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Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

NOVEMBER 2022

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**NOTE: Credit the candidates if the correct word is provided instead of the letter.****QUESTION 1**

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|---|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | C✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.2 | D✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.3 | D ✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.4 | B✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.5 | A✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.6 | B✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.7 | B✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.8 | D✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.9 | A✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.10 | C✓ | (1) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Nirvana✓ | (1) |
| | 1.2.2 | Dharma✓ | (1) |
| | 1.2.3 | Caliph✓ | (1) |
| | 1.2.4 | Non-being✓ | (1) |
| | 1.2.5 | Brought back/Bringing back/Umbuyiso/ukubuyisa✓ | (1) |
| | 1.2.6 | Pentecost✓ | (1) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | H✓ | (1) |
| | 1.3.2 | F✓ | (1) |
| | 1.3.3 | E✓ | (1) |
| | 1.3.4 | G✓ | (1) |
| | 1.3.5 | B✓ | (1) |
| | 1.3.6 | A✓ | (1) |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | Charles Darwin✓
The other three are the founders of religions.✓ | (2) |
| | 1.4.2 | Apocrypha✓
The other three are names of gods from different religions. ✓ | (2) |
| | 1.4.3 | Theravada✓
The other three are scriptures from Hinduism.✓ | (2) |
| | 1.4.4 | Talmud✓
The other three are religions.✓ | (2) |
| | 1.4.5 | Catholic Church ✓
The other three are African Initiated Churches.✓ | (2) |

- 1.5 1.5.1 False✓
The sacred text of the Bahá'i faith was originally written in Arabic✓
The New Testament of Christianity was originally written in Greek.✓ (2)
- 1.5.2 False✓
Abraham is recognised as the founder of Judaism. ✓
In Judaism, the divine name of God is Yahweh/ Jehovah.✓ (2)
- 1.5.3 False✓
The head of the Catholic branch of Christianity is the Pope. ✓
The Archbishop of Canterbury is the head of the Anglican Church. ✓ (2)
- 1.5.4 False✓ In Buddhism the word 'Sutta' refers to a Buddhist's text.✓ (2)
- 1.5.5 False✓ Kosher is that which is permissible in Judaism.✓ (2)
- 1.5.6 True✓✓ (2)
- 1.6 1.6.1 • She is/was the supreme head of the Church of England (Anglican Church). ✓
• She plays/played a major role in the nominations of the bishops of the Anglican Church.✓ (2)
- 1.6.2 • He is the Dalai Lama of Tibetan/Zen Buddhism. ✓
• He was the ruler of Tibet.✓
• He is in exile in India. ✓
• He was a close friend of the late Archbishop Desmond Tutu.✓ (2)
- 1.6.3 • It is a ritual in Christianity
• Thanksgiving service using bread (body of Christ) and wine (blood of Christ) called 'Holy Communion'. ✓
• Ceremony based on Jesus' last meal with his disciples. ✓
• It is also called the Last Supper.✓ (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 • Looking for similarities and differences in religions.
 • Two or more religions can be compared.
 • It can be implicit or explicit. (4)
- 2.1.2 • The determination of books which have authority in a religion.
 • This is because they are believed to be inspired or revealed, or because they are so designated.
 • The word originally referred to Christian and Jewish scripture, but now it refers to collections of holy or sacred texts in other religions as well. (4)
- 2.1.3 • The word 'belief' is sometimes used as a synonym for the word 'religion'.
 • Belief may refer to a firm opinion.
 • The concept 'belief' may also refer to the acceptance of the teachings of a particular faith in the religious context.
 • Belief may include normative (prescribed) acceptance of teachings. (4)
- 2.2 2.2.1 • Followers of the Baha'i faith believe that Bahá'u'lláh is the most recent of God's messengers.
 • His coming is seen as the beginning of a new age – one of peace, justice and equality.
 • They believe that there is only one God, and that all religions worship the one God in different ways.
 • Their organisation and administration is uniquely democratic.
 • Affairs of this community are handled, not by a clergy, but by elected councils.
 • They believe that in the distant future, theirs will be the only religion in the world. (4)
- 2.2.2 • It is a clan-based religion
 • It was revealed to the first generation.
 • When people die, they join the spirit world. It promotes the values of Ubuntu. (4)
- 2.2.3 • They have a covenant with God.
 • They believe that they are the chosen nation by God.
 • They believe that Israel is their promised land.
 • They believe that the Torah/Law was given to Moses by God. (4)
- 2.2.4 • Buddhists believe in impermanence – nothing exists for ever.
 • They believe in insubstantiality – no part of the human or anything else is immortal or eternal.
 • They also believe in unsatisfactoriness – nothing is stable or substantial, but humans insist on finding permanence, which make them unhappy.
 • Nirvana is the acceptance of reality as it is (contentment). (4)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

