



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION



# **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2023**

**RELIGION STUDIES P2  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 150**

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This marking guideline consists of 17 pages.

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**QUESTION 1****1.1 1.1.1 Impact of crime and violence**

- It affects economic productivity when the victim miss work.
  - Effects from exposure to violence and crime include hypertension, stroke and mental disorder.
  - Children can be exposed to bullying, abuse, or witnessing violence in variety of settings
  - Older adults can also experience violence, including abuse of the elderly or from an intimate partner.
  - May increase depression and stress and develop fear and anxiety.
- (NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.) (6)

**1.1.2 Measures that can be done to prevent crime and violence in schools.**

- Universal school-based programmes that focus on skill-building related to emotional self-control and social problems.
  - Teamwork to reduce or prevent violent behaviour among school-aged children.
  - Violence intervention programmes that involve screening and intensive case management.
  - Additional research and interventions are needed to address crime and violence throughout our lifespan.
- (NOTE: Any other relevant response must be credited.) (6)

**1.1.3 Religious teachings: Christianity as an example**

- God desires peace; He also desires that humans should live in justice and freedom.
  - Christianity teaches non-violence.
  - Jesus in Mathew 5 said, 'Blessed are the peacemakers', and told others to turn the other cheek in the face of violence.
  - Christians are told to love their enemies.
  - The Ten Commandments states, 'you shall not kill'.
  - All violence is considered as an offence against God.
  - Psalm 11, says, 'The lord examines both the righteous and the wicked. He hates those who loves violence.'
  - Proverbs 3 and 10 condemns violence, especially to women.
- (NOTE: Any relevant answer fact must be credited.) (8)

## 1.2 1.2.1 Role of Divinity

### Example 1: Christianity

- God is one, but is made up of three personalities/persons.
- They are God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
- He created the universe/earth to be used by man.
- He created everything visible and invisible.
- Man relates to God through Jesus Christ.
- He is continuously involved in the world; His creative energy is constantly at work in the world.

### Example 2: Hinduism

- Contrary to the popular misconception that Hindus have many gods, the belief in one God is the central teaching of the Hindu worldview.
  - The highest concept of God in Hinduism is Brahman the Supreme Being, who is everywhere and is the source of our existence.
  - God can also be experienced in graded stages according to the spiritual development of the devotee.
  - The first level or experience of God under Brahman is Ishwara, the formless God who is everywhere and has qualities like love, peace and compassion. He is formless.
  - God is also presented as the Eternal Feminine, the Mother Goddess who fulfils all the prayers of her devotees.
  - God descends to the earthly plane to correct human affairs (avatara) which become chaotic because of humanity's lack of morality and love.
  - Divine incarnations come to fulfil a divine mission through their great spiritual influence, teachings and personal conduct, reversing vice and promoting virtue, love, compassion and, importantly, devotion to God.
  - In Hinduism, Rama and Krishna are popular divine incarnations.
- (NOTE: Any relevant factor must be credited.)

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1.2.2 **Discuss the concept of life after death as part of human existence.**

**Example 1: Christianity**

- According to Christianity, life does not cease with death, but continues beyond the grave.
- Those who die enter a new phase, called paradise/heaven, which lasts from the moment they die to the day of Resurrection.
- Sinners go to Hades/hell, where they are punished.
- It is believed that on the Last Day, the ordinary world will no longer exist, and everything will come under the control of God
- On this day, there will be a final judgement, and everyone will either be punished or rewarded.
- Only those who have lived a life according to the will of God will be allowed into an eternal life.
- Death, therefore, is not the end of life, but a phase in the journey of humankind.
- The resurrection implies that life has a purpose, that good and evil must have reward and that there is a higher life beyond this world.  
(NOTE: Any relevant factor must be credited.)

**Example 2: Hinduism**

- According to the Vedas, everyone has a soul or 'self' that lives in the body.
- There is a cycle of birth and rebirth.
- This is referred to as reincarnation, whereby a soul evolves.
- The aim of every Hindu is to free the 'self' from this cycle, so that it can become one with Brahma.
- This stage is called moksha.  
(NOTE: Any relevant factor must be credited.)

