of Tibetan Buddhism | D | pluralism |
| 1.3.5 | The Roman Catholic Church established this law court in Spain to guard against heresy in the 15 th century | E | atheism |
| | | F | Sinai |
| | | G | African Traditional Religion |
| 1.3.6 | All religions are paths towards the truth and are equally valid | H | African Initiated Churches |

(6 x 1) (6)

1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

- 1.4.1 Martin Luther King started the Reformation. (2)
- 1.4.2 The Archbishop of Canterbury is the hereditary head of the Anglican Church. (2)
- 1.4.3 Mixing elements of one religion with elements of another to form a new religion, is called fundamentalism. (2)
- 1.4.4 The Bahá'í faith is a clan-based religion. (2)
- 1.4.5 Conservative Judaism is the oldest subdivision of Judaism. (2)
- 1.4.6 Compassion is a religious observance intended to remind of a sacred occasion. (2)

1.5 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word. Write only the word next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.5.1 The Crusades of the Middle Ages were religious wars fought between the Muslims and the ... (2)
- 1.5.2 The followers of Hinduism call their divinity ... (2)
- 1.5.3 In the 4th century, Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire under Emperor ... (2)
- 1.5.4 A statement about how something is observed to be in a religion, is called a descriptive statement, but a statement about how something ought to be, is called a ... statement. (2)
- 1.5.5 According to Taoism, the 'ten thousand things' are produced by the Three and the Three are produced by the Two. The Two are the ... and ... (2)
- 1.5.6 The primary source of the Sharia is the holy scripture called the ... (2)

TOTAL = [50]

3.6 REVISION PACKAGE 6 MARKING GUIDELINE NOVMEBER 2018

1.1.

- 1.1.1 C√ (1)
- 1.1.2 C√ (1)
- 1.1.3 A√ (1)
- 1.1.4 D√ (1)
- 1.1.5 A√ (1)
- 1.1.6 D√ (1)
- 1.1.7 D√ (1)
- 1.1.8 C√ (1)
- 1.1.9 B√ (1)
- 1.1.10 A√ (1)

(10 x 1) (10)

1.2

- 1.2.1 • Roman Catholic √
The others belong to the Protestant subdivision of Christianity. √ (2)
- 1.2.2 • Ilima √
The others belong to Islam. √ (2)
- 1.2.3 • Psalms. √
The others are kinds of stories/teachings.√ (2)
- 1.2.4 • Darwin. √
The others were astronomers/scientists who discovered that the earth revolves around the sun (heliocentric view). √ (2)
- 1.2.5 • Martyr. √
The others are religious leaders. √ (2)

(5 x 2) (10)

- 1.3
- 1.3.1 F√ (1)
- 1.3.2 H√ (1)
- 1.3.3 A√ (1)
- 1.3.4 B√ (1)
- 1.3.5 C√ (1)
- 1.3.6 D√ (1)
- 1.4.1 False.√ Martin Luther King was a Baptist pastor who took a leading role in the Civil Rights Movement in America in the 1960s.√ **OR** Martin Luther, a German Roman Catholic monk, started the Reformation.√ (2)
- 1.4.2 False.√ The King or Queen of England is the head of the Anglican Church. √ **OR**
The Archbishop of Canterbury is the leading bishop but not the head. (2)
- 1.4.3 False.√ Mixing elements of one religion with elements of another to form a new religion is called syncretism. √ **OR** Fundamentalism is a form of conservatism in which members interpret the scriptures literally/selectively. (2)
- 1.4.4 False.√ The Baha'i faith is the youngest religion in the world. / a pluralistic religion **OR** African Traditional Religion is a clan-based religion. √ (2)
- 1.4.5 False.√ Orthodox Judaism is the oldest group who observe the laws of the Torah strictly. √ **OR**
Conservative Judaism is the most recently formed of the subdivisions of Judaism, in reaction to the liberal views of the Reformed Jews. √ (2)
- 1.4.6 False.√ Ritual is a religious observance intended to remind of a sacred occasion. √ **OR**
Compassion is a feeling for others that involves care for and sympathy with them. (2)
- 1.5
- 1.5.1 Christians/Christianity√√ (2)
- 1.5.2 Brahman/Ishwar/Ishvara/Shiva/Vishnu√√ (2)
- 1.5.3 Constantine√√ (2)
- 1.5.4 Normative√√ (2)
- 1.5.5 Yang√ and yin√ (2)
- 1.5.6 Qur'an√√ (2)

TOTAL = [50]

3.7. REVISION PACKAGE 7

CORE CONCEPTS

NOVEMBER 2020

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 numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.

1.1.1 This school of Buddhism is also known as the Greater Vehicle:

- A Tibetan Buddhism
 - B Theravada Buddhism
 - C Mahayana Buddhism
 - D Zen Buddhism
- (1)

1.1.2 A 'mystic' is a person who ...

- A believes there is no god.
 - B experiences the divine through direct experience.
 - C does not eat meat.
 - D performs pilgrimage every year.
- (1)

1.1.3 In Hinduism this term indicates belief in an order in the whole of existence:

- A Dharma
 - B Brahman
 - C Karma
 - D Moksha
- (1)

1.1.4 In African Traditional Religion, this person is the head of the religion who makes sure that all practitioners are taken care of:

- A Injoli
 - B Icamagu
 - C Intlabi
 - D Inyanga
- (1)

1.1.5 Belief in the existence of the divine:

- A Agnosticism
 - B Atheism
 - C Materialism
 - D Theism
- (1)

- 1.1.6 This great Jewish Rabbi of the 12th century argued that contradictions between proven science and Judaism are caused by misinterpretation of the sacred texts:
- A Tycho Brahe
 - B Moses Maimonides
 - C Siddartha Gautama
 - D Tenzin Gyatso
- (1)

- 1.1.7 This atheist described religion as 'the outward projection of man's inward nature' and had a great influence on Karl Marx:
- A Ludwig Feuerbach
 - B Nicolas Copernicus
 - C David Hume
 - D Martin Luther
- (1)

- 1.1.8 Which ONE of the following statements does NOT apply to the Bahá'í Faith?
- A Reincarnation
 - B The oneness of God
 - C The oneness of humankind
 - D The unity of all religions
- (1)

- 1.1.9 The Nan Hua Temple is the largest temple and monastery in Africa belonging to the following religion:
- A Shintoism
 - B Hinduism
 - C Confucianism
 - D Buddhism
- (1)

- 1.1.10. Which **ONE** of the following does NOT apply to the Bible?
- A It is divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament.
 - B The Old Testament is not exclusive to Christianity.
 - C It was written by Moses.
 - D It is a sacred book in Christianity.
- (1)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word. Write only the word next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The shrine in Karbala is an important pilgrimage site for ... Muslims. (1)

1.2.2 Hasidic Jews dress distinctively, live apart from modern society and are dedicated to the strict observance of Jewish law known as ... (1)

1.2.3 An adherent who believes that only his/her views of divinity are correct, practises a/an ... view towards other religions. (1)

1.2.4 The threefold canon of sacred scripture in Buddhism is called the ... (1)

1.2.5 In Xhosa, a book that includes the basic beliefs, moral teachings and history of the African religion has the title ... (1)

1.3 Choose the word in EACH list below that does NOT match the rest.
Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Red; Yellow; Circle; Blue ANSWER: Circle
REASON: The other three are colours.

