**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2023

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 17 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1   1.1.1   B – Mitzvot / D – Halakhah √   (1)

        1.1.2   B – path of the universe √   (1)

        1.1.3   C – Brahamas or spiritual leaders √   (1)

        1.1.4   D – Siddharta Gautama √   (1)

        1.1.5   B – Iran √   (1)

        1.1.6   B – Abu Bakr / D – Ali √   (1)

        1.1.7   B – the Divine Life Society √   (1)

        1.1.8   A – collection of teachings of Prophet Muhammad √   (1)

        1.1.9   D – Therevada Buddhism √   (1)

        1.1.10   B – teachings with absolute authority √   (1)
                                                              [10]

1.2   1.2.1   **Similarity**
- Being alike
- Having resemblance
- Being of the same kind
- Two or more things can be similar in certain respect

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

        1.2.2   **Difference**
- This refers to the difference that are present within and across religion.
- This concept is also useful in the comparison of a variety of religions.
- It is the opposite of similarity.
- It can be used to differentiate between spesific religions.
- Exampe, Christianity believe that the Messiah has already come to the world, whereas those who believe in the Jewish faith are waiting for the Messiah.

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

1.2.3 **Unity**
- Harmony between people.
- It refers to the togetherness that exists between religions.
- It also means that the teachings of various religions are compatible with each other.
- It is the opposite of being divided.
- Oneness.

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

1.2.4 **Uniqueness**
- Uniqueness refer to those characteristics that make religions different from other religions.
- It is the characteristics that makes it identifiably as unique religion.
- There is a uniqueness in beliefs, practices and normative texts.

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

1.2.5 **Identity**
- Identity means individuality.
- It means the religion has a certain individuality or a certain personality that distinguishes it from other religions.
- It means the confirmation of the dignity and worth of a religion.
- It means the exclusive religious identity where you strongly identify with the beliefs and teachings of a religion and it regard as that which define your life.

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

1.3 1.3.1 William Shakespeare √ (1)

1.3.2 New York √ (1)

1.3.3 Rome √ (1)

1.3.4 The Freedom Charter √ (1)

1.3.5 Methodist Church √ (1)

1.4 1.4.1 Ancestors √ (1)

1.4.2 Rome √ (1)

1.4.3 Leadership √ (1)

1.4.4 Hinduism √ (1)

1.4.5 Yang √ (1)

1.5   1.5.1   F √   (1)

        1.5.2   D √   (1)

        1.5.3   A √   (1)

        1.5.4   G √   (1)

        1.5.5   C √   (1)

1.6   **Difference between *teaching* and *belief.***
        • Teaching comes from the word 'to teach' which simply mean to impart knowledge, or understanding in one way or another.
        • Teaching is associated with faith/belief in the sence that a follower in a specific religion will have, because they learned a set of teachings that they belief to be true.
        • Belief, on the other hand, is sometimes used as a synonym for faith.
        • It is a firm opinion, how a person feel or think about a religion or worldview.   (4)

1.7   1.7.1   False √   (1)

        1.7.2   False √   (1)

        1.7.3   True √   (1)

        1.7.4   False √   (1)

        1.7.5   False √   (1)

1.8   All three religions believe in one God.   (2)

1.9   **Ancestral Worship**
        • ATR teaches that God is beyond the understanding or control of human beings.
        • God can only be reached through the ancestors.
        • The first generation of ancestors were from the first generation of humans.
        • The ancestors live in the spirit world.
        • They have power to protect the living.
        • They communicate with God on behalf of the living.   (4)

                                                    TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1   2.1.1   **Teaching**
- It is systematic information about aspects of a religion.
- Teaching plays a very important role in some religions, while it plays no role in other religions.
- Teaching comes from the word 'to teach' which means to impart knowledge or understanding of a particular religion.
- Teahing is a normative explanation of something/morals or values.

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

       2.1.2   **Myth**
- Comes from a Greek word 'mythos' which means word or fable.
- Myth often contains historical and metaphorical material.
- It refers to those stories that reveal deep truth about creation,life and death.
- Myth forms the basis of teaching and even dogma in some religions.