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### 1.2.3 Discuss the nature of evil

#### EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY

- According to Christianity God did not create evil.
- God created a perfect world and perfect human beings.
- Evil was introduced later when Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commands.
- Christianity calls this kind of disobedience sin.
- Christians believe that evil is often used by Satan to influence human beings to rebel against God and then disappear.  
(NOTE: Other relevant facts should be credited.)

#### EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM

- Hindus do not deny the reality of pain, misery and evil in the world.
- They believe that evil is not inherent in the human being.
- Evil is like a cloud throwing its shadow over the passing sun.
- The cloud passes but the sun does not change.
- In Brahman there is no evil.
- According to Hinduism, suffering and evil are caused by a perception of duality between man and the universe, between us and God.
- If we become one with Brahman, there will be no evil.  
(NOTE: Other relevant facts should be credited.)

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**QUESTION 2****2.1 Difference in governance****2.1.1 EXAMPLE 1: Christianity  
Catholic Church**

- The head of the Catholic Church is the Pope.
- The centre of power of this branch is in Rome.
- The Catholic branch has many orders, namely, monks, nuns, priests, and friars.
- The Catholic Church is governed at parish level by priests, deaneries by deans, dioceses by bishops and arch dioceses by archbishops.
- A cardinal can govern an entire country or a geographical region.

**Eastern Orthodox Church**

- This branch is controlled by priests and bishops.
- Authority within the church is in the hands of a group of bishops.
- A diocese is a group of parishes under the leadership of a bishop.

**Protestantism**

- This movement was started in 1517 by a German monk, Martin Luther.
- The churches are ruled by ordained ministers and bishops or elected elders.
- Overall rule is by higher authority such as a synod or general assembly chaired by the presiding bishop
- Some Protestant churches are independent and not responsible to any higher authority than the congregation.

**EXAMPLE 2: Islam: Governance****Sunni**

- There is no clergy in Sunni Islam.
- Any Muslim can serve on the community boards.
- Governance is community based.
- Scholars of Islam and community members serve on the governing boards of mosques, madrassas and schools.

**Shi'a Islam**

- Shi'a Muslims revere the descendants of the Prophet Muhammed and believe that they have divine right to lead Muslims.
- Such a leader is referred to as an 'imam'.
- The final word in any uncertainty about any religious or political issues lies with the representative of the Imam.
- The governance is in the hands **of mullahs (priests) who rule by religious decree.**

(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited.)

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**2.1.2 Difference in teachings****EXAMPLE 1: Christianity****Catholicism**

- The Catholic Church considers itself the original Christian Church.
- They believe that everyone is born in sin because of Adam and Eve's disobedience to God.
- God is made up of three persons: Father, Son and the Holy Spirit.
- The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and the Son.

**Eastern Orthodox Church**

- The Holy Spirit comes only from God the Father.
- They believe that they are the rightly guided church.

**Protestantism**

- The Bible has more authority than the Pope.
- They teach the faith is the way to salvation.
- They teach that salvation is a gift given freely through the work of Jesus Christ.

**EXAMPLE 2: Islam teachings**

Islam is divided into two major branches, namely the Sunni and the Shi'a.

**Sunni Islam**

- Sunni refers to following the Sunnah (example) of Prophet Muhammed.
- The hadith narrated by the companions of the Prophet have equal status to those narrated by his family members.
- The Sunni believes that all the teachings contained in the Books of Hadith are equally important.
- The Sunnis do not accept that a caliph must come exclusively from the Prophet's family

**Shi'a Islam**

- The Hadith narrated by the companions of the Prophet, have less significance than that narrated by his family members.
- The Shi'a follow the teaching and opinions only of a living scholar.
- They believe that the last caliph from the Prophet's family was hidden in a cave and will one day reappear as leader. He is referred to as Imaam.

(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited.)

