



SUBJECT and GRADE	LIFE ORIENTATION Grade 10	
TERM 4	WEEK THREE	
TOPIC	Careers and Career Choices	
AIMS OF LESSON	Learners must be able to know: • Ethical traditions and/ or religious laws and indigenous belief systems of major religions • Living in a multireligious society: understanding ethical traditions and/or religious laws of major religions in South Africa • The changes in established religious and traditional laws and practices because of COVID-19 • The Impact of COVID19 on traditional and religious practices /laws	
RESOURCES	Paper based resources	Digital resources
	• <i>Approved Textbooks (if available)</i> ▪ <i>FOCUS</i> ▪ <i>Viva Life Orientation</i>	• <i>Various links to resources</i>
INTRODUCTION	During the previous lesson we learnt about: • Growth and decline of various occupations and fields of work and competencies linked to these jobs. • SAQA, the NQF framework and recognition of prior learning. • The need for lifelong learning • Different kinds of learning: formal, informal and nonformal. • Growth and decline of various occupations and fields of work and competencies because of COVID19. This week we pay attention to: Ethical traditions and religious laws and indigenous belief systems of major religions Living in a multireligious society: understanding ethical traditions and religious laws of major religions The changes in established religious and traditional laws and practices because of COVID-19 The impact of COVID-19 on traditional and religious practices	

CONCEPTS AND SKILLS	• Ethical Following accepted rules of behavior, morally right and good. • Traditions: Ways of thinking, behaving or doing something that have been used by the people in a specific group, family or society for a long time. • Religion: An organised system of beliefs, ceremonies and rules used to worship a god or a group of gods. • Religious Laws: Religious law refers to ethical and moral codes taught by religious traditions. Examples include Christian canon law, Islamic sharia, Jewish halakha and Hindu law. • Indigenous Produced, living or existing naturally in a particular region or environment. • Belief Systems: A belief system is an ideology or set of principles that helps us to interpret our everyday reality. ... This could be in the form of religion, political affiliation, philosophy, or spirituality, among many other things. • Major Religions: Major religions are a category used in the study of religion to demarcate the largest and most internationally widespread religious movements. Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, and Buddhism are always included in the list, being known as the "Big Five". • Multireligious Society: Belonging to or following more than one religion Meaning, ... (of a country, society, etc.) having followers of more than one religion. • Ethical Traditions: An ethical tradition is a group of things that one group of people think are right and wrong. People believe that these things are right and wrong because other people think that way and they have thought that way for a long time.	
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- **Traditional Practices:**

Traditional practice is the total of the knowledge, skills, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures and traditions, whether explicable or not, which are accustomed to that communities.

- **COVID-19:**

The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold. "Corona" means "crown" in Latin. And the virus looks like it's wearing a spiky crown. Mostly, it makes people cough, feel tired and have a fever. But older people and people who have other conditions can get very sick from it. The disease the virus causes is called COVID-19. COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus. 'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV.'

THE MAJOR RELIGIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA: Living in a multi-religious society

<https://prep.bishops.org.za/gr4/social%20science/different%20relgions%20of%20south%20africa.htm>



- There is a diversity of religions in the country-we are a multi-religious society.
- Knowledge of the different religions helps to promote understanding, tolerance and acceptance.
- If people are part of a society that values religious freedom, they can choose for themselves how they want to worship.
- A successful multi-religious society is one where people of all faiths and beliefs can side by side remain in friendship, understanding and respect.
- If you can get to know people of all religions, you will acquire relationships and show understanding and respect for other religions.
- In South Africa the constitution protects freedom of religion. Everyone is free to follow whatever faith they want to, or not to follow one at all.

