



# basic education

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

## NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RLGS.1

RELIGION STUDIES P1

NOVEMBER 2010

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

# AFTERNOON SESSION



**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY  
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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

- 1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the word next to the question number (1.1.1 – 1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Mahabharata; Baha'u'llah; Torah; Bodhisattva; Iraq; Iran
--

- 1.1.1 ... is a person who on his or her own merit can enter Nirvana. (2)
- 1.1.2 The holy shrine of Karbala is in ... (2)
- 1.1.3 ... is the longest Hindu epic. (2)
- 1.1.4 ... is the sum total of God's will in Judaism. (2)
- 1.1.5 ... is the founder of the Baha'i faith. (2)
- 1.2 Write TWO facts on each of the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.2.1 Myth (4)
- 1.2.2 Parable (4)
- 1.2.3 Doctrine (4)
- 1.2.4 Fundamentalism (4)
- 1.3 From each group of words below, choose the word that does NOT fit. Write only the word next to the question number (1.3.1 – 1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.3.1 Mona Lisa; Qur'an; Vedas; Bible (2)
- 1.3.2 uNkulunkulu; Hajj; Ubuntu; Ancestors (2)
- 1.3.3 Sathyagraha; Talmud; Bethlehem; Kosher (2)
- 1.3.4 Medina; Jerusalem; Ayodhya; Beijing (2)
- 1.3.5 Rama; Allah; Jehovah; Darwin (2)
- 1.3.6 Karma; Ahimsa; Baha'i; Vajrayana (2)
- 1.4 Name FOUR common features that are shared by the Abrahamic faiths, that is Judaism, Christianity and Islam. (8)
- 1.5 Name any TWO branches of Christianity. (4)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

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

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Every religion has some beliefs that are not negotiable, beliefs that all followers share. For example, Jews, Christians and followers of African Traditional Religion believe in one God. However, within most religions, belief structures differ from one school of thought to another. For example, in Buddhism, Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana differ on how Buddhist beliefs should be applied in life ...

[Adapted from: *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al, page 105]

- 2.1 Write down the functions that are fulfilled by the uniqueness of a religion. (10)
- 2.2 Briefly describe the unique features of any ONE of the religions. (10)
- 2.3 Briefly discuss the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 2.3.1 Identity (8)
- 2.3.2 Unity (8)
- 2.3.3 Comparability (4)
- 2.4 Briefly discuss the role of ancestors in the African Traditional Religion. (10)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 3**

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

There are a number of different forms of Judaism with Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Judaism the three largest groups. In South Africa most Jews are Orthodox and only a small minority are Reform Jews. Orthodox Jews often refuse to acknowledge Reform Jews as Jews at all.

Such internal differences exist within most other religions.

[Adapted from: *Religion Studies Grade 12*, Steyn et al, page 17]

- 3.1 Discuss the internal differences that exist within any ONE of the following religions:
- Islam
  - African Traditional Religion
  - Christianity
- (20)

- 3.2 Read the extract from a newspaper article below and answer the questions that follow.

**Onitsha, Nigeria.** Dozens of charred, smouldering bodies littered the streets of this bustling commercial capital after three days of rioting in which Christian mobs wielding machetes, clubs and knives set upon their Muslim neighbours. Rioters have killed scores of people here, mostly Muslims, after burning their homes, businesses, and mosques in the worst violence yet linked to caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad, first published in a Danish newspaper. The tumult erupted here after attacks on Christians in northern Nigeria last week by Muslims infuriated over the cartoons.

[Adapted from: *New York Times*, 24 February 2006 (*Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, page 214)]

- 3.2.1 According to the article, what is the cause of the riots? (4)
- 3.2.2 What do you think could be the possible consequences of these riots? State at least THREE possibilities. (6)
- 3.2.3 Do you think the article presents a balanced view? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- 3.2.4 In your experience, does the media in general present religious issues in a balanced, unbiased way? Give at least ONE example to illustrate your opinion. (8)
- 3.2.5 Imagine that you are the editor of a newspaper. Would you publish an article that attacks a particular religion? Why? (6)
- [50]**

#### QUESTION 4

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

In mainstream Hinduism things are very different. It is more important to do the right things and behave in the right way than to believe in the right things. In another Indian religion, Buddhism, 'belief' as the acceptance of certain views may even be seen as hindrance on the way to salvation. Attachment to beliefs is just as bad as attachment to money and beliefs, some Buddhists say for example, because it leads to suffering for oneself and for others.

