

SA's Leading Past Year

Exam Paper Portal



You have Downloaded, yet Another Great
Resource to assist you with your Studies 😊

Thank You for Supporting SA Exam Papers

Your Leading Past Year Exam Paper Resource Portal

Visit us @ www.saexampapers.co.za



**SA EXAM
PAPERS**



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P2

NOVEMBER 2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1
- It is violence arising out of unequal gender roles and power relationships. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms.
 - The overwhelming majority of victims are women, resulting from their perceived subordinate status in society.
 - In some cases, men do become victims of GBV .
 - It includes any act or threat, usually by males, that inflict physical, psychological or sexual harm. (2)
- NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**
- 1.2
- Psychological or emotional abuse: harassing, threatening to take children away from the victim, isolating him/her from family.
 - Verbal abuse: calling the victim by derogatory names, humiliating him/her in the presence of others.
 - Sexual abuse: forcing the victim into unwanted sexual acts.
 - Spiritual abuse: belittling the victim's spiritual beliefs, not allowing him/her to attend the place of worship of his/her choice.
 - Cyber abuse: the victim is often shamed or blackmailed by the perpetrator. (12)
 - Financial abuse: denying the victim access or unreasonably limiting spending of family finances.
- NOTE: In all the above examples, the perpetrator and victim are from different genders.
- 1.3
- The following are among the major causes of GBV:
- **Religious and cultural norms:**
 - granting men control over female behaviour.
 - **Associating with peers who condone violence.**
 - The perpetrator will see gender based violence as a way to resolve conflict .
 - **Witnessing marital violence and being abused as a child.**
 - In later life, the abuser will see the violence as normal.
 - **Poverty, low socio-economic status, lack of education and unemployment.**
 - The victim will have low self esteem, and not be in a position to exercise his/her rights.
 - **Patriarchal society**
 - This results in male control of wealth and decision-making in the family./ Rigid gender roles with inherent male domination.
 - **Substance abuse, such as drugs and alcohol.** (12)
 - Levels of self control decrease, and violence increases within the family.
- NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**
- Mark only the first three responses.**
- 1.4
- Impact on women's health: physical and psychological health problems e.g. disability, anxiety, fear, suicide.
 - Economic and social impact: rejection and social stigma, reduced ability to participate in social and economic activities.
 - The impact on the woman's family and dependants: divorce, broken family and jeopardised family's economic and emotional development.

- The impact on the perpetrators: facing arrest and imprisonment, increased tension in the home.
- The impact of GBV on wider society: burden on health and judicial systems.
- GBV can also result in mob justice, as the culprit is usually known by the victim's family/ community.
- While the overwhelming majority of GBV victims are women, it is acknowledged that men too can be abused by women.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

Mark only the first three responses.

(12)

1.5

EXAMPLE 1: ISLAM

- According to Islam women have the legal right to do business, and to inherit property.
- The woman's property belongs solely to the woman. The husband cannot use it without her permission.
- The Qur'an describes husbands and wives as 'garments' to one other: protecting, beautifying and comforting each other.
- Islam banned the practice of families inheriting women when the husband dies.
- According to Islam women are not supposed to be treated as having unequal status within marriage and society.
- The Qur'an calls upon men not to threaten women with divorce.
- Men are the maintainers/protectors of women (Qur'an 4.34).

EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM

- The reverence for femininity exhibited in their faith reveals an inherent respect for women and thus a condemnation of GBV.
- Hindus believe that the mother is most important and truly divine.
- They worship God as Mother, thus each woman is considered a manifestation of the Divine Mother.
- Women should be given protection at every stage of life.
- Purity, self-control and devotion are values pertaining to men, as much as women.
- In the words of Swami Vivekananda, 'It is not possible for the bird to fly on only one wing.'
- The statement exemplifies the belief that man and woman are two wings of the same bird, and so a man is incomplete without a woman.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

(12)
[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1

EXAMPLE 1: ISLAM

- According to the Qur'an, Allah created the universe in six phases.
- Allah provides the energy and everything that the universe needs for survival.
- According to Islam, the existence of the universe is not accidental.
- Life is not purposeless, but planned and purposeful.
- Each variety of plant and animal species in the world has important roles in the ecosystem.
- New forms of life are continuously being created and function according to established divine laws.
- The universe is not eternal but has a fixed timespan.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM

- Buddhists believe that the world was not created at any point in time.
- The world has been created millions of times every second and will continue to do so by itself.
- The world will break away by itself.
- According to Buddhism, the world system always appears and disappears in the universe.
- The universe, in which we live, has existed for an enormous period of time and possibly for endless time.
- The explanation of the origin of the world is not a concern in Buddhism.
- In the eyes of Buddha the world is nothing but Samsara – the cycle of repeated birth and death.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**(10)**

