This memorandum consists of 16 pages.
QUESTION 1

1.1.1 NOTE:

- Two marks are awarded if all the branches of the selected religion are mentioned.
- In 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, if more than one religion is discussed, credit only the first religion.
- If only one of two existing branches is discussed, a maximum of six marks must be awarded.
- African Initiated Churches should also be recognised as a branch of Christianity.

EXAMPLE 1: Christianity

- There are three main branches of Christianity, namely the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Protestant Churches.

Roman Catholic Church

- This branch sees itself as the original church of Christ.
- They believe that everyone is born in sin, because Adam and Eve disobeyed God's command.
- God is made up of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit (i.e. Trinity).
- The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and the Son.

Eastern Orthodox Church

- According to the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Holy Spirit comes from God the Father only, and not the Son.
- They believe that they are the 'rightly guided' Church.
- The supreme authority of the Pope is not recognised.

Protestantism

- In Protestantism, the Bible has more authority than the Pope.
- Rituals are less important than belief.
- They believe that faith is the key to salvation.
- Salvation is a gift given freely through the works of Jesus Christ.

EXAMPLE 2: African Traditional Religion

AmaZulu

- They believe and acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being called uMvelinqangi.
- They believe that His status is so high that one cannot directly approach Him.
- Communication with uMvelinqangi is done through the ancestors.
- The amaZulu also believe that there is a feminine goddess called uNomkhubulwane.
- They also believe in a ceremony called 'brought back', where the living dead is established as an ancestor.
Aka (in Central Africa)
- The Aka believes in creator spirit called Bembe.
- They believe that Bembe retired after the act of creation.
- They believe in the forest spirit called Dzengi.
- They believe that Dzengi assists them in the successful hunting of elephants.

Yoruba (South West Nigeria)
- They believe that Olodumare is the creator spirit.
- They believe that each human possesses a fate or destiny.
- They also believe that life is cyclical (reincarnation in human form).
- The aim of reincarnation is spiritual improvement.
- They believe that good spirits become one with Olodumare.

**NOTE:** The candidate must mention all branches of the religion chosen. Two marks are awarded for this.

1.1.2 **NOTE:** NO marks should be awarded for repeating the branches of the religion in QUESTION 1.1.2.

**EXAMPLE 1: Christianity**

**Roman Catholic Church**
- The Roman Catholic Church practises a number of rituals called Sacraments such as:
  - Eucharist (Holy Communion)
  - Ordination into priesthood
  - Marriage
  - Baptism
  - The last rite before the death of a person
  - Burning of incense
  - Confession of sin to a Priest

**Eastern Orthodox Church**
They practise the following:
- Lighting of candles.
- Holy Communion.
- Kissing of the images of Saints, called icons.
- Burning of incense.
- Baptism.

**Protestants**
- Attendance of Sunday services.
- Holy communion services.
- Healing services
- Revival crusades.
EXAMPLE 2: African Traditional Religion

AmaZulu
- They burn incense during communication with the ancestors.
- When there is illness or misfortune, they consult the traditional healer or diviner.
- Unomkhubulwana is approached through a pilgrimage to the mountains during natural disasters or drought.
- They practice a 'brought back' ceremony where the deceased is established as an ancestor after a year.

Aka (Central Africa)
- They dance and sing in honour of Dzengi.
- They slaughter animals in communication with the ancestors.
- When they go for hunting they perform a ritual which involves animal slaughtering to communicate with the animal spirit.
- They consult ngangas when taking difficult decisions.
- When there is illness or crisis in the family or community, the ngangas (traditional healers) are consulted.

Yoruba
- Religious practices focus on Ori Orun (spiritual self).
- Spiritual contact is made via various intermediaries, including Orisas (lesser divinities).
- Each town has its own oris, and a temple dedicated to it.
- Sincere meditation and veneration strengthens one's links with the spiritual realm.

1.2 NOTE: The candidate may give any number of positive and negative consequences. Any other relevant responses should be accepted. A maximum of TWO examples may be credited.

