4.2
- They can have multi-faith gatherings to create religious tolerance.
- All religions should work with government, so that all religions are treated equally by the state.
- All religions should advocate freedom of religion. People would then choose religions or world views, based on free will.
- Both Christian and Muslim leaders should support peace initiatives.
- They should show support for the African Union peacekeepers.
- They should jointly participate in humanitarian efforts, so as to develop a working relationship.
4.3

- Poverty is often a catalyst in religious conflict.
- This is because, when people compete for scarce resources (arable land, water, etc.) there is bound to be conflict.
- Both Christianity and Islam have a strong presence on the continent.
- Each has its own identity.
- People live in communities which have a strong religious identity, being either Muslim or Christian.
- Both religions are actively propagated. This can lead to confrontation.
- Since the poor usually work in the informal economy, they remain within their religious groupings.
- This further reinforces the religious divide.
- Governments in Africa are weak, and do not enforce law and order.
- They also sometimes favour one religion over another. This then leads to religious tension.
- African countries have poor border control.
- This allows for trade in illegal weaponry.

NOTE: Alternative relevant points must be credited.
4.2. Many African governments are weak.
- They do not have sophisticated armies and intelligence networks.
- African countries have porous borders, allowing criminals to enter and leave easily.
- Some government officials are corrupt, and support terrorist groups for their own political gain.
- Some African governments discriminate against certain tribes or religions, thus excluding them from politics.
- Poverty and neglect by government are fertile grounds for extremism.
- Such groups then turn to violence.
- Political unrest increases religious terrorism, hence religion is exploited for political gain.

NOTE. Any other relevant response should be credited.

4.3 4.3.1 EXAMPLE 1: CONFLICT IN NORTHERN IRELAND
- The conflict in this country is intra-religious.
- The conflict is between the Catholics and Protestants.
- These two groups belong to the Christian religion.
- Northern Ireland is constitutionally part of the United Kingdom.
- Its population is religiously split between Protestants and Catholics.
- For decades, some Catholics in the Northern Ireland have fought for independence from the United Kingdom.
- Northern Ireland has also been fighting for union with the Republic of Ireland.
- The Protestants have been resisting.
- The result has been a long and slow civil war.
- Today there is a resurgence in the fight for independence, in the form of the Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA).

EXAMPLE 2: AREA OF CONFLICT:
- PALESTINE AND ISRAEL
- It is mainly based on political and land issues.
- The war also has inter-religious undertones.
- Jewish settlers claim that it is their God-given land.
- It is about the desire of both sides to have a country of their own.
- Extremists on the Palestinian and Arab sides would like to destroy the state of Israel, as they see it as an illegitimate state.
- History has provided the two groups with ample reasons to fight.
- It is also a fact that Israel continues taking land from the Palestinians for settlements.
- The Palestinian extremists launched a suicide bombing campaign.
- The suicide bombing campaign has moved the Jewish opinion to the right during the elections.
- Both of these acts destroyed the voices of moderates on both sides.
- With the voices of moderates a tentative peace has surfaced.
• The result has been an escalating polarisation of public opinion on both sides.

4.3.2. EXAMPLE 1:
CONFLICT IN NORTHERN IRELAND
• Northern Ireland is constitutionally part of the United Kingdom, which is largely Protestant.
• Northern Ireland’s population is religiously split between Protestants and Catholics, with Catholics in the majority.
• For decades some Catholics in Northern Ireland have fought for independence from the Protestant United Kingdom.
• Northern Ireland has also been fighting for union with the Republic of Ireland.
• The Protestants in both Ireland and United Kingdom have been resisting a break-away by Catholics.
• The result was a long and violent intra-religious civil war.

EXAMPLE 2:
AREA OF CONFLICT:
PALESTINE AND ISRAEL
• History has provided the two groups with ample reasons to fight.
• It is also a fact that Israel continued taking the land from the Palestinians for settlements.
• As a result, the Palestinian extremists launched several attacks against Israel.
• These attacks have moved the Jewish opinion to the extremist religious right during their elections.
• With the voices of moderates tentative peace moves had surfaced.
• Violent acts destroyed the voices of moderates on both sides.
• The result has been an escalating polarisation of public opinion on both sides.
• Religion has practically nothing to do with this conflict.
• It is not at all a religious war between Jew and Muslim.

