This question paper consists of 13 pages.
INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FIVE questions.

2. QUESTION 1 is COMPULSORY. Choose TWO questions from the remaining four questions.

3. Read ALL the questions carefully.

4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

5. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.

6. Write neatly and legibly.
QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

1.1 Explain the following terms:

1.1.1 State religion
1.1.2 Secular state
1.1.3 Theism
1.1.4 Neo-paganism
1.1.5 Evangelism

1.2 Various possible options are provided as answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (1.2.1 – 1.2.5) in the answer book, for example 1.2.6 E.

1.2.1 The following religion is one of the non-missionary religions:
A Islam
B Christianity
C Buddhism
D Judaism

1.2.2 This concept refers to the conversion from one religion to another:
A Revitalisation
B Proselytisation
C Dialogue
D Ecumenism

1.2.3 Which ONE of the following is a syncretistic religion that originated in India?
A Christianity
B Buddhism
C Sikhism
D Hinduism

1.2.4 He strongly advocated the conflict theory:
A Hans Mol
B Siddarta Gautama
C Karl Marx
D Emile Durkheim

1.2.5 This religion gives protection to animals such as monkeys, snakes and even rats in certain temples:
A African Traditional Religion
B Baha’i faith
C Islam
D Hinduism
1.3 Why do Christians choose the cross as the symbol of their faith? (4)

1.4 Name any THREE missionary religions. (6)

1.5 Choose the correct answer in brackets:

South Africa is a/an (atheistic/religious/secular) state. (2)

1.6 Why was Islam divided into two main branches? (6)

1.7 Give the name of the largest African Initiated Church in South Africa. (2)

1.8 Name any THREE types of rituals. (6)

1.9 Why do Christians celebrate Christmas? (2)

1.10 Name ONE type of mysticism. (2) [50]
Answer only TWO of the following four questions.

QUESTION 2

Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:

Turkmenistan

In the United Nations' Commission on Religious Freedom's annual report, released on 11 May 2005, Turkmenistan was identified as one of the biggest violators of religious freedom in the world today. This independent state, formerly part of the Soviet Union, borders Uzbekistan to the east, the Caspian Sea to the west, Kazakhstan to the north and Afghanistan in the south.

President Nayizov wrote a 400-page book titled *Rukhnama* (*Book of the Soul*). He ordered that the book be given equal prominence with the Qur'an and the Bible in all places of worship in Turkmenistan and that all government offices should devote one hour a week to studying his writing. For opposing this move, the country's chief Mufti (expert on Islamic laws) was given a 22-year jail sentence in March 2004. The president proclaimed that no new mosques should be built, and it is reported that seven mosques were destroyed that year. In a country where 89% of the population is Muslim and 9% Christian, the only religious groups allowed to operate are the state-controlled Sunni Muslim Board and the Russian Orthodox Church. Security officials often break up religious meetings in private homes without warrants, confiscate religious literature, and detain and threaten people with criminal prosecution and deportation.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa ensures religious diversity. Chapter 2 of the Bill of Human Rights deals with fundamental human rights, which include the recognition and protection of religious freedom in South Africa. Section 15: Freedom of religion, belief and opinion states that:

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.
2. Religious observance may be conducted at a state or state-aided institution provided that:
   (a) those observances follow rules made by the appropriate public authority;
   (b) they are conducted on an equitable basis; and
   (c) attendance at them is free and voluntary.
Section 1 of the 1981 United Nations' Declaration on the elimination of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion and belief reads:

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right should include freedom to have a religion or whatever belief of his choice and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his/her religion or belief in worship, observance, practices and teaching.

[Taken from: Religion Studies Grade 11 by Steyn et al. 2006:115]

2.1 Is Turkmenistan a secular state? Give reasons for your answer. (4)

2.2 The state protects some religions at the expense of others. Quote from the passage to affirm this statement. (2)

2.3 What is the role of a Mufti in the Islamic religion? (2)

2.4 Why, do you think, is religious freedom being violated in Turkmenistan? Quote from the passage to support your view. (10)

2.5 In the light of your response to QUESTION 2.4, write a letter of appreciation on Section 1 from the extract above to the United Nations on the appointment of a special reporter to deal with countries that seriously discriminate on the basis of religion. (10)

2.6 Write a paragraph of 5 - 10 sentences, comparing Turkmenistan's approach to religion and the South African co-operative model, as it is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. (10)