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**2.1.3 Difference in practice****EXAMPLE 1: Christianity****Catholicism**

- There is regular attendance of the Holy Mass.
- Confirmation is a sacrament, and all members must undergo the training before they are confirmed.
- There is a veneration of the cross.
- The followers are expected to confess their sins to a priest.

**Eastern Orthodox Church**

- There is the lighting of candles.
- There is the kissing of the saints called icons.
- They use incense during the Holy Mass.

**Protestantism**

- They regularly attend church services on Sunday.
- There is a performance of healing services.
- There are revival crusades.

(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited).



**EXAMPLE 2: ISLAM – Practices****Practice: Sunni**

- Religious practices are strictly in accordance with the Sunnah of the Prophet as laid down in the Hadith.
- In Sunni Islam, an 'Imam' is simply a leader of a congregational prayer.
- Mutah (temporary marriage) is forbidden.
- Imam does not denote formal training in Sunni Islam.

**Practice: Shi'a**

- They believe that the Caliphate (the Prophet Muhammed's successor) will come from his descendants.
- Imams are only descendants of the Prophet Muhammed who they believe to be divinely appointed.
- The shrine of Hussein in Karbala is an important pilgrimage for the Shia's.
- Mutah (temporary marriage) is allowed.
- They practice self-mutilation, for example at the commemoration of tragedy of Karbala.
- There are two schools of legal opinion – Akbar and usuli.

(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited)

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**2.2 Hermeneutical principles**

- Grammar and historical context and historical facts to interpret sacred texts. One must use the rules of grammar
- Clearest meaning – one should take the literal meaning of the text.
- Plan, purpose and context. A piece of writing should be viewed as a whole. What is the writing plan or structure? What was the author's purpose in writing the text? What is the context of the passage being looked at?
- Meaning of words/Etymology: The meaning of words changes over time and in different places. Find out the original meaning as they were used in the normative source.
- Figurative meaning: Figurative and non-literal meaning must be taken into account.
- Other sacred texts: Sacred texts themselves may be used to interpret other sacred texts.

(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited.)

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## 2.3 Reward and punishment

### EXAMPLE 1: Christianity

- Reward and punishment are fair.
- Rewards motivate believers to sacrifice their life because of the greater rewards
- Rewards have influenced people to die for their beliefs.
- Punishment helps believers to live according to their religious teachings.
- Punishment is one of the motivation factors to adhere to religious teachings.
- We are all rewarded in this world by doing good.
- There is no need for extra reward.

(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited.)

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**QUESTION 3****3.1 3.1.1 The Interfaith Action in Africa (IFAPA)**

- Committed to working together for peace, democracy, unity on the continent.
- To ensure a decent life for all.
- Establish and registering national chapters.
- It also includes the commissioning of meetings of religious leaders, who take the IFAPA decisions.
- To send interfaith delegations to conflict areas.
- To participate in the World Forum.

(NOTE: Other relevant fact should be credited.)

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**3.1.2 National Religious Leader's Forum (NRLF)**

- It is made up of the leaders of various religions in South Africa.
- It serves as a consultative and advisory body to the president and deals with religious matters.
- It is involved with the major issues facing South African society today.
- Some examples are:
  - To stop the abuse of women and children (GBV)
  - To spread awareness of HIV/Aids and help those infected and affected
- To promote ethical and moral values, and assisting with the moral regeneration to our country.
- The work of this body ranges over a number of issues, in short, to address the needs that arise in our country.

(NOTE: Other relevant fact should be credited.)

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**3.1.3 The African Council of Religious Leaders – Religious for Peace (ACRL-RfP)**

- It was founded in 2002 and it is the largest and most representative multi-religious platform in Africa.
- Respecting religious differences, acting on deeply held and widely shared moral concerns and values.
- Preserving identity of each religious community.
- Honouring the different ways religious communities are recognised in Africa.
- Supporting locally led multi religious structures within RFP networks in the continent.
- Upholding the principles of representatively, subsidy and solidarity

(NOTE: Other relevant fact should be credited.)

