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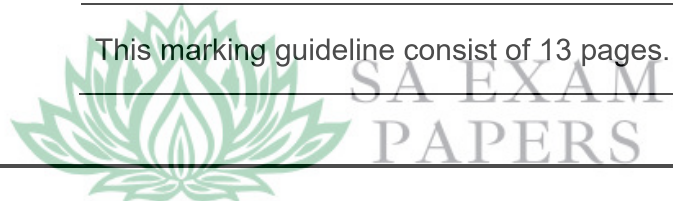
GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2024

RELIGION STUDIES P1 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consist of 13 pages.



SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 B – a state of perfect happiness (1)
- 1.1.2 B – teaching with absolute authority (1)
- 1.1.3 B – Baha'u'llah (1)
- 1.1.4 B – The Path of the Universe (1)
- 1.1.5 C – the belief in or worship of one God (1)
- 1.1.6 C – Hinduism (1)
- 1.1.7 B – Iran (1)
- 1.1.8 A – a collection of teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (1)
- 1.1.9 B – Indigenous (1)
- 1.1.10 A – the Eucharist (1)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Reincarnation (2)
- 1.2.2 Yoga (2)
- 1.2.3 Universal (2)
- 1.2.4 Yang (2)
- 1.2.5 Judaism, African Traditional Religion and Hinduism (Any ONE) (2)
- 1.3 1.3.1 False. Ancestors are venerated in African Traditional Religion (2)
- 1.3.2 True (2)
- 1.3.3 False. Kosher is that which is permissible to eat in Judaism. (2)
- 1.3.4 False. Hinduism does have a caste system. Islam does not. (2)
- 1.3.5 False. Dharma is the way of higher truths of the Buddhist religion. (2)

- 1.4 1.4.1 D – Polytheism (2)
- 1.4.2 E – Taoism (2)
- 1.4.3 A – Tripitaka (2)
- 1.4.4 B – Ancestors (2)
- 1.4.5 C – Crusades (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 **Comparability**
- It refers to comparison that can be drawn between faith groups or religious institutions (e.g. denomination).
 - This does not mean things are the same.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited. (2)
- 1.5.2 **Similarity**
- Being alike
 - Having a resemblance with a specific religion.
 - Two or more things can be similar.
 - Of the same kind, with the same nature, with the same form.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (2)
- 1.5.3 **Identity**
- Identity means individuality.
 - It means the religion has individuality or a certain personality.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (2)
- 1.6 **Karma**
- Karma is the belief that every action has a consequence (a result), which is either good or bad.
 - This consequence will be experienced either in this life or in future life.
 - So, a person's present life is the result of what happened in their previous life.
- Ubuntu**
- Ubuntu is an African word that means respect.
 - Ubuntu means caring for the well-being of others.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**2.1 2.1.1 **Belief**

- This refers to what the adherents claim to be true.
- They are what forms the foundation that brings people together for a common cause and help to create a shared identity.
- Beliefs mean a firm conviction, for example according to the Jewish faith, there is only one God called YAHWEH.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited. (4)

2.1.2 **Myths**

- Often contains historical and metaphorical material.
- The word myth comes from the Greek word 'mythos' which means word or fable.
- Myths reveal the deepest truths about creation, life and death.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.1.3 **Allegory**

- Allegory is a lot like a parable.
- It is a story that is being told to illustrate a principle.
- An allegory can be much longer than a parable.
- It is not restricted to making only one point.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.2 2.2.1 **Differentiate between *punishment* and *reward* in African Traditional Religion.**

- The belief in ancestors shows that the soul is immortal and that there is life after death.
- Life after death does not involve reward or punishment.
- These are believed to take place in here and now while people live.
- Doing well is rewarded in this world by the ancestors who are believed to be the mouthpiece of the creator.
- Disturbing the harmony either by disrespect, doing evil things to God's creation or ignoring one's duty is considered wrong.
- Misfortune or sickness is a result of punishment by ancestors.
- A ritual of appeasement is performed.
- Culprits publicly announce their repentance and ask for forgiveness.
- The culprits are forgiven and healed after they apologise for what they have done.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)