Positive consequences
- Internal differences allow for differences in the interpretation of sacred texts.
- There is potential for religious growth, arising from interaction of subdivisions.
- It is also more accommodating, as human beings are not all the same.
- Internal differences encourage tolerance, as different views are also accepted within the same religion.
- They force the adherents to focus on what is common, rather that the differences.
- Major beliefs remain unchanged, but practices may differ among subdivisions of the same religion.
- E.g. In Islam, the shahadah (testimony that Allah alone is worthy of worship, and that Muhammad is His Messenger) is non-negotiable, but differences in jurisprudence and rituals do exist.
- In African Traditional Religion, ancestral worship is non-negotiable, but rituals are very different across the various branches.
Negative consequences
• Internal differences weaken religions.
• It causes division in communities and even families.
• People become intolerant, as they expect all persons from one religion to be the same.
• Internal differences have led to major wars.
• E.g. Iran-Iraq war/ Northern Ireland, etc.
• People become confused, and lose interest in religion.
• They may convert to another religion altogether.

1.3 Historical context
• This means that the writings must be understood within the context of the time and circumstances in which the text was written.

• Clearest meaning/meaning of words
• The meaning that is clearest (or most obvious) to the reader should be considered.

• Plan, purpose and context
• The writing plan or structure of the whole document must be taken into account.
• An extract must be seen as part of the whole.
• For example, is the writing in the form of poetry or prose?

• Meanings of words
• The meanings of words often change over time and context.
• For correct interpretation, the original meaning must be used.

• Figurative language
• Figurative language is used widely in some sacred texts. This must be identified as such, so that it is not interpreted literally.
• Figurative language requires the application of all other hermeneutical principles, in order for it to be correctly interpreted.

• Other sacred texts
• Sacred texts may be used to interpret other sacred texts on the same topic.
• This is because there is consistency among teachings of a religion and its sacred texts.
QUESTION 2

2.1 EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism
- The highest concept of God in Hinduism is Brahma, the Supreme Being.
- Brahman is everywhere and the source of our existence.
- Hinduism believes that God can be experienced in graded stages according to the spiritual development of the devotee.
- The first level or experience of God under Brahman is Ishwara, the formless God, who is everywhere and formless.
- Hinduism's nature of divinity is illustrated in the belief in reincarnation, which is a spiritual evolution, since one can experience Brahman in gradual stages.
- The Creator can be either in an active or passive state.
- The passive state of the Creator is a state of rest when nothing happens. The active state was when the Big Bang happened.
- Since God is seen in many forms, Hindus believe that all religions lead to one truth.
- In Hinduism the universe is the Creator, so they do not have a problem with the theory of evolution.

EXAMPLE 2: Islam
- Muslims believe in a universal God called Allah.
- Allah is beyond physical description and is referred to by a wide range of titles reflecting His divine attributes (al-Rabb, al-Malik, al-Rahman and al-Rahim).
- Belief (iman) in Allah is the foundation of Islam.
- Humans must affirm and acknowledge the existence of Allah and live according to His divine will.
- His divine will is expressed in the teachings contained in the divinely revealed scriptures, the Qur'an.
- The Muslim understanding of the nature of God, of the universe and of humanity is shaped essentially in the Qur'an.
- The titles al-Rabb and al-Malik reminds us that Allah owns the universe and will dispense justice on the Day of Judgement.
- The above titles are reflected in Islamic belief in the Judgement Day.
- Two fundamental doctrines in Muslim teaching, which complement each other, are tawhid and shirk.
- Tawhid is arguably the defining doctrine of Islam, and affirms the oneness of God.
- Allah must be venerated above all other beings and above animals; He is one and has no son.
- Of all major sins in Islam, shirk (associating partners with God) is the gravest, because no gods, being or object has the attributes of Allah.
2.2 EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism
- According to the traditional Hindu view, human beings may be divided into four categories called varnas/ castes.
- These varnas serve the purpose of organising society.
- Individuals then know their place or role in society.
- The resultant division of labour moulds the relationship between the community and the individual.
- Varnas is to categorise people according to their intrinsic qualities.
- The highest caste consists of Brahmanas, the spiritual teachers, priests, philosophers and law-makers.
- They must provide spiritual guidance and intellectual sustenance to society.
- The second caste is the Ksatriyas, rulers and warriors, whose duty is to govern the nation and to protect it against aggression.
- They must use their power to protect the weak and punish the wicked.
- The third category is the business persons. They must earn wealth.
- They must spend their wealth in charity and for the welfare of society.
- The fourth caste is Sudras, or labourers who must be active and honest.

