



# **basic education**

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

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**2016**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

**This memorandum consists of 11 pages.**

**SECTION A (COMPULSORY)***In this section, each fact carries ONE mark, unless otherwise stated.***QUESTION 1**

- |     |        |   |     |
|-----|--------|---|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1  | C✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.2  | C✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.3  | A✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.4  | B✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.5  | C✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.6  | C✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.7  | A✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.8  | C✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.9  | C✓  | (1) |
|     | 1.1.10 | A✓  | (1) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kitáb-i-Aqdas is a Baha'i book</li> <li>• It contains most of Bahá'u'lláh's doctrines in the Baha'i faith. ✓</li> <li>• It is also referred to as the Book of Certitude. ✓</li> </ul>  | (2) |
|     | 1.2.2  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reincarnation is the belief in the rebirth of the soul. ✓</li> <li>• It is the spirit in a new body.</li> <li>• Reincarnation is a central belief in Hinduism. ✓</li> </ul>  | (2) |
|     | 1.2.3  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mantra is a verse, syllable or phrase that is believed to be of divine origin. ✓</li> <li>• Its origin is in Hinduism.</li> <li>• It is also used in ritual or meditation in different religions. ✓</li> </ul>   | (2) |
|     | 1.2.4  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yin and Yang refer to a belief in Taoism. ✓</li> <li>• It teaches that everything in creation consists of two opposing forces. ✓</li> <li>• The Yin is passive, dark, yielding and female. The Yang is active, light, forceful and male. ✓</li> </ul>        | (2) |
|     | 1.2.5  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparability in a religious context refers to a comparison between different religions (interreligious comparison). ✓</li> <li>• It is a comparison between different branches/movements within the same religion (intrareligious comparison). ✓</li> </ul> | (2) |

- 1.3 1.3.1 Moses ✓ He was a leader of the Jewish nation, while the others are names of the Supreme Being. ✓ (2)
- 1.3.2 St Luke ✓ He is not related to Taoism. ✓ (2)
- 1.3.3 Diviner ✓ The other words refer to normative sources/ sacred texts in different religions. ✓ (2)
- 1.3.4 Dharma ✓ The others are sects of Hinduism. ✓ Dharma is a term widely used in Eastern religions, meaning a way of higher truth, and has a variety of other meanings. ✓ (2)
- 1.3.5 Dar es Salaam. ✓ The other words refer to holy places. ✓ (2)
- 1.4 Interreligious conflict is conflict between different religions. ✓ 'Inter' means between two or more. ✓  
Intrareligious conflict is conflict between the branches/movements or groups that belong to the same religion. ✓ 'Intra' means from within. ✓ (4)
- 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)
- 1.5.6 H✓ (1)
- 1.6 1.6.1 False ✓ The Tripitaka is one of the sacred books of Buddhism./ The Torah is one of the sacred books of Judaism. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.2 False ✓ A person with conservative values displays deep religious commitment and holds on to traditional values. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.3 True✓✓ (2)
- 1.6.4 False ✓ The veneration of the ancestors is practised by African Traditional Religion. ✓ (2)
- 1.6.5 False ✓ A bodhisattva is someone who could enter nirvana but has decided to delay this entrance in order to help others, out of compassion for their suffering. ✓ (2)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

***In this section, each fact carries two marks.***

**QUESTION 2**

2.1 2.1.1

**Belief**

- Belief is often used to mean the same as thinking deeply about religious teaching and accepting it as being true.
- Belief may mean acceptance of a fact, a thing, a statement or a teaching in a particular religion.
- It may also mean a firm opinion about religion.
- Belief may also be used as a synonym for religion.
- Belief may also refer to faith.

*NOTE: Any other relevant responses must be credited. A maximum of TWO marks may be awarded for giving examples.*

(6)

2.1.2

**Dogma**

- The word 'dogma' comes from the Greek word 'dogma', which means appearance or opinion in religion.
- It is a principle or system laid down by a religious authority.
- It is a set of beliefs taken to be absolutely true and fixed in religion.
- The beliefs in dogma are not up for discussion.
- There is no absolute cut-off point between teaching and dogma in religion.
- In Islam, for example, there are dogmatic principles that are contained in the *aqidah*.

