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EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

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RELIGION STUDIES P2 MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Contemporary inspiration

- Inspiration is an extremely important normative source in many religions.
- The term contemporary inspiration refers to inspiration that still take place today.
- In most religions there are figures with followers who believe were inspired by a higher power or wisdom.
- The founding figures in religious history generally claim to be inspired.
- We do not know the names of all the inspired figures, such as early African Traditional Religion or Hinduism.
- However many famous figures who were inspired were Abraham, Moses, Confucius, Vedvyas, the Buddha, Jesus, Muhammed and Baha'u'llah.
- These figures are believed to have stood face to face with God.
- In African Traditional Religion people communicate with their ancestors and receive messages.
- In the Abrahamic faiths they believe that their prophets received divine inspiration which was written down as their holy scriptures.
- In the Eastern religions divine inspiration occurred to a number of people who became divine teachers.
- Baha'u'lla was the founder of the Bahai faith who lived in the 19^{th} century.
- In terms of religious history it is quite recent and he received divine inspiration. (20)

1.1.2 Sacred books

- Writing entered the religious scene roughly four thousand years ago.
- As technology of writing became more prevalent, it increasingly entered in the texture of tradition itself.
- Tradition became more fixed.
- Oral traditions which can run parallel to written traditions are very fluid.
- In Hinduism revealed (heard) writings (shruti) are distinguished from secondary, (remembered) derived from humanly composed writings.
- The sacred book is the Vedas.
- In Judaism the primary scriptures are collectively known as the Tenach. Of these the first group enjoys canonical status.
- Of all religions Islam takes more seriously the idea of divine revelation as perfectly written down.
- The Qur'an itself is generally seen as a perfect copy of original eternal in scripted tablets in heaven.
- Often sacred books do not exist just as an individual writing, but as parts of larger collections.
- An important distinction must be made between primary sources and commentaries.

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- Commentaries are secondary writings.
- They are explanations and applications of the normative primary sources.
- Most religions with sacred books also have many commentaries on primary scriptures. (20)

1.2 Explain the hermeneutical principles of interpreting the normative sources in any ONE religion.

- The word hermeneutics means to interpret.
- Taken in its traditional context, hermeneutics has meant the attempt by men and women of either secular or religious view point or bias to interpret scripture primarily in the light of their own beliefs and secondarily in it.

- Historical context
- The principles of hermeneutics interpretation are:
  1. Grammar and historical context
  2. Clear meaning
  3. Plan, purpose and context
  4. Meaning of words
  5. Figurative language
  6. The consideration of other sacred texts

- The Christian Bible consists of the Old and the New Testaments.
- These scriptures were declared authoritative by the previous faith communities.
- Never in the history of the Bible has there been only one way of interpreting Biblical texts.
- According to Islam, the Qur'an is a sacred scripture which contains divine revelation from God to his messenger.
- Muslim scholars refer to interpretation, commentary, hermeneutics as "tafsir".
- The "tafsir" is a complex term and refers to the comprehensive understanding and knowledge of the Qur'an.
- It also refers to the process of finding its meaning and to the process of stating and applying its rules, wisdom and maxims. (10)

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Nature of divinity

- Christians believe in the existence of a supreme and divine being known as God.
- God manifests Himself as three persons.
  1. God the Father as Creator of the Universe.
  2. God the Son as Saviour and Liberator of humanity.
  3. And God the Holy Spirit as Counsellor of Christians. (10)

2.2 Nature of the world

- According to Christianity in the beginning there was nothing but chaos.
- The book of Genesis says God created the world and the universe in six days and rested on the seventh day.
- The world was perfect after the Holy Trinity had finished with the creation.
- Human, marine, animal and plants life all belong to God.
- According to Christian understanding the world is subject to the governance of humanity. (10)

2.3 Place and responsibility of humanity in the world

- Christians believe the humans were created in the image of God.
- After creating Adam and Eve, God instructed them to look after the Garden of Eden and the whole of creation.
- As co-creators with God humans are God's representative earth.
- God has appointed them to look after his property, the world.
- They are accountable to God. (10)

2.4 Origin of evil

- According to Christianity God did not create evil when he created the world.
- He created a perfect world and perfect human beings.
- Evil was introduced later when Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commandments.
- Christians call this kind of disobedience 'sin'.
- Christians believe that evil is often used by Satan who was once God's angel, but rebelled against God. (10)

2.5 Life after death

- Christians believe that human beings were created immortal.
- However Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commands.
- The penalty for this sin was death for the human race.
- Even after this condemnation, God still tried to liberate humanity from evil and death.
- After death Christians envisage a new community that will be marked by love, sharing and caring. (10)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Discuss the relationship between religion and science.