1.3.1 Baha'i Faith; Islam; Christianity; Buddhism (2)

1.3.2 Diviners; Ancestors; Isangomas; Inyangas (2)

1.3.3 Bahá'u'lláh; Abu Bakr; Abdu'l-Baha; Shoghi Effendi (2)

1.3.4 Clapping; Oscillation; Dancing; Ululation (2)

1.3.5 Bhagavad Gita; Upanishads; Dharma, Mahabharata (2)

1.4 Choose a description from **COLUMN B** that matches the term in **COLUMN A**.

Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than ONCE.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|------------------|----------|--|
| 1.4.1 | Buddhism | A | giving 2,5 per cent as charity |
| 1.4.2 | Taoism | B | a sect governed by different interpretations or beliefs |
| 1.4.3 | The Bön religion | C | followers need to live effortlessly in harmony with the path of the universe |
| 1.4.4 | Christianity | D | cohabitation of the three Abrahamic faiths |
| 1.4.5 | Zakat | E | sacred texts were written in Sanskrit |
| | | F | the official religion of the Roman Empire under the emperor Constantine |
| | | G | the oldest spiritual tradition of Tibet |

(5 x 1) (5)

1.5. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.

1.5.1 The Tenach is the sacred writing of the Bahá'í Faith. (2)

1.5.2 The Eucharist is held in memory of the ancestors. (2)

1.5.3 Muslims believe that the Hadith was divinely dictated to the Prophet Muhammad. (2)

1.5.4 Every crucifix is a cross but not every cross is a crucifix. (2)

1.5.5 The founder of Hinduism was Lao-tzu. (2)

1.6. In the context of religion, write TWO facts on EACH of the following terms:

1.6.1 A clan-based religion (2)

1.6.2 Prophet Muhammad (2)

1.6.3 The Sabbath (2)

1.6.4 The Orthodox Church (2)

1.6.5 Ecumenism (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1 In the context of religion, give a brief explanation of EACH of the concepts below, followed by an example to illustrate its application:

2.1.1 Religious identity (4)

2.1.2 Unity (4)

2.1.3 Similarities (4)

2.1.4 Parable (4)

2.2 In TWO sentences, elaborate on EACH of the following unique features of Buddhism:

2.2.1 The Buddha was human not God (4)

2.2.2 Buddhahood is attained and not inborn (4)

2.3 State TWO unique features of:

2.3.1 Taoism (4)

2.3.2 Christianity (4)

2.3.3 Hinduism (4)

2.4 Differentiate between the following terms:

2.4.1 Religions of the Middle East and religions of the Far East (4)

2.4.2 Doctrine and dogma (4)

2.5. List THREE characteristics of Ubuntu. (6)

[50]

3.7 REVISION PACKAGE 7 MARKING GUIDELINE NOVEMBER 2020

QUESTION 1

| | | | |
|-----|--------|--|-----|
| | 1.1.1 | C√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.2 | B√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.3 | A√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.4 | A√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.5 | D√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.6 | B√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.7 | A√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.8 | A√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.9 | D√ | (1) |
| | 1.1.10 | C√ | (1) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Shi'ah/Shi'ite Muslims√. | (1) |
| | 1.2.2 | Halakhah√ | (1) |
| | 1.2.3 | Exclusivist /Biased√ | (1) |
| | 1.2.4 | Tripitaka√ | (1) |
| | 1.2.5 | Masiphakule√ | (1) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Buddhism. √ The others are Middle Eastern religions/ The others are religions who teach about Being. √ | (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | Ancestors√ The others do not belong to the spiritual realm. / The others are (2) people who are still alive/ who are living.√ | (2) |
| | 1.3.3 | Abu Bakr√ The others belong to the Bahá'i Faith.√ | (2) |

1.3.4 Oscillation√
The others are used in African Traditional Religion rituals./ The others are usually used in ceremonies. √

OR

Ululation√

Others are body movements performed during a dance in ATR"√ (2)

1.3.5 Dharma√

The others are sacred texts in Hinduism. √ (2)

NOTE: Credit the candidates if the correct word is provided instead of the letter.

1.4 1.4.1 E√ (1)

1.4.2 C√ (1)

1.4.3 G√ (1)

1.4.4 F√ (1)

1.4.5 A√ (1)

1.5 1.5.1 False√

It is the sacred writing of Judaism. √ OR

The Kitáb-i-Aqdas is the sacred writing of the Bahá'i Faith. √ (2)

1.5.2 False √

The Eucharist is a sacrament that is held in memory of Christ by the Christians. √ OR

Ukubuyisa/Umbuyiso is a ritual that is held in memory of the ancestors by African Traditional Religion.√ (2)

1.5.3 False√

The Qur'an was divinely dictated to the Prophet Muhammad. √

OR

The Hadith is a recording of the oral teachings of the Prophet Muhammad. √ (2)

1.5.4 True√√ (2)

1.5.5 False√

Hinduism has no founder; the founder of Taoism was Lao-tzu. √ (2)

1.6 NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

- 1.6.1 - This is a religion whose basic structure is the clan or extended family group. ✓
- It is very strong in African Traditional Religion. ✓
- The eldest male/female member is generally looked up to as the leader of the clan. ✓
• They promote a communal way of living. (2)
- 1.6.2 Muslims believe that their religion was completed by the final and greatest prophet, the Prophet Muhammad. ✓
• Allah revealed His message to the Prophet Muhammad, which was written down in the Qur'an in the original Arabic. ✓ □
• Prophet Muhammad is the founder of Islam. (accepted answer). ✓ (2)
- 1.6.3 It is the seventh day of the Jewish week. ✓
• It starts at sunset on Friday and lasts until sunset on Saturday evening. ✓
• It is a day of worship for the Jews. They refrain from working on the Sabbath. ✓
• Some Christians regard Sunday as the Sabbath, a day set apart for the worship of God. (2)
- 1.6.4 In the Schism of 1054/11th century Christianity became divided into the Roman Catholic Church (in the West) and the Orthodox Church in the East. ✓
• The Orthodox Church is also called the Eastern Orthodox Church. ✓
• It includes the Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.5 This refers to co-operation and unity among the various Christian denominations. ✓
• Today the term has broadened to include unity among various religions also. ✓
• The ecumenical movement is growing stronger as good inter-religious relationships are being encouraged. ✓ (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

2.1.1 - Religious characteristics that give people a sense of who they are.