(6)

2.1.3

**Myth**

- The word 'myth' comes from the word 'mythos', meaning a word or fable.
- It refers to those stories that reveal the deepest truths about creation and life.
- It teaches about life after death in religion.
- Myths form the basis of teaching and even dogma in some religions.
- A myth does not necessarily try to make a moral point in religion.

(6)

2.1.4

**Doctrine**

- It is a set of beliefs or principles in religion.
- Doctrines are the beliefs that provide a central frame of reference for religion.
- It is also a statement of beliefs and its function is to safeguard what is important in a religion.
- Doctrines also refer to the entire set of beliefs in a religion.

(6)

**2.2 EXAMPLE 1: African Traditional Religion**

- It is a clan-based religion.
- Elderly people are the major leaders in the ATR.
- It promotes the veneration of the ancestors.
- It focuses on moral practices and rituals.

- Punishment and reward are here and now, not after death.
- A communal way of life is central and individualism is discouraged.
- It has no founder.
- It also has no sacred book.

### **EXAMPLE 2: Christianity**

- Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of the Living God.
- They believe that God sent His Son to die for their sins.
- They believe that God took a human form in Jesus Christ.
- They believe in the Trinity – the Father; the Son and the Holy Spirit.
- They believe that Jesus Christ died and rose from the dead after three days.
- They believe that forgiveness is in the name of Jesus Christ.
- They believe that Jesus Christ is the only way to God.
- They celebrate the Holy Communion (Eucharist) as remembrance of the death of Christ.

(10)

In 2.3, a maximum of TWELVE marks is awarded if only one religion is discussed.

#### **2.3.1 Right to life**

- According to various religions, human life is sacred.
- In some religions, e.g. in the Ten Commandments found in the Christian and Jewish scriptures, it is clearly stated that 'Thou shall not kill.'
- The protection of human life takes preference over all other religious activities in Islam.
- The Qur'an states that taking one human life unjustly is like killing the whole of humanity, and the saving of a human life is like saving all of humanity.
- In the Qur'an 4:29–30 the Muslims are expected to refrain from killing one another. They are also to bear in mind that Allah is merciful.
- In ATR, the birth of a child is a gift from the ancestors, hence the right to life is held in high regard.
- The Abrahamic Faiths teach that abortion is a major sin.

(6)

#### **2.3.2 Respect**

- Respect is one of the basic teachings in all major religions.
- In the Baha'i faith, respect is of paramount importance and this religion teaches that women should be treated with respect and their dignity be protected.
- In the Abrahamic faiths the adherents are expected to teach respect for all God's creation at home.
- In the sacred Books, it is stated that husbands should love their wives and wives should honour their husbands.
- The children should be taught to obey the elderly and the elderly should not upset or treat the children with disrespect.
- The Buddhist religion teaches that the wife should be treated with honour and the wife should be faithful to her husband.

(6)

2.3.3 **Love**

- The Christian Bible emphasises the value of love in John 3:16: 'For God so loved the world that He gave His only Son to die for us.'
- In the Qur'an, Allah is portrayed as love and merciful, therefore the Islamic followers are expected to reflect that love in their daily living.
- Ubuntu is a teaching in the African Traditional Religion that encourages people to display love among one another.

(4)  
[50]

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1
- Jihad is an Arabic word meaning 'to strive, to apply oneself, to struggle, to persevere'.
  - It is also the religious duty of Muslims to maintain their religion.
  - It includes defensive military action to protect the religion and Muslim life.
  - It is regarded as a Holy War.

[Source: [islamicsupremecouncil.org](http://islamicsupremecouncil.org)]

(4)

3.2

• Syrian Army	• Islamic State	• Jihad Rebels
• Lebanese Hezbollah/ • Iranian forces		• al-Qaeda (al-Nursa Front)
•Russia		

(12)

- 3.3
- Religion plays a very small role in this conflict.
  - This conflict started as a civil uprising in 2011.
  - It was against the Syrian government of Bashar al-Assad.
  - The United States and Europe promised to support the rebels (Free Syrian Army).
  - However, Western support for the rebels stopped when the West realised that the rebels included groups that wanted to be independent of US influence/wanted to form a state based on Islamic values.
  - The Syrian government gets Shi'a support from Hezbollah and Iran.
  - The rebel movements are mainly Sunni.
  - This is the extent of religious involvement in the conflict.
  - IS (Islamic State) is also Sunni, but opposes both the rebels and the Syrian army.
  - The Syrian army as well as the rebels both have outside support.
  - This makes the conflict an international, political one between Russia and the West.