- Science developments have changed our world.
- At the deeper level science has challenged the way people look at the world.
- More importantly, science has challenged the very foundations of traditional religions.
- The difficulties between religion and science have emerged in the last four centuries.
- The two approaches became increasingly competitive, even conflicting.
- In all cultures religion through the ages has traditionally provided answers to questions such as the following:
  1. How and when the world started.
  2. When did humans make their first appearance.
- While some religions regarded it as a major conflict, others had less difficulty in the reconciling their teachings with the theories of science. (10)

3.2 Explain the impact that Darwin's theory of evolution had on creation, according to Christian belief.

- Darwin's theory consists mainly of four ideas:
  1. Species contain a great variety of minor differences
  2. Both the world and species change over time
  3. In the fight for survival better adapted variations will be favoured while those that are not will struggle to survive
  4. In this way a species may gradually change its form and become more complex – by developing along a path of successful variation
- According to the creationists there can be no doubt that God created the universe as part of his divine plan for humanity.
- Genesis describes how God created the world in six days.
- God created Adam and Eve, thus there seems to be no place for theory of evolution in creation.
- Darwin's work was regarded as controversial by the church.
- Darwin's idea was criticised as follows:
  1. There was no evidence in human history for the development of new species
  2. There was no evidence of one species having developed from another
  3. The attempts to create new species by cross-breeding tend to be unsuccessful because the hybrids cannot breed
- One of the reasons that Darwin's idea had such an impact on the church is that they appeared to provide an alternative explanation which did not need the idea of an intelligent designer.
- Most orthodox and conservative believers insist that these creation myths should be read as literal truths because if they are false, then it calls into question other beliefs and teachings. (20)

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3.3 Compare the teaching of ONE religion about divinity and the creation of the universe, with the Big Bang theory.

- The Abrahamic religions in particular believe that God created the universe.
- They do not even doubt that belief, i.e. God is the creator.
- Most Orthodox and conservative believers insists that these creation myths should be read as literal truth because if they are false, then it calls into question other beliefs and teachings.
- Some liberal or progressive Jews, Christians and Muslims who are religious, but do not reject the idea of evolution.
- The liberal or progressive Jews, Christians and Muslims argue that if everything in the universe was created by God, then the process of evolution is also part of God's divine plan.
- The synthesis of evolution and religious doctrine is referred to as guided or theistic evolution.
- Some religious believers say God was responsible for the 'Big Bang.
- This is the event that scientists claim started life on the universe.
- This theory says that about 14 billion years ago, the universe began to expand and became hotter and hotter until an explosion occurred.

NB: For more information consult "Focus on *Religion Studies Grade 12*. pp99 – 101 (20)

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QUESTION 4

4.1 A brief, relevant introduction

- One of the pressing issues in SA today is the HIV/Aids pandemic which is claiming the lives of many South Africans.
- In May 2003, religious communities and organisations met to discuss ways in which it could address the problem of HIV/Aids at the first conference of the region.
- It must be treated with all the sensitivity it deserves.
- It calls for love and compassion. (6)

4.2 The causes of the social problem

HIV/Aids is still one of the evils of our society

- The causes of HIV/Aids
  1. Unprotected sex
  2. Sleeping around
  3. Multiple partners
  4. Rape
  5. Belief that a virgin can cure HIV/Aids
  6. Overcrowded prisons

NB: Any relevant point will be credited or acceptable. (6)

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4.3 Factors contributing to how it spreads

- Poverty is one major factor
- Unemployment
- Multiple partners
- Unsafe sex

NB: Any relevant point will be honoured & credited (10)

4.4 Refer to the teachings of at least TWO religions to illustrate solutions to the social problem selected or identified

Refer to the teachings of at least TWO religions to the Aids pandemic

- Religious teachings in every faith emphasize the sanity of the family unit and warn of severe consequences of adultery.
- Christianity teaching
  1. No sex before marriage.
  2. Monogamy is encouraged.
  3. Faithfulness to one partner is encouraged.
  4. Adultery is condemned.
- Islamic teaching
- Adultery is wrong.
- It opens the ways to other evils.

