



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2015

**RELIGION STUDIES P2
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 8 pages.

QUESTION 1**1.1 Discuss the view of any THREE religions about leisure, rest, and recreation.**

(For the purpose of this memorandum Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are discussed.)

1.1.1 JUDAISM:

- In Judaism keeping the Sabbath as the day of rest.
- It is an important religious activity.
- It starts on Friday sunset until Sunday sunset.
- During this period no work is done.
- No one is allowed to participate in leisure activities which are work related.

(10)

1.1.2 CHRISTIANITY:

- For most Christian groups, the Sabbath is a day of rest.
- It lasts from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight.
- The Seventh Day Adventists and Ibandla LaManazaretha follow the older Jewish ideal of keeping the Sabbath on a Saturday.
- In many countries, including South Africa, law enforced Sabbath observance.
- Cinemas, theatres, and shops were not allowed to be open on Sundays.
- This law was recently relaxed to be less strict.

(10)

1.1.3 ISLAM:

- Islam does not prohibit Muslim to work on Fridays.
- Believers must pray one of their five prayers in a mosque, instead of doing it alone.
- Many South African Muslims devote Fridays to religious affairs.
- There are also feasts throughout the year.
- Followers of this religion must have the same amount of free days as Jews and Christians.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

1.2 Critically discuss the following types of dialogue:**1.2.1 DIALOGUE OF LIFE:**

- It is the most common form of dialogue.
- It refers to the relationships of different faiths developed at home, at school and in the workplace.
- People celebrate each other's birthday, attend each other's weddings, and are there for each other during times of suffering.
- They do not necessarily discuss religion.
- They draw on values of their different beliefs and traditions and of their common humanity.
- Members volunteer basic services in hospitals on Christmas day.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

1.2.2 DIALOGUE OF ACTION:

- This dialogue depends on mutual understanding and trust.
 - Many opportunities for serving the community emerge as people of different faiths grow in confidence and learn to trust each other.
 - The commitment to resist all form of human injustice.
 - To break down barriers of race, sex, and class.
 - To challenge, unjust social structures.
 - The commitment to serve the community in education, health care and the social services.
 - The struggle against the unequal distribution of resources.
- (Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 2**2.1 Briefly discuss the contributions that could be made by the following religious organisations to improve the quality of life of people in the world:****2.1.1 World Parliament of Religions:**

- The parliament of the WPR met for the first time in Chicago in 1893, to gather different religious groups together in the search for answers to issues affecting the whole world.
- Since then, it has met again in Chicago in 1993, in Cape Town in 1999, in Barcelona in 2004, and in Melbourne in 2009.
- In 1993, there was a conference in Chicago.
- All participants signed the declaration that set out a number of principles for a global ethos (morality).
- In 1999, Cape Town parliament began with a display of International Aids quilt to highlight pandemic of Aids in Southern Africa.

(Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(10)

2.1.2 World Conference of Religions for Peace:

- It was founded in 1970 as a forum where leaders from the different religions could meet and discuss common problems and together try to find solutions for world peace.
- It has met every five years since then.
- It is committed to respect for cultural differences while at the same time celebrating the common humanity of all.
- There is a branch in South Africa.
- The WCRP is active on every continent and has played a role in some of the conflict sports in the world.

(Any relevant answers should be credited.)

(10)

2.1.3 World Council of Churches:

- The WCC was set up in 1948.
- Its focus is to develop co-operation across the different religious traditions.
- Theological discoveries through interfaith dialogue in 1995.
- It has published some important texts to assist its process.
- The WCC encourages dialogue in three ways.
 - Collaboration between the various religions
 - Collaboration between religions and governments
 - to discuss common problems in the world and to seek solutions for it together

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

2.2 There are many social problems in South Africa. Discuss the contributions that religious leaders can make to address any ONE of these social problems.

(For the purpose of this memorandum, poverty is identified).

Poverty

- The problem can be tackled at a national, provincial and local level.
- The national government can pass policies which address poverty.
- In support poverty alleviation programs.
- It can allocate funds to train people to acquire skills that can make them to be self-supporting or to be employable.
- The religious communities can also work with non-government organisations (NGOs) to fight poverty.
- The faith communities can work with the business people establish community projects to help the poor.
- The government can work with different religious bodies to fight poverty.
- Religious organisations can steer employment creating projects amongst the poorest of the poor.
- Religious leaders can counsel the poorest of the poor in order to restore their humanity.
- Religious leaders can convince financial institutions to give advances in order to start businesses..

(20)
[50]

QUESTION 3**3.1 Discuss the rituals of the following religions which are performed during the birth of children:****3.1.1 CHRISTIANITY:**

When the child is born in the Christian community, they follow three rituals/rites of passages i.e. ceremony, dedication, and baptism.

Naming ceremony:

- When a child is named to become a unique human being, they will consist the following:

Welcoming and gathering:

- The family and relatives of the new born child will gather into the church to celebrate the offspring.