4.3.3 EXAMPLE 1:
• This is an intra-religious conflict.
• The Catholics and Protestants should recognise the reality that they belong to one religion.
• The two religions should also form an organisation for peace.
• The organisation should be inclusive of these two branches of religion.
• The Catholics and Protestants should use their common teachings and beliefs to find a solution.
• The two religious branches should establish a task team to enhance peaceful negotiations with the politicians.
EXAMPLE 2:

- The difficulty is that the problem is essentially not a religious one.
- The difficulty is based on the fact that these are two sides which are not prepared to compromise at all.
- Interfaith organisations do attempt to foster relationships between Palestinians and Israelis.
- The World Council of Churches has mediated in the past, but failed to get a commitment from both sides.
- Both sides have supporters that extend far beyond their territories.
- The United States is a strong supporter of Israel.
- Most Middle Eastern countries are strong supporters of the Palestinians.
- Orthodox Jews deny the belief that the land of Israel was given by God to the Jews.
- Instead, they believe that Jews will be denied a homeland because they broke their covenant with God.
- Constructive engagement among Jewish religious organisations may lead to a review of the land issue.
After World War Two, Jews were determined to have a country of their own. They gradually bought up land and then conquered a piece of the Middle East, which they named Israel. Through a number of wars, mostly started by surrounding Arabic states, Jews extended the boundaries of what they called Israel. To many Muslims the whole area should still be called Palestine. A battle for land and control continues to rage in the area.

[Source: Religion Studies Grade 12, Donne et al, p.199]

5.1.1 Which TWO religious groups are in conflict in this area? (4)

5.1.2 Do you think religion is the real problem in the conflict? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

5.1.3 Explain how religion can be part of the solution to prevent conflict in the areas that are affected by the violence. (10)
5.1 5.1.1 Judaism
Islam

5.1.2 No
- This is a battle for land.
- The Jews want a country of their own.
- They extended the boundaries without consulting the other party.
- The Muslims want the whole area to be called Palestine.
- The naming of the land is also a cause of the conflict.
- The Jews also believe that God gave this land to them.

5.1.3 The people that are involved in the conflict belong to the religions in the community and they should listen to their religious leaders.
- The religious leaders may address their followers during their meetings and discourage them from violence.
- The religious leaders may join the other community leaders to intervene and work together with them to restore and retain peace.
- Through their leaders, religions may be part of decision-making regarding policies to ensure that the policies were designed to ensure that no section of the community was undermined.
- Religion has a dignity to uphold.
- It is a tool that may be used to promulgate the news based on religious teachings that peace is essential for co-existence.
QUESTION 5

5.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Religious conflicts are common in many countries. Many countries like Egypt, Nigeria and Sudan are going to conduct elections or referenda in 2011 and this is a recipe for an increase in religious conflicts.

[Adapted and translated from Die Burger, 24 January 2011]

5.1.1 Identify ONE region or country of conflict in the world, and give a brief history of the conflict.

5.1.2 Describe the current situation of the conflict you have identified.

5.1.3 Explain the role of religion in the conflict.
5.1 5.1.1 Conflict in Darfur

- The Darfur conflict in Southern Sudan started more than 100 years ago.
- The main divisions were ethnic/tribal and cultural.
- Religion is not a radical source of division.
- Most people of Darfur are Sunni Muslims, as is the government of Khartoum.
- There are some Christians and ATR adherents in the south.
- Drought has increased competition for limited resources and brought nomads and farmers into conflict.
- In 1983 there was a civil war when the Muslim government tried to impose Islamic law in the south.

(Acknowledge any relevant example.)