NB: Any relevant point will be credited. (10)

4.5 Practical steps or strategies to address it

The various religious communities agreed to take the following action by committing, implementing the following principles:

- Love, compassion, responsibility, dignity and non-judgementalism towards people living with HIV/Aids.
- Education and openness around sex and sexuality.
- Condemning discrimination against people living with HIV/Aids.
- Recognising unity in diversity.
- Encouraging open discussion and dialogue around sensitive issues.
- Religious leaders of all communities to educate their followers about HIV/Aids so that people living with the disease would not be discriminated against.
- The religious leaders should put pressure on the government to provide access to treatment to those affected. (18)

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Identify and discuss TWO themes which you consider to be important topics for a world parliament of religions. Give reasons for your choices.

POVERTY

- Poverty the major evil of our society
- It brings sufferings to the families
- Most people especially the youth tend to resort to house breaking because of poverty
- It makes poor people to be exposed to diseases and illnesses
- They end up in prostitution
- Families get fragmented because of poverty
- Children die because of poverty
- Learners end up drop-outs and go to look for jobs

CRIME

- It takes various forms i.e. murder, rape and house breaking
- Human trafficking
- Nepotism is common nowadays and needs to be condemned
- Crime threatens business
- Corruption is crime and is escalating at an alarming rate
- At all levels of our society there is surprising increase of crime in both public and private sectors
- Embezzlement of funds of any organisations, be they religious, governmental and/or private sector in general, is forbidden
- Fraud is very prevalent and needs to be dealt with strongly and uncompromisingly

NB: Any relevant fact will be honoured. (20)

5.2 Discuss TWO possible outcomes (or results) that you would expect from such a conference.

- Strategies to address poverty
- Alleviation of poverty in practical way
- Reduction of poverty
- Eradication of poverty
- Taking immediate care of hard-poverty stricken people
- Introduction of successful projects
- Crime will be dealt with mercilessly
- Criminals at all levels will be brought to book
- If found guilty severe punishment to be imposed
- No free bails for rapists, murderers
- No president's paroles for murderers, rapists, bank robbers, car hijackers, etc. (12)

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5.3 Describe the religious composition within your community and explain the need for interreligious dialogue.

- Mostly Christians and Muslims
- The Christian denominations are AICs, Protestants, Pentecostals
- The current interreligious dialogue is through S.A.C.C.
- There is a great need for interreligious dialogue between Christians and Muslims.

NB: Any relevant fact will be credited. (8)

5.4 Since 1994, South Africa has had no serious incidents of religious conflicts. What steps has the South African government taken to ensure peaceful co-existence among the various religions in the country.

- Religious freedom was promoted
- Religious tolerance was encouraged
- Dutch Reformed Church was no longer given special treatment by government
- All religions operate freely and they also need to respect one another
- There is no religion that receives special favours
- Different ecumenical bodies are allowed to air their views freely
- In matters of conflict e.g. Marikana case, S.A.C.C. has been allowed to take part but within the context of S.A Constitution

NB: Any relevant fact will be credited. (10)
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TOTAL: 150

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5.3 Beskryf die godsdienstige samestelling in jou gemeenskap en verduidelik die behoefte vir inter-religieuse dialoog.

- Meestal Christene en Moslems
- Die Christendenominasies is Afrika Onafhanklike Kerke, Protestante en Pinkster Kerke
- Die huidige interreligieuse dialoog is deur die S.A.R.K.
- Daar is 'n groot behoefte vir interreligieuse dialoog tussen Christene en Moslems.

LW: Enige relevante feit sal gekrediteer word. (8)

5.4 Suid-Afrika het sedert 1994 nie ernstige gevalle van godsdienstige konflik nie. Watter stappe het die Suid-Afrikaanse regering geneem om vreedsame naasbestaan tussen die verskillende godsdienste in die land te verseker?