- 2.3
- Brahmanas
 - Kshatriyas
 - Vaishyas
 - Sudras
- (8)
- 2.4
- 2.4.1
- The text containing the revelations from God is known as the Qur'an.
 - This book is regarded as the supreme scripture of Islam.
 - It is regarded as the word of God.
 - The Qur'an cannot be separated from the language in which it was revealed (Arabic).
 - It should be studied in that text, so as to keep the correct meaning.
 - After the Qur'an, the most important text is the Hadith.
 - It contains the sayings of the Prophet.
 - Hadith shows the examples set by the Prophet.
- (4)
- 2.4.2
- Incarnation means God becomes human (e.g. Jesus was God and human at the same time).
 - Resurrection means that a person has risen from the dead (e.g. Jesus rose from the dead.)
- (4)
- 2.4.3
- Oludumare is the Supreme God in the Yoruba religion.
 - Dzengi is the forest spirit who helps with hunting in the Aka religion.
- (4)
- 2.5
- 'Shabbat' stands for 'Saturday'. This day is believed to be the special day of rest that must be observed by Jewish people. It was ordained by God.
- (2)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1 • When they have a hard time in life, they often think of witchcraft or believe that they have been cursed. (2)
- 3.1.2 • They are often manipulated by traditional healers, diviners and false prophets.
• They waste the little money they have in consulting these traditional healers
• They cease to work hard in order to improve their future.
• It sows suspicions of witchcraft among the members of the community.
• They kill each other based on their superstitions (4)
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
- 3.1.3 • 'Superstitious ideas' means a belief in supernatural forces to influence an individual.
• It is any belief or practice considered to be irrational or baseless. It is an idea attributed to fate or magic by those who believe in the supernatural. (4)
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
- 3.1.4 • They must educate people about the consequences of witchcraft in communities.
• Religious organisations should make people aware of charlatans, and “get rich quick” schemes
• They must open skills development centres in their communities.
• They must promote entrepreneurship so that people may support themselves.
• Hard work together with prayer should be used to eliminate belief in witchcraft. (6)
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
- 3.1.5 • They 'cleanse' those who are affected by witchcraft.
• They help people develop a positive attitude
• They mediate between the living and the ancestors.
• They use herbal medicine to heal the sick. (6)
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.1.6

NO

- The article is not biased, but tries to instil a sense of awareness in the people.
- The article states facts about black people who claim that they have been bewitched or cursed.
- It explains how people can escape the cycle of poverty.

YES

- It is not only poor people who believe in superstition.
- It is not only black people who believe in bad luck.
- Others believe that Friday the 13th is also a day of bad luck.
- The author says nothing about people who are working hard and have achieved their goals.

(6)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.1.7

YES

- Thousands of rich people consult traditional healers because of 'curse logic'.
- It is in the businesses of rich people where human tissues are found. This is evidence of witchcraft.
- They hire poor people to kill innocent people in order to harvest body parts for 'magic' potions.

NO

- Rich people have their needs fulfilled. They don't believe in the "curse logic".
- For rich people curse logic is just a result of negativity, laziness and frustration

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

(4)

3.1.8

- They believe in the power of ancestors.
- They can be manipulated by those who have religious authority (isangoma/diviners).
- The majority of the world's poor are blacks.
- There are stereotypes about blacks and witchcraft.
- The *Daily Sun* targets a Black readership. Hence reference to Black People.

(4)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.2

- Religious organisations need to educate their members on how to handle the media.
- Religious organisations should not do negative things that will attract negative media coverage.
- Religious organisations should have their own media department to promote their work.

(6)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.3 **NO**

- Pressure groups, both within civil society and government, ensure that media articles support their interest.
- Journalists' reporting simply mirror their own prejudices.
- The media is a business and will seek out newsworthy items.
- An article reporting that a midnight mass went as planned, has little news value.

YES

- Freedom of the press is reflected in the variety of viewpoints, as is also expressed in religious reporting.
- There are religious slots on television channels which report fairly about religions.
- All religions are covered in different media platforms.
- Religious organisations have their independent media, which is intended to spread their teachings.
- The law allows for objections to be raised if media coverage is unfair. (BCCSA).

(8)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

[50]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 • Africa (2)
- 4.1.2 • Chad
 • Libya
 • Egypt
 • Ethiopia
 • South Sudan (4)
- 4.1.3 • Sudan Liberation Army
 • Justice and Equality Movement (4)
- 4.1.4 • This is an ethnic conflict, between Arab Muslims and non-Arab Muslims of the South.
 • Non-Muslims are not involved in the conflict.
 • Religion itself does not appear to be a radical source of division.
 • Most people on both sides of the conflict are Sunni Muslims.
 • Religion is used by political parties to gain support.
 • One of the problems with the Darfur conflict is that it does not follow the classic civil war lines of government versus rebels. (6)
- 4.1.5 • South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in July 2011 as the outcome of a 2005 peace deal that ended Africa's longest-running civil war.
 • An overwhelming majority of South Sudanese voted in a January 2011 referendum to secede and become Africa's first new country since Eritrea split from Ethiopia in 1993.
 • The central government of Sudan is based in the northern capital of Khartoum and used military force to impose Sharia law on all Sudanese people.
 • The Southern Sudanese people rebelled against the northern government, which led to the establishment of South Sudan. (6)
- 4.2 • They may be seen as favouring one side.
 • They seldom have influence over politicians.
 • They have limited funding, usually through public donations.
 • There may be more than one organisation involved in brokering peace.
 • This can escalate the conflict.
 • Religious organisations do not have a mechanism to enforce agreements, e.g. an army. (10)