5.1.2 Current situation of the conflict in Darfur

- In 2005 South Africa brokered a peace deal between the North and the South.
- However, conflict continued.
- In 2006, the President resisted United Nations involvement to resolve the dispute.
- A UN backed referendum in 2011 decided on partition of the South.
- There are harmonious relationships with the Khartoum government.
5.1.3 Role of religion in the conflict

- Religion is not a radical source of division.
- Most people on both sides of the conflict are Sunni Muslims.
- Religion played an indirect role in the 1983 civil war.
- Religions have played a major role in trying to help.
- Two religious organisations involved were The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development and the Islamic Relief Agency.
- This help included the building of clinics and schools, and repairing infrastructure.
- However, the conflict still continued.
QUESTION 5

5.1 Religion is often seen as the cause of conflict in many parts of the world. Select TWO such conflicts from the twentieth century onward, and discuss the role that religion plays (if any) in each of them.
QUESTION 5

5.1 Sudan

- In the Sudan, the conflict is not religious in nature, as most of the people of the Sudan are Sunni Muslims.
- However, the government has its own interpretation of Sharia law.
- The Khartoum government is strong, and it is led by the National Islamic Front (NIF).
- This party uses military force to impose Islamic Sharia law on all of Sudan, including non-Muslims.
- This could be seen as religious nationalism, as politics is used to strengthen a particular religious interpretation.
• This is not permissible under Islamic teaching, as the Quran states there 'there is no compulsion in religion'.
• The narrow interpretation of religious teachings is an example of how fundamentalism fuels conflict.
• The conflict is rather ethnic in nature.
• The conflict is over territory and oil.
• Even with the split into North and South Sudan, border conflicts and ethnic rivalry continue.
• Religion, therefore, is not the cause of the Sudan conflict.

The Israeli-Palestine Conflict
• After World War Two, Jews were determined to establish a homeland of their own.
• The conflict began with the establishment, in what was then Palestine, of Israel in 1946.
• Through a number of wars with the Arabs, the Jews extended the boundaries of what they called Israel.
• Palestinians claimed that they were dispossessed of their land by terror attacks by Jewish gangs.
• Thousands of Palestinians live in exile in many parts of the world. They also live in refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank.
• Israel has continued to build settlements on land it has forcibly taken from Palestinians.
• Hard-line Israelis and Zionists claim that, according to their scriptures, Palestine rightfully belongs to the Jews.
• They thus use religion as a basis for their claim to the land.
• This is an example of religious nationalism as the Likud party came to power by promoting extremist views.
• Fundamentalism also plays a part as it is an extreme interpretation of the Jewish scriptures that is used to justify the Jews’ claim to Palestine.
• Palestinians formed the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organisation) under Yasser Arafat.
• In the early nineties, a split occurred in the PLO, and two political parties-the Palestinian Authority and HAMAS were formed.
• Hamas was formed through religious nationalism. Their spiritual leaders were also political advisors.
• There is no evidence of fundamentalism among the Palestinian political parties.
• This conflict is an example of how fundamentalism and religious nationalism can perpetuate a conflict.
4.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Violent religious clashes broke in the city of Kaduma in Northern Nigeria on 21 February and continued throughout the week. Kaduma is the second largest city in the north. The clashes followed a march by tens of thousands of Christians to protest the proposal to introduce the Muslim Sharia law as the criminal code throughout the Kaduma State.

Reports speak of rival armed groups of Christians and Muslims roving in the streets. Churches and mosques have been put to the torch. Corpses were seen lying in the streets and people’s bodies hanging out of cars and buses, apparently killed while attempting to flee the violence. Local human right workers said that more than 400 had been killed as a result of the clashes.

[Source: Barry Mason and Chris Talbot, 28 February 2000]

4.1.1 Do you think religion is the real problem in the conflict? Give reasons for your answer.

(10)

4.1.2 Explain how religion can be part of the solution to prevent conflict in the areas that are affected by violence.

(10)
4.1 Religion and Conflict

Problem (NO)

- The passing of laws that are based on the beliefs of a particular religion by a government.
- The people from other religious background may not accept those laws since they may not be compatible with their beliefs.
- Power over other ethnic, national or racial groups.
- In some instances, political parties try to manipulate religion for their own gain.
- The political parties also justify war on religious grounds.