EXAMPLE 2: Islam
- Islam creates a balance between the rights of individuals and the rights of the community.
- If there is conflict between the right of individuals and that of the majority, the community’s right takes precedence.
- Individual rights must not cause harm to or violate the right of the majority.
- The individual has specific rights which cannot be denied, but with those rights comes obligations to the family, community and state.
- Islam believes that its followers are obliged to provide support and assistance to weak members of the community.
- The community should create a context in which the physical and intellectual capabilities of all its members can flourish.
- The community must encourage all that is good or beneficial and forbid or discourage all that is evil.
- The collective affairs of the community should be run on a basis of mutual consultation.
- Muslims have social obligations not just to their communities, but towards all humanity.

2.3 EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism
- Hindus do not deny the reality of pain, misery and evil in the world.
- They believe that evil is not inherent in the human being.
- Evil is like a cloud throwing its shadow over the passing sun.
- The cloud passes but the sun does not change.
- In Brahman there is no evil.
- According to Hinduism, suffering and evil are caused by a perception of duality between man and the universe, between us and God.
- If we become one with Brahman, there will be no evil.
EXAMPLE 2: Islam
- Evil is linked with Satan or the devil.
- Allah created Adam and commanded all of creation to bow before him.
- Satan refused to bow claiming that he was better than Adam because he was created from fire, whereas Adam was created with clay.
- That pride led Satan to fall from grace.
- Satan vowed that forever, he would use his power to mislead people and dissuade them from obeying God.
- Human beings have a natural moral sense given to them by Allah, which enables them to distinguish between good and evil.
- Every individual is obliged to avoid what is evil and do what is good.

2.4 EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism
- Humans are trapped in the circle of birth and rebirth known as Samsara.
- When a person dies, the soul is reborn (reincarnated) into another body.
- The spiritual goal of humans is to liberate the soul from continual rebirth of the body.
- The soul can be liberated once it has found its oneness with Brahma.
- The soul can only be truly happy when this liberation is achieved.
- This liberation is called moksha.

EXAMPLE 2: Islam
- According to Islam, life does not cease with death, but continues beyond the grave.
- Those who die enter a new phase, called barzakh, till the Day of Resurrection.
- In this phase (barzakh), the soul is in a state of either contentment or torment.
- On the Day of Resurrection, all people will be called by Allah to account for their lives on earth.
- On the Day of judgement, those who believe in Allah and have fulfilled their obligations to the Creator as well as to humanity, will be rewarded.
- They will be admitted to paradise (jannah).
- Those who deny the existence of Allah will be punished and consigned to hell (jahannam).
- Death is not the end of life, but a phase in the journey of human kind.
QUESTION 3

3.1
• AIDS is a disease caused by the HI virus.
• This virus is passed mainly through unprotected sexual intercourse.
• HIV and AIDS can also be acquired through the sharing of medical needles (e.g. in drug abuse).
• It can also be acquired through blood transfusion.
• Substance abuse exposes a person to HIV and AIDS, as addicts have an increased risk of engaging in risky sexual behaviour.
• Older men (Sugar daddies/'Blessers') who may already be HIV positive, sleep with younger women.

**NOTE:** Any other relevant point must be accepted. (10)

3.2
• There is a high mortality rate of young individuals in society.
• This has a negative impact on the economy, as economically active people are affected.
• The death of young individuals also results in child-headed families.
• This in turn leads to an increase in poverty stricken families.
• There is also an increase in orphans and vulnerable children.
• The economy of the country is also affected, since more people are dependent on social grants.
• Unfair discrimination among community members is experienced.
• People who are suffering from HIV and AIDS are forced by their health conditions to take early retirement or medical boarding.

