This memorandum consists of 7 pages.
QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 A religion that is supported by the state (2)
1.1.2 State that is not committed to any religion (2)
1.1.3 Belief in one or more gods who created the earth and look after people. (2)
1.1.4 A recent attempt to recreate and revitalise ancient religions that existed before the major religions reached those areas. (2)
1.1.5 The spreading of good religious news. (2)

1.2 1.2.1 (d) (2)
1.2.2 (b) (2)
1.2.3 (c) (2)
1.2.4 (c) (2)
1.2.5 (d) (2)

1.3 Christians believe it represents the victory of Jesus Christ over death to bring about their salvation. (2)

1.4 1.4.1 Islam (2)
1.4.2 Christianity (2)
1.4.3 Buddhism (2)
Or The Baha’I

1.5 A secular state. (2)

1.6 • A dispute arose among Muslims about who should succeed Prophet Muhammad (4)
• The majority agreed that Abu Bark should be their leader
• Some favoured Ali, the son – law of the prophet.
• The division resulted into the two braches of Islam i.e. the Sunni and Shi’ites.

1.7 Zion Christian Church (2)

1.8 1.8.1 Life cycle rituals (rites of celebration) (2)
1.8.2 Commemorative (rites of celebration and memorial) (2)
1.8.3 Sacrificial rituals (rites of sacrifice) (2)

1.9 They celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. (4)

1.10 1.10.1 Mysticism of love. (2)
1.10.2 Mysticism of knowing. (2)
QUESTION 2

2.1.1.  • Not secular.  (2)
  • President wants his book to be equal to the Bible and the Quran in all
    places of worship.  (2)
  • Secular state would not interfere with religious affairs.  (2)

2.1.2.  Sate-controlled Sunni Muslim board and the Russian Orthodox.  (2)

2.1.3  To interpret Islamic Laws.  (2)

2.1.4  • Enforcing of president’s book to be treated as a religious book.  2
  • Only state-controlled religious groups allowed.  x
  • Security officials breaking private meetings without warrant.  5
  • Confiscating religious literature
  • Detaining people who oppose government position on religion.
  • Threatening people with criminal prosecution and deportation.
  • Prohibiting the building new mosques. (Any five points)  =(2x5)  10

2.1.5. The article should include:
  • State to follow the UN Declaration on the elimination of intolerance and of
    the discrimination on the basis of religion and belief.
  • Government not to enforce the teaching of Rukhamana in other religions.
  • State not to prefer state-controlled religious groups only.
  • Allow other faith communities to operate as well in a free environment.
  • State should not prevent the building of places of worship.
  • Security should not disrupt private meetings.
  • State not to interfere in religious affairs.  (Any five points)  (2 x 5)

2.1.6  | Turkmenistan | South Africa |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcing book written by president to religion</td>
<td>No book is enforced on people for religious purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only two religious groups allowed to operate.</td>
<td>All religions are allowed to operate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not allowed to oppose the state</td>
<td>There is freedom of speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religions are discriminated against</td>
<td>State works with religions in areas of common interest</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.1.7  South Africa subscribes to the United Nations Declaration on Religious Rights when it comes to religion.
  • One can choose a religion of his/her choice.
  • Faiths communities can assemble in places of their choice.
  • State does not interfere with religious affairs.
  • People can worship freely.
  • Religious freedom is enshrined in the Constitution of the country.  (10)
2.1.8 • Religious freedom is the freedom to worship in the religion of one's choice. (2)
• Attendance to religious observance must be free and voluntary. (2)
• The religious observances must be conducted on an equitable basis. (2)

QUESTION 3

3.1

3.1.1 To teach about the continuous fight between good and evil. (2)

3.1.2 • It was passed orally. (2)
• The story was later recorded in the Old Testament manuscripts. (2)
or
• The Old Testament manuscripts were carefully preserved until they formed part of the Bible. (2)

3.1.3 • David represents the good and God. (2)
• He refused to put on the armour that Saul gave him and relied on God's strength to defeat Goliath. (2)

3.1.4 • David was young and small but his source of strength was the good (God). (2)
• Goliath was big and strong but his source of strength was himself (evil). (2)

3.1.5 • David believed that evil would not conquer good. (2)
• He did not need Saul's armour to defeat evil. (2)
• What he needed was to be on the side of the good (God). (2)
or
• "God would use him to destroy Goliath" (2)