- Godsdiensvryheid was bevorder
- Godsdienstige verdraagsaamheid was aangemoedig
- Die Nederlands Gereformeerde Kerk het nie meer langer voorkeur behandeling van die regering ontvang nie
- Alle godsdienste opereer vryelik en hulle moet mekaar respekteer
- Daar is geen godsdiens wat spesiale gunste ontvang nie
- Verskillende ekumeniese liggame word toegelaat om hulle sieninge vryelik te verkondig
- In konflik kwessies soos die Marikana saak was die S.A.R.K. toegelaat om deel te neem maar in die konteks van die Grondwet

LW: Enige relevante feit sal gekrediteer word. (10)
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VRAAG 5

5.1 Identifiseer en bespreek TWEE temas wat jy beskou as belangrike onderwerpe vir 'n wêreldparlement van godsdienste. Gee redes vir jou keuses.

ARMOEDE

- Armoede die grootste boosheid van ons gemeenskap
- Dit bring lydings oor die families
- Die meeste mense, veral die jeug, neig om hulle tot inbrake te wend as gevolg van armoede
- Dit veroorsaak dat arme mense aan kwale en siektes blootgestel word
- Hulle eindig in prostitusie
- Families word verbrokkel as gevolg van armoede
- Kinders sterf as gevolg van armoede
- Leerders verlaat skool om werk te gaan soek

MISDAAD

- Dit neem verskillende vorme aan bv. moord, verkragting, en huisbraak
- Mense handel
- Nepotisme is deesdae algemeen en benodig veroordeling
- Misdaad bedreig besighede
- Korrupsie is misdaad en is besig om teen 'n gevaarlike tempo te eskaleer
- Daar is 'n verrassende toename op elke vlak van ons samelewing in beide privaat en publieke sektor
- Verduistering van geld van enige organisasie, hetsy godsdienstig, regering en of private sektor in die algemeen, is verbode
- Bedrog kom baie voor en moet mee sterk en sonder kompromieë gedeel word

LW: Enige relevante antwoord sal aanvaar word. (20)

5.2 Bespreek TWEE moontlike uitkomste (of resultate) wat jy van so 'n konferensie sal verwag.

- Strategieë om armoede aan te spreek
- Verligting van armoede in die algemeen
- Afname in armoede
- Uitwissing van armoede
- Om onmiddellik sorg te neem van mense wat vasgevang is in erge armoede
- Begin van suksesvolle projekte
- Genadelose optrede teen misdaad
- Misdadigers op alle vlakke moet aan die man gebring word
- Indien skuldig bevind word moet hulle harde strawwe opgelê word
- Geen vry borgtog vir verkragters en moordenaars
- Geen presidensiële parool vir moordenaars, verkragters, bankrowers, motor kapers, ens. nie. (12)

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4.3 <u>Faktore wat bydra tot hoe dit versprei</u>

- Armoede is een groot faktor
- Werkloosheid
- Meer as een seksmaat
- Onveilige seks

LW: Enige relevante punt sal gekrediteer word. (10)

4.4 <u>Verwys na die leringe van ten minste TWEE godsdienste om oplossings te illustreer vir die sosiale probleem wat jy gekies of geïdentifiseer het</u>

Verwys na die leringe van ten minste TWEE godsdienste tot die Vigs-pandemie

- Godsdienstige leringe in elke geloof beklemtoon die belangrikheid van die familie eenheid en waarsku teen die ernstige gevolge van owerspel.
- <u>Christelike lering</u>
  1. Geen seks voor die huwelik.
  2. Monogamie word aangemoedig.
  3. Getrouheid aan een maat word aangemoedig.
  4. Egbreuk word veroordeel.
- <u>Lering van Islam</u>
- Owerspel is verkeerd.
- Dit maak die weg oop vir ander booshede.