[Adapted from: *Religion Studies Grade 12*, Steyn et al, page 39]

- 4.1 Briefly discuss the role of belief in the following:
- 4.1.1 Islam (6)
- 4.1.2 Christianity (6)

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

Some religions have statements of faith in which DOGMAS relating to their particular religion are set out. One well-known dogma of the Roman Catholic Church is the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, which holds as true that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was a virgin when she conceived.

[Adapted from: *Shuters Religion Studies*, page 12]

- 4.2.1 Name FOUR characteristics of a religious dogma. (8)
- 4.2.2 The doctrine of reincarnation is common to both Hinduism and Buddhism. Briefly discuss this doctrine. (6)
- 4.2.3 What role do parables play in the understanding of African Traditional Religion? (4)
- 4.2.4 Discuss any secular world view and explain its view on religion in general. (20)
- [50]**

## QUESTION 5

Read the letter below and answer the questions that follow.

Another Christmas has come and gone. All over the world, millions have rejoiced, attended mass and prayed for peace and goodwill. Millions, too, have partied, heralding in the new year or attended midnight mass, hoping it would bring them happiness and prosperity. Still peace seems as elusive as ever. Gunmen in Columbia, suicide bombers in Iraq, militia in the Darfur region of Sudan, killings in Kashmir ... the list goes on.

What kind of men commit atrocities? Are they God-fearing men who hold their scriptures in one hand, and a gun in the other?

But God himself is often seen as violent and vengeful. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrha were razed to the ground with 'fire and brimstone'. In Egypt, all the first-born were killed. When there were no more babies to kill, all the first-born cattle were slaughtered. So could it be that man, created in the image of God, is only emulating Him?

And so the killings go on, year after year. Religion is not a solution to the world's problems. It's divisive, setting brother against brother, nation against nation.

TM (author)  
Gauteng

[Adapted from: *Sunday Tribune*, 4 January 2009]



- 5.1 What is the writer's opinion of religions in areas of conflict? (4)
- 5.2 Why does the writer refer to Christmas? (2)
- 5.3 Write a short analysis of any ONE of the regions/countries of conflict mentioned in the letter, and explain the role of religion (if any). (10)
- 5.4 Do you agree that God is often seen as violent and vengeful? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- 5.5 Explain the statement which says, religion is 'setting brother against brother, nation against nation'. (6)
- 5.6 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

The Spanish Inquisition (legal inquiry) was a law court which came into being in 1478. It was linked with a branch of the Catholic Church called 'The Holy Office of the Inquisition against Hereditary Depravity' (being deprived of heredity). The court came into being partly to ensure that converts to Catholicism from Judaism and Islam were genuine, and not still practising their true religions behind the scenes. If they were found doing so, they were tried by the Spanish Inquisition. An interesting aspect of the Inquisition was 'trial by fire' – the idea that, if you were innocent, you would be put through a deadly experience (such as being burned at the stake) and God would save you. If you died, that was proof that you were guilty.

[Adapted from: *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al, page 171]

- 5.6.1 In your own words, briefly define the concept *human rights*, with special reference to religion. (4)
- 5.6.2 Do you agree that the Inquisition law court practices of 1478 AD (CE) should be seen as a human rights violation? Motivate the answer by referring to the extract. (10)
- 5.6.3 How would you compare violations of religious freedom within the church set-up as the one portrayed in the extract above, with xenophobic attacks (attacks on foreigners from Africa) that took place recently (2009) in the social communities in South Africa? Is there any substantial difference in these two violent attacks? (8)

[50]

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

