



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

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**RELIGION STUDIES P2
MARKING GUIDELINE
(EXEMPLAR)**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 13 pages.

QUESTION 1**1.1 Types of dialogue****1.1.1 Dialogue of life**

- It is the most common form of dialogue.
 - It refers to the relationships of different faiths developed at home, at school and in the workplace.
 - People celebrate each other's birthdays, attend each other's weddings and are there for each other during times of suffering.
 - They do not necessarily discuss religion.
 - They draw on values of their common humanity.
 - Members volunteer basic services in hospitals on Christmas Day.
- NOTE:** *Any relevant answers should be credited.* (10)

1.1.2 Dialogue of action

- This dialogue depends on mutual understanding and trust.
 - Many opportunities for serving the community emerge as people of different faiths grow in confidence and learn to trust each other.
 - The commitment to resist all forms of human injustice.
 - To break down barriers of race, sex and class.
 - To challenge unjust social structures.
 - The commitment to serve the community with education, health care and the social services.
 - The struggle against the unequal distribution of resources.
 - Try to understand the mutual underlying relationship between peace and justice.
 - Inter-denominational hospice caring for the terminally ill.
 - Outreach to homeless, street children and the elderly.
 - To support victims of HIV/Aids.
- NOTE:** *Any relevant answers should be credited.* (10)

1.2 Briefly discuss the contributions that can be made by the following religious organisations:

1.2.1 World Parliament of Religions:

- The parliament of the WPR met for the first time in Chicago in 1893 where different religious groups got together in the search for answers to issues affecting the whole world.
- Since then it has met again in Chicago in 1993, in Cape Town in 1999, in Barcelona in 2004 and in Melbourne in 2009.
- In 1993, there was a conference in Chicago.
- All participants signed a declaration that set out a number of principles for a global ethos (morality).
- In 1999, Cape Town's parliament began with a display of international Aids quilts to highlight the pandemic of Aids in Southern Africa.

NOTE: *Any relevant answers should be credited.*

(10)

1.2.2 World Conference of Religions for Peace:

- It was founded in 1970 as a forum where leaders from different religions could meet and discuss common problems and together try to find solutions for world peace.
- It has met every five years since then.
- It is committed to respect for cultural differences while at the same time celebrating the common humanity of all.
- There is a branch in South Africa.
- The WCRP is active on every continent and has played a role in some of the conflict areas in the world.

NOTE: *Any relevant answers should be credited.*

(10)

1.2.3 World Council of Churches:

- The WCC was established in 1948.
- Its focus is to develop co-operation across the different religious traditions.
- Theological discoveries through interfaith dialogue in 1995.
- It has published some important texts to assist its process.
- The WCC encourages dialogue in three ways.
- Collaboration between the various religions.
- Collaboration between religions and governments to discuss common problems in the world and to seek solutions for it together.

NOTE: *Any relevant answer should be credited.*

(10)

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QUESTION 2**2.1 Describe and critically analyse this statement or mutual interdependence of religion and society under the following headings:****2.1.1 Early food producers**

- People ceased to roam around in search for food, water and shelter.
- They began to settle down in permanent communities.
- They began with the production of food.
- Hunting decreased over time.
- They started domesticating animals such as sheep and cows.
- They started different types of farming such as crop farming or breeding of animals.
- The way of life changed – they began to introduce a new way of life to improve their lifestyle, e.g. pottery, metal-making (such as iron) and the weaving of clothes.
- By this time there was enough food supply.
- A structured type of leadership was formed to manage larger social groups.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(8)

2.1.2 Early state society

- People were permanently settled in communities.
- They grew in size.
- More social and political structures were needed.
- In many societies this led to the transformation of states where small villages or cities came under the control of a leader or royal family.
- All major world religions (Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism and Hinduism) began in early state societies.
- Large societies such as Africa, Europe, India and South America and so on, grew to complex societies with remarkable cultures and traditions, which traded with other societies over long distances.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(8)

2.1.3 Hunter-gatherers

- Hunting and gathering was a way of life that existed during the early development of humans.
- People stayed in caves.
- They ate the bark of trees.
- They were nomadic.
- They made fire by hitting stones against each other.
- They ate the meat of animals.
- During the era there were no huts.
- The era was known as the Stone Age because people used stones to kill animals and also to make fires.
- Rituals centred around hunting.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(8)