LW: Enige relevante punt sal gekrediteer word. (10)

4.5 <u>Praktiese stappe of strategieë om dit aan te spreek</u>

Die verskillende godsdienstige gemeenskappe het ooreengekom om die volgende aksies te neem en toegewyd die volgende beginsels te implementeer:

- Liefde, meegevoel, verantwoordelikheid, waardigheid en nie-veroordelend ten opsigte van mense wat leef met HIV/Vigs.
- Opvoeding en openheid rondom seks en seksualiteit.
- Veroordeel diskriminasie teen mense wat met HIV/Vigs leef.
- Erken eenheid in diversiteit.
- Die aanmoediging van oop gesprekke en dialoog rondom sensitiewe kwessies.
- Godsdienstige leiers van alle gemeenskappe moet hul volgelinge opvoed oor HIV/Vigs sodat daar nie teen mense wat met die siekte leef gediskrimineer word nie.
- Godsdiensleiers moet druk op die regering uitoefen om toegang tot behandeling aan diegene wie geaffekteer is, te voorsien. (18)

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3.3 <u>Vergelyk die lering van EEN godsdiens oor goddelikheid en die skepping van die heelal met die *Big Bang*-teorie</u>.

- Die Abrahamitiese godsdienste glo dat God die heelal geskep het.
- Daar is geen twyfel by hulle dat God die skepper is nie.
- Die meeste Ortodokse en konserwatiewe gelowiges dring daarop aan dat hierdie skeppingsmites as letterlike waarheid gelees moet word want indien dit onwaar is, kan dit ander oortuigings en leerstellings bevraagteken.
- Sommige liberale of progressiewe Jode, Christene en Moslems wat godsdienstig is, verwerp nie die idee van evolusie nie.
- Die liberale en progressiewe Jode, Christene en Moslems argumenteer dat indien alles in die heelal deur God geskep is, dan is die proses van evolusie ook deel van God se plan.
- Die sintese van evolusie en godsdienstige doktrine word na verwys as geleide of teïstiese evolusie. Sommige godsdienstige gelowiges se dat God vir die *Big Bang* verantwoordelik was.
- Dit is die gebeurtenis wat wetenskaplikes glo wat op die heelal begin het.
- Die teorie se dat ongeveer 14 miljard jaar gelede het die heelal begin uitbrei en warmer en warmer begin word totdat daar 'n ontploffing was.

LW: Vir meer inligting raadpleeg "*Focus on Religion Studies Grade 12.*" bl 99 – 101 (20)

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VRAAG 4

4.1 <u>'n Kort, relevante inleiding</u>

- Een van die drukste kwessies vandag in Suid-Afrika is die HIV/Vigs pandemie wat die lewens van baie Suid-Afrikaners eis.
- In Mei 2003 het godsdienstige gemeenskappe en organisasies ontmoet om maniere te bespreek oor hoe om die probleem van HIV/Vigs te adresseer tydens die eerste konferensie van die streek.
- Dit moet met die nodige sensitiwiteit wat dit verdien hanteer word.
- Dit dring aan op liefde en meegevoel. (6)

4.2 <u>Die oorsake van die sosiale probleem</u>

HIV/Vigs is steeds een van die euwels van ons gemeenskap

- Die oorsake van HIV/Vigs
  1. Onbeskermde seks
  2. Rondslapery
  3. Meer as een bedmaat
  4. Verkragting
  5. Mite dat 'n maagd HIV/Vigs kan genees
  6. Oorbevolkte tronke

LW: Enige relevante punt sal gekrediteer of aanvaar word. (6)

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VRAAG 3

3.1 Bespreek die verhouding tussen godsdiens en wetenskap.

- Wetenskaplike ontwikkeling het ons wêreld verander.
- Op 'n dieper vlak het godsdiens die manier hoe mense na die wêreld kyk verander.
- Belangriker is dat wetenskap die fondamente van tradisionele godsdienste uitgedaag het.
- Die moeilikhede tussen godsdiens en wetenskap het in die laaste vier eeue na vore gekom.
- Die twee benaderings het toenemend kompeterend en selfs botsend geword.
- In alle kulture het godsdiens deur die eeue tradisioneel antwoorde op vrae verskaf soos die volgende:
  1. Hoe en wanneer die wêreld begin het.
  2. Wanneer het die mens sy eerste verskyning gemaak.
- Terwyl sommige godsdienste dit as 'n groot konflik beskou, het ander minder probleme om hulle leringe met die wetenskaplike teorieë te versoen. (10)