2.2

- Inspiration is an important normative source in many religions.
- It forms the basis of sacred text.
- It is the true origin of all religions.
- It affirms the canonical teachings of religions.
- Inspiration refers to the power or force of an extraordinary being taking over a chosen being.
- The founding figures of many religions were inspired by a higher power or wisdom.
- Such people felt that they received revelation from an extraordinary being.
- In African Traditional Religion the mediums or diviners receive inspiration while they are in a trance.
- Inspiration is a powerful motivation for the followers of a religion.
- There are several types of inspiration, namely:
 - Divine inspiration, which is direct and immediate and inspired the founders of religions.
 - Contemporary inspiration, which is ongoing and serves to unite worshippers with their Creator.
 - Mediums and diviners in the ATR communicate with the spiritual realm through inspiration.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**(12)**

2.3

- **Grammar and 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**
- The meaning that is clearest to the reader should be considered.
- **Meaning of words**
- The meaning of words often changes over time and context.
- **Plan, purpose and context**
- The writing plan or structure of the whole document must be taken into account.
- **Figurative language**
- Figurative language used in sacred texts must not be interpreted literally.
- **Other sacred texts**
- Sacred texts may be used to interpret other sacred texts on the same topic because there is consistency among teachings of a religion and its sacred texts.

NOTE: Credit any TWO of the above.

(8)

2.4

2.4.1

• ROMAN CATHOLIC	• PROTESTANT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roman Catholic Church sees itself as the original church of Christ. • The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and Son. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They believe that faith is the key to salvation. • Salvation is the gift given freely through the work of Jesus Christ, who died for sinners.
• EASTERN ORTHODOX	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They believe that they are the rightly guided church. • The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father only and not the son. • The Eastern Orthodox Church does not add the Son because they believe that this makes the Father and the Son superior to the Holy Spirit. 	

(12)

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

FOUR marks are allocated for naming TWO branches and EIGHT marks for differences. Of these, a maximum of SIX marks may be awarded if only one branch is discussed.

2.4.2

ROMAN CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The head of Catholicism is the Pope. The centre of power is in Rome (Vatican). The church is governed at parish level by priests, deaneries by deans, dioceses by bishops and arch dioceses by archbishops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The churches are governed by ordained ministers and bishops or elected elders. Overall rule is by a higher authority such as a synod or general assembly, chaired by the presiding bishop. Some Protestant churches are independent and not accountable to a higher authority than the congregation.
GOVERNANCE IN ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches is that the latter do not accept the leadership of the Pope. Authority within the church is in the hands of the bishops and archbishops. They are governed by ordained ministers, priests, bishops and archbishops. Their ordained clergy may be married: they do not have to be celibate. 	

(8)

2.4.1

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM

• THERAVADA BUDDHISM	• MAHAYANA BUDDHISM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Anatman' means that ego/self prevents us from becoming enlightened and reaching Nirvana. Theravada Buddhism teaches that enlightenment comes through an individual effort, and not by intervention of others or by any gods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The followers of Mahayana strive to become Bodhisattva, (one who is at the service of the enlightenment of others). They believe in collective enlightenment.

(12)

2.4.2

THERAVADA BUDDHISM	MAHAYANA BUDDHISM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theravada Buddhism is one compact branch, with little or no deviation in different parts of the world. The monastery has greater significance in Theravada Buddhism than in other branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each group of the Mahayana Buddhism is governed by a senior monk. The senior monk is assisted by council of the senior monks and sometimes senior nuns.

(8)
[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1
- The scientific theory of creation of the universe is called the Big Bang theory.
 - What existed before the Big Bang theory is not known.
 - There was a big explosion in space and within seconds the universe had appeared and expanded to an enormous size.
 - It happened about 13.7/ 15 billion years ago.
 - Small temperature differences in the initial explosion led to varying densities throughout the universe.
 - These eventually formed into clusters of matter and energy.
 - They formed vast collections of stars that we call galaxies.
 - Some galaxies condensed into a combination of stars and planets called solar systems.
 - Our earth belongs to one of the solar systems.

(12)

3.1.2 **EXAMPLE 1: 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.
- 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.
- The Taoist view of the universe is based very much on their observation of the natural and human world.

EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM

- To Hindus, the universe itself is the Creator.
- The Creator exists in either an active or passive state.
- The passive state is a state of rest, when nothing happens.
- 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.
- Hindus often show creation as dance.
- The changing universe is the dancing of the .Creator.