**NOTE:** Any other relevant answers should be accepted. (10)

3.3 **EXAMPLE 1: African Traditional Religion**
• This religion teaches followers about abstinence from sexual intercourse before marriage.
• The young maidens are encouraged to preserve their virginity.
• Virginity testing takes place on regular basis in order to promote good sexual behaviour among the youth.
• This religion believes in 'ubuntu', which is central to nation building as it emphasizes right living in the society.
• African Traditional Religion believes that young men should go to the mountain to be moulded and prepared for manhood and responsible adulthood.
• They are taught different aspects of life: they also undergo circumcision which becomes the climax of their training towards manhood.
• Young male circumcision is also encouraged in ATR as another way of protection against HIV and Aids.
• It is expected that the eldest must play a leading role in the community by protecting the young ones, rather than sleeping with them.
• There are also rites of passage that are conducted for the young men and women to encourage good behaviour.
• Communal way of life encourages everyone in the community to be in harmony with the values and customs of the community, including abstinence.
EXAMPLE 2: Christianity

- Christianity believes that there should be no sex before marriage.
- The adherents of Christianity are taught to preserve their virginity and undergo religious engagement, which is the last step before marriage.
- In Christianity, the followers are expected to follow the Ten Commandments that include teachings like, 'thou shall not commit adultery.'
- Christians are taught to live a holy life.
- Promiscuity is abhorred.
- Some of the Christian denominations teach against blood transfusion which is one of the causes of HIV and AIDS, e.g. Jehovah’s Witnesses.
- Christianity believes that the body is the temple of the Lord, so they must not practise any form of immorality.
- 'Love your neighbour as you love yourself' means that you should not harm any fellow human being, which includes not infecting him/her with HIV.
- We must care for all human beings and protect them against contaminated needles and other materials, because God is Love.
- Rewards after death encourage Christians to abstain from sex before marriage and remain faithful to their partners.

NOTE: Any other relevant answer should be accepted. (20)

3.4 YES

- Interfaith organisations in South Africa organise workshops and conferences in different communities to teach them about HIV and AIDS.
- 'Love Life' is an NGO that is supported by all religions to raise awareness about HIV and AIDS.
- In each and every church conference, HIV and AIDS is included in the agenda, and that has led to a decline in infections.
- Most church goers who have undergone character building processes within their churches display strong moral values and assertiveness.
- Most churches are now equipped with HIV advisers who regularly raise the awareness about HIV and AIDS. Hence a reduction in the HIV and AIDS infection rate.

OR

NO

- Some organisations have made a considerable effort. However, the impact is little and not visible in society.
- There are still many reported cases of teenage pregnancy among school girls.
- Although learners receive life skills training, conducted by certain organisations such as 'Star for Life', they (learners) still engage in sex irresponsibly which results in unplanned pregnancies.
• Sexually transmitted diseases are still prevalent among the youth and adults.
• There is still disagreement with the Department of Education about the distribution of condoms, which is favoured by most non-governmental organizations.
• Sexuality education is often taught by unqualified Life Orientation teachers. They are unable to do justice to this important topic.
• The influence of religious organizations is decreasing. (low attendance)
• Religious organizations therefore have little influence on society, and even less among the youth.

**NOTE:** Any combination of YES and NO responses is acceptable. Any other relevant answer should be accepted.

**QUESTION 4**

**4.1 NOTE:** If a candidate has discussed only 'how' or 'why', a maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded.

**EXAMPLE 1: Materialism**
- Materialism originated in various areas within Europe and Asia.
- It originated during the Axial Age from 800 - 200 BCE.
- Materialism expresses itself in ancient Indian philosophy; in Buddhism and Confucianism.
- Baron d'Holbach (1723–1789) claimed that initially nothing existed except nature.
- In the West, materialism was first developed by Greek philosophers, the Atomists, and was revived in the 18th century.
- An elaboration of the concept of 'materialism' was made by Karl Marx during the 19th century.
- Marx included human history and economic activity into materialism.
- It was at this time that the Protestant movement was gaining ground in Europe.
- This emboldened secularists, including materialists, to develop world views other than religion.