3.2 Verduidelik die impak wat Darwin se teorie oor evolusie op die skepping, volgens die Christelike geloof, gehad het.

- Darwin se teorie bestaan hoofsaaklik uit vier idees:
  1. Spesies bevat 'n groot verskeidenheid van klein verskille
  2. Beide die wêreld en spesies verander met verloop van tyd
  3. In die stryd om oorlewing sal die beter aangepaste variasies oorleef, terwyl die wat nie aangepas het nie, sal sukkel om te oorleef
  4. Op hierdie manier kan die spesies geleidelik verander en meer kompleks raak – deur langs 'n pad van suksesvolle variasie te onwikkel
- Volgens die kreasioniste is daar geen twyfel dat God die heel as deel van Sy meesterplan vir die mensdom geskep het nie.
- Genesis beskryf hoe God die wêreld in ses dae geskep het.
- God het vir Adam en Eva geskep, dus lyk dit asof daar nie 'n plek vir die evolusie teorie in die skepping is nie.
- Darwin se werk is as kontroversieel gesien deur die kerk.
- Darwin se idee is as volg gekritiseer:
  1. Daar is geen getuienis in die menslike geskiedenis vir die ontwikkeling van nuwe spesies nie
  2. Daar is geen bewyse dat een spesie uit 'n ander ontwikkel het nie
  3. Die pogings om nuwe spesies te skep deur kruisteling is dikwels onsuksesvol omdat kruisings nie geteel kan word nie
- Een van die redes waarom Darwin se teorie so 'n groot impak op die kerk gehad het, is dat dit lyk asof dit 'n alternatiewe verduideliking gee wat nie die idee van 'n intelligente ontwerper nodig het nie.
- Die meeste ortodokse en konserwatiewe gelowiges dring daarop aan dat hierdie skeppingsmite as werklikhede gelees moet word want indien hulle onwaar is, kan dit ander oortuigings en leerstellings bevraagteken. (20)

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VRAAG 2

2.1 Aard van goddelikheid

- Christene glo in die bestaan van 'n hoër en goddelike wese naamlik God.
- God onthul homself as drie persone.
  1. God die Vader as Skepper van die Heelal.
  2. God die Seun as Redder/Bevryder van die mensdom.
  3. En God die Heilige Gees as die Berader van Christene. (10)

2.2 Aard van die wêreld

- Volgens die Christelike godsdiens was daar niks aan die begin behalwe chaos nie.
- Die boek Genesis vertel dat God die wêreld en die heelal in ses dae geskep het en op die sewende dag gerus het.
- Die wêreld was perfek nadat die Heilige Drie-Eenheid klaar was met die skepping.
- Mense, seelewe, diere en plante behoort alles aan God.
- Volgens die Christelike oortuigings is die wêreld onderhewig aan die bestuur van die mensdom. (10)

2.3 Plek en verantwoordelikheid van die mensdom in die wêreld

- Christene glo dat mense na die beeld van God geskape is.
- Nadat Adam en Eva geskep is, het God hulle opdrag gegee om na die tuin van Eden en die hele skepping om te sien.
- As medeskeppers saam met God, is mense God se verteenwoordiger op aarde.
- God het hulle aangestel om na sy eiendom, die wêreld, om te sien.
- Hulle is verantwoordbaar aan God. (10)

2.4 Oorsprong van die bose

- Volgens die Christelike godsdiens het God nie die bose geskep toe Hy die wêreld geskep het nie.
- Hy het 'n perfekte wêreld met perfekte mense geskep.
- Die bose is later bekend gestel toe Adam en Eva God se opdragte verontagsaam het.
- Christene noem hierdie tipe ongehoorsaamheid 'sonde'.
- Christene glo dat die bose deur Satan, wat eens 'n engel van God was maar teen God gerebelleer het, gebruik word. (10)

2.5 Lewe na die dood

- Christene glo dat mense geskep is om onsterflik te wees.
- Adam en Eva het egter God se opdragte verontagsaam.
- Die straf vir hierdie sonde van die mensdom, was die dood.
- Selfs na hierdie straf, het God steeds probeer om die mensdom van die bose en die dood te bevry.
- Christene verwag 'n nuwe gemeenskap na die dood wat gekenmerk sal word deur liefde, mededeelsaamheid en omgee. (10)

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- Kommentaar is sekondêre geskrifte.
- Dit is verduidelikings en toepassings van die normatiewe primêre bronne.
- Die meeste godsdienste met heilige boeke het ook baie kommentaar op primêre geskrifte. (20)

1.2 Verduidelik die hermeneutiese beginsels om die normatiewe bronne van EEN godsdiens te interpreteer.

- Die woord hermeneutiek beteken om te interpreteer.
- Geneem uit die tradisionele konteks, was hermeneutiek die poging deur mans en vroue vanuit sekulêre of godsdienstige oogpunt of perspektief of vooroordeel om die geskrif hoofsaaklik in die lig van hulle eie oortuigings te interpreteer, en tweedens in die historiese konteks.