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

- 4.3
- There are wars where a state decides that people of a neighbouring state must convert to 'true religion', evangelical wars.
 - Military might and state power are seen as being reflections of the glory of God; conquering other states for the glory of God.
 - Wars of self-defence are also regarded as just wars.
 - Wars of retaliation, where people fight to avenge an offence that has been committed against their religion is allowed.
- (8)

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

4.4 **EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY**

- 'Love thy neighbour as you love yourself.'
- This teaching encourages selflessness/treating everyone equally.
- 'Do unto others what you like to be done unto you'
- This teaching encourages mutual respect, thus reducing conflict.
- 'Thou shalt not kill.'
- This refers to the sanctity and sacredness of human life.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM

- It promotes a shared humanness (unselfishness).
 - There is a shared aspiration of gaining happiness, and avoiding suffering for all living things.
 - A credo of Buddhism is 'There must be no harm to living creatures, including humans.'
 - Buddhism has therefore never waged war to spread its teachings, as this would be a violation of basic human rights.
 - The religion is propagated by service to humanity (clinics, schools, etc.).
 - Buddhism allows freedom of choice in social relationships: one may practise rituals of other religions, but one's personal beliefs must remain Buddhist.
 - It is through this tolerance that conflict is avoided.
- (10)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

[50]

QUESTION 5**5.1 EXAMPLES:****Freedom from discrimination**

- You have the responsibility to uphold this right both for yourself and for others.
- You must not discriminate against others on the basis of race, religion, sex, language or political opinion.

The right to marriage and family

- You have the responsibility to support and promote family life, especially your own.
- You have the responsibility not to act in any way that would lead to the break-down of a family.

The right to education

- You have the responsibility to attend classes.
- You have the responsibility to be a diligent learner/student doing the work and study required.

(8)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.**5.2 EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY**

- 'Women submit to your husband just as the church submits to Christ.'
- This teaching is misused as a justification to control women. It is a violation of their freedom of expression.
- Women are not involved in family meetings as a way of submitting to man.
- Women must obey their husbands unconditionally.

EXAMPLE 2: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION

- There is a culture of lobola.
- Men sometimes abuse this culture by treating women as their subjects/ personal property.
- They forbid them from participating in any traditional rituals.

(6)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

5.3 KARUNA

- Inspired by Buddhist values, they exist to end caste-based discrimination, poverty and inequality in India and Nepal.
- Their work with individuals focuses on education, dignified livelihoods and gender equality, transforming communities and changing society.
- Since 1980, Karuna and its supporters have enabled people to overcome caste discrimination.

GIFT OF THE GIVERS FOUNDATION

- It is the largest disaster response NGO of African origin on the African continent.
- It has delivered life-saving aid in the form of search and rescue teams, medical personnel, medical equipment, and medical suppliers, medicine, vaccines and anti-malarial medication.
- The foundation aims to make a practical difference to people's lives, regardless of their race, creed or religion.

SALVATION ARMY

- It is a Christian organisation that provides a number of practical ways to help people.
- This includes providing shelter for the homeless and help for orphaned children.
- It provides mental and emotional stimulation, love and care for these children.
- The children are cared for, fed and clothed, and given the opportunity to enjoy their childhood.
- If possible, children are re-united with their biological parents.
- Alternatively adoption of foster care is encouraged.

(12)

NOTE: Any two organisations must be credited.**A maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded for any one organisation.****5.4**

- Closing down the places of worship was a measure to prevent the spread of infectious disease.
- Protecting the public's health is to protect the human rights as all people have the right to life.
- International human rights law guarantees everyone the right to the highest attainable standard of health.
- It obligates government to take steps to prevent threats to public health.
- Human rights law recognises that in the context of serious public health threats restrictions on some rights can be justified.
- All gatherings were banned (sports, social etc.)
- This proves that it was not a violation of religious freedom.

(10)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

5.5 **NO**

- South Africa is a secular state which means that all religions are equal before the law.
- There are interreligious organisations which embrace all religions, big and small.
- The Constitution promotes freedom of religion in South Africa.

YES

- A minority religion's voice would not be given the same status as that of the majority religions.
- They might feel intimidated by the majority.
- Their religious holidays are not public holidays.

(6)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

5.6

- Most countries are religiously saturated; missionary religions are fighting for new converts.
- Social media are used to spread false information about religions.
- Sensationalism, the production of stories that 'go viral' on social media, is one strategy that increases religious intolerance.
- These stories are often not factually accurate, or facts may have been distorted so as to gain a violent reaction.
- Politicians increasingly use religious intolerance to increase their support base.

(8)

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

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150