2.2.2 Describe **THREE** factors that shape the religious identity of people.

- The religious identity of a person is formed by certain rituals.
- Religious identity is also formed by religious symbols.
- Clothing also forms religious identity.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (6)

2.3 State any **TWO** unique features of each of the following religions:

2.3.1 **African Traditional Religion**

- ATR does not have a sacred text.
- Teachings and rituals have been passed down from one generation to another through the spoken word.
- There is no special day of worship.
- Communication with the ancestors through the ritual of animal sacrifices is a unique feature of African Traditional Religion.
- Ancestors have the power to bring about illness or misfortune, good luck and health.
- When people die, it is believed they join the spirit world.
- The sharing of a communal meal so that the living can communicate with the ancestors is very important.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.3.2 **Judaism**

- Jews believe that they have a covenant with God.
- God is perceived as a Father-like figure who is both their Creator and Protector.
- God is holy and that it is forbidden to even call His name.
- They lay more emphasis on the correct way of life, rather than faith or belief.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.3.3 **Islam**

- The Muslims believe that there is only one God, called Allah.
- They believe that Allah sent various prophets, but the final messenger is Prophet Mohammad.
- Their primary sources are the Qur'an and the Hadith.
- They believe in the final judgement when mankind will be judged. They believe that Qur'an was revealed in the Arabic language.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.3.4 Christianity

- Christians believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of the living God.
- They believe that God has sent his Son to die for the sins of the world.
- They believe that God took the human form of Jesus Christ.
- They believe in the Trinity – The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
- They believe that Jesus is the only way to God.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

(4)

2.4 Common features that exist between Hinduism and Buddhism

- They both believe in reincarnation ('samsara')
- They both have sacred texts
- They both perform rituals
- They observe special holy days
- They both originated in India

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

(8)

[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 3.1.1 **Briefly explain the concept of *religious freedom*.**
- Religious freedom means that all people must be free to exercise their religious beliefs.
 - The concept religious freedom means that people cannot be forced to convert to another religion.
 - Religious freedom implies that everyone everywhere has the freedom of choice to believe what they wish to believe about God.
 - In South Africa, people enjoy religious freedom, and the Constitution prohibits unfair discrimination.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)
- 3.1.2 **Define the concept *religious tolerance*.**
- Religious tolerance means understanding and respecting religious beliefs and practices other than your own.
 - The willingness to tolerate the opinions or behaviours that one dislikes or disagrees with.
 - Religious tolerance is where people allow other people to think or practice other religions and beliefs.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (6)
- 3.1.3 **Do you think religious freedom was protected in South Africa before 1994? Give reasons for your answer.**
- Religious freedom was not protected during the apartheid era.
 - During the apartheid era only, Christianity was recognised as a state religion.
 - Christianity was the dominant religion.
 - Christian National Education was the state's education policy.
 - Biblical Studies, in high schools, and Biblical Teachings in primary schools were offered.
 - There was no religious freedom on the law books.
 - In democratic South Africa, all religions are given equal status.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (10)
- 3.1.4 **Name the violations of human rights that occurred in Palestine.**
- Unlawful or arbitrary killings of Palestinians in Israel and the occupied territories.
 - Restrictions on Palestinians residing in Jerusalem.
 - Restrictions in terms of privacy.
 - Restrictions in family and home.
 - Substantial interference with freedom of peaceful assembly and of freedom of association.
 - Threats of violence, against Palestinians.
 - There is racial discrimination.
 - There are no labour rights.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited. (10)

