



**CHIEF DIRECTORATE – CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT**

**GRADE 12 LEARNER SUPPORT  
PROGRAMME**

**REVISION AND REMEDIAL TEACHING  
INSTRUMENT: ANSWERS**

**SUBJECT: RELIGION STUDIES – SECOND PAPER**

**June 2009**

**This document consists of 7 pages.**

***Strictly not for test/examination purposes***

**QUESTION 1**

## 1.1 1.1.1 AmaZulu religion

- Traditional amaZulu religion acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being and Creator who is called uMvelinqangi or 'The First Exister'.
- This Supreme Being is not directly approached.
- All communication is done with the ancestors who are deemed to be nearer to uMvelinqangi.
- They are living humans.
- AmaZulu religion has a feminine divine being called uNomkhubulwana who is associated with fertility and agriculture.
- The ancestors or amaDlozi are very important in this religion.
- The isangoma or inyanga is primarily concerned with divination and mediation between the ancestors and the living.

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## 1.1.2 AKA religion

- The Aka are nomadic hunter-gatherers and this is reflected in their belief system.
- There is a great variance of belief among the Aka tribes.
- While the Aka believe in a creator spirit, Bembe, they also believe that Bembe retired from creation soon after the act of creation.
- Today the forest spirit Dzengi, receives the most religious attention from the Aka.
- The Aka believes in reincarnation.
- The Aka also believe in witches and sorcerers who can send misfortune to people.

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1.1.3 Yoruba religion

- The Yoruba are found in West African countries.
- Yoruba people were taken as slaves to countries like America, Cuba etc.
- The Yoruba believe that the cosmos has two levels; the sky and the earth.
- The sky is the place of Olorum, the Supreme God, as well as the orishas.
- There are many orishas, but one of the most popular is Obatala, who forms babies and is therefore very honoured.
- Orunmila, the chief councilor of the gods is also popular.
- Eshu is a trickster figure, the counterpart of Orunmila, who stands for order.
- Other orishas are Shango, the god of thunder, Oya, the god of fertility and the protector of children and mothers.
- Ancestors are important.

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- 1.2
- Communism
  - Marxism
  - Fascism
  - Nationalism
  - Democracy
  - Socialism
  - Capitalism

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**QUESTION 2**

2.1 2.1.1 Inspiration

- Inspiration refers to the breath, (power, knowledge) of the extra-ordinary being or power for example of deity coming into a person and taking over, so to speak, that person's own breathe.
- People may feel that they are possessed by such a power or that they have received a revelation.
- These meanings suggest, how at various times, various people have felt that they have had very special, direct and immediate access to a dimension of being, understanding or power that is beyond everyday experience.
- Such inspiration may have authority.
- These people then derive secondary inspiration from original, primary inspiration.

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### 2.1.2 Oral tradition

- The original inspiration is spread first by oral tradition.
- The original message is passed on from one person to another and from one generation to another by word of mouth.
- Such oral tradition may be transmitted faithfully for hundreds and even thousands of years.
- Writing is a recent invention.
- It is a normative source of prime importance throughout religious history.

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- 2.2
- Give them responsibility in their congregation.
  - Workshops to give them more information around their illness.
  - Pastoral care.
  - Involve them in their activities.
  - Involve them in projects like gardening, woodwork etc.
  - Give them healthy food.
  - Get help from professionals to help them.
  - Train others to take care of them.
  - Ask assistance from government institutions.
  - Make the community aware of the consequences of this disease.
  - Use religious buildings as soup kitchens to feed them.
  - Assist them spiritually.