2.7 Do you think South Africa subscribes to the United Nations' Section 1 above? Substantiate your answer. (6)

2.8 Define religious freedom and indicate how it can be promoted and applied at school level. (6)

[50]
QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

The land was being invaded by an enemy tribe called the Philistines. King Saul called together an army, and set up a camp opposite the Philistine army. Every day a Philistine, a giant called Goliath, would come out and shout across to King Saul's army, challenging any of his soldiers who were brave enough to fight him in single combat. The winner would gain victory for his army, and the loser's army would be defeated. Goliath terrified Saul's army and no one was prepared to fight him until David, a young shepherd, arrived at the king's camp, bringing food for his soldier brothers. He heard the challenge and was ashamed of the cowardice of King Saul's army. He volunteered to fight as their champion. He refused to wear the armour King Saul gave him, saying it was too big and heavy for him. Instead, he took his shepherd's sling and five stones and, saying that God would use him to destroy Goliath, he fitted a stone into his sling and let fly at Goliath. The stone hit Goliath on the temple and knocked him unconscious. Then David went over, took Goliath's sword and cut off his head. The Philistine army fled in terror.

[Taken from: Shuter's Religion Studies Grade 11 by Hofmeyer J. et al. 2006:31]

3.1.1 What is the purpose of this narrative? (2)

3.1.2 The events in this narrative took place many years ago. How was it preserved before it appeared in written form? (4)

3.1.3 According to the narrative, what does David represent? Quote ONE statement from the passage to motivate your answer. (4)

3.1.4 What does the physical difference between David and Goliath indicate regarding your answer to QUESTION 3.1.3? (4)

3.1.5 Why would David refuse to put on Saul's armour when faced with a trained soldier like Goliath, despite the fact that the armour was too big and heavy for him? Motivate your answer with a quote from the narrative. (6)

3.1.6 Explain the concepts narrative and myth. Explain how they differ, and how they are similar. (10)
3.2 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

The Hindu fire walking festival is based on a story of a Hindu goddess, Draupadi, the mother of fire. She was brought to South Africa by the Tamil settlers in the 19th century CE (Common Era). She was the daughter of a king, born of fire. She was married to five brothers but her family was tortured by invading enemies that sent them into exile. One day the enemies pulled her by her hair and the king tried to pull off her clothes to seduce her. A miracle saved her when her sari became an endless garment that could not be removed. She vowed that she would never tie her hair until she could wash it in her enemies' blood. She was eventually avenged.

She then demonstrated her faithfulness and purity by walking on fire, and that made her a powerful mother goddess within the Hindu faith. Today her followers imitate her faithfulness and virtue by walking on fire. Every year the celebration culminates in a fire walking ceremony when worshippers walk barefoot through a pit of hot coals, symbolising rebirth.

[Taken from: Focus on Religious Studies Grade 11 by Donne et al. 2005:77]

3.2.1 What is understood by the word *miracle*? (2)

3.2.2 In the light of the story above, define the concept *ritual* and state what role it plays in a religion. (10)

3.2.3 What made the goddess powerful within the Hindu faith? (2)

3.2.4 What does the story tell us about the value of women in the Hindu faith? (4)

3.2.5 What is done annually to celebrate the heroic act of the goddess Draupadi? (2)
QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

In Southern Africa, hunter-gatherer communities, known as the San or Bushmen, have existed for thousands of years and continued to exist until today. Archaeologists claim that the ancestors of the San go back as far as 20 000 years! In this time, the San society and religion have gone through many changes.

Around 2 000 years ago, the first domestic animals appeared in Southern Africa and some hunter-gatherer groups began to rely mostly on cattle and sheep for food. These groups became known as the Khoikhoi. The San communities, who remained hunter-gatherers, continued to practise rituals such as rainmaking, and would offer their services to the Khoikhoi in exchange for food.

The San society was also affected by contact with Europeans from as early as 1497 CE. As more Europeans began to arrive in Southern Africa and settle in areas where the San had lived for thousands of years, many San people were killed or forced to work as farm labourers. As farm labourers, they no longer lived as hunter-gatherers and only those who lived in remote areas of Southern Africa continued to practise their traditional religion and culture. Today there are San people who live on farms but still practise their religion.

In the San religion there are two gods. One is a creator god who lives in the sky and does not play a big role in everyday life in the community. He looks after humans from a distance by bringing rain, for example. The other is a god of the Earth, who is often blamed for interfering with humans by causing bad things to happen, like illness and drought. As the gods play a lesser role in San religion, an important belief is that humans can get sacred power called 'n/um' or 'lkia' from the spiritual realm to help solve problems like these.