- It also gives a sense of belonging arising from shared teachings, values and rituals/practices.

Example: Religious symbols are an integral part of religious identity. (4)

2.1.2 - Unity means standing together, for a common purpose.

- It is a sense of being at one with the divine power as it is defined by each religion.
- Example: It is usually possible to identify the aspect in which religions are united - they share a belief or a practice; they stand together to fight for a cause, etc. (4)

2.1.3 - Features which one religion has in common with another. □

- These can be superficial or very deep and fundamental.
- Example: There are many similarities between the gods and goddesses in Greek and Roman mythology (4)

2.1.4 Parable refers to a story that is told to illustrate a religious principle or to answer a religious question. It is usually very short and contains definite moral or religious beliefs.

- Example: In the parable of the Good Samaritan; Jesus teaches us to have compassion for our neighbour. (4)

2.2

2.2.1 Buddhism teaches that every person in the universe controls his or her own destiny, and is not controlled by anyone else or any superior being like God.

- A person's good or ill fortune, success or failure, is determined by that person's deeds, good or bad, and his or her efforts towards enlightenment.
- The Buddha can only show the way. (4)

2.2.2 - Enlightenment is attained through a life-time of wisdom and practice, not through inherent belief faith.

- Any person can follow the Buddha's path and attain Buddhahood.
- Any person can attain Buddhahood through following a Bodhisattva's guidance. (4)

2.3 NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

2.3.1 - Living in harmony with the Tao.

- Wu-wei – non-action or effortless religion.
- Martial arts – it is the only religion to have given rise to martial arts. (4)

- 2.3.2 - It teaches that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. The Trinity is its central teaching about divinity
- It teaches that Jesus died and rose again after three days.
- Jesus died to save people from their sins. (4)

- 2.3.3 Hinduism teaches both spiritual evolution and spiritual regression.
It teaches that there are many paths to God and as such is a flexible and inclusive religion.
- Within the religion, it is made up of different schools and traditions that have been free to develop their own ideas and practices.
 - It is the only religion that says, 'you can be god'. (4)

2.4 NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

Religions of the Middle East

To these belong Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Bahá'í.
A marked feature of this cluster is monotheism.

Religions of the Far East

- To these belong Taoism and Confucianism in China and Shinto in Japan.
- These religions generally display a remarkable aesthetic
- (artistic) appreciation of beauty and harmony of nature. (4)

2.4.2 Doctrine

- This is a synonym for a religious teaching.
- It is open to being contested.

Dogma

- It means a principle, tenet or system of beliefs, particularly laid down by a religion's collective religious authority.
- The concept 'dogma' refers to the beliefs that followers are expected to accept without doubt. (4)
- It is a philosophy of communal spirit in African Traditional Religion.
- A person is a person through others. It is a very important part of life and living in African Traditional Religion.
- The community is more important than the individual. (6)

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited. [50]

3.8. REVISION PACKAGE 8

CORE CONCEPTS

SEPT 2020 (EASTERN CAPE)

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 Orthodox Jews observe religious laws which are called ...

- A Sharia.
- B Mitzvot.
- C Genesis.
- D Halakhah. (1)

1.1.2 The Tao may be described as the ...

- A path of the universe.
- B earth.
- C hereafter.
- D cycle of life. (1)

1.1.3 The highest caste in traditional Hinduism is the ...

- A Upanishads or scribes.
- B Sudras or labourers.
- C Ksatriyas or rulers and warriors.
- D Brahamanas or spiritual teachers. (1)

1.1.4 The founder of Buddhism is ...

- A Siddhartha Gautama.
- B Baha'u'llah.
- C Vajrayana.
- D the Dalai Lama. (1)

1.1.5 The Baha'i faith originated in ...

- A Iraq.
- B Iran.
- C China.
- D Saudi Arabia. (1)

- 1.1.6 When Prophet Muhammad passed away, he was succeeded by ...
- A Isaac.
 - B Abu Bakr.
 - C Jesus.
 - D Ali. (1)
- 1.1.7 An example of Neo- (modern) Hinduism is ...
- A Rig Veda.
 - B the Divine Life Society.
 - C the Bhagavad Gita.
 - D Bhakti yoga. (1)
- 1.1.8 The Hadith is/are
- A a collection of teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.
 - B compulsory teachings in the Qur'an.
 - C books of myths.
 - D records of Islamic history. (1)
- 1.1.9 The oldest form of Buddhism is ...
- A Zen Buddhism.
 - B Tibetan Buddhism.
 - C Mahanyana Buddhism.
 - D Theravada Buddhism. (1)
- 1.1.10 A dogma, in a religious context, is ...
- A a lie or fabrication.
 - B teachings with absolute authority.
 - C a sacred text.
 - D a discussion of spiritual truths through a story. (1)

1.2 Choose an item from **COLUMN B** that matches an item in **COLUMN A**. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.6) in the **ANSWER BOOK**, for example 1.2.7 I. Do **NOT** use any letter more than **ONCE**.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|---|----------|----------------------|
| 1.2.1 | Following the model of the Holy Trinity, humanity should have a relationship of mutual respect and love | A | Traditional Hinduism |
| 1.2.2 | A sacred text consisting of a collection of laws and teachings | B | Torah |
| 1.2.3 | While there are several paths to God, the proper performance of domestic and temple rituals is obligatory for all | C | Islam |
| 1.2.4 | Religious stories in which deep truths about life are revealed | D | Kitáb-i-Aqdas |
| 1.2.5 | Two religious groups parted ways because of political differences | E | Christianity |
| 1.2.6 | A holy religious occasion | F | Myth |
| | | G | Qur'an |
| | | H | Ritual |

(6 x 1) (6)

1.3 Choose the word in EACH list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the **ANSWER BOOK** and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Banana; Apple; Potato; Grape

ANSWER: 1.3.6 Potato. The others are all fruit.

