



# basic education

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

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**EXEMPLAR 2014**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

**This memorandum consists of 8 pages.**

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

- |     |        |   |     |
|-----|--------|---|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1  | A | (1) |
|     | 1.1.2  | D | (1) |
|     | 1.1.3  | C | (1) |
|     | 1.1.4  | A | (1) |
|     | 1.1.5  | A | (1) |
|     | 1.1.6  | D | (1) |
|     | 1.1.7  | A | (1) |
|     | 1.1.8  | C | (1) |
|     | 1.1.9  | A | (1) |
|     | 1.1.10 | D | (1) |
- 
- |     |       |  |     |
|-----|-------|--|-----|
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Unity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unity means harmony and agreement.</li> <li>• It would mean religions actively cooperate to achieve certain practical aims in society.</li> <li>• It could also mean that the teachings of various religions are compatible with each other.</li> </ul>   | (2) |
|     | 1.2.2 | Fundamentalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A form of conservatism (linking traditional ways and delinking changes), selectively utilising elements of an old tradition.</li> <li>• It blends elements of an old tradition with elements of modern society with a view to promoting the interest of a religious group.</li> </ul>      | (2) |
|     | 1.2.3 | Uniqueness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It means a religion with no like, equal or parallel to another.</li> <li>• The dictionary meaning is: unusual; remarkable or significant.</li> <li>• It refers to identification of features which set one religion the only one of its kind.</li> </ul>                                       | (2) |
|     | 1.2.4 | Yin and yang <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Taoism, yin and yang are the positive and negative forces that make up all the world's processes.</li> <li>• According to Taoism, these should include love and hate, hard and soft, and so on.</li> </ul>  | (2) |
|     | 1.2.5 | Reincarnation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the belief that beings are reborn into a next life over again.</li> <li>• It is the central belief in the Eastern religions.</li> <li>• It means the human soul is born many times on Earth.</li> <li>• It is also a central belief in the Aka religion of Central Africa.</li> </ul> | (2) |

- |     |       |   |     |
|-----|-------|---|-----|
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Martin Luther   | (2) |
|     | 1.3.2 | Cremation   | (2) |
|     | 1.3.3 | Nirvana   | (2) |
|     | 1.3.4 | Yoruba  | (2) |
|     | 1.3.5 | Transcendence   | (2) |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | False.<br>Hermeneutics is the science of interpreting religious texts./<br>Ecumenism is a way of finding unity among Christian denominations.                                     | (2) |
|     | 1.4.2 | False.<br>A shaman is someone who acts as a medium between the visible and the spiritual world./<br>Umvelinqangi is a supreme being, the Creator in African Traditional Religion. | (2) |
|     | 1.4.3 | False.<br>Vajrayana is one of the branches of Buddhism.   | (2) |
|     | 1.4.4 | True.   | (2) |
|     | 1.4.5 | False.<br>The Qur'an is regarded by adherents to be dictated word for word by the angel Gabriel.  | (2) |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | C   | (1) |
|     | 1.5.2 | E   | (1) |
|     | 1.5.3 | D   | (1) |
|     | 1.5.4 | D   | (1) |
|     | 1.5.5 | F   | (1) |
|     | 1.5.6 | A   | (1) |
| 1.6 | 1.6.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orthodox Judaism</li> <li>• Conservative Judaism</li> <li>• Reform Judaism</li> </ul>  | (2) |
|     | 1.6.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protestant Christianity</li> <li>• Catholic Christianity/Catholicism</li> <li>• Greek Orthodox Christianity</li> </ul>                   | (2) |