(12)

3.2 3.2.1 **BUDDHISM**

- Buddhism does not have any account of creation.
- Therefore, Buddhists do not mind what scientists say about how the universe and how people came into being.
- Buddhism also believes that all life involves constant transformation and evolution.
- They believed in evolution long before Western scientists did.
- They believe in the continuity of all living beings.
- This explains why Buddhism has no problem with the idea that human beings may have evolved from more primitive, primate forms.
- This is in line with other Eastern religions.

(8)

3.2.2 CHRISTIANITY

- Conservative Christians interpret the Bible quite literally.
- They reject the idea that humans might have evolved from ape-like forms.
- They believe that God created Adam and Eve as the first people on earth.
- They further believe that man was created in God's image.
- Darwin's theory, then, is seen as an affront to the Biblical account of Creation.
- Some Christians believe that the Bible should be interpreted symbolically and not literally.
- These people believe that there is no conflict between science and religion.
- Christianity's response is like that of the other two Abrahamic faiths: the conservatives reject Darwin's theory, while liberals merge it into a more flexible interpretation of sacred text.

(10)

3.2.3 HINDUISM

- Hindus have no problem with evolution because they believe that the universe is based on evolution.
- Hindus believe that they have a more advanced theory of evolution than the scientific theory.
- Hinduism provides a more comprehensive view of evolution, because it is not limited to physical but includes spiritual evolution.
- Hindus believe that you have control over both your spiritual and physical evolution.
- According to Hinduism, if one lives a good life, one will gradually evolve through many rebirths until one is spiritually advanced.
- Retrogression of the soul is also possible.
- While Hinduism has no issues with Darwin's theory, its main focus is on spiritual evolution/ retrogression.

(8)
[50]**NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**

QUESTION 4**4.1 EXAMPLE 1:**

- **AGNOSTICISM**

- Agnosticism comes from Greek, 'a' meaning 'without' and 'gnosis' meaning 'knowledge'.
- This refers to uncertainty about knowledge of God.
- The term was first used by a philosopher called TH Huxley in 1869.
- Darwin's theory of human evolution challenged the idea of a supreme Creator, and provided an alternative world view for agnostics.
- Agnostics believe that it is not possible to either prove or disprove the existence of God or a supernatural being.
- Agnostics are sceptical about religious teachings.
- They reject religious doctrine; especially religion that claims to have knowledge of the divine.

EXAMPLE 2:

- **ATHEISM**

- Atheists reject the belief that divine or supernatural powers exist.
- There are different degrees of atheism.
- Soft or neutral atheists do not actively reject the existence of a supernatural being.
- Strong or positive atheists believe there is evidence to support their atheistic views.
- In some cases soft atheists reject both theism and strong atheism.
- This is because they feel both world views depend on proof to support their claims.
- Atheists often turn to science to explain the nature of the universe, rather than relying on faith.

(12)

4.2 ADVANTAGES

- A secular worldview leads to the separation of religion and state.
- Development of democratic government.
- Secular laws become the highest laws in the world.
- Most religious people adapted to the secular view by accepting the separation of religion and the state.
- It promotes freedom of conscience and belief.
- It provides a framework of principles and ethical guidelines for life.
- Society has freedom to question the authority of religious teachings.
- Secular views led to the development of science and technology in society.
- It promotes freedom of speech where society can debate and question some of the traditional beliefs.
- Secular views led to the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- It prevents the domination of one religion over others.

DISADVANTAGES

- It undermines the role of religion.
- It provides an alternative set of norms and values.
- The conflicting values create confusion in society.
- Institutions such as marriage and family life are seen as less important, since they were traditionally based on religious teachings.

NOTE: A maximum of TWELVE marks may be awarded if only 'advantages' or only 'disadvantages' are discussed.

Other relevant responses must be credited.

(16)

4.3.1 EXAMPLE 1: TAOISM

- Taoists have a very sophisticated idea about the nature of what we might call 'divinity'.
- Taoism teaches that it is impossible to describe divinity completely.
- 'Tao' means 'path'. It first meant path as in a 'path in a field'. Then it came to mean the 'path travelled by the stars', and finally, the 'path of the universe'.
- The divine is great, and creation happens in it.
- All things come from being, and being comes from non-being.
- Taoism teaches that non-being is the ultimate or the starting point of everything – it is bigger, in a sense, than being.
- The divine is huge and spacious. Creation happens in it and pours forth from it.
- Everything consists of two forces; yin and yang.

EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY

- Christians believe in the existence of a supreme and divine being known as God.
- God is eternal, which means that God does not have a beginning or an end.
- God himself was not created, as He is the source of all life.
- God manifests Himself as three persons. This doctrine is called 'Holy Trinity'.
- God the Father is the creator and controller of everything in the universe.
- God the Son is the Liberator/ Saviour of all humanity.
- God the Holy Spirit is counsellor of Christians and advocate for their cause.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

(10)

4.3.2 **EXAMPLE 1: TAOISM**

- The Taoist point of view on death is that we should appreciate life in order to accept death.
- When one realises that what makes life wonderful is its cyclical processes, it becomes easier to accept that life.
- In this religion, death is simply a process of transformation in which one goes from one form to another.
- It means that one has been part of the universe from the start and will continue to be a joy and sadness.
- In the Taoist view, one should not be afraid of death, one should make fun of it.
- In this religion, one does not need life after death in some kind of heaven or the kind of life after death that is found in Hinduism.
- One only gets transformed and ends up elsewhere.

EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY

- According to Christianity, life does not cease with death, but continues beyond the grave.
- Those who die enter a new phase called paradise.
- Sinners go to hell where they are punished.
- On the Last Day, the ordinary world will no longer exist. The rule of God will prevail.
- Only those who will have lived according to the will of God will live eternal life.
- Death is not the end of life but a phase in the journey of human kind.
- Resurrection gives meaning to life. There is a Day of Resurrection during which the good and the evil will be dealt with according to their actions in this world.

(12)

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**[50]**

QUESTION 5

- 5.1
- South Africa adopted a new constitution, which contains the Bill of Rights.
 - The Bill of Rights states that everyone has the right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion.
 - Everyone is protected by the Constitution to practise his/her beliefs.
 - Section 9, the equality clause, prohibits unfair discrimination on various grounds including religion.
 - The Human Rights Commission investigates cases of unfair discrimination, including religious discrimination.
 - The school curriculum teaches understanding and tolerance of all religions.
 - This is done through subjects such as Life Orientation and Religion Studies.
 - The national broadcaster, the SABC, provides religious coverage for all religions.
 - In the opening of Parliament various political and religious leaders commit themselves to the Greater Deity.
 - Public holiday celebrations are addressed by religious leaders of different faiths.
- (10)
- 5.2
- The Programme for Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa focuses on Christian-Muslim relations.
 - The African Council of Religious Leaders focuses on bringing together all religious leaders and their communities, in a common commitment to peace.
- (4)
- 5.3
- Bringing together religious communities, civil society, private sector and government.
 - Commissioning meeting of religious leaders who take the IFAPA decisions.
 - Organising subregional summits.
 - Establishing and registering national chapters.
 - Sending interfaith delegations to conflict risk areas.
 - Participating in the legislative election in Togo.
 - Organising exchange visits between landmine victims and survivors from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.
 - Participating in the World Social Forum held in Kenya (2007).
 - Sending a women's delegation to Nordic countries.
 - Forming IFAPA Women Network.
 - Organising the Nakanyoni Youth Peace Camp.
 - Holding the first continental interfaith youth consultation.
 - Establishing regional Youth Network.
- (14)

- 5.4
- The first Parliament of the World's Religions was held in 1893 in Chicago in the United State of America.
 - The main aim was to create a global dialogue of faiths.
 - In 1993, the Parliament was again held in Chicago.
 - The aim was to further bring religions together.
 - In the meeting the declaration was created titled: 'Towards a Global ethic'.
 - The 1999 Parliament was held in Cape Town.
 - The aim was to focus on how to deal with HIV/Aids.
 - In 2004, the Parliament was in Barcelona, Spain.
 - The main focal points were how to address issues like violence, safe water and refugees.
 - The 2007 Parliament discussed how poverty could be eradicated.
 - In 2009, the Parliament met in Melbourne, Australia.
 - The Parliament dealt with Aboriginal reconciliation, sustainability and global climate change as understood by indigenous religions.
- (10)
- 5.5
- The Parliament of World Religions is effective because leaders of different religions are now able to speak in one voice against religious violence in the world.
 - In 1999 they were able to organise an interfaith coalition to address the illegal gun trade in the slums of Brazil, which resulted in a strong law, halting illegal gun sales.
 - In Barcelona, the Parliament of World Religions was attended by 8 000 people from many different religious and spiritual traditions.
 - This diversity and inclusivity demonstrates the harmonious relationship between religions.
 - It has branches all over the world which are actively involved in solving religious and civil wars in those countries.
 - The council for the Parliament of the World Religions has established a network of interreligious movements in partner cities around the world.
 - They have a partnership with other sectors of society such as UNESCO in the United Nations.
 - However, the parliament lacks statutory power. (It cannot promulgate or enforce legislation.)
 - It therefore relies on cooperation with the state, in order to be effective.
 - The effectiveness of the parliament is proportionate to religiosity (interest in religion).
 - As religiosity declines across the world, so too does the effectiveness of the parliament.
- (12)
[50]

TOTAL: 150