AFRICAN TRADITIONAL

BUDDHISM

CHRISTIANITY

HINDUISM

ISLAM

JUDAISM

AFRICAN TRADITIONAL

- Traditional African religion is very popular and arrived here with our North and West African ancestors. It is often combined with elements of Christianity and Islam.
- Traditional African religion is based on oral traditions, which means that the basic values and way of life are passed from elders to younger generation.
- These traditions are not religious principles, but a cultural identity that is passed on through stories, myths and tales.
- These traditions have been passed from one generation to the next. The elders are the final authority and are trusted completely.
- In traditional African religion the community is the most important part of someone's life. This community is made up of people who remember and share the same traditions.
- A believer's family still has influence over him or her even if they live far away.
- Religion in most African societies also supports moral order. It creates a sense of security and order in the community. Followers believe in the guidance of their ancestors spirits.
- Sangomas are part of spiritual traditions and are responsible for healing and telling the future.
- There are spiritual leaders, kinds of priests or pastors in most traditional African religions.
- They undergo strict training and learn many skills like how to heal people.

HINDUISM

- "Hinduism "comes from the word "India' and refers to a wide variety of religious traditions and philosophies that have developed in India over thousands of years.

- Traditional African religion is a way of life in which ancestors are part of every major event such as wedding, births and deaths as well as less important ones such as getting a job and finishing university.
 - During these events usually, an offering is made to honour, please and thank the ancestors. A cow, sheep or chicken is slaughtered, and the ancestors are called to receive the offering and bless the gathering.
 - Although traditional African religion recognises a Supreme God, followers do not worship him or her directly as they do not feel worthy enough. They therefore ask the ancestors to communicate on their behalf.
 - Followers of traditional African religion believe that ancestors maintain a spiritual connection with their living relatives.
 - The Zion Christian Church (ZCC) is the largest of the African independent churches and follow many of the Christianity's rules, laws and beliefs.
 - They condemn sexual promiscuity, drink of alcohol, smoke or eat of pork
 - They preach non-violence, peace, respect and love of God.
 - They pay tithes (donations to the church)
 - You must confess your sins if you want to be healed.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bn-EkHAWp_c
Sangoma healing in South Africa



BUDDHISM

- This religion developed from the teachings of a man called Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha).
- It does not include the idea of worshipping a creator god.

- Hindus include monotheists-people who believe in one God and polytheist-people who believe in more than one god.
- They see God as Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu or Shakti.
- There are things Hindus are required to do:
 - do not harm, do not lie, do not steal, do not eat or drink too much, do not be greedy, be clean, be content, be self-disciplined, study and surrender to God.
- There are four stages of life and sets of duties: (1)school years-acquire knowledge and develop character(2)middle years-focus on marriage, family and career; you must support your parents, children, guests and holy people(3)older years-focus on spiritual things, spend more time on religious practices, and perhaps go on pilgrimages(4)last years-give up all links to the world; give up all worldly thoughts and desires; spend the rest of your life thinking about spiritual matters.
- They practice non-violence and respect all life, plants and animals. Many are vegetarians and when they eat meat, they eat not beef, because the cow is seen as a caretaker and mother figure.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PRPQMg6t9JQ>



Hinduism in brief

ISLAM

- “Islam” means “submission to God”, “peace” and “way to peace”.
- Is also a monotheistic religion- one God called Allah
- Muhammed is seen as the last prophet and messenger of God.
- Sources of Islamic law, called Sharia are:
 - The Quran (Koran) that encourages Muslims to live a life of moral virtue
 - The Sunnah which explains the instructions of the Quran
 - The opinions of Muslim scholars.

- It practices meditation to change and to develop awareness, kindness and wisdom. It offers advice, for example:
 - you should not believe anything, no matter where you read or heard it, without thinking
 - all actions have consequences-this is known as Karma
 - they believe in reincarnation (a next life)
 - books and teachings are very important, you must listen to great teachers
 - meditation is important-it calm your mind and think about your beliefs, your body is precious, stay healthy

CHRISTIANITY

- Believe in one God (monotheistic religion) with its roots in the Old Testament, the Talmud, the law of Moses, and the New Testament
- Teaches the Jesus is the Son of God and the Saviour of humanity
- Christians believe Jesus is the Messiah and will save them from sins and give them eternal life after death.
- The Ten Commandments is the basis of right and wrong: Jesus summarises the commandments to love the Lord with all you heart and your neighbour as yourself.
- Christian groups are Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, Charismatic, Apostolic and Reformed churches.