- 1.3.1 Charles Darwin; Shogi Effendi; Copernicus; Kepler (2)
- 1.3.2 Therevada; Pali Canon; Sanskrit; Mahayana (2)
- 1.3.3 Karma; Ahimsa; Tripitaka; Dharma (2)
- 1.3.4 Taoism; Buddhism; African Traditional Religion; Judaism (2)
- 1.3.5 Brahma Samaj; Ramakrishna; Arya Samaj; Ecumenism (2)

1.4 Explain EACH of the following concepts in the context of religion:

- 1.4.1 Moksha (2)
- 1.4.2 Nation state (2)
- 1.4.3 Non-theistic (2)
- 1.4.4 Inspiration (2)
- 1.4.5 Atheism (2)

1.5 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

- 1.5.1 Syncretism is the science of the interpretation of texts. (2)
- 1.5.2 A shaman is a Supreme Being; the Creator in African Traditional Religion. (2)
- 1.5.3 Bukhari is a collection of Marxist teachings. (2)
- 1.5.4 The New Testament is the sacred text of Judaism. (2)

1.6 Answer the following questions.

- 1.6.1 What is a *normative source*? (2)
- 1.6.2 Briefly explain the concept *secularism*. (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

3.8 REVISION PACKAGE 8

MARKING GUIDELINE

SEPT 2020 (EASTERN CAPE)

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 1.1.1 **B** – Mitzvot / **D** – Halakah. (1)
- 1.1.2 **A** – path of the universe. (1)
- 1.1.3 **D** – Brahamas or spiritual teachers. (1)
- 1.1.4 **A** – Siddharta Gautama. (1)
- 1.1.5 **B** – Iran. (1)
- 1.1.6 **B** – Abu Bakr / **D** – Ali. (1)
- 1.1.7 **B** – the Divine Life Society (1)
- 1.1.8 **A** – A collection of teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (1)
- 1.1.9 **D** – Therevada Buddhism. (1)
- 1.1.10 **B** – teachings with absolute authority. (1)
- 1.2 1.2.1 **E** – Christianity (1)
- 1.2.2 **D** – Kitáb-i-Aqdas (1)
- 1.2.3 **A** – Traditional Hinduism (1)
- 1.2.4 **F** – Myth (1)
- 1.2.5 **C** – Islam (1)
- 1.2.6 **H** – Ritual (1)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Shoghi Effendi – Others are scientists. Shoghi Effendi is the person that succeeded Abdu'l-Baha. (2)
- 1.3.2 Sanskrit – An ancient language of the Far East. The others belong to Buddhism. (2)

1.3.3 Tripitaka – The sacred canon of Theravada Buddhism. The others are concepts in Buddhism. (2)

1.3.4 African Traditional Religion – Does not have a sacred text. The rest have sacred texts and a founder. (2)

1.3.5 Ecumenism – Is a concept that means unity in churches. The rest are concepts in Hinduism. (2)

1.4 1.4.1 **Moksha**

- The spiritual goal of humans is to free the soul.
- The spiritual goal of humans towards rebirth from the body so that its oneness with Brahmin can be realised. (2)

1.4.2 **Nation state**

- - An independent group of cities and villages united by culture, religion and government. (2)

1.4.3 **Non-theism**

- An approach that does not reject God's existence.
- Non-theists simply ignore the concept of God. (2)

1.4.4 **Inspiration**

- Refers to the breath (power/knowledge) of an extraordinary being or power.
- For example, a deity taking over a person and inspiring him or her with divine knowledge.
- An inspired person can also feel that they are possessed by a certain power.
- Most religions have founding figures who were inspired by higher power or wisdom. (2)

1.4.5 **Atheism**

- Rejects the existence of a Supreme Being. (2)

1.5 1.5.1 **FALSE** – Syncretism is a blending of different religions / Hermeneutics is the science of interpreting religious texts. (2)

1.5.2 **FALSE** – A shaman is someone who acts as a medium between the visible and the spiritual world. (2)

1.5.3 **FALSE** – Bukhari is a Hadith collection of Imam Bukhari (2)

1.5.4 **FALSE** – The New Testament is part of the Christian Bible. (2)

1.6 1.6.1 Normative source

- The word refers to creating standards; tending to create or lay down standards.
- It also affirms how things should be. (2)

1.6.2 Secularism

- Secularism seeks to interpret life on principles taken solely from the material world, without recourse to religion.
- Secularism shifts the focus from religion to other 'temporal' and 'this-worldly' things, with emphasis on nature, reason, science, and development. (4)

3.9. REVISION PACKAGE 9

CORE CONCEPTS

MAY/JUNE 2021

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 In African Traditional Religion ubuntu is ...

- A. a day used for communal worship
- B. showing respect and empathy towards fellow human beings
- C. traditional dressing.
- D. a word meaning 'people of African origin' (1)

1.1.2 In the Christian calendar Pentecost is ...

- A. celebration of the coming of the Holy Spirit
- B. a celebration of the birthday of the church.
- C. celebrated fifty days after Easter
- E. All the above-mentioned (1)

1.1.3 Which ONE of the following is NOT associated with the Bahá'i Faith?

- A. The Bab
- B. Bahá'u'lláh
- C. Tikkun Olam
- D. Kitáb-i-Aqdas (1)

1.1.4 An approach that does not reject God's existence, but simply ignores it:

- A. Heresy
- B. Atheism
- C. Materialism
- D. Non-theism (1)

1.1.5 In Hinduism samsara refers to ...

- A. reincarnation.
- B. a deity.
- C. a ritual.
- D. a hero in the Bhagavad epic. (1)

1.1.6 Tibetan Buddhism believes in ...

- A a pantheon of Buddhas.
- B Bodhisattvas.
- C Dharma protectors.
- D All the above-mentioned

(1)

1.1.7 The passion of Jesus Christ refers to ...

- A. his birth.
- B his resurrection.
- C his suffering and death by crucifixion.
- D his ascension.

(1)

1.1.8 The world headquarters of the Baha'i faith is in ...

- A. Istanbul, Turkey.
- B Haifa, Israel.
- C Cairo, Egypt.
- D Jerusalem, Israel

(1)

1.1.9 A person who promotes his/her beliefs to the exclusion of all others, may be referred to as ...

- A. an avatar.
- B a leader.
- C an ideologue.
- D attractive.

(1)

1.1.10 Which of the following does NOT express a similarity?

- A. Pluralism and inclusivism
- B Secularism and humanism
- C Exclusivism and fundamentalism
- D Syncretism and fanaticism

(1)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write the word(s) only next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The Sangha is the community of monks and nuns found in the ... branch of Buddhism.