**EXAMPLE 2: Secular Humanism**
- Secular humanism as a concept was first used in the 1950s.
- Secular humanism is a branch of humanism.
- The term humanism was originally a religious term.
- In the Renaissance a humanist was anyone who studied the classical literature and education.
- In the 19th century, the meaning of humanism shifted to mean atheism to most English speakers.
- Secular humanism originated because particular philosophers needed to put forth their own theory, which would replace religion.
- The Council for Secular Humanism was founded in 1980.
The Council for Secular Humanism issued a declaration reflecting its members' beliefs—'A Secular Humanist Declaration.'

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Council for Secular Humanism was celebrated in 2005.

It was during the celebration that the World Congress was held.

At the World Congress, the secular humanists called for a 'new Enlightenment.'

The new Enlightenment was meant to spread to the Middle East and other parts of the world.

4.2 EXAMPLE 1: Materialism

- Materialism as a secular worldview believe that matter is the only reality.
- Materialism teaches its followers that there is no supernatural realm.
- This worldview is opposed to the religious worldviews that are based on the beliefs that affirm the existence of any form of spiritual reality.
- Materialism propagates that nothing exists but nature.
- According to materialism, any being that is viewed as beyond nature is a creature of imagination.
- Materialism forbids its followers to subject themselves to any spiritual dependency.
- New terms were developed from materialism, namely: Dialectical materialism and Historical materialism.
- In dialectical materialism, matter is regarded as the fundamental cause of everything.
- Economics and the relationships between workers and owners as the basic structure in the community is referred to as historical materialism.
- However, contemporary physicists and neuroscientists are challenging the materialist explanations of reality.

EXAMPLE 2: Secular Humanism

- Like other forms of humanism, Secular humanism holds a common belief that attaches prime importance to humans.
- To the Secular humanist, the divine does not exist.
- Secular humanism rejects religious belief and the existence of the supernatural.
- In its teachings, the Council for Secular Humanism highlights the following:
  - A need to test beliefs – A conviction that traditions, ideologies and dogmas should be weighed and tested by each individual and not by faith.
  - Fulfilment, growth and creativity – A primary concern with fulfilment, growth and creativity.
4.3  **NOTE:** A discussion on only ONE normative source is an adequate response to this question.

If a religion and normative source are not mentioned, a maximum of 16 marks may be awarded

**EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism**
- In Hinduism, the original sound of the spoken word is awarded absolute priority.
- The oral and written texts originate from the inspiration that can be traced back to 4000 years ago.
- The original inspiration was transmitted orally for centuries and even millennia before the advent of heard writings (Shruti)
- The heard writings are distinguished from secondary, derived, humanly-composed writings such as philosophical interpretations.
- This distinction above is not absolute.
- The Brahmanas and Upanishads later become compositions, commentaries and interpretations of the earlier collections.
- The compositions, commentaries and interpretations were later included in the sacred tradition of the Vedas.
- As time went by there was development from the original to the derived, towards the different classical philosophical schools.
- Examples of the classical philosophical schools that have developed are the Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya, Purva-Mimamsa, Yoga and Vedanta.
- Over the years there have been more innovative and authoritative commentators and re-interpreters.
- Examples of the innovative and authoritative commentators are Shankara and Vivekananda.

**EXAMPLE 2: Judaism**
- Like in many religions, the original inspiration was largely spread first by oral tradition.
- Such an oral tradition was transmitted faithfully for hundreds and even thousands of years.
- The primary scriptures in Judaism are collectively known as the Tanach.
- The Tanach is made of the Torah, Nevi'im and Ketuvim.
- The first group of the primary scriptures began to enjoy canonical status by the fifth century BCE.
- The second group of the primary scriptures gained the canonical status by the third century BCE.
• The third group of scriptures was finally accepted into canon in the last decade of the first century CE.
• The corpus of these scriptures was decided by the scholars after careful deliberation, to be the revealed Word of God.
• The Apocrypha were not included as divinely revealed books.
• The canon was thereafter supported strictly as a secondary source.
• The Talmud consists of the Mishnah and the Gemara.
• The Talmud was completed by the end of the fifth century CE.
• On the third tier were further detailed, rabbinical explanations of the Torah.
• The most important of these rabbinical explanations were written down (Midrash).