2.2 Analyse different types of rituals

- Firstly, a ritual is a set of formal actions or behaviours with a ceremonial purpose performed at regular intervals within a particular environment.
- Different types of rituals give meaning to different ceremonies within the faith community.
- The main types of rituals are:
 - **Worship rituals:**
These are rituals which are performed frequently to express one's faith e.g. daily or weekly worship.
 - **Life-cycle rituals:**
These are rituals connected with different stages of an individual's life e.g. initiation, marriage, illness or death.
 - **Annual-cycle rituals:**
These are rituals that take place at a particular time of the year, e.g. Christmas festivities of Christians etc.
 - **Commemoration rituals:**
Rituals of celebration and memorial.
 - **Sacrifice rituals:**
Many rituals include sacrifice as part of their ritual.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(12)

2.3 Roles of rituals in religions:

Social roles:

- Rituals have an important social function.
- It brings together people with common beliefs and interests.
- These people celebrate and remember their history.

Psychological roles:

- Rituals satisfy a part of being human that cannot be explained logically.
- Some put flowers on a grave.
- This is not done for the person who has died or for others to see, but it satisfies a deep personal need.
- The need for rituals seems to have its origins in the right-hand side of the brain.

Spiritual roles:

- Such rituals are performed to strengthen the ties between people and the divine.
- The intention of religious rituals is to bring together this world and the divine.
- When a priest in the Roman Catholic tradition performs Mass, the body and the blood of Jesus Christ is said to be one within the water and the wine.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

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QUESTION 3**3.1 Critically analyse the relationship between religion and state by referring to the following:****3.1.1 State religion**

- A state religion is one where the religion is officially acknowledged, adopted and supported by the state.
- The relationship between religion and state differs from country to country.
- Sometimes a religion is regarded as the official state religion of a country, but then it has no special benefits.
- In other cases, the religion receives financial support from the government.
- When a country has an official religion, it does not mean that the country does not protect the right to exercise the religion of your choice or that other religions will be discriminated against.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(6)

3.1.2 Secular state

- This is when a country chooses to be a secular state.
- This means that the country cannot be seen as religious or non-religious.
- In this case, the country tries to separate state and religion.
- The government does not officially support or oppose any religion.
- Many countries officially adopted secularisation as a way to ensure that all believers enjoy the same treatment and rights, especially in countries where there are many different religious communities.
- A secular state tries to ensure that its government policies and laws are not influenced by communities' religious beliefs and practices.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(6)

3.1.3 Theocratic state

- A theocratic state is a form of government in which a Supreme Being is recognised as the head of government.
- It is a form of government in which the commandments of the Supreme Being are regarded as the law.
- Governments on earth are run by the representatives of the Supreme Being, that is, priests or kings.
- Archaeologists believe that the early Jewish, Tibetan and Egyptian societies were all theocracies at different times.
- Contemporary Iran is trying to be an Islamic theocracy.
- In Israel there are many ultra-orthodox Jewish social and political movements that promote the idea that Israel must become a theocracy.
- There are two kinds of theocracy:
- The first kind is where people believe that a king/queen himself/herself is an incarnation of God.
- The second kind is when the state is controlled by priests, believing that they have a special transcendent relationship with God.

NOTE: *Any relevant answers should be credited.*

(6)

3.2 Explain the word *mass media*, and describe how it can contribute to the spread of religion.

- Mass media is a clearly distinguishable form of media.
- Information is sent from one person to a number of people.
- One person can literally reach millions of people through mass media e.g. radio, television etc.
- The oldest form of mass media is a book.
- Religion was one of the first social institutions to benefit from the intervention here.
- The first printed books were almost exclusively Bibles.

NOTE: *Any relevant answers should be credited.*

(8)

3.3 3.3.1 **Focal symbols**

- The word focal refers to a central point of attention or interest.
- It is used to focus on belief.
- It is usually a main symbol for a specific tradition.
- In Islam the focus symbol includes the crescent moon and star.
- In Judaism the focal symbols include the Star of David and the Menorah.
- In Christianity, focal symbols include the cross and the fish.
- In Hinduism, the Aum sign and various deities are focal symbols.
- Focal symbols can also be aural (heard), for example, the call to prayer by Muezzin in Islam and the sound OM during meditation in Hinduism.