1.2.2 In Hinduism the Ashramas refer to the four ...

1.2.3 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights' is a quote from the ...

1.2.4 When a dead person is brought back to life, it is known as ...

1.2.5 Every action has an effect on the state of the soul and is a chance of gaining moksha. This is the law of ...

1.3 Choose the word in EACH list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Red, Yellow, Circle, Blue

ANSWER: Circle

REASON: The other three are colours.

1.3.1 Nazarene; Zionist; Quaker; Ethiopian

1.3.2 Monotheism; Polytheism; Atheism; Theism

1.3.3 Brahman; Bodhisattva; Lama; Buddha

1.3.4 Psalms; Myths; Parables; Legends

1.3.5 Hajj; Salat; Zakat; Sudras

1.4 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than once.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|---|
| 1.4.1 | Canon | A | a ritual where God is encountered through meditation, chanting and whirling dance movements |
| 1.4.2 | Taoist | B | a wise person of the Eastern religions |
| 1.4.3 | Zikr | C | the authoritative collection of sacred writings of a religion, often considered to be divinely inspired |
| 1.4.4 | Orthodox | D | there is no plan or purpose to creation |
| 1.4.5 | African Initiated Churches | E | an example of inclusivism |
| | | F | an example of syncretism |
| | | G | describes someone who strictly observes the traditions of a religion |

(5 x 1)

(5)

1.5 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

- 1.5.1 The astronomer, Copernicus, caused religious upheaval when he proposed a geocentric view of the world. (2)
- 1.5.2 The subdivision of Smartism in Hinduism teaches that all paths lead to the source of all being, to the one God. (2)
- 1.5.3 The interpretation of the sacred texts of a religion is called pluralism. (2)
- 1.5.4 According to Christianity, the souls of good people rise to their ancestors. (2)
- 1.5.5 The *Communist Manifesto* was written by Karl Marx and Shankara. (2)

1.6 Write TWO facts on EACH of the following, in the context of religion:

- 1.6.1 The Golden Rule (2)
- 1.6.2 Pilgrimage (2)
- 1.6.3 Yahweh (2)
- 1.6.4 Ancestor (2)
- 1.6.5 Human Rights (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain the meaning of the following terms, in the context of religion:

- 2.1.1 Denomination (2)
- 2.1.2 Deity (2)
- 2.1.3 Dharma (2)
- 2.1.4 Eucharist (2)
- 2.1.5 Dogma (2)
- 2.1.6 Comparability (2)

3.9 REVISION PACKAGE 9

MARKING GUIDELINE

MAY/JUNE 2021

- 1.4.1 B
- 1.4.2 D
- 1.4.3 C
- 1.4.4 D
- 1.4.5 A
- 1.4.6 D
- 1.4.7 C
- 1.4.8 B
- 1.4.9 C
- 1.4.10 D

| 1.2.1 | 1.2.2 | 1.2.3 | 1.2.4 | 1.2.5 |
|-----------|----------------|---|--------------|-------|
| Theravada | Stages of life | The Universal Declaration of Human Rights | Resurrection | Karma |

1.3.1 Quaker

The others are all African Initiated Churches

1.3.2 Atheism

The others all believe in the divine

1.3.3 Brahman

The others all belong to Buddhism

1.3.4 Psalms

The others are kinds of stories/teachings

1.3.5 Sudras

The others all belong to Islam/the Five Pillars of Islam.

NOTE: Credit the candidates if the correct word is provided instead of the letter.

1.4

- 1.4.1 C ✓ (1)
- 1.4.2 D ✓ (1)
- 1.4.3 A ✓ (1)
- 1.4.4. G ✓ (1)
- 1.4.5. F ✓ (1)

1.5

1.5.1 False ✓

He proposed a heliocentric view of the world. ✓ (2)

1.5.2 True ✓✓

(2)

1.5.3 False ✓

The interpretation of the sacred texts of a religion is called hermeneutics. ✓

Pluralism a system which acknowledges more than one ultimate principle or acceptance of more than one religion. (2)

1.5.4 False ✓

The souls go to Heaven/Paradise. ✓ (2)

1.5.5 False ✓

Friedrich Engels. ✓ (2)

1.5.7 False ✓

Friedrich Engels. ✓ (2)

1.6

1.6.1 Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. ✓

- It occurs in different religions, e.g. Christianity, Confucianism. ✓
- However, it is a generally accepted principle not necessarily from religion. ✓

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (2)

1.6.2

- It involves a journey by the pilgrim for a spiritual purpose. ✓
- It can be undertaken alone or with others. ✓
- Often it includes a visit to a holy site. ✓

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (2)

1.6.3

- This is the name for God in Judaism. It also used by Christians. ✓
- Jews believe that Yahweh made a sacred covenant with them. ✓
- Yahweh is God of all creation (universalism) and God of Israel (particularism). ✓

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (2)

1.6.4

- The ancestors are intermediaries between the physical and spiritual realm. ✓
- They are the living dead in ATR. They look after the welfare of the living in African Traditional Religion. ✓
- They are the Creator's messengers and caretakers of the physical world.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (2)

1.6.5

- These are basic rights to which every person is entitled simply because he/she is a human being. ✓ It is based on the dignity of the human person. ✓
- Key documents are the United Nations Universal Declaration of
- Human Rights (1948) and the Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution (1996). ✓

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

(2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1.1 There are many denominations in Christianity, such as the Baptists, Methodists and Anglicans. A denomination is a group or church, usually within the Christian religion, but today applied to other religions as well. (2)

2.1.2 Deity refers to a god or goddess. A deity is a being worshipped by humans because s/he is considered to be above the human level. (2)

2.1.3 Dharma is the way of Higher Truth in Buddhism./Hinduism. It is the teachings and doctrines of the Buddhist/Hindu religion. (2)

2.1.4 Eucharist is the bread that is eaten at Christian rituals of worship in remembrance of the death of Jesus Christ. It is a ceremony based on Jesus' last meal with his disciples. (2)

2.1.5 A teaching with absolute authority in a religion is known as a dogma. A dogma is a teaching that may not be contested. (2)