- 3.2 3.2.1 **Discuss ONE example of how the use of social media could lead to inter religious conflict.**
- In 2012, a short movie called Innocence of Muslims was aired on YouTube.
 - This was an attack on the character of Prophet Muhammad.
 - It resulted in violent protests in many Muslim countries.
 - Initially it was reported that the movie was made and funded by Jews in the USA.
 - It was later found that it was in fact made by a Coptic Christian, living in the USA.
 - It was funded by a Christian company called, 'Media for Christ'
 - This film led to a heightening of tensions between Christians and Muslims.
 - Media should remain sensitive, impartial and objective.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited. (6)
- 3.2.2 **State FOUR strategies to prevent abuse of social media.**
- Social media companies should have a zero-tolerance policy regarding religious insults.
 - There should be severe sanctions against account holders who misuse the media, (i.e., report these accounts to the authorities and freeze these accounts).
 - Religious organisations should form partnerships with social media companies and closely monitor posts that can be taken as inflammatory.
 - Anonymous posts which insult any religion should be barred.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)
- 3.2.3 **State THREE strategies that the media uses to influence our opinions.**
- Publishers/Editors exclusively determine which events are newsworthy.
 - They also determine how much prominence an event is given.
 - The media avoid antagonising their sponsors/advertisers, as this can reduce their profits.
 - The media use sensationalism, as it drives sales.
 - Therefore, controversial issues get more coverage than successful events.
 - Large media companies own several media outlets. All these outlets will report the very same opinion.
 - To the unwitting reader, it would seem that different editors all concur on an issue, but in fact it is the opinion of only one media house.
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited. (6)

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QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 **Name any country in Africa where there is possibly religious armed conflict.**

- Sudan

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (2)

4.1.2 **Explain the reasons why the African Union was formed.**

- It was formed to help secure Africa's democracy.
- It was formed to establish human rights.
- Their goal was the development of a sustainable economy.
- Especially by bringing an end to intra-African conflict.
- The African Union wanted to create an effective common market.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be accepted. (10)

4.1.3 **What are the reasons for the conflict in QUESTION 4.1.1?**

- Fault lines in Darfur society can be traced back well over 100 years.
- The divisions in this country are ethnic / tribal and cultural.
- It appears as if religion is not a radical source of division.
- Most people of Darfur are Sunni Muslim, as is the government of Khartoum.
- There are also Christians and animists.
- Nomads and farmers have tried for centuries to co-exist, but when food became scarce, competition for the scarce resources led to conflict.
- The Sudanese government wanted to enforce Sharia laws on the country.
- The conflict was also economic.
- The government wanted control over the rich Heglig oilfields.
- Even after South Sudan became independent from Khartoum in 2011, the armed conflict continued in that region.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)

4.1.4 **Critically analyse the role of religion in the conflict.**

- Religion seems to play a very small role in the conflict; hence it is not a religious conflict.
- No effort was made by one religion to convert others to their religion.
- The enforcement of the Sharia laws is, thus, not the cause of the conflict.
- The civil war in the country has started as far back as 1955.
- There are many sub divisions (economic, cultural, tribal) that persisted after the establishment of South Sudan.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)

4.1.5 **What can religious organisations do to bring about political peace?**

- Religious aid organisations are vital in providing practical support to the conflict areas.
- There are religious organisations such as the Islamic Relief Agency and the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
- The supply of building materials and medical assistance.
- Religious aid organisations also provide food.
- They train local communities on life skills, which assist the people to cope with challenges that come with violent conflict.
- While religious organisations may be against conflicts, they are not able to stop them.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (10)

4.2 **Explain the terms below in the context of religion**

4.2.1 **Ideology**

- Has to do with the prevailing, overarching worldviews that shape meaning and overall patterns of existence.
- They are enforced by those dominant groups who hold power.
- A set of principles about how a society should be ordered.
- Ideologies are also always contested.
- Hence the variety of ideologies in the world.
- They are the broadest category used to describe what adherents of a religion believe.
- Examples are communism and Marxism.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

4.2.2 **Doctrine**

- Refers more to the role of intellectuals in religious communities in finding and organising religious beliefs into coherent philosophical patterns.
- A set of religious teachings/principles or beliefs.
- There is a sense of argument and negotiation as doctrines are constructed in relation to philosophical worldview.
- Doctrines are often contested in relation to the Greek philosophy of the time.
- The doctrine of Christ as both God and man developed in relation to the Greek understanding of nature and essence.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