[Source: [bbc.com/news/world-middle east](http://bbc.com/news/world-middle-east)]

(14)

- 3.4
- The United States, France and Germany have been supporting the Syrian rebel movements from the start of the conflict.
  - Iran has supported the Syrian government.
  - Russia is Iran's ally, and has recently begun bombing campaigns against the enemies of the Syrian regime.
  - IS, based in Iraq, has also taken sizeable parts of Syria (such as the Kweiris air base.)
  - Millions of Syrian refugees have been forced to move to various parts of the world, including Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and some European countries.
  - The recent downing of a Russian passenger plane is alleged to be the work of IS.
  - The attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015 are also linked to IS revenge on European attacks on its bases. (12)
- 3.5
- 3.5.1 Evangelical wars  
These are wars where a religious state decides that people of a neighbouring state must convert to the 'true' religion. (2)
- 3.5.2 Wars of self-defence  
These wars are waged in the interest of justice; evil must be opposed, and good upheld. (2)
- 3.5.3 Wars of retaliation.  
These are fought to avenge an offence committed against a specific religion. (2)
- 3.5.4 Wars of conquest  
These are fought for the glory of God. Military success is seen as a reflection of the glory of God. (2)

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1
- 4.1.1
- Human rights, in a religious context, refers to the inherent dignity of a human being.
  - It also means that the existence of a human being gives him or her high value on earth.
  - This concept is centred upon the belief that all human beings are created in the image of God. (4)
- 4.1.2
- It had an office called 'The Holy Office of the Inquisition Against Heretical Depravity.'
  - The purpose of the Holy Office was to try to keep Catholic beliefs and practices pure by prosecuting people who did not follow an orthodox version of Catholicism.
  - It also worked to ensure that the converts from Islam and Jewish religions were genuinely converted.
  - The Inquisition included trial by fire – 'true' Christians would not be consumed by the fire, while those burned at the stake were imposters. (6)

- 4.1.3
- The Spanish Inquisition violated many people's human rights since it did not consider the rights of the individual to freedom of choice/religion.
  - The Holy Office disregarded the dignity of the person as an independent thinking being that could make sound decisions about his or her own spiritual life.
  - The Spanish Inquisition deprived people of Islamic and Jewish religions of religious freedom.
  - This body also subjected believers to cruel 'trials' which involved burning people at the stake.
  - Accordingly, the Holy Office did not enable the people to practise their religions freely without intimidation.
  - The Spanish Inquisition also interfered with people's right to privacy, since it always followed them around to ensure that they were not secretly practising their original religions.
  - This Inquisition also put people on trial even if they were not guilty, but on the basis of suspicion.

(12)

- 4.1.4
- Religious freedom is protected in South Africa by the Constitution.
  - In South Africa, all religions are treated with equal respect by the government.
  - At public gatherings, e.g. during Parliamentary sessions, a moment of silence is observed to allow for all religions to enjoy recognition.
  - In public schools the curriculum has been designed to enable the learners to be exposed to a variety of religions through the introduction of Religion Studies as a subject.
  - All religions have the right to observe their holy days and festivities without fear or intimidation.
  - Different faith groups are encouraged to work together in order to tackle social ills.
  - During the opening of Parliament, and the inauguration of the President of the country, various delegates from different religious formations participate in the prayer sessions.
  - There is also a continuous interreligious dialogue to tackle issues of common interest.

*NOTE: Other relevant facts must be credited.*

(12)

- 4.2
- They were able to organise exchange visits between landmine victims and survivors from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.
  - They also sent women's delegations to Nordic countries.
  - They formed the IFAPA Women's Network.
  - They sent interfaith delegations to conflict risk areas.
  - They also participated in the legislative elections in Togo.
  - They participated in the World Social Forum held in Kenya.
  - They also organised the Nakanyonyi Youth Peace Camp.
  - They succeeded in holding the first continental/African interfaith youth consultation.
  - They also established regional Youth Networks.
  - Inaugurated the Rural Water Project in Rwanda.