The most important ritual, which is still performed today, is called the trance dance. The trance dance usually takes place during the night, with women forming a circle around the fire, clapping and singing. A healer dances to the music until he/she goes into a trance. During the trance, the healer enters the world of the spirits where he/she receives the power to heal. The healer feels this power as a force that travels up his/her spine and then comes out in his/her sweat. This sweat is then rubbed on the patient's body in order to heal him or her. The trance dance is an important part of San religion because it brings the community together to perform a ritual that is very powerful. During the 1960s, the performance of the trance ritual increased amongst a group of San people who worked as farm labourers in Namibia. This community was very poor and many of the farm labourers and their families began to fall ill.
The trance dance helped to heal those who were sick by connecting them to the power of the spirit world. The ritual also heals the group as a whole because it reminds them that they are part of a community that can help each other during difficult times. This is why, in some San communities, those that have the power to connect with the spirit world and heal people, have become very important in the community.

[Taken from: *Focus on Religion Studies Grade 11* by Donne et al. 2005:9]

4.1.1 Religion is not static, but dynamic (changing). Do you agree with this statement with regard to the San religion? Motivate your answer. (4)

4.1.2 The trance dance is an important ritual in the San community. Why is it called a ritual and what role does it play in the San community? (6)

4.1.3 Name the TWO ways in which the San religion was negatively influenced by the arrival of the Europeans. (4)

4.1.4 Is the belief system of the San monotheistic or polytheistic? Motivate your answer. (4)

4.1.5 Traditional healing is an important practice in the San community. Do you think traditional healing can play a crucial role in the struggle against HIV/Aids? Motivate your answer. (6)

4.1.6 What is a trance dance and who practises it? (2)

4.1.7 Why is the San community known as a hunter-gatherer community? (2)

4.1.8 What is the spiritual power of the San community called? (2)
4.2 Study the figure below and answer the questions that follow:

![Religions in the world](image)

[Taken from: *Focus on Religion Studies Grade 11* by Donne et al. 2005:3]

4.2.1 Identify any TWO Islamic countries on the map. (4)

4.2.2 Which ONE of the two countries identified in QUESTION 4.2.1 is theocratic? (2)

4.2.3 Name the country where Buddhism and Jainism originated. (2)

4.2.4 Describe how modernity and the Industrial Revolution have brought about the decline of the relationship between religion and politics. (8)

4.2.5 Which institution has more power in a theocratic state: religion or politics? (2)

4.2.6 In which region did the Abrahamic faiths originate? (2)

[50]
QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the table below based on the 2001 Census, showing the number of South Africans belonging to various religions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Reformed churches</td>
<td>3 005 698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zion Christian churches</td>
<td>4 971 932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic churches</td>
<td>3 181 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist churches</td>
<td>3 035 717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentecostal/Charismatic churches</td>
<td>3 695 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican churches</td>
<td>1 722 076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Faith Mission</td>
<td>246 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran churches</td>
<td>1 130 987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian churches</td>
<td>832 495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandla Lama Nazaretha</td>
<td>248 825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist churches</td>
<td>691 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational churches</td>
<td>508 825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox churches</td>
<td>42 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Apostolic churches</td>
<td>5 627 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Zionist churches</td>
<td>1 887 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian type churches</td>
<td>1 150 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Reformed churches</td>
<td>226 495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other African Independent churches</td>
<td>656 644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christian churches</td>
<td>2 890 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African religion</td>
<td>125 903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judaism</td>
<td>75 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>551 666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>654 064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other beliefs</td>
<td>283 814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>6 767 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>610 971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>44 819 778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Taken from: *Shuter's Religion Studies Grade 11* by Hofmeyer J. et al. 2006:94]

5.1.1 Which church is the smallest Christian group in South Africa? (2)

5.1.2 Identify THREE Abrahamic religions from the table. (6)

5.1.3 What could be the explanation for the fact that only 125 903 Africans are practising African religion in a country where the majority are Africans? (4)

5.1.4 Identify THREE African Independent churches from the table. (6)

5.1.5 Discuss the historical development of the Islamic faith in South Africa. (10)

5.1.6 Which religion has the lowest number of followers? (2)
5.2 You have been asked to do structured interviews on gender issues among boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 year old in a rural community.

5.2.1 State the exact topic you intend focussing on. (2)

5.2.2 Formulate FIVE questions you intend using. (10)

5.2.3 State TWO types of structured data-gathering. (4)

5.2.4 What is the difference between structured and unstructured interviews? (4)

[50]

TOTAL: 150