3.1.6 • A myth is a story of supernatural beings of the earlier time that is believed to be true. (10)
• Myth offers explanation for how inexplicable natural phenomena, social customs and so on came into existence.
• Myths are intended to be retold repeatedly.
• Myths are used to explain deeper meaning of life.
• A narrative is an account of events, experiences and so on.
• A narrative also has a purpose of moral teachings.
• Myths and narratives are important in Religion Studies as they tell us more about the accounts and stories about different religions.
• Myths and narratives help people to understand their culture and their religion.
3.2
3.2.1 A miracle is a supernatural act or deed. (2)
3.2.2 • Rituals are special acts that are performed at special times in a specific or prescribed way.
• Rituals also refer to a task that is performed very solemnly or seriously.
• The acts people perform when they practice religion are called rituals.
• A ritual brings together people with common beliefs and interests.
• It allows them to celebrate and remember their history.
• Rituals satisfy a part of being a human that cannot be explained logically.
• Rituals strengthen the ties between people and that which they perceive to be divine.

3.2.3 She demonstrated her faithfulness and purity by walking on fire. (2)
3.2.4 • They have a prominent role in the religion. (4)
• They are respected just as men are. (Treated equally as men).
• The fire walking festival is based on the heroic act of a woman.

3.2.5 The worshippers walk barefooted through hot pit of hot coals. (2)

QUESTION 4

4.1
4.1.1 Yes. San society and religion have gone through many changes (4)
4.1.2 • A trance dance is a ritual because it is a solemn activity that involves a series of actions during a religious ceremony.
• It brings the community together.
• It helps in solving the particular community problems. (6)
4.1.3 Many San people were killed. (2)
Some were forced to work as farm labourers (2)

4.1.4 Polytheistic. (2)
They believed in two gods, the creator god and god of the earth. (2)
4.1.5 • Yes. (6)
• The health authorities encourage traditional health practices.
• There are people in our communities who still believe strongly on traditional healing.
4.1.6 • Trance dance is a dance performed for ritual purposes. (4)
• All members of the community participate in this ritual ceremony however the healer plays a leading role.
4.1.7 They obtain their livelihood by hunting and gathering. (2)

4.2
4.2.1 • Iran (2)
• Egypt (2)

4.2.2 Iran (2)
4.2.3 India. (2)
4.2.4
- Development of industries in towns drew people away from rural areas.
- Religious leaders in rural areas have strong influence on the religious communities.
- Those bonds were weakened in the urban areas and the influence of religious leaders decreased.
- Modernity became more concerned with daily living and technical questions in a material world.
- Modernists separated politics from religion and material being.
- Modernity and industrial revolution brought about a decline of a relationship between religion and politics.

4.2.5 Religion (2)
4.2.6 Middle East (2)
4.2.7 China (2)

QUESTION 5

5.1. 5.1.1 Orthodox churches (2)
- Islam
- Christianity.
- Judaism (6)

5.1.2 Many people who follow African Traditional Religion also practise other religions, particularly Christianity.
- It may also be that people are not sure whether African Traditional Religion is a religion or a way of life. (4)

5.1.3 Zion Christian Church.
- iBandla Lama Nazareth.
- Ethiopian type churches or
- Other Zionist Churches (6)

5.1.4 Islam came to South Africa in 1658 during the rule of the Dutch East Indian Company.
- At first Muslims were not allowed to worship in public.
- Leaders like Sheik Yusuf encouraged Muslims to continue in their faith.
- In 1804 the Muslims were allowed to worship in public. The first mosque was built in Cape Town.
- The Indian indentured labourers were brought to the Natal from 1860's and many of them were Muslims.
- The Muslim communities were established in major cities of South Africa by the beginning of the 20th century (10)

5.1.5 Judaism (2)

5.2. 5.2.1 The gender roles of boys and girls at Kwa – Hlabisa (This is an example). (2)

5.2.2 How would you describe the gender roles of girls in your community?
- What role do boys play in the household chores?
- What are the societal expectations with regard to boys?
- What are the societal expectations with regard to girls?
MEMORANDUM

- Are the household chores equitably distributed among boys and girls?  
- (N.B. These are just examples)  

5.2.3  
- Telephone surveys.  
- The individual interviews.  

5.2.4  
- Structured interview – in this type of interview the questions have been formulated carefully and would be asked in the strict order.  
- Unstructured interview - questions are not formulated beforehand. The questions usually present themselves as the interview unfolds.  

TOTAL: 150