RELIGION STUDIES: PAPER I

Time: 2 hours 150 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This paper consists of 11 pages. Please check that your question paper is complete.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. Answer the questions as follows:
   SECTION A: Section A is compulsory – 50 marks
   SECTION B: Any TWO questions – 50 marks each
4. Take care to allocate sufficient time to each question.
5. Marks will be given for insight.
6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
7. It is in your own interest to write neatly and legibly.
SECTION A  (THIS SECTION IS COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

Answer Questions 1.1 – 1.10 in the front cover of your Answer Book.

1.1 Ecumenism can be defined as:
   A a state of controlled hostility between religions.
   B ideological opposition between religions.
   C co-operation and understanding between religions.
   D the exchange of doctrines between religions.

1.2 Tibetan Buddhism belongs to the following division of Buddhism:
   A Mahayana
   B Theravada
   C Shining Path
   D Vajrayana

1.3 The person at the 1893 World's Parliament of Religions who introduced Hindu thought to the Western world was:
   A The Maharishi yogi
   B Swami Vivekananda
   C Mohandas K. Gandhi
   D Madame Blavatsky

1.4 The Pali Canon is the sacred text of:
   A Hinduism
   B Buddhism
   C Baha'i
   D Confucianism

1.5 The founder of which world view regarded religion as the opiate of the people?
   A Buddhism
   B Marxism
   C Freudianism
   E Confucianism

1.6 Which of the following sacred texts is regarded by its religious adherents as being dictated word-for-word by the Angel Gabriel?
   A The Qur'an
   B The Tanak
   C The Kiteb-i-Aqdas
   D The Holy Bible
1.7 The freer form of Judaism that developed in Germany during the Enlightenment is:
   A  Orthodox Judaism
   B  Reform Judaism
   C  Protestant Judaism
   D  Conservative Judaism

1.8 Sunni Islam believes that Muhammad should have been succeeded by:
   A  Jibril
   B  Ishmael
   C  Abu Bakr
   D  Ali

1.9 The handing down of sacred teaching without the use of written texts is referred to as:
   A  Hermeneutics
   B  Dogmatic transmission
   C  Oral tradition
   D  Verbalism

1.10 Santerìa, Macumba and Voodoo are all syncretisms of African religion and Christianity found in:
   A  Central Africa
   B  Southern India
   C  Tanzania and Madagascar
   D  Latin America and the Caribbean

1.11 Identify the type of religious teaching from each of the statements below. Choose between dogma, ideology, myth or parable.

1.11.1 'Religion, by promising eternal reward in heaven, keeps the toiling masses from seeking freedom from bondage in their everyday existence. It is the ultimate enemy of mankind, and must be completely destroyed, by any means, and at any cost!' (2)

1.11.2 'The man who rejects the message of God without even considering its worth is like a pig before which precious pearls were cast …' (2)

1.11.3 'To say that there is a distinction between the person of Jesus Christ and the pre-existent Word is contrary to the Christian Faith.' (2)

1.11.4 'When all was yet chaos, and the mighty waters yet covered all the earth, the god Etenanki descended upon their face, that he might create a world in which humankind could live …' (2)
1.12 Re-draw the following table in your Answer Book, and then re-arrange the terms in columns B and C so that each subdivision and chief doctrine is in the same row as the religion to which it belongs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A (Religions)</th>
<th>B (Subdivisions)</th>
<th>C (Chief Doctrines)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>Vajrayana</td>
<td>Re-incarnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judaism</td>
<td>Catholicism</td>
<td>Covenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
<td>amaZulu</td>
<td>Ancestor-worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>Krishna Consciousness</td>
<td>Resurrection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>Enlightenment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10 marks)

1.13 Define the following terms as they would be used in Religion Studies:

1.13.1 Uniqueness (2)
1.13.2 Unity (2)
1.13.3 Similarity (2)

1.14 Name one important subdivision of each of the following religions:

1.14.1 Judaism (2)
1.14.2 Hinduism (2)
1.14.3 Buddhism (2)

50 marks
SECTION B

QUESTIONS 2 – 4  (CHOICE QUESTIONS)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section. In all the questions in Section B, you may argue 'for' or 'against' when your opinion or agreement is asked. You will be assessed not on the correctness of your opinion, but on the objectivity and quality of your arguments.

QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain the term 'non-religious world-view'.  (3)

It has been argued that a non-religious world-view is a religion without God. Use Questions 2.2 to 2.5 as background research in order to draw your conclusions in 2.6.

Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, which are represented in Sources A to F, were states with non-religious world-views, both of them hostile to religion.

2.2 Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A  Nuremberg Rally, Nazi Germany, 1938

[Photo by Hulton Archive/Getty Images]

SOURCE B  Crowds assembled in St. Peter's Square in Rome for a mass conducted by the Pope

[<www.britannica.com>]
2.2.1 In what way does the Nazi Nuremberg rally imitate the religious ritual of Mass before St Peter's Basilica in Rome? (4)

2.2.2 Why is ritual important in both celebrations? (2)

2.3 Study Sources B (page 5) and C.

**SOURCE C**

The colossal Congress Hall planned for Berlin after the War. Its dome was intended to be seven times the size of St Peter's, Rome.

