



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2009**

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FIVE questions.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this section.
3. All questions have equal marks.
4. Read all the questions carefully.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

- 1.1 From each group of words below, choose the word that does NOT fit. Write only the word that does NOT fit next to the question number (1.1.1 – 1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason for your answer in EACH case.
- 1.1.1 Christianity; African Traditional Religion; Islam; Judaism (2)
- 1.1.2 Bhagavad Gita; Ramayan; Qur'an; Vedas (2)
- 1.1.3 Muhammad; Allah; Baha'u'llah; Abu Bakr (2)
- 1.1.4 Arabic; Hebrew; Sanskrit; English (2)
- 1.1.5 Nirvana; Moksha; Judgment Day; Karma (2)
- 1.2 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.2.1 – 1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.2.1 (Christianity/Buddhism/African Traditional Religion) states that 'when a human being dies, he/she departs to the land of the spirits'. (2)
- 1.2.2 Catholicism and Protestantism are the two main divisions of (Judaism/Islam/Christianity). (2)
- 1.2.3 (Ideologies/World views/Parables) are used by religious adherents to bring across a moral or philosophical idea. (2)
- 1.2.4 Jewish worship takes place in a (mosque/church/synagogue). (2)
- 1.2.5 Baha'u'llah's oldest son is (Abdu'-Baha/Hassan/Adam). (2)
- 1.3 Define the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.3.1 Dogma (2)
- 1.3.2 Ideology (2)
- 1.3.3 Doctrine (2)
- 1.3.4 Comparability (2)
- 1.3.5 Belief (2)

- 1.4 Briefly explain the concept of the *Supreme Being* as understood in African Traditional Religions. (2)
- 1.5 What is the meaning of *Tawhid*? (2)
- 1.6 Name the TWO parts that make up the Christian Bible. (4)
- 1.7 Name the FOUR goals to be achieved by Hindus. (8)
- 1.8 What is a *Sutta*? (2)
- 1.9 Explain the term *Kosher*. (2)
- TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the four questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 With reference to the internal differentiations in Islam, answer the following questions:
- 2.1.1 Give a brief explanation of what caused the division of Islam into two main groups. (10)
- 2.1.2 The two groups of Islam share a common set of beliefs. List ANY FOUR beliefs. (8)
- 2.2 Briefly discuss the internal differentiations that exist within the Christian religion. (12)
- 2.3 From the list given below, select ANY TWO religions and discuss the uniqueness of each. (20)
- African Traditional Religion
 - Hinduism
 - Judaism
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 The first World Parliament of Religions was held in Chicago in 1893. Representatives came from all over the world, from both Western and Eastern religions. The most enduring legacy of the 1893 parliament was the speeches given by Swami Vivekananda. These speeches marked an important introduction of Hindu thought to the Western world. (20)
- [Steyn et al 2007: 29]
- 3.1.1 In the light of the above quotation, discuss the role/contribution of ANY ONE religious leader/organisation who promoted inter-religious dialogue. (10)
- 3.1.2 Draw up a proposal to host an inter-religious conference for women in South Africa. Clearly state your objectives in terms of:
- Historical perspective (10)
 - Aims of the conference (10)
 - Recommendations (10)
- 3.2 List FIVE suggestions that will bring about harmony among various religions. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 Consider the following statements and answer the questions that follow.

1. Satyagraha literally means 'holding on to Truth' and it therefore means truth force ... it excludes the use of violence. (Gandhi) – Hinduism
2. Love your neighbour like you love yourself. – Judaism and Christianity
3. I am because you are (uBuntu). – African Traditional Religion
4. A person is not a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself. (Hadith) – Islam
5. You should extend loving kindness to all creatures. – Buddhism
6. God created a perfect world. – Baha'i

In the light of the above statements briefly discuss the notions of human rights and responsibilities, in the context of various religions.

(15)

4.2 Read the following extract taken from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996) and answer the question that follows.

Freedom of religion, belief and opinion

15 (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.

(2) Religious observances may be conducted at state or state-aided institutions, provided that those observances follow rules made by the appropriate public authorities; they are conducted on an equitable basis; and attendance at them is free and voluntary.

(3) This section does not prevent legislation recognising marriages concluded under any tradition, or a system of religious, personal or family law; or systems of personal and family law under any tradition, or adhered to by persons professing a particular religion.

How does religion contribute to this basic human right of freedom of religion, belief and opinion? Discuss this with reference to ANY ONE religion.

(15)

- 4.3 Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.

RELIGION IN THE MEDIA AGE

Today religion and the media are linked in powerful and profound ways.

Religion is very important. Yet it is little understood. On the other hand, the media are the context of conversations about religion. They are also the central source of our information about religions other than our own. Yet the media often seem ill-prepared for the role they play.

In the media age, religion can no longer control its own story or its own symbols. In times past, the authority of clerics could more or less dictate where, when and how religious ideas, symbols and claims would surface.

Today, no one can control what the news media will cover and how they will cover it. Once there was a bright line drawn around religion, shielding it from the scrutiny of the world at large. That line has now been blurred by universal, instantaneous and increasing experience of the visual media.

[Adapted from: *Denver Post*, Sunday 16 November 2003, Stewart M Hoover – Editor's Page]

Do you agree with the views expressed above? Discuss, using actual events as examples to support your position.

(20)
[50]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Ever since Darwin first published *The Origin of Species*, people have endlessly debated the implications of the theory of evolution for traditional religious beliefs. Many people, both past and present, have assumed that evolution would destroy all of religion's claims to validity. Many feared this idea. A few welcomed it. Still others have spent many hours speculating on the relationship between evolution and religion, but only came up with very shaky attempts to harmonise the two. Others have given up, saying that the problem cannot be solved.

[Adapted from: *Oracle Education Foundation* website]

- 5.1.1 What do you understand by the concept *belief*? (5)
- 5.1.2 Analyse the above quotation and select ANY ONE religion and discuss its response to the theory of evolution. (20)

5.2 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The global public believes that tensions between Islam and the West arise from conflicts over political power and interests and not from differences of religion and culture, according to a BBC World Service poll across 27 countries.

While three out of ten people believe religious or cultural differences are the cause of tensions, a slight majority say tensions are due to conflicting interests.

The poll also reveals that most people see the problems arising from intolerant minorities and not the cultures as a whole. While some people believe fundamental differences in cultures are to blame, most say intolerant minorities are causing the conflict. A significant number believe that the intolerant minorities are on both sides.

The idea that violent conflict is inevitable between Islam and the West is mainly rejected by Muslims, non-Muslims and Westerners alike. While more than a quarter of all respondents (28%) think that violent conflict is inevitable, twice as many (56%) believe that 'common ground can be found'.

[Adapted from: *BBC World Service poll report*]

5.2.1 In the light of the findings above, briefly discuss in what ways religion can play a part in bringing about peace in society. (10)

5.2.2 Discuss any area of conflict where religion is perceived to play a part. Use the following sub-headings to answer the question:

- Identify the area of conflict.
- Analyse the situation.
- In what ways is religion part of the problem and cannot take up the role as an agent of peace?

(15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100

GRAND TOTAL: 150