2.1.6 Comparability refers to the study of similarities and differences, between religions. (2)

3.10. REVISION PACKAGE 10

CORE CONCEPTS

NOVEMBER 2021

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 numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.
- 1.1.1 Orthodox Jews observe religious laws which are called ...
- A. Sharia.
 - B. Mitzvot.
 - C. Genesis.
 - D. Halakhah. (1)
- 1.1.2 Living forever, eternal, everlasting:
- A. Path of the universe
 - B. Reincarnation
 - C. Immortal
 - D. Cycle of life (1)
- 1.1.3 One of the duties of the retirement stage in Hinduism is to ...
- A. support one's spouse.
 - B. fight and rule.
 - C. specialise in trading.
 - D. devote time to study scripture. (1)
- 1.1.4 'Punishment and rewards are here and now.' This is a belief of ...
- A. African Traditional Religion.
 - B. Bahá'u'lláh.
 - C. Siddhartha Gautama.
 - D. the Dalai Lama. (1)
- 1.1.5 'Humans need to live in harmony with the universe.' This is a belief of ...
- A. Taoism.
 - B. the Bahá'i faith.
 - C. Buddhism.
 - D. Judaism. (1)

1.1.6 A belief that government and morality need not be based on religion:

- A. Creationism
- B. Non-theistic
- C. Secularism
- D. Non-religious

(1)

1.1.7 An example of Neo- (modern) Hinduism is ...

- A Rig-Veda.
- B the Divine Life Society.
- C. the Bhagavad Gita.
- D. bhakti yoga.

(1)

1.1.8 The Hadith is/are ...

- A. a collection of teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.
- B. compulsory teachings in the Qur'an.
- C. books of myths.
- D. records of Islamic history.

(1)

1.1.9 The oldest form of Buddhism is ...

- A. Zen Buddhism.
- B. Tibetan Buddhism.
- C. Mahayana Buddhism.
- D. Theravada Buddhism

1.1.10 A dogma, in a religious context, is ...

- A a lie or fabrication.
- B teachings with absolute authority.
- C a sacred text.
- D. a discussion of spiritual truths through a story.

(1)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word. Write only the word next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The mystical dimension of Islam that emphasises certain unique rituals for guiding spiritual seekers into a direct encounter with God is ... (1)

1.2.2 These denominations are derived from the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church: ... (1)

1.2.3 The belief that the Torah was given by God through ideas that humans mediated is a teaching of ... Judaism. (1)

1.2.4 The most well-known Bodhisattva in Tibetan Buddhism is the ... (1)

1.2.5 Belief in many gods is known as ... (1)

1.3 Choose the word(s) in EACH list below that do(es) NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Red; Yellow; Circle; Blue

ANSWER: Circle

REASON: The other three are colours.

1.3.1 Charles Darwin; Shoghi Effendi; Copernicus; Kepler (2)

1.3.2 Dharma; Karma; Kosher; Ahimsa (2)

1.3.3 Monotheism; Trinity, Anthropomorphism; Sunday (2)

1.3.4 Taoism; Hinduism; Christianity, African Traditional Religion (2)

1.3.5 Yin; Tao Te Ching; Dhammapada; Yang (2)

Choose a description from **COLUMN B** that matches the term in **COLUMN A**. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than once.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|---|
| 1.4.1 | Traditional Hinduism | A | following the model of the Holy Trinity, humanity should have a relationship of mutual respect and love |
| 1.4.2 | Kitáb-i-Aqdas | B | a holy religious occasion |
| 1.4.3 | Christianity | C | while there are several paths to God, the proper performance of domestic and temple rituals is obligatory for all |
| 1.4.4 | Myth | D | religious stories in which deep truths about life are revealed |
| 1.4.5 | Ritual | E | two religious groups parted ways because of political differences |
| | | F | a sacred text consisting of a collection of laws and teachings |

(5 x 1) (5)

1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.

- 1.4.1 Syncretism is the science of the interpretation of texts. (2)
- 1.4.2 Transformation is a period of division in the Catholic Church which led to the formation of different Christian denominations. (2)
- 1.4.3 Jesus Christ was reincarnated after he died. (2)
- 1.4.4 A state of perfect happiness and peace in Buddhism is dharma. (2)
- 1.4.5 A pantheon is a number of gods in a particular religion. (2)

1.5 In the context of religion, write TWO facts on EACH of the following terms:

- 1.5.1 Moksha (2)
- 1.5.2 Impepho (2)
- 1.5.3 African Initiated Churches (2)
- 1.5.4 Cosmology (2)
- 1.5.5 Pluralism (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Explain the concept *uniqueness* in the context of religion. (4)
- 2.2 Discuss the importance of uniqueness of a religion. (6)
- 2.3 What is meant by *religious identity*? (2)

3.10 REVISION PACKAGE 10

MARKING GUIDELINE

NOVEMBER 2021

QUESTION 1

1.1

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

1.2

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|
| 1.2.1 | Sufism✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.2 | Zionist Churches✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.3 | Conservative Judaism✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.4 | Dalai Lama✓ | (1) |
| 1.2.5 | Polytheism✓ | (1) |

1.3

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 1.3.1 | Shoghi Effendi ✓ The others are scientists. ✓ | (2) |
| 1.3.2 | Kosher ✓ The others are concepts used in Hinduism.✓ | (2) |
| 1.3.3 | Sunday✓ The others refer to the nature of divinity. ✓ | (2) |
| 1.3.4 | Taoism✓ The others have a concept of a Supreme Being. ✓ | (2) |
| 1.3.5 | Dhammapada✓ The others are key concepts in Taoism.✓ | (2) |

NOTE: Credit the candidates if the correct word is provided instead of the letter.

1.4

| | | |
|-------|----|-----|
| 1.4.1 | C✓ | (1) |
| 1.4.2 | F✓ | (1) |
| 1.4.3 | A✓ | (1) |
| 1.4.4 | D✓ | (1) |

1.5

- 1.5.1 False ✓
Syncretism is when two different belief systems combine to form a new one. ✓ OR
Hermeneutics is the science of interpretation of texts. ✓ False ✓
Syncretism is when two different belief systems combine to form a new one. ✓ OR
Hermeneutics is the science of interpretation of texts. ✓. (2)
- 1.5.2 False ✓
Reformation is a period of division in the Catholic Church mainly in the 16th Century, which led to the formation of different Christian denominations. ✓ OR Transformation is the changing from one level to another in a particular religion. ✓
- 1.5.3 False ✓ Jesus Christ was resurrected after he died. ✓. (2)
- 1.5.4 False ✓
A state of perfect happiness and peace in Buddhism is Nirvana. ✓
OR Dharma is the way of Higher Truths, teachings and the doctrine of Buddhism. ✓ (2)
- 1.5.5 True ✓✓ (2)
- 1.6 1.6.1 It is the liberation of the soul from the endless cycle of reincarnation. ✓
It is the final goal in Hindu belief. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.2
- It is a herbal medicine used by diviners and herbalists ✓
 - Impepho is burnt to call the ancestors to be with the livings. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.3
- These churches are a combination of Christian and African beliefs and practices. ✓
 - They are an example of syncretism. ✓
 - Examples are the Nazareth Baptist Church and Zionist church. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.4
- It is a scientific attempt to understand the evolution of the universe. ✓
 - It is that part of metaphysics that is concerned with the nature and structure of the universe. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.5
- It is a positive acceptance of more than one religion. ✓
 - It teaches respect and tolerance of other religions. ✓ (2)