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

       2.1.3   **Doctrine**
- Is a synonym for teaching.
- It is just as teaching, it does not necessary have any negative meaning.
- Doctrinate has a negative meaning.
- It can be used interchangeably with religious teaching.
- It is a statement of essential beliefs.
- It refers to a particular part of a belief system.

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

       2.1.4   **Parable**
- The word parable refers to a story that is told.
- To illustrate a religious principle or answer a religious question.
- It is a short story that contains a definite moral.
- A parable is a story that is presented in an art form.

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

       2.1.5   **Belief**
- May be used as a synonym for faith.
- It may mean acceptance of a thing, fact or statement.
- It is a firm opinion and indicate trust.
- Means to believe.

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

2.2 **Philosophy of ubuntu**
- Moral order in the order in the African Traditional Religion is characterised by the concept of Ubuntu.
- Ubuntu is an African philosophy of respect and empathy for human beings.
- It comes from the saying 'umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu'.
- Ubuntu means a person is a person through other people.
- It means that one must learn to share life with other people.

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

2.3 **Factors that shape religious identity**
- The clothing code of a specific religion forms the religious identity of its followers.
- The religious identity of a person are formed by certein rituals.
- The religious identity of an individual are also formed religious symbols.

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

2.4 **Doctrine of reincarnation**
- Is based on the law of Karma, it implies the result of actions.
- This doctrine teaches that a soul goes through a series of birth to death and from death to birth.
- The example is that when a person casts off worn out garments and puts on others that new, so does the soul cast-off worn-out bodies.
- After casting off the worn-out body, the soul enters into another that is new.
- The quest for worldly pleasures gives rise to rebirth.
- According to the doctrine of reincarnation, the soul is driven from birth to death and from death to birth.
- The soul never perishes.
- The final goal of human existence is moksha, or release from human suffering.

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

2.5 **Explain canon**
- It is a collection of sacred books or texts.
- It is a measuring rod for the verification of sacred texts.

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

2.6 **Facts about the following religions:**

2.6.1 **Baha'i's view on the future of religions**
- All religions will be united under Bahái faith.
- This is a religion of the future.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

2.6.2 **Hinduism's social structure**
- It is structured on a caste system.
- Each caste has a specific responsibility in society.

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

2.6.3 **Traditional healers in the African Traditional Religions**
- Traditional healers are consulted whenever there is misfortune in a family.
- The traditional healer communicates with ancestors.
- It is believed that knowledge of traditional medicine comes from the ancestors.

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

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1   **Four contributions that the world conference of religions for peace**
- The World Conference of Religions for Peace (WRCP) has its branches in many countries of the world, which stand together against the use of religions to support violence and human sufferings.
- The European Council of Religious Leaders appealed to all religious leaders of all faiths to reject and do their best to stop the ongoing acts of violence and terror, which are carried out in the name of God.
- The WCRP and its affiliates responded strongly against the publcation of cartoons considered by Muslims to be offensive.
- The Western Europe Interfaith Youth Organisation through the developement of interfaith network have achieved their goals and played an active role in the progression towards world peace.
- It is generally accepted among religious groups that there are now more religious tolerance than before as a result of the WCRP.
    NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.   (8)

3.2   **Religious teachings on good morality**
- In African Traditional Religion the principle of 'Ubuntu' places the needs of the community above those of the individual.
- This ensures good morality, as a person may not cause harm to others.
- In Christianity the Ten Commandments speak to harmful actions that are prohibited.
- This leads to good morality, e.g. 'love your neighbour as you love yourself'.
- Islam teaches as follows: 'And in their wealth and possessions there was due share for the beggar and for the one who is denied (goods).'
- This teaching encourages caring for the poor by means compulsory charity.
- In Buddhism worshippers are taught to abstain from telling lies vertel and to speak in a goodharted and purposeful manner.
- According to Hinduism you must 'speak words that are honest, good, advantages that does not cause stress and fear and you must study the scriptures and recite them – this is sobriety of speech.'
    NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.   (10)

3.3   **Interfaith co-operation during apartheid**
- There was much more interfaith co-operating during the apartheid years.
- All religions were facing one common enemy, which was apartheid.
- If an imam was killed in detention, Jews, Christians, Hindus and others joined in the protest, just as they would have done for their own people.
- The South African branch of the World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP), led by Past Frank Chikane and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, played a significant role.
- Different religions held joint prayer meetings to plea for divine intervention.
- Religious property, e.g church buildings, were used for political gatherings.
- Religious communities led and participated in the public marches against apartheid laws.
- Anti-apartheid groups started the South African Council of Churches 1968.
- The Call of Islam was founded in 1984.
- Jews vir Righteousness was founded in 1985.