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Secondary text of the African Traditional Religion (2)
- 2.2
- The clan is the basic structure in African Traditional Religion.
  - Every person is expected to know her or his family tree, as this is their point of reference and the basis of their identity.
  - The clan is made up of both the paternal and the maternal lineage. It is the clan that lays the foundation for how to worship and also how to relate to one another. (4)
- 2.3
- 2.3.1
- God is seen in many forms.
  - The primary source is the Vedas.
  - They believe in the law of karma.
  - They believe in reincarnation. (6)
- 2.3.2
- Christians believe in the Lord Jesus as God.
  - They believe in the Trinity.
  - They believe in the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.
  - They believe that God took the human form through Jesus. (6)
- 2.4
- When the first generation died, their spirits joined the spirit world where the Creator lives.
  - In other words, the death of the first generation marked the beginning of ancestors.
  - The ancestors, then, became the messengers of the Creator and also the supervisors of the physical world.
  - The ancestors look after the welfare of the living, mainly through the elderly, who in turn teach the youth orally and through rituals.
  - This is how the religion is transmitted from generation to generation.
  - Sometimes the ancestors reveal themselves to the living of all ages in various ways, through visions and dreams.
  - All African Traditional Religions revere their ancestors.
  - They are seen as one of the three dimensions of human existence. (6)
- 2.5
- The African understanding of life is based on the idea of the intricate complex relationships among all living beings.
  - The individual cannot be dissolved into something else. Nor can the individual disappear in the community.
  - The community is the inescapable source from which the individual derives the meaning of life.
  - The individual can neither grow nor develop without the community. The community also cannot grow or develop without recognising and respecting individuality.
  - Individual security is attained through the construction of the community. (8)

- 2.6
- Christians believe in the existence of a supreme and divine being known as God.
  - Christians believe that God manifests Himself, or is experienced, as three persons: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
  - God the Father is the Creator of the universe. God the Son is Saviour and Liberator of humanity.
  - God the Holy Spirit is Counsellor of Christians and Advocate for their cause.
- (8)
- 2.7
- Religions are becoming more similar to one another because the constitution has given the religions the freedom to practise their beliefs.
  - Kings and chiefs are part of our democratic structure.
  - They are involved with different religions in their communities.
  - They work hand in hand with political leaders and religious leaders.
  - They are the ones to promote harmony and peace in their communities. Communities are starting to have tolerance and respect for different religions, which makes it easier to identify similar practices and differences.
- (10)
- [50]**

### QUESTION 3

- 3.1
- Northern Ireland
  - Between Catholics and Protestant Christians.
  - This is known as an intra-religious conflict.
  - Northern Ireland is constitutionally part of the United Kingdom (UK).
  - The population is split between the Catholics and Protestants.
  - For many years Catholics in Northern Ireland fought for independence from the UK and for union with the Republic of Ireland (Eire).
  - The Protestants resisted and this led to a long, slow civil war that has only recently been resolved.
- (12)
- 3.2
- Most people on both sides of conflict are Christian.
  - The Ireland conflict has a political origin that was partly a religious conflict.
  - The main role that religion has played has been to help.
  - Religion has kept its message of peace by educating their adherents.
  - Religion has also continuously interpreted the message of peace and applying it to the new circumstances of conflict.
  - Individual adherents of various religions often exemplify peace in their own lives in the society.
  - The leadership bodies of religions take part in the negotiations to make symbolic gestures.
- (12)

- 3.3
- In many parts of the world, religion is no longer a major determinant of the constitutional laws.
  - For example, in South Africa, the Constitution allows for freedom of religious observance.
  - In many parts of the world, different religions are establishing political parties that are based on their religious convictions.
  - Dialogues have become common between politics and religion.
  - Religion Studies has been incorporated into the school curriculum as a subject.
  - An example is that in South Africa, there is religious freedom of practices, e.g. dress code.
- (12)
- 3.4
- South Africa has promoted religious freedom.
  - By promoting freedom of opinion and belief.
  - By encouraging freedom of expression.
  - By encouraging cultural, religious and linguistic practices.
  - By promoting tolerance and appreciation of diversity.
  - Religious holidays are recognised.
  - Different religions are allowed to operate the shops to provide for the needs of their adherents.
  - Many religions are now being officially involved in peace-making processes.
- (14)

#### QUESTION 4

- 4.1      4.1.1      **YES**
- Religious leaders, who are alleged to have acted immorally, are given prominence in the media.
  - E.g. Catholic priests involved in child abuse.
  - Fundamentalist and minority beliefs are given greater coverage.
  - E.g. preachers who attack other beliefs.
  - Wars and conflict often divide people along religious lines, and this is exploited by media.
  - E.g. conflict in the Middle East is often portrayed as a war between Jews and Muslims.
  - The coverage is only on issues that sell newspapers, such as scandals, conflict with secular law, etc.
  - Religion is seen as big business, in many cases.
  - Examples of this are the Hajj, the ZCC Easter gathering, etc.
- NO**
- In South Africa (or other countries), there is equal coverage given to each religion.
  - E.g. TV programme, *Issues of Faith*.
  - If religious coverage is not fair, complaints may be lodged with the BCCSA or the Human Rights Commission.
  - These are made by individuals or religious bodies such as the Jewish Board of Deputies, Hindu Maha Sabha, etc.