(16)  
[50]



**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1
- There are four scripturally ordained goals in Hinduism e.g. Artha
  - They believe in reincarnation (rebirth of the soul).
  - They believe in the Law of Karma -every action has future consequences.
  - Their social structure is based on a caste system.
  - They believe in many manifestations of God.
  - Each manifestation is depicted in the form of a god/goddess.

**NOTE:** Other relevant responses must be credited.

(6)

- 5.2 There are many changes that took place with regard to interreligious relations. The following are only some of them:

- South Africa is now a secular state. It has no state religion.
- Multifaith services have been held in some of the local churches, where all faiths have been invited to celebrate an aspect of human rights and other activities.
- HIV/Aids patients are cared for and supported, often in prayer, by members representing all faith groups.
- There was a march by the representatives from South African religions and their followers to Parliament to deliver a scathing attack on pornography.
- In the opening of Parliament, various religious leaders from different faith groups commit themselves to a Greater Deity.
- Public holiday celebrations (e.g. a rally on Freedom Day) have on several occasions been conducted and addressed by an Imam, a guru and a priest.
- Religions come together whenever there is a problem.
- There is an appreciation of all spiritual endeavours, regardless of religion or sect.
- There is greater tolerance and respect of all faiths. This is evident in media coverage.
- Examples of this are 'Issues of Faith', Islam Channel, offering of prayers by different faiths on TV.

(14)

- 5.3 5.3.1
- A 'bling pastor' is a flamboyant religious leader.
  - She/he wears ostentatious clothing and jewellery.
  - This person creates an image of being wealthy.

**NOTE:** Other relevant explanations must be credited.

(4)

- 5.3.2
- The article displays a negative attitude towards religion.
  - This article shows a clear antireligious bias.
  - The miracles are described as 'tricks'.
  - The churches are described as 'rogue' churches, even before the investigation is completed.
  - It implies that churches hide their wealth.
  - The SACC is described as 'toothless', meaning that it is ineffective.
  - The pastors are referred to as 'bling' pastors, implying that they are all about ostentation and showmanship.

**OR**

- The article treats religion in a fair and unbiased manner.
- It is reporting in the interest of the public good.
- It exposes the tricks of some pastors.
- It demands greater accountability to the public, in terms of funding, and in terms of “miracles”, which could be harmful to congregants.
- It encourages the regulation of churches. (12)

5.3.3 **YES**

- Religious organisations should be bona fide charity organisations.
- Some churches/organisations take advantage of gullible followers.
- They raise large sums of money from these gullible donors, and use it for themselves.
- Religious bodies should be regulated, so that their authenticity is checked.
- Congregants do not have the knowledge to distinguish between genuine and fake religious leaders.
- The credentials of the pastors are never checked.

**NO**

- Religion is about beliefs/faith.
- These beliefs cannot be proved or disproved by investigation.
- Miracles cannot be explained by scientific inquiry, and yet they are accepted as fact by religious communities.
- Religions are self-regulated, as they answer to a supreme being.
- Religious leaders are often inspired. However, a non-believer will simply not accept the evidence of inspiration.
- The practices cannot be proven as authentic: they are held to be true in the minds of the congregants only.
- It is therefore not possible to regulate a religion from the point of view of a non-believer.
- Believers, on the other hand, see no need for regulation.

*NOTE: Other relevant explanations must be credited.* (6)

## 5.3.4

- The blessed/anointed pastors Penuel Mnguni and Daniel Mosoue have once again demonstrated their gifts/powers conferred upon them by the Lord/supreme being.
- Miraculously, the congregants drank petrol and ate poisonous snakes, without being harmed in any way.
- It is sheer jealousy of fake churches that they wish to investigate our organisation.
- If they were true churches, why can they not show us their miracles?
- Our loyal congregants are reminded that donations to the church are encouraged, but are completely voluntary.

**NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.** (8)  
**[50]**

**GRAND TOTAL: 150**