PLEASE NOTE: Any relevant answers must be credited.   (12)

3.4   3.4.1   **What does the concept religious freedom imply?**
- The concept religious freedom implies that everyone, everywhere has the freedom of choice to believe what they wish to about God.
- It also means the people cannot be forced to convert to another religion.
- In South Africa, people enjoy religious freedom, and the Constitution prohibits unfair discrimination.

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

3.4.2   **Explain what is meant with human rights**
- The concept human rights is believed to have existed for centuries.
- Human rights refer to the inherent dignity of human beings.
- Human rights are important since they protect human beings from exploitation.
- Human rights are important since it recognises and gaurantees the equality.
- Human rights give people specific rights and responsibilities.

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

3.4.3   **How religions were practically involved to promote religious freedom, human rights and responsibilities**

- In South Africa all religions use the opportunities provided by the government to participate in matters of the state.
- An example is the NRLF (National Religious Leaders Forum) that advices government on social challenges and religious issues.
- Catholics and Muslims prayed together in Durban in 2016 to demonstrate religious tolerance and religious freedom.
- In conflict areas, like Sudan, religious organisations are involved in finding solutions against a government who abuse human rights.
- IFAPA always sent its delegates as observers in most African general elections.
- Every religion encourages its adherents to follow teachings that promote human rights.
- Pope John Paul II also visited the Palestinian and Jewish communities to preach about religious freedom and tolerance.
- The humanitarian organisation Gift of the Givers is an inter religious organisation that does charity work in all religious communities.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.   (12)
                                                                    [50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 **What is terrorism?**
- Terrorism is the deliberate killing of civilians.
- It is acts of violence that terrorise the civilian population.
- It is carried out for political or other ideological reasons.
- It can be state-sponsored, or political, religious, or a combination of these reasons.

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

4.2 **Why religious terrorism is increasing**
- 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 governments are fertile grounds for exstremism.
- Such groups then turn to violence.
- Political unrest increase religious terrorism, hence religion is exploited for political gain.

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

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 Catholics and Protestants.
- For decades, some Catholics in 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 results have 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 (IRAR).

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

EXAMPLE 2: 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 on both sides to have a country of their own.
- Extremists on the Palestinian and Arab side would like to destroy the state of Israel, as they see it as an illegitimate state.
- History has provided both groups with ample reasons to fight.
- It is also a fact that Israel keeps on taking land from the Palestinians for developments.
- The Palestinian extremists started a suicide bomb campaign.
- This suicide bomb campaign moved the Jewish opinion to the right in the elections.
- Both these acts destroyed the voices of the moderates on all sides.
- With the voices of the moderarates, an initial peace was established.
- The consequences was an aggravated polarisation of public opinions on both sides.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.   (12)

4.3.2 **To what extent is the problem religious?**

EXAMPLE 1: 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 the Catholics in the majority.
- For decades some Catholics in Northern Ireland have fought for independence from the Protestants United Kingdom.
- Northern Ireland has also been fighting for union with the Republic of Ireland.
- The Protestants in both Ireland and the United Kingdom have been resisting a break-away by Catholics.
- The result was a long and violent intra-religious civil war.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

EXAMPLE 2: Palestine and Israel

- History has provided the two groups with ample reasons to fight.
- It is also a fact that Israel continues to take land for settlements from the Palestinians.
- 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 the moderates tentative peace moves had surfaced.
- Violent acts destroyed the voices of the moderates on both sides.
- The result has been an escalating polarisation of public opinion on both sides.
- It is not at all a religious war between Jew and Muslim.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (12)