(8)

**3.2 3.2.1 Relationship between religions since democracy in South Africa.**

- The country changed from being a Christian state to secular state.
- There is peace, harmony and co-operation among religions in South Africa since democracy (ecumenism)
- The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the RSA, 1996 (Act 108) guarantees the freedom of religion.
- The World Conference of Religions for Peace in South Africa is included in the constitution.
- The World Parliament of Religions conference was held in Cape Town in 1999.
- Religious Leaders for Electoral Justice structure and the National Forum for Religious Leaders were formed from this conference.
- Religious Leaders for Electoral Justice monitor and observe South Africa's democratic elections.

(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited.)

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**3.3 How African Initiated churches developed in South Africa.**

- Africa Initiated started their own form of Christianity as African Initiated Churches (AIC) in the late 1800's
  - As first they were members of the European-controlled churches.
  - They were not happy with the treatment they received
  - They felt that their culture was regarded as unchristian by the European leaders of the Christian religion.
  - They were tired of racial discrimination in their churches
  - They left European-led churches like Methodist Church, Anglican Church, Presbyterian Church etc.
  - And formed Ethiopian type churches, Zion Christian churches (ZCC), ibandla Lamanazarete, apostolic churches and other Zionist churches.
  - Christian churches started by Africans, who broke away from whites-initiated churches.
  - Further encouraged by Black American missionaries
- (NOTE: Any relevant fact must be credited.)

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**QUESTION 4****4.1 4.1.1 Briefly explain Darwin's theory of evolution.**

- The theory proposes that all life evolved from primitive forms and continues to adapt and evolve.
- Species contain a great variety of minor differences.
- In the fight for survival, better adapted variations will be favoured while those that are not 'fit' will struggle to survive.
- In this way a species may gradually change its form and become more complex by developing along a path of successful variations.
- The theory of evolution asserts that humans evolved from a common primate ancestor with apes.
- Darwin's theory consists of four ideas:
  - Species contain a great variety of differences.
  - Both the world and species change over time.
  - In the fight for survival, better adapted variation will be favoured while those that are not fit will struggle to survive.
  - A species may gradually change its form and become more complex by developing along a path of successful variation.
- According to Charles Darwin humans evolved from apes.  
(NOTE: Any relevant fact should be credited.)

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**4.1.2 Religious response to the theory of evolution.****Example: Christianity**

- Christianity has no doubt that God created the universe as part of His divine plan for humanity.
- The book of Genesis describes how God created the world in six days (and on the seventh day He rested).
- God created Adam and Eve, thus there is no place for the theory of evolution in creation.
- Darwin's work was regarded as controversial by the church.
- The theory was criticised as follows:
  - There is no evidence in human history for the development of new species
  - There is no evidence of one species having developed from another
  - The attempts to create new species by cross-breeding tend to be unsuccessful because the hybrids cannot breed
  - Christians argue that certain aspects of creation are too complex to have happened by natural selection
- Many Christians resolve the conflict by suggesting that the Bible should be interpreted symbolically and not literally.  
(NOTE: Any relevant fact must be credited.)

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**4.2 4.2.1 Religious teachings about how universe came into being.****Example 1: Christianity**

- According to Christianity in the beginning there was nothing but chaos.
- The book of Genesis says God created the world and the universe in six days and rested on the seventh day.
- The world was perfect after the Holy Trinity had finished with creation.
- Human, marine, animal and plant life all belong to God.
- God created human beings in His own image.

**Example 2: Buddhism**

- This world is just one of millions of worlds.
- In Each of these worlds a Buddha will rediscover the true nature of beings.
- Buddhism flourishes for thousands of years and then it slowly dies out.
- Another man will try to understand why people suffer and he becomes the next Buddha.
- Each cycle has a Buddha.

(NOTE: Other relevant answers should be credited.)