4.2.3 **Parable**

- A parable is a story that has deeper meaning than the obvious surface one.
- Is a story which demonstrates a moral principle.
- Parables are set within a culture and social environment of the people who produce them.
- Parable is easily passed on from one person to another.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

[50]

QUESTION 5**5.1 Explain the following concepts in the context of religion:****5.1.1 Syncretism**

- Two belief systems that are combined to form a new one.
- The practices, beliefs and thought patterns of different traditions are accommodated and adapted or mixed.
- An example is Sikhism, which is a combination of Islam and Hinduism.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited. (2)

5.1.2 Pluralism

- All religions are paths toward the truth.
- They are fully equally true.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited. (2)

5.1.3 Inclusivism

- According to this view, the adherent believes that other religions are valid, but the full truth can be only be found in his or her religion.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited. (2)

5.1.4 Exclusivism

- This is where an adherent believes that only their view on divinity is true.
- Other religions are false.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited. (2)

5.1.5 Differentiate between *inter-religious* and *intra-religious conflict*.

- Inter-religious conflict takes place when two different religious groups are in conflict, for example Islam and Christianity
- Intra religious conflict occurs when two groups of the same religion are in conflict. for example Catholic and Protestants (Christianity), or Shia and Sunni (Muslim).

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited. (4)

5.2 5.2.1 **Discuss the development of African Initiated churches in South Africa.**

- African people were not happy to belong to European-controlled churches.
- African church leaders and preachers wanted their own churches controlled entirely by Africans.
- From about the end of 19th century, 'black churches began to be formed.
- They were organised and led by black people.
- This is why they were called African Independence churches (AIC).
- Their beliefs and structures were very similar to those of the white mission churches.
- Their influence had much to do with the development of different churches like the Zionist or Apostolic churches.
- They concentrated on spiritual and physical healing, and included aspects of African Traditional Religion's beliefs and practices.
- At present, there are more people belonging to these churches than to any other Christian denomination in South Africa.
- The following are Zion Christian Churches, Bandla lama Nazareth, Ethiopian type churches, other African independent churches.
- These churches and are sometimes called African Indigenous churches.

NOTE: Any other relevant answer must be credited. (10)

5.2.2 **Explain the common beliefs shared by the Abrahamic religions**

- They believe in one God (monotheistic).
- They share many prophets – Abraham, Isaac, Moses, et cetera.
- They believe in Judgement Day.
- They believe in life after death.
- They believe in existence of angels.
- They believe in the existence of Satan.

NOTE: Any other relevant answer should be credited. (10)

5.2.3 **Discuss the concept teaching in the context of religion.**

- Teaching means to teach.
- It means to give information.
- It also means to impart knowledge in order to reinforce belief in a specific religion.
- In religion specifically, to teach means to give systematic information about a subject or aspects of religion.
- Teaching is a normative explanation of something.
- A teaching plays different roles in different religions.

NOTE: Any other relevant answer should be credited. (10)

5.3 Discuss the role of interfaith co-operation in terms of the following**5.3.1 HIV and Aids**

- AIDS patients are cared for.
- The HIV/Aids helpline has been established with the cooperation of different religions.
- The leaders of different religions participate meaningfully in the care of HIV and Aids patients.
- Payers are also conducted without discriminating against any HIV and Aids patients.

NOTE: Any other relevant answer must be credited. (4)

5.3.2 Anti-gender-based violence (GBV)

- Religious leaders must be trained in order to train their followers to respond adequately to gender-based-violence.
- Advocate for the enactment and enforcement of laws to protect community members.
- Create multi-religious centres where people can receive help or legal assistance.
- Religious leaders can arrange marches to parliament to protest against gender-based-violence (GBV).

NOTE: Any other relevant answer should be credited. (4)

[50]

TOTAL SECTIONB: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150