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## QUESTION 3

### 3.1 Christianity

- In spite of differences in religious content, Christianity reveals the same pattern in the unfolding of a written tradition as Judaism.
- Christianity accepted the Hebrew tradition and re-interpreted it from its own religious perspective.
- It then compiled its own collection of texts, which was accepted as divine revelations.
- After the death of Jesus the good news concerning his person and his message was transmitted orally.
- Within two decades of his death quite a large number of gospels were written down and circulated.
- The fixing of the Christian canon was a long process which was only finalised towards the end of the fourth century. The first apostles were seen as the source and guarantors of the true religion.
- Throughout the history of Christianity, church leadership and theological scholarship in various denominations have produced a strong commentarial tradition.

- Christianity also has its sets of rejected and of lower-order non-canonical books.
- They are called apocryphal books.

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### 3.2 3.2.1 Christianity

- There are different views about abortion in the different Christian denominations.
- However, many Christians are against abortion.
- Those who are against abortion believe that human beings are created in God's image.
- Life is believed to be a gift from God.
- All kinds of life are believed to be sacred.
- Human life is believed to begin at conception.
- The foetus should be respected as any other form of life.
- The destruction of a foetus is seen as murder.
- Some Christians would be against abortion being used as means of birth control but would agree if the mother's life is in danger.
- Christians believe that responsible behaviour at all a times is an important aspect of their relationship with God.
- Most Christian groups encourage young people to abstain from sex until they are married.

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### 3.2.2 Islam

- There are different opinions on the issue of abortion in the Islamic faith.
- Muslim law states that once the foetus is completely formed and has been given a soul, abortion is forbidden.
- There are different beliefs regarding at what stage the foetus is given a soul.
- According to another famous legal tradition the foetus is given a soul only 120 days after conception.
- According to this tradition it is permissible for a pregnant woman to have an abortion for a valid reason during the first 120 days of pregnancy.
- Other Islamic legal traditions argue that the foetus is given a soul at conception.
- Both traditions allow abortion when the life of the mother is in danger.
- According to this view it is at any other given time forbidden.
- The mother's life is more important because she has other responsibilities and commitments.
- The foetus has no responsibilities and commitments.
- Sex before marriage and out of marriage is morally irresponsible.

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## QUESTION 4

### 4.1 Uniqueness of Hinduism

- Unlike many of other religions , Hinduism does not have a founder.
- It has no unifying belief or teaching.
- It is open and tolerant of cultural and social influences.
- It can be defined as a polytheistic religion .
- Within Hinduism there is a belief in one deity that can appear in many different
- Forms as other deities.
- Most Hindus choose to worship choose to worship one deity as supreme, such as Shiva or Vishnu.
- They believe that there are many deities that exist and they form part of their chosen Supreme God.

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### 4.2.1 Human rights

- Belief in the creation of mankind according to the image and likeness of God formed an integral part of teaching of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.
- People have been created in God's image people and should be given respect as God is given respect.
- Human is a spiritual being so it has to be given respect.
- Human rights, as defined by the South African Human Rights Commission, are the basic rights that everyone has, simply because they are human.
- These rights are listed in the Bill of Rights, which forms part of the South African Constitution.
- They belong to everyone, and all people therefore have the responsibility to respect each one's rights.
- Every human being has to be respected.

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### 4.2.2 Religious freedom

- The concept of religious freedom implies that everyone, everywhere has the freedom of choice to believe what they wish to about God.
- People can actively follow and practice the religion of their choice.
- It means that people cannot be forced to convert to another religion.
- In 1948 the United Nations declared religious freedom a universal right.
- The practice of this varies from country to country.
- The South African Constitution provides for religious freedom and prohibits unfair discrimination against anyone based on religious beliefs.

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4.3 Myths and narratives

- A myth is a story of supernatural being of the earlier time that is believed to be true.
- Myth offers explanation for how inexplicable natural phenomena, social customs and so on came into existence.
- Myth are used to explain the deeper meaning of life.
- A narrative also has an account of events, experiences and so on.
- A narrative also has a purpose of moral teachings.
- Myth and narrative are important in Religion Studies as they tell us more about the accounts and stories about different religion.
- Myth and narratives help people to understand their culture and their religions.

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**TOTAL: 150**