4.3.3   **What can religious organisations do to promote peace**
- Religious organisations can act as mediators to address religious differences.
- Religious organisations can encourage governments in countries where religious conflict take place, to sign agreements not to get involved in the conflict.
- Religious organisations must have agreed upon rules for the solving of religious conflict.
- Religious organisations can give advice to fighting factions on living together peacefully.
- Religious organisations can establish forums for dialoque.
- Religious organisations must respect different religions and cultures.
- Tolerance training for schools and institutions of higher learning must be established.
- Religious leaders and communities must show respect and understanding towards other religions.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.   (12)
                                                                    [50]

QUESTION 5

5.1   **Stereotypes from the extract**
- Jews are greedy: Not all Jews are rich and greedy.
- Catholics: A small minority are guilty of this crime. There were also many false accusations.
- Islam: Islam does not encourage terrorism.
- Buddhism: Not all Buddhists are monks. Some Buddhists were recently involved in gross human rights abuses.

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

5.2   5.2.1   **How do the media generally report on religious issues**
- The general attitude is to give religions negative publicity.
- Media coverage on religious issues are superficial.
- Reporters approach religious issues mostly from a secular or political perspective.
- Reporters can be selective and publish only that which is controversial.
- Towards orthodox religions the tone is mostly with emnity, while it is positive towards minority religions.
- Most of the people being interviewed, are those who question orthodox religions.
- Reporters can be prejudiced and partial.

          NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

        5.2.2   **EXAMPLES**
- Reporters only report on Catholisism when sexual abuse is suspected.
- They never report on theological or spiritual issues.
- Carricatures of Prophet Muhammad are published even though Muslim communities informed the media that Islam do not allow any images or drawings of the Prophet.
- More newspapers published the carricature despite the widespread objections against it.
- Minority religions: The Baha'i-faith are positively covered.
- Extremists are found in all religions, even in secular communities.
- However, religious extremists in all religions are not covered.
- Extremists in Islam get the most coverage, while extremists in Buddhism (Mahayana) or Hinduism get little or no attention.

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

5.3   **Factors that can influence the media on how they report on religious issues**
- Pressure groups, in both civil society and the government, ensure that media articles support their interests.
- Journalists reporting only reflect their own prejudices.
- Journalists are often not well versed in particular religions, meaning that they sometimes interpret the issues incorrectly.
- Not all events or stories have the same value for the mews media.
- Articles that everything went well at a Midnight Mass, have very little news value.
- The media florish on sensationalism.
- The media believe that negativity sells well, as well as stories on crime.
- Media people are thus encouraged to organise sroies around these themes or to create stories.
  NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.   (10)

5.4   **Possible effects of stereotyping in various religions**
- When we prematurely judge people on the grounds of religious teachings or beliefs, we might behave in such a way that it might influence people negatively.
- Often we do not consider that the sterotypes or prejudices we have and can we hurt disadvantage people without realising.
- We might think that our actions accurately convey the reality or abilities of men and women, but we actually discriminate and promote inconsistencies.
- Even if a stereotype is seen as posisitive or meant in that way, can the fact that the standard cannot be applied to all the members in that group, often lead to a 'positive' stereotype that disadvantage specific individuals, for example West-Africans are rich.
NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.   (8)

5.5   **What can the media do to neutralize stereotyping of religions**
- Improve journalists professional skills.
- Cultural sensitivity should be encouraged, like to avoid stereotyping.
- Increase media diversity.
- Strenghten leadership in the media industry.
- Support educational and religious media that offers a global perspective.
- Social media can allow greater messure of freedom of speech.
- It can be used to challenge religious stereotyping.
NOTE: Any relevant answers must be credited.   (10)

5.6   **As a young person, howlwil you advise religious communities on the use of elektronic media, like the internet, television and social networks to ensure that their messages are understood correctly?**

- Organise worksessions and teach communities how to research and publish trustworthy information.
- They must advertise their actions in an age appropriate manner to attract the attention of the viewers or readers.
- Their programs must be user friendly and accessible.
- Find sponsors to fund their programs, so that it can be affordable for the communities.
- Create an app that all communities and the religious community can benefit from financially.
- Warn the community about false news and inaccurate information.   (8)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: **100**
GRAND TOTAL: **150**