JUDAISM

- Is the way of life of the Jewish people-a monotheistic religion.
- It is based on the Hebrew Bible-a belief that their religion is an expression of the relationship that God developed with the Children of Israel.
- The Jewish laws comes from:
 - the commandments in the Torah which means “teaching’ and consists of the first five books of the Bible also known as the Five Books of Moses.
 - the Talmud, which is a collection of interpretations of the Torah

- The law covers all aspects of life including the environment.
- The law stresses the importance of living by the five pillars of Islam which are: (1) Stating your faith-saying that you believe in one God, Allah, and that Muhammed is his prophet (2) Prayer- Muslims pray five times a day (3) Giving to the poor and looking after other people-all adults are encouraged to give 2.5% of what they own once a year, to help the needy (4) Hajj-making a pilgrimage, or religious journey, to Mecca at least once and (5) Fasting during the holy month of Ramadan, the month that Muhammed received the Qur'an from Allah (ninth month on the Islamic calendar-for 30 days Muslim fast-they do not eat or drink during daylight hours-it starts with the new moon is seen at the start of the month and ends when the new moon is seen against the end of the month).

The changes and impact of COVID-19 on traditional and religious practices

- The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted religion in various ways, including the cancellation of the worship services of various faiths, the closure of Sunday Schools, as well as the cancellation of pilgrimages, ceremonies and festivals.
- Many churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples have offered worship through livestream amidst the pandemic.
- Relief wings of religious organisations have dispatched disinfection supplies, powered air-purifying respirators, face shields, gloves, coronavirus nucleic acid detection reagents, ventilators, patient monitors, syringe pumps, infusion pumps, and food to affected areas.
- Churches have offered free COVID-19 testing to the public.
- Adherents of many religions have gathered together to pray for an end to the COVID-19 pandemic, for those affected by it, as well as for wisdom for physicians and scientists to combat the disease.
- Some churches have offered drive-in services in their church parking lots some with guidelines on how to use car functions to respond to the service.
- Some Christians are using online apps, which contain prayers and daily devotionals, to remain engaged with their faith.

- the laws of rabbis, Jewish religious teachers
- customs that developed for religious reasons and had become religious practices.
- The law guides Jewish people on:
 - what to do when you wake up, what food to eat, (kosher food-no pork or shellfish, and not meat and milk at the same meal)
 - what to wear, example men wear a yarmulke or kippah on their heads
 - how to keep yourself clean, how to run a business, whom you can marry, how to treat God, people and animals, how to participate and observe Jewish holidays.



A Catholic priest conducts Sunday mass alone at the Basilica of Santa Maria in Rome.

- If remote/virtual gatherings are not feasible, keep the duration of the gathering to a minimum to limit contact among participants. Maintain at least 1, 5m distance between people always.
- Prevent touching or kissing of devotional and other objects that the community is accustomed to handling communally



Buddhist monks wearing protective masks due to the coronavirus outbreak use alcohol gel as they take part in a ceremony at Wat Suthat Thepwararam in Bangkok

ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

Answer the following exam type questions:

SECTION A:

1. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer

1.1 An example of a non-monotheistic religion is...

(a) Buddhism

(b) Islam

(c) Hinduism

(d) Judaism

1.2. Give ONE word /term for the following descriptor.

1.2.1 This term refers to an ideology or set of principles that helps us to interpret our everyday reality.

1.3 Describe one source of Islamic law.

2

SECTION B:

2.1 Define ethical tradition.

2

2.2 What is the difference between a tradition and a practice?

2

2.3 Discuss how any THREE religions contribute to peace and harmony in our society.

(3x2)

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	<u>SECTION C:</u> 3.1 State how anyone religion supports the moral order. (2) 3.2 Describe THREE practical strategies that churches embarked on to serve their church communities because of Covid-19. (3x2) 3.3 Critically evaluate THREE laws or ethical traditions of your religion to show how it serves to make you a better person (3x3)
CONSOLIDATION	• Know the ethical traditions and/ or religious laws and indigenous belief systems of major religions • Understand changes in established religious and traditional laws and practices because of COVID-19 • Understand the Impact of COVID19 on traditional and religious practices /laws
VALUES	Confidence, Responsibility, understanding, honesty, respect, reliability; dependability, trustworthy