- Historiese konteks
- Die beginsels van hermeneutiese interpretasie is:
  1. Grammatikale-en historiese konteks
  2. Duidelike betekenis
  3. Plan, doel en konteks
  4. Betekenis en woorde
  5. Figuurlike taal
  6. Die oorweging van ander heilige skrifte

- Die Christenbybel bestaan uit die Ou en Nuwe Testament.
- Hierdie geskrifte is as gesaghebbend verklaar deur vorige geloofsgemeenskappe.
- Nooit in die geskiedenis van die Bybel was daar net een manier om Bybeltekste te interpreteer nie.
- Volgens Islam is die Koran 'n heilige geskrif wat goddelike openbaring van God van sy boodskappers bevat.
- Moslem geleerdes verwys na interpretasie, kommentaar en hermeunetiek as "tafsir".
- Die "tafsir" is 'n komplekse term en verwys na die omvattende begrip en kennis van die Koran.
- Dit verrys ook na die proses om die betekenis te vind en die proses om die reëls, wysheid en grondstellings te stel. (10)

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VRAAG 1

1.1 1.1.1 Kontemporêre inspirasie

- Inspirasie is 'n belangrike normatiewe bron in baie godsdienste.
- Die term kontemporêre inspirasie verwys na inspirasie wat vandag steeds plaasvind.
- In die meeste godsdienste is daar figure met volgelinge wat glo dat hulle deur 'n hoër krag of wysheid geïnspireer is.
- Die stigtingfigure in godsdienstige geskiedenis beweer gewoonlik dat hulle geïnspireer is.
- Ons kens nie die name van al die geïnspireerde figure, soos in vroeë Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens of Hindoeïsme nie.
- Baie bekende figure wat egter geïnspireer is, sluit in Abraham, Moses, Confucius, Vedvyas, die Boedha, Jesus, Mohammed en Baha'u'llah.
- Daar word geglo dat hierdie figure van aangesig tot aangesig met God gekom het.
- In die Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens kommunikeer mense met hulle voorvaders en ontvang hulle boodskappe.
- In die Abrahamitiese gelowe glo hulle dat hulle profete goddelike inspirasie ontvang het wat as hulle heilige skrifte neergeskryf is.
- In die Oosterse godsdiens het 'n aantal mense wat heilige leermeesters geword het, goddelike inspirasie ontvang.
- Baha'u'lla was die stigter van die Bahai-godsdiens wat in die 19de eeu geleef het.
- In terme van godsdienstige geskiedenis was dit redelik onlangs, tog het hy goddelike inspirasie ontvang. (20)

1.1.2 Heilige boeke

- Skryfkuns het ongeveer vierduidend jaar gelede op die godsdienstige toneel verskyn.
- Soos wat skryftegnologie meer algemeen geword het, het dit meer en meer in die tekstuur van tradisie ingedring.
- Tradisie het meer vas geword.
- Mondelinge tradisie wat parallel met geskrewe tradisies kan loop, is baie vloeibaar.
- In Hindoeïsme word onderskei tussen ontsluierde (gehoorde) en geskrifte (shruti) en sekondêre (onthoude) geskrifte wat deur mense opgestel is.
- Die heilige boek is die Vedas.
- In Judaïsme staan die primêre geskrifte saam bekend as die Tenach. Van hierdie geniet die eerste groep kanonieke status.
- Van alle godsdienste neem Islam die idee van goddelike openbaring as perfek neergeskrewe die ernstigste op.
- Die Koran word algemeen beskou as 'n perfekte kopie/afskrif van die oorspronklike ewige tablet met inskripsies in die hemel.
- Heilige boeke bestaan dikwels nie net as individuele werk nie, maar as deel van groter versamelings.
- 'n Belangrike onderskeid moet tussen primêre bronne en kommentaar gemaak word.

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