4.1.2 Religion as part of the solution:

- The people that are involved in the conflict belong to the religions in the community and they must listen/be obedient to their religious leaders.
- The religious leaders may address their followers during their meetings and may discourage violence.
- Religious leaders must join other community leaders to intervene and work together with them to restore and retain peace.
- Through their leaders, religions may be part of decision making regarding policies to see that the policies are designed to ensure that no section of the community is undermined.
- Religion has a dignity to uphold.
- It is a tool, based on religious teachings that may be used to promulgate the news based on religious teachings that peace is essential for coexistence.
QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

In the numerous flashpoints (conflicts) around the world, be it the Middle East, Sri Lanka or Africa ... "religious differences are not the only cause for the violence. Rather, it is clear that religion is used by politicians to gain support for themselves and their parties."

[Source: Adapted from Religion Studies Grade 12 by Steyn et al, page 232]

4.1.1 Identify ONE region or country of conflict in the world and give a brief history of the conflict. (10)

4.1.2 Describe the current situation of the conflict you have identified. (6)

4.1.3 Explain the role of religion in the conflict. (10)

4.1.4 Summarise your findings. (4)
Example and brief history of the conflict

4.1.1 Example A: Religious conflict in Ayodhya

- The Babri Mosque was built in Ayodhya 500 years ago.
- Hindus have always maintained that the mosque was built on the birthplace of Lord Rama.
- The temple was destroyed to build the mosque.
- Some archaeological evidence says that this may be true.
- In December 1992 some Hindus tore down the mosque.
- The matter was handed to the High Court of Uttar Pradesh.

Example B: The Darfur conflict

- The Darfur conflict in Southern Sudan started more than 100 years ago.
- The main divisions were ethnic/tribal and cultural.
- Religion was not a radical source of division.
- Most people of Darfur are Sunni Muslims, as is the government of Khartoum.
- There are some Christians and ATR adherents in the south.
- Drought has increased competition for limited resources, and brought nomads and farmers into conflict.
- In 1983 there was civil war when the Muslim government tried to impose Islamic law in the south.

(Any other reasonable scenario should be credited.)

4.1.2 Religious conflict in Ayodhya as an example

- After the matter lying in the court for many decades, the high court passed judgment in September 2010.
- The court sub-divided the disputed property into three parts.
- The aggrieved parties were unhappy and the matter is being appealed at the Supreme Court of India.

Darfur conflict as an example

- In 2005 South Africa brokered a peace deal between the North and South.
- However, conflict continued.
- In 2006, President Omar Bashir resisted United Nations involvement to resolve the dispute.
- There were harmonious relationships with the Khartoum government.
4.1.3 Example A

- Many claim that political leaders have used the religious sentiments to further their own interests.
- Hindus and Muslims used to pray in the same structure for many decades.
- The dispute was being handled in a mature manner by the people involved in the Ayodhya conflict.
- When national political leaders and fundamentalist religious leaders joined the dispute, the matter became out of control.
- Many people lost their lives in this dispute, which was led by fiery political and religious leaders.

Example B

- Religion is not a radical source of division.
- Most people on both sides of the conflicts are Sunni Muslims.
- Religion played an indirect role in the 1983 civil war.
- Religions have played a major role in trying to help.
- Two religious organisations involved were the Islamic Relief Agency and The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
- This help included the building of clinics and schools, and repairing infrastructure.
- However, the conflict still continued.

4.1.4 Summarise your findings: Example A

- The attitude of the people towards the dispute has considerably matured.
- The latest court judgement was received with academic/technical understanding.
- No violence was reported.
- Religious and political leaders have resolved to behave in a restrained manner and not whip up the emotions of the people.
- This has resulted in peace.
- The religious leaders used religion to create unity.

Summarise your findings: Example B

- The conflict was not a religious one.
- It was socio-economic in nature.
- International and religious bodies both played a role in resolving the conflict.
- There is now a harmonious relationship between the North and South.