Answer any TWO questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1
- Uniqueness implies more than just differences in religions.
 - It may refer to the single most important feature that sets one religion apart from another.
 - It also makes it identifiable as a different religion to others.
- (4)
- 2.2
- It helps members to identify who belongs and who does not.
 - When a person agrees to the unique elements of a religion, he/she is recognised as belonging to that religion and no other.
 - It provides believers with reasons for why their religion is best.
 - It helps members to explain why they have chosen that religion.
- (6)
- 2.3
- Religious identity is a form of self-identification with the beliefs and doctrine of the religion.
 - A religion sets boundaries that separate one religion from all others.
- (2)

3.11. REVISION PACKAGE 11

CORE CONCEPTS

FEB/MARCH 2016

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 The Middle Eastern family of religions consists of ...

- A Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism and Sikhism.
- B Taoism, Confucianism, Shintoism and the Baha'i faith.
- C Judaism, Christianity, Islam and the Baha'i faith.
- D San Religion, Yoruba, amaZulu and Aka.

1.1.2 Which ONE of the following is an explanation of polytheism?

- A A doctrine that recognises two independent principles
- B The belief that God is everything and everything is God
- C Belief in or worship of more than one god
- D Belief in the existence of gods or a god

1.1.3 Martin Luther was a German priest whose teachings helped to inspire the formation of the ...

- A Roman Catholic Church.
- B Protestant Reformist Church.
- C Eastern Orthodox Church.
- D African Independent Church.

1.1.4 Atonement is ...

- A to confess and rectify crimes committed.
- B a teaching with absolute authority.
- C compulsory teachings in the Qur'an.
- D a discussion of spiritual truths by means of a story.

1.1.5 (A) Shaman is ...

- A the highest caste in traditional Hinduism.
- B someone who acts as a medium between the visible and the spiritual world.
- C a ruler, such as a king or queen.

1.1.6 Conservative Judaism ...

- A believes that God gave the Jews the whole Torah.
- B accepts that the Torah was written by human beings over time.
- C tries to avoid the influence of modern life.
- D believes that the Torah was given by God through ideas that humans mediated.

1.1.7 Which ONE of the following is NOT true concerning the Baha'i faith?

- A The oneness of God
- B The oneness of humankind
- C Rebirth into a better life
- D The unity of all religions

1.1.8 Which ONE of the following is the Taoist view of humanity in the world?

- A The world has been put at the disposal of humanity.
- B Humans are not special or in charge of the world.
- C We should take care not to destroy the world as it is now.
- D People have free will and are constantly caught between doing good and doing evil.

1.1.9 The Pali Canon refers to the sacred literature of ...

- A Judaism.
- B the Baha'i faith.
- C Buddhism.
- D the Latter-day Saints.

1.1.10 The primary source of the Shariah is the ...

- A Talmud.
- B Samhita.
- C Qur'an.
- D minds and actions of people. (10 x 1) (10)

1.2.1. **Answer the following questions.**

1.2.1 State TWO differences between *karma* and *Nirvana*. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Give ONE term that describes the religions that believe in one God. (1)

1.2.3 Explain the term *syncretism* and give ONE example. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.4 State TWO unique features of Zen Buddhism. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.5 What is the Bhagavad Gita? (1)

1.3 **Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.**

- 1.3.1 'Paternal' means being related on the mother's side of the family.
- 1.3.2 A New Testament 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 The epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the most popular texts in the religious literature of Hinduism.
- 1.3.4 The ideal in Theravada Buddhism is for the individual to live a life of meditation in order to become reincarnated.
- 1.3.5 Convictions refer to the beliefs that provide a central frame of reference for a religion.
(5 x 2) (10)

1.4 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word. Write only the word next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.4.1 A ... is a clan or family member who has died and is believed to now be a family protector.
- 1.4.2 The political authority of the Roman Catholic Church is in ...
- 1.4.3 The differences between the two main groups within Islam are mainly based on disagreements about ...
- 1.4.4 ... is the oldest Eastern religion that does not have a founder and has no unifying belief in teaching.
- 1.4.5 According to Taoists, everything in creation consists of two forces, called ... and ...
(5 x 1) (5)

1.5 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|----------------|----------|---|
| 1.5.1 | Ancestors | A | strict adherence to conservative and traditional religious beliefs |
| 1.5.2 | Venerate | B | people who lived in earlier times |
| 1.5.3 | Fundamentalism | C | the doctrine that one ultimate principle or being exists |
| 1.5.4 | Pluralism | D | regarded with and considered worthy of deep respect |
| 1.5.5 | Communion | E | all religions are paths towards the truth and they are all equally true |
| | | F | describes beliefs that are against orthodox religious teaching and belief |
| | | G | a feeling of being connected to the divine |

(5 x 1) (5)

1.6 Choose the word in each list below that does NOT fit. Write the word and a reason next to the question number (1.6.1–1.6.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.6.1 Catholicism; Eastern Orthodox; Judaism; Protestantism

1.6.2 Buddhism; Hinduism; Confucianism; Taoism; the Baha'i faith

1.6.3 Saivism; Shaktism; Sufism; Vaishnavism; Smartas

1.6.4 Nevi'im; Ketuvim; Kitab-i-Aqdas; Talmud; Torah

1.6.5 Tripitaka; Bible; Qur'an; Mitzvot; Vedas

(5 x 2) (10)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain the following concepts with reference to religion:

- 2.1.1 Myths (4)
- 2.1.2 Beliefs (4)
- 2.1.3 Dogma (4)
- 2.1.4 Ancestors (4)
- 2.1.5 Reincarnation (4)

3.11 REVISION PACKAGE 11

MARKING GUIDELINE

FEB/MARCH 2016

QUESTION 1

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

(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 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

QUESTION 2

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)

3.12 REVISION PACKAGE 12

CORE CONCEPTS

NOVEMBER 2015

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
- 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 ashkenazism.
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)

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)

3.12 REVISION PACKAGE 12

MARKING GUIDELINE

NOVEMBER 2015

QUESTION 1

NOTE: If the candidate has written the full answer instead of the corresponding letter, credit must be given for such an answer.