- Advertisements found offensive to certain religious communities are withdrawn.
- E.g. Nando's commercial – objection by Hindu community
- E.g. Red Bull commercial on social media – objection by Christians
- Representatives of various faiths are themselves interviewed (insider perspective).
- This allows for different viewpoints to be represented. (10)

- 4.1.2
- The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have thrust Islam into the limelight.
  - In the West little was known about it in the past.
  - Today, almost every bulletin mentions Muslims or Islam.
  - There is increased competition among media houses.
  - Print media also has to compete with electronic media.
  - Religion is guaranteed to draw attention from loyal adherents.
  - It also develops interest from non-religious (secular) people, who argue that religion is the cause of conflict. (10)

- 4.1.3
- The civil conflict in Nigeria is often shown as conflict between the Muslim north and Christian south.
  - There is an effort by Muslims to enforce Sharia law, even on non-Muslims.
  - Muslims fear that they will be ruled by a Christian government, and that they will be marginalised
  - Christians fear that Nigeria would become an Islamic state.
  - There is concern as to who will exert political control over the oil resources.
  - The oil interests also encourage foreign powers to take sides in the conflict.
  - Some Muslim sects have lost faith in the government and have taken the law into their own hands, e.g. Boko Haram.
  - Boko Haram provides basic services to its supporters in the absence of government services.
  - (*Mail & Guardian*, 5 April 2012, p. 24)
  - The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda is led by Joseph Kony.
  - He is a Christian visionary who wants to establish a state according to his Christian beliefs.
  - The LRA is engaged in a bloody civil war with the government. (10)

4.2 *For the purpose of the memorandum, only TWO religions are discussed.*

### **Buddhism**

- Buddhism promotes shared humanness.
- There is a shared aspiration of gaining happiness and avoiding suffering for all beings.
- A credo of Buddhism is: 'There must be no harm to living creatures, including humans.'

- It has therefore never used war to spread its teachings, as this would be a violation of basic human rights.
- It propagates by means of service to humanity.
- Buddhism allows freedom of choice in social relationships: one may practise rituals of other religions, while one's personal beliefs remain Buddhist.
- The Eightfold Path is a means to rid oneself of desire, so that one becomes selfless.
- The rights of others are more important than one's own rights.

### **Christianity**

- 'Love thy neighbour as you love yourself.' This teaching encourages selflessness/treating everyone equally.
- 'Blessed is the hand that giveth.' This teaching encourages charity.
- 'Thou shalt not kill.' This refers to the sanctity of human life.
- 'Honour thy mother and thy father.' This emphasises respect for one's parents, and service to them.
- 'Love your wife as you love your own body.' This emphasises that women must be honoured by the husband.

*(Any other relevant facts must be credited. Teachings may be expressed in the learner's own words. A maximum of EIGHT marks may be allocated for one religion.)*

(12)

4.3

### **Religious freedom**

- Religious freedom means that every person should be free to follow and practise his/her beliefs.
- There should be no fear of persecution.
- Religious freedom is spelt out in a country's constitution/legislation.
- This is determined by the government of the day
- Freedom of religion allows for free expression and practice of any religion.

### **Religious tolerance**

- Religious tolerance means to understand and respect religious beliefs and practices different from one's own.
- This applies even if one does not agree with the other.
- Religious tolerance mainly depends on interaction between religious groups and individuals in a community.
- Religious and political leaders play a significant role in fostering a culture of religious tolerance.
- It is based on respect, tolerance and understanding of religions other than one's own.
- Religious freedom is a precondition for religious tolerance.

(8)  
[50]

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