QUESTION 5

5.1 • In the 19\textsuperscript{th} century, when Darwin's \textit{Origin of Species} was published, the response of the Church was total rejection.
• It was seen as blasphemy.
• Today there are more liberal views in Christianity, as well as in Judaism and Islam.
• Liberal believers believe that there is common ground between religion and science.
• They re-interpret part of their own tradition so as to accommodate evolution.
• They argue that at a deep level, teachings about nature in the holy books must be understood allegorically, or figuratively.
• For example, some Christian theologians have argued that the account of creation in Genesis must not be interpreted in the physical sense.
• Liberal believers say there is no conflict between science and religion, so long as one sees science as uncovering God's laws.
• They also explain creation through the terms 'creation science' or 'intelligent design'.
• These concepts incorporate evolution into the creation plans of the Supreme Being.
• That is, organisms were designed by God to be able to adapt to changing environments, thus leading to new species.
• Liberal believers thus argue that natural selection is part of God's intelligent design.
• The attitude of liberal believers has certainly become more accepting of the theory of evolution
• Amongst the orthodox believers of the Abrahamic faiths, the traditional religious view is seen as absolutely true.
• Everything in scriptures is equally timeless and eternal, and true in a literal sense.
• Creationism as it is explained in the book of Genesis is regarded as true, and in a literal sense.
• God created Adam and Eve who were the first humans.
• Adam and Eve were created perfect in the image of God.
• They did not evolve from other life forms, but were created as a unique species.
• They are above all God's creation.
• Orthodox believers refer to the famous 'watch analogy' of William Paley.
• Paley argued that a watch is a complicated piece of engineering, and cannot come into being by chance: It must have an intelligent designer. As the universe is far more complicated, it too, must have an intelligent designer (God).
• Orthodox believers argue that God does not change His plans: He is still in charge of creation.
• Therefore, the attitude of orthodox/fundamentalist believers has not changed at all. Religion deals with God and science deals with nature.
• However, other religions, such as Hinduism and Buddhism, have always accepted the theory of evolution.
• Hinduism has no problem with evolution: they have a more advanced theory of evolution which incorporates spiritual evolution.
• The evolution theory did not create a conflict with Hindu thought and beliefs for it contributed to the understanding of evolution towards Moksha.
• Therefore, in these religions (Hinduism and Buddhism), there is no change in attitude.
• In African Traditional Religion, there has been no objection to evolution theory, as the universe is seen as interconnected parts.
• However, the status of man is clearly seen as above all other creation.

**NOTE:** Relevant changes discussed in other religions should be accepted. If a candidate discusses only one religion, a maximum of 20 marks may be awarded.

5.2 **EXAMPLE 1: Hinduism**
• To Hindus, the universe itself is the creator.
• This does not contradict the Big bang Theory.
• In Hinduism the Creator is not male or female.
• The creator is simple the Creator.
• No creator is mentioned in the Big Bang theory.
• Hindus believe that Big Bang is the alternative way of explaining how the universe came about.
• In Hinduism, the Creator exists in either active or passive state.
• The passive state is a state of rest, when nothing happens.
• Scientifically the passive state was before the Big Bang.
• After a very long time the creator becomes active again.
• This is when part of the universe becomes different from other parts, and creation begins.
• According to scientific view when a creator becomes active that is when the Big Bang took place.

EXAMPLE 2: Taoism
• In Taoism, the world and everything in it comes into being automatically as part of the activity of the Tao.
• It is not planned, but it is not unplanned.
• The Tao did not intend the world to exist, nor did it not want the world to exist.
• Taoism does not contradict the Big Bang Theory.
• Scientifically the world was not created by any God or gods, but it happened by chance. The world simply emerged as a tiny speck in the enormous 'bowl' of creation as the Tao continued on its path.
• According to Taoism the world consists of processes of creation and destruction.
• This is in line with the Big Bang Theory which states that there was an enormous explosion. Within a second, the universe had appeared and filled out to an enormous size.
• According to science, the universe is ever expanding. There is no rest period.
• The Taoist view of the universe is based very much on their observation of the natural and human world.
• The Big Bang Theory is also based on observation of the natural and human world.
• Hence Taoism's acceptance of the Big Bang Theory.

TOTAL: 150