![Image of Congress Hall](<www.spiegel.de>)

2.3.1 In what way does the Nazi architecture imitate that of St Peter's in Rome? (2)

2.3.2 Why do you think, did Albert Speer, the Nazi architect, model his dome so obviously on the famous church of St Peter's? (2)

2.4 Study Source D. Lenin was the founder of the Soviet Union. When he died his body was placed in a mausoleum (a building containing a tomb). A mausoleum is traditionally a religious burial place.

**SOURCE D**

The Lenin Mausoleum outside the Kremlin in Moscow.

![Image of Lenin Mausoleum](Google Images)
2.4.1 What image of Lenin did his successors try to create by placing his body in a mausoleum? (2)

2.4.2 This image of Lenin is often called the 'cult of Lenin'. The word 'cult' generally refers to religious ritual. What does 'cult' suggest about the devotion of his followers to Lenin? (3)

2.4.3 Study Sources E and F. St Philip Neri's body is regarded by the Catholic Church as a relic, a physical reminder of a great and holy man. What were Lenin's followers trying to achieve by preserving his body in a similar way to that of St Philip Neri? (3)

**SOURCE E** Embalmed body of St Philip Neri at the Chiesa Nuova, Rome

**SOURCE F** Embalmed body of Lenin in the Lenin Mausoleum, Moscow

[Private collection, Rev Fr Bertram, Oxford]

2.5 In secular humanism, ideology replaces God as the foundation of its beliefs. Why, then, does secular humanism make use of practices which reflect religious practices so strongly? (4)

2.6 Is secular humanism a religion without God? Give THREE reasons to support your view. (6)

2.7 Select any two different forms of African Traditional Religion. You must:

2.7.1 Name the religion, and the part of Africa from which it comes. (2)

2.7.2 Identify the main similarities between the two. (3)

2.7.3 Give two differences between the two. (4)

2.8 Why are there no subdivisions in the Baha’i religion? Give one possible reason. (1)

2.9 Give three religions you have studied this year and also three reasons why each of these religions regards itself as unique. (9)

50 marks
QUESTION 3

3.1 Study Source G.

SOURCE G

3.1.1 List the countries in which the number of followers has increased. (7)

3.1.2 List the countries in which the number of followers has decreased. (3)

3.1.3 What conclusion could be drawn on the trends for African Traditional Religion? (2)

3.1.4 What outside factors might have influenced the trends in these statistics? (2)
3.2 Study Source H.

**SOURCE H**

![African Traditional Religions 1900/2000: Chart 2](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentages 2000</th>
<th>Percentages 1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>91.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>94.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.1 Explain the graph in a sentence. (2)

3.2.2 List the three countries that show the greatest percentage decrease in the number of African Traditional Religion followers. Calculate the percentage decrease in each case. (6)

3.2.3 Give FOUR features which are present in African Traditional Religions. (8)

3.3 According to the Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution, Section 15. (1), 'Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.' Briefly define each of these. (10)

3.4 Name any two religions you have studied this year. For each, identify sources from which they draw their understanding of religious freedom, and explain briefly how they are involved in promoting it. (10)

50 marks
QUESTION 4

SOURCE I    Hugo Rheinhold's Philosophising Monkey

4.1 Study Source I above. The ape is looking at a human skull. What message, do you think, is the sculptor trying to convey? (3)

4.2 'This statue is highly offensive.'

Briefly discuss the statement above from your own religious perspective. (5)

4.3 How would orthodox followers of Judaism, Christianity or Islam regard Darwin's theory of evolution from their creationist view? (3)
4.4  Read the article in Source J.

SOURCE J

Who killed the Taung child?
13 January 2006

The world's oldest murder mystery has been solved: the 2-million-year-old Taung child was killed by an eagle, not a big cat. Previously, experts had believed that the child, whose fossil skull was found by Professor Raymond Dart in South Africa's North West province in 1924, had been killed by a leopard or sabre-tooth cat. The Taung child, only three-and-a-half years old, was ... the first 'human' to be discovered in Africa. From then on the search for humankind's origins shifted from Europe to Africa, and people realised that those origins were to be found in Africa. It has since become the most photographed and the best-known early human fossil. The Taung site forms part of the Cradle of Humankind which has been proclaimed a World Heritage Site by the United Nations.

One of the 'driving stresses' of early 'humans' was being hunted by predators, a stress which may have helped our intellect to evolve. "These are the stresses that formed the human mind and made us one of the most successful animals on the face of the planet," says Professor Lee Berger of Wits University. This finding proves that early people were not only hunted by the big cats, but also by birds of prey. Today this situation is reversed – birds of prey, as well as big cats, are endangered by human beings.

[Adapted from <AfricaInfo.com>]

4.4.1 What do you understand by the name 'Cradle of Humankind'? (3)

4.4.2According to the source, how might a 'driving stress' cause development in the human species? (3)

4.4.3 Do you think that the followers of one of the religions in Question 4.3 would consider the idea of 'driving stress' a good enough explanation for the development of intelligence in humankind? Give a reason for your answer. (3)

4.5 Can a religious person believe in the idea of the development of species? Briefly discuss this possibility from the point of view of any ONE of the following religions: Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism or Buddhism. (5)

4.6 Identify any organisation that promotes inter-religious dialogue. Give some background to the organisation, and briefly describe how it goes about its specific purpose. (10)

4.7 What is a religious dogma? Give both positive and negative uses of the word. (5)

4.8 Using the religion you studied in depth this year, state:

4.8.1 The origin and role of evil. (5)

4.8.2 The overcoming of evil and its implication for life after death. (5)

Total: 150 marks