Prayer:

- The pastor will preach the Lord's words to be nourished into the child.

Bible:

- The parents of the child may choose from a Bible verse to be read out loud to their child for example, Exodus2:1-10, the birth adoption and naming of Moses, 1Samuel 1:19-28, the birth naming and offering of Samuel to God.
- The parents will choose a unique name for the child.

Dedication:

- When a Christian family prays to God, dedicating their child's future under God.
- They will make their dedications that their child will live under God's will.

Baptism:

- The child is baptised with Holy water.
- This is a symbol of Christ.
- The candle will be passed on, symbolising that Jesus has enlightened this earth.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

3.1.2 ISLAM

- The Adhan is the first word which a Muslim baby must hear.
- The call for prayer is whispered in his ear after birth.
- They cut the hair of the baby on the seventh day at a special ceremony.
- Traditionally, the hair's weight in gold is given to the poor.
- Muslim baby boys are circumcised when they are seven days old although it can take place any time before puberty.
- It is also tradition to choose a name for the baby on the seventh day.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

3.1.3 AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION

- The birth ritual (Imbeleko) of the amaXhosa take place shortly after birth.
- Members of the tribe, gather in the cattle kraal, where they slaughter an animal.
- The skin is kept for the child to sleep on, especially when the child is ill, or in need for comfort.
- The ritual leads the child into the clan which include the ancestors.
- The baby is given the name on that day he or she arrived.
- After a year the parents cut the hair of a child.
- After a year the birthday ceremony has been done.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

3.2 Explain and describe the word 'mass media' and how it can contribute to the spreading of religions.

- The mass media are distinct form of the media.
- Information is send from one person to many people.
- One person can reach literally millions of people through mass media, such as television or radio.
- The oldest form of mass media is a book.
- Religion was one of the first social institutions to benefit from this invention.
- The first printed books were almost exclusively Bibles.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(8)

3.3 Explain the difference between a theocratic state and a state religion.

Theocratic state

- A theocratic state is a form of government in which a Supreme Being is recognised as the head of government.
- It is a form of government in which the Supreme Being's commandments are seen to be the law.
- Government on earth is carried out by the Supreme Being's representatives, that is, by the priests.
- In other cases, the head of government, for example the king, is seen to be Divine.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(6)

State religion

- A state religion is one where the religion is officially adopted by the state.
- You can only get religions when there is a separation of religion and state, and when the state is seen to be the higher power when it comes to government.
- State religion may influence law-making and government, but government is not subservient to religion.
- Some of the world's most successful religions were, at one time or another, state religions that became extremely powerful and successful.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(6)

(12)
[50]

QUESTION 4**4.1 Briefly discuss the historical development of any ONE religion.**

(For the purpose of this memorandum, ATR is discussed).

African Traditional Religion:

- The African Traditional Religion is composed of many different religions systems and practices.
- The San community practiced a form of ATR already for more than 2000 years.
- It makes the San religion the oldest religion in South Africa.
- About 2000 years ago the African shepherds migrated from the north to the South Africa.
- They brought a lot of practises with them which are still practiced by African groups today.
- Most African societies did not document the early history of the ATR.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

4.2 Write a short paragraph to explain what you understand by a structured interview and give THREE guidelines for formulating questions for a structured interview.

- A structured interview means a collection of data by a researcher, using a consistent set of prepared questions with a sample of respondents.
- The research usually generates some statistic of data which can be interpreted and some general conclusions drawn.
- Ask some open questions.
- These need more than a single word as an answer.
- They often starts with these words: what, why, when, who, where, how.
- Ask some closed questions.
- These needs single word answers, for example Yes or No.
- Avoid double-barrelled questions, which ask two things at once, for example, what are the values that women occupy and how do they feel about this?
- Keep questions short and to the point.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

4.3 Explain why South Africa can be seen as a secular state.

- The word secular comes from the Latin word 'saeculum', meaning age or world.
- A secular state is not hostile to religion.
- It is not committed to any particular religion, religious tradition or religious beliefs and practices.
- The main feature is the separation of state and religion.
- In a country where there is more than one religious tradition, the state does not identify with or favour any religious organisation or community.
- Its main task is to take care of the well-being of all its citizens, no matter which culture or religion they belong to.
- Government has no authority to advise or dictate to people on the matter of religion.
- Government should ensure that they follow the laws and regulations that apply to all people.
- The government has to ensure that people enjoy freedom of religion.
- Freedom to publicly express their religious convictions.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(20)

4.4 Briefly discuss how Religious communities and their leaders play a role in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

- Many religious communities played a vital role in the struggle against racism of the National Party rule.
- The National Party's rule abused religion to justify apartheid.
- From the 1950s, leaders from different faith communities stood united.
- To the fight for justice, equality and non-racism.
- In 1984, members of different faith such as Hindus, Jews, Muslim and Christians united.
- Desmond Tutu was an outspoken critic of the apartheid government.

(Any relevant answer should be credited.)

(10)

[50]

TOTAL: 150