(8)

**4.2.2 Briefly explain the difference between Christianity and modern astronomers.**

- Western astronomers challenged the belief that the earth is the centre of the universe, which was fitting perfectly with the Christian view of creation.
- The Orthodox Church could not believe that God would put man on the planet that was not perfect.
- Astronomers, such as Copernicus produced the heliocentric theory, which states that the earth is revolving around the sun.
- In the Bible it was the sun that moved not the earth.
- The astronomers appeared to be contradicting the literal word of the Bible.

(NOTE: Any relevant fact must be credited.)

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### 4.3 Big Bang Theory

- The scientific theory of the creation of the universe is called the 'Big Bang' theory.
- It explains how the universe came into existence.
- The theory of evolution explains the development of life from a simple form to its most complete form today.
- This development includes the evolution of humans through primitive stages to modern humans.
- It is believed that evolution still continues today.
- The study of evolution of the universe is called 'cosmology.'
- What existed before the Big Bang 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 fifteen 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.
- Huge spaces separated these clusters.
- 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 is in one of the solar systems.
- This is where the evolution of life takes place.
- Again, the theory does not dispel the existence of a divine being.
- It only provides a scientific explanation of the structure and composition of the universe

(NOTE: Any relevant fact must be credited.)

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**QUESTION 5****5.1 5.1.1 Inspiration**

- It refers originally to the breath (power, knowledge) of an extra ordinary power.
- An example of the breath of an extra ordinary power is a deity, coming into a person and taking that person's own breath.
- Inspiration refers to a state of being inspired to write, do something or commit yourself to a particular life or experience.
- Inspiration is a very significant normative source in various religions.
- Various religions have figures who received inspiration from a higher power or wisdom.
- Inspiration may be referred to as true origin of all religions.
- There are many religious figures that have inspired many generations of followers, RG, Abraham, Moses and Judges, Jesus Christ, the Buddha, Prophet Mohammed and Baha'u'llah.

(NOTE: Any relevant answers must be credited.)

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**5.1.2 Importance of sacred texts in religion**

- Written sacred texts is more rigid than oral texts.
- Sacred books are fixed yardsticks of measuring right and wrong.
- Sacred books contain the history of different eras of the past.
- They also reflect the languages and cultures of the past eras.
- Sacred books serve as reliable references of the teachings and beliefs of a religion.
- Sacred books serve as a unifying source of religion.

(NOTE: Other relevant fact must be credited.)

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**5.2 5.2.1 Concept of *secular humanism***

- 'Secular' refers to 'non-religious'.
- Humanism is a group of philosophies that believe human beings can develop ethics and morality independently of a supernatural being.
- Secular humanism is a branch of humanism that rejects religious doctrine
- It also rejects the existence of a supernatural being.
- It is often associated with scientists and academics.
- Secular humanism generally leads to atheism.
- Secular humanism originated as a liberal view of human rights.
- It was not anti-religion, but emphasised that people's emotional and spiritual needs can be fulfilled without religion.
- Examples of secular humanism are atheism, communism, agnosticism and materialism.

(NOTE: Other relevant answers should be credited.)

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**5.3 5.3.1 AGNOSTICISM**

- This term was first used by the philosopher T.H. Huxley in 1869.
- Darwin's theory of human evolution challenged the idea of a supreme creator.
- Agnostics believe that it is not possible to either prove or disprove the existence of a God/supernatural being.
- Agnosticism comes from Greek – 'a' meaning without and 'gnosis' meaning 'knowledge'.
- This refers to uncertainty about God-knowledge.
- Agnostics are sceptical of religious teachings.
- They reject religious doctrine – especially religions that claim they have spiritual knowledge.

(NOTE: Other relevant fact must be credited.)

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**5.3.2 ATHEISM**

- Atheism, on the other hand, is a denial of the existence of a god or a Supreme Being.
- There are different degrees of atheism.
- Some atheists simply doubt the existence of a god but are not concerned with proving this.
- This is referred to as 'soft atheism'.
- It is very similar to agnosticism.
- They turn to the sciences to explain the nature of the world and the universe.
- Some atheists reject religion because they blame religion for wars and other acts of violence.

(NOTE: Other relevant answers should be credited.)

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**TOTAL: 150**