1.1

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

1.2

1.2.1

- Refers to the concept of a supreme/supernatural being.
- Referred to as god/God in many religions.
- Possesses attributes such as being all-knowing, omnipresent, etcetera.
 - Refers to any object or being that is god-like. (2)

1.2.2

- Tao means 'path' in Taoism.
- It also means path or majestic way of the 'universe'.
- It is the source of everything. (2)

1.2.3

- This means that the things being compared are similar.
- In a religious context, the religions have particular characteristics that are common
- e.g. search for the meaning and truths. (2)

1.2.4

- Means limited to a person or some object. /It would also mean limited to a specific situation.
- In a religious context it would mean a specific religion having its particular features that distinguishes it from other religions. (2)

1.2.5

- This is the belief which is based on the understanding that what is living and non living were created.
- This also refers to a Supreme Being who created the universe.

- 1.3.1 yoga (1)
- 1.3.2 syncretism (1)
- 1.3.3 non-theistic (1)

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 1.3.4 | heretic | (1) |
| 1.3.5 | ubuntu | (1) |
| 1.4 | | |
| 1.4.1 | False: The Buddha was an enlightened human being. | (2) |
| 1.4.2 | False: Conservative Jews believe that the Torah was given by God. | (2) |
| 1.4.3 | False: The Crusades were a series of Christian wars against mainly Muslim territories. | (2) |
| 1.4.4 | True | (2) |
| 1.4.5 | False: Icamagu is the South African national religious structure of African Traditional Religion. / Ilima is the practice of assisting the poor. | (2) |
| 1.5 | | |
| 1.5.1 | G | (1) |
| 1.5.2 | A | (1) |
| 1.5.3 | F | (1) |
| 1.5.4 | D | (1) |
| 1.5.5 | B | (1) |
| 1.6 | | |
| 1.6.1 | A parable provides a deeper meaning than the obvious surface one. It is a kind of a story that demonstrates a moral point Parables are used in religion, e.g. Christianity. These stories are designed to teach spiritual truths. | (4) |
| 1.6.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The descriptive statements as applied in religion are the statements that can be proven true or false by observation. • An example a person may say that the members of the Catholic branch of Christianity worship the idols. • A normative statement aims to affirm how things should be, e.g. how the followers of a particular religion should behave according to its teachings. • An example is that all Jews should observe the Sabbath. | (4) |
| 1.6.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A normative source refers to the origins of religious teachings. • They have mostly been adopted from the oral tradition. • In some religions, the oral traditions have been written down which have led to the availability of canons of the sacred texts. | (2) |

NOTE: The maximum marks awarded for naming correct examples is ONE mark.

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

QUESTION 2

2.1

2.1.1

- Refers more to the role of intellectuals in religious communities in finding and organising religious beliefs into coherent philosophical patterns.
- A set of religious teachings/principles or beliefs.
- There is a sense of argument and negotiation as doctrines are constructed in relation to philosophical worldview.
- Doctrines are often contested.
- For example, early Christian doctrines developed in relation to the Greek philosophy of the time.
- The doctrine of Christ as both God and man developed in relation to the Greek understanding of nature and essence. (4)

NOTE: Other relevant examples must be credited. TWO marks are awarded for explanation, and TWO marks are awarded for a relevant example.

2.1.2

- The word 'myth' comes from the word 'mythos' which means 'word' or 'fable'.
- It refers to those religious stories in which deep truths about creation, life and death are revealed.
- In everyday usage, the term refers to something that is not true.
- A myth does not necessarily try to make a moral point.
- It forms, however, the basis of teachings and even dogma in some religion
- Myths are sacred stories that explain why the world is as it is and the nature of human experience.
- There are myths of creation in many religions, e.g. in Zulu belief, a young man is lowered by the Creator from heaven to earth, tied by his umbilical cord. (4)

NOTE: Other relevant examples must be credited. TWO marks are awarded for explanation, and TWO marks are awarded for a relevant example.

2.1.3

- Has to do with the prevailing, overarching worldviews that shape meaning and overall patterns of existence.
- They are asserted by those dominant groups who hold power.
- A set of principles about how a society should be ordered.
- Ideologies are also always contested. Hence the variety of ideologies in the world. Religious teachings can be in the form of written or oral text.
- They are the broadest category used to describe what adherents of a religion believe. Examples are communism and Marxism.

NOTE: Other relevant examples must be credited. TWO marks are awarded for explanation, and TWO marks are awarded for a relevant example. (4)

2.1.4

- It means very much the same thing as parable.
- Symbols or characters are used to illustrate certain values.
- An allegory can be a much longer story than a parable.
- It can even be the whole book.
- It is not restricted to making one single point.
- An allegory does not necessary contain a definite moral.
- The Bhagavad Gita is the most famous allegory in Hinduism.

NOTE: Other relevant examples must be credited. TWO marks are awarded for explanation, and TWO marks are awarded for a relevant example.

(4)

2.1.5

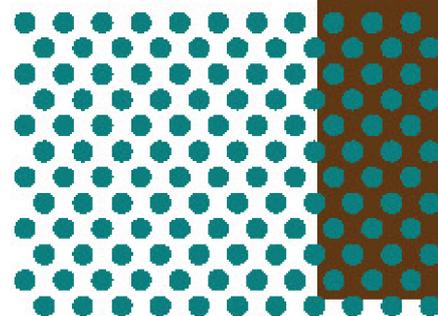
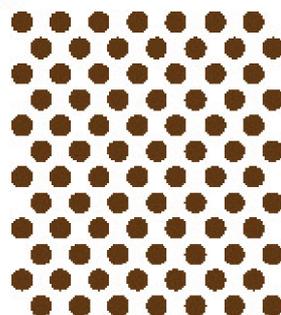
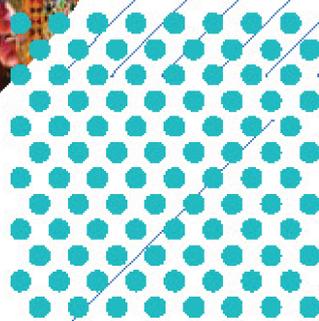
- Universally held ethical prescription.
- The most important teachings of a religion.
- Found in nearly all religious and other ethical systems.
- Example: Do unto others as you would like others to do to you.

NOTE: Other relevant examples must be credited. TWO marks are awarded for explanation, and TWO marks are awarded for a relevant example.

(4)

4. REFEEENCES

- DBE - Question papers and Marking Guidelines, February/ March to November - 2016 to 2021
- Eastern Cape Question Paper and Marking Guideline , September 2020



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