NOTE: *Any relevant answers should be credited.*

(8)

3.3.2 **Presentational symbols**

- It is something that is similar to the thing it represents, for example, a street map is a much smaller representation of the landscape.
- In religion, a presentational symbol is similar to a thing it stands for.
- In Orthodox Christian traditions there are paintings on wood called icons, in which the sacred is said to be present.
- The icon of Virgin Mary and the baby Jesus Christ are not really Mary and Jesus.
- What makes it an icon is the presence of the sacred said to be in the picture.
- An icon can be a sound, a word, a gesture or a posture, for example, when the sound Om is chanted in Hindu practices, it is believed to carry energy.

NOTE: *Any relevant answers should be credited.*

(8)

3.3.3 **Representational symbols**

- A representational symbol is a symbol that stands for (represents) something else.
- It can sometimes function simply as a sign for example, when a cross is used on a building to indicate a place of worship.
- The cross is of course the most powerful symbol that represents tradition and the central belief of faith.
- The cross reminds Christians of the death of Jesus Christ on the cross at a Golgotha.
- Alpha and Omega are also representational symbols.
- It reminds Christians that Christ is the beginning and the end.
- He is the first and the last.

NOTE: *Any relevant answer should be credited.*

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QUESTION 4**4.1 Discuss the points of criticism with regard to the conflict theory.**

- They are said to start from a false position.
- They have a one-sided basis that gives an all all-encompassing role to conflict.
- They see the important values of altruism and voluntary spontaneous co-operation of being of at least equal importance in human life.
- Do not only focus on how things work.
- Actually promote conflict.
- Fails the test of correspondence and usefulness.
- Built-in bias.
- Overlooks the fact that religion often did not simply support class interest.
- It went against such interests.
- Such theories do not always correspond with the real role played by religion.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(16)

4.2 Discuss the views of any ONE religion regarding religious pluralism (Hinduism is discussed as an example.)

- The various religious traditions are seen as different revelations of the one divine reality.
- Offers different ways of achieving liberation.
- Hinduism is a broad-minded and tolerant religion.
- The Vedas are regarded as the perfect revelation of divine reality.
- All other religions are tested against this.
- There is only one divine reality revealed by the Hindu scriptures.
- Other revelations are seen as secondary and need to be checked against the Hindu revelation.
- Hinduism does not accept the exclusive truth claims of any other religion.
- They believe themselves to be the receivers and custodians of the true revelation.
- They can attempt to convince others of the truth.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(14)

4.3 Briefly explain the concept *theory*.

- Theories are not so much discovered, as invented or created.
- Theories are developed by people who have the ability to make connections between elements where no previous connection existed.
- People have to work very hard to create theories.
- They have to present them in a way that is convincing.
- Theories can and should be criticised.

NOTE: *Any relevant points should be credited.*

(10)

4.4 Analyse how religious communities and their leaders played a very important role in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

- Many religious communities played a vital role in the struggle against the racist policies of the National Party government.
- The National Party abused religion to justify apartheid.
- From the 1950s, leaders from different faith communities stood united.
- They stood together in the fight for justice, equality and non-racism.
- In 1984, members of different faiths, such as Hindus, Jews, Muslims and Christians formed the World Conference on Religion and Peace.
- The South African Council of Churches was formed in 1968 and played an important role in the struggle against apartheid.
- The call for Islam was formed in 1964.
- The Jews for Justice was formed in 1985 and also played a vital role in the struggle for freedom.
- Archbishop Desmond Tutu was an outspoken critic of the apartheid government.

NOTE: *Any relevant answer should be credited.*

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QUESTION 5**5.1 Discuss the view of the following religions about leisure, rest, and recreation.****5.1.1 Judaism:**

- In Judaism, they keep the Sabbath as a day of rest.
- It is an important religious activity.
- It starts at Friday sunset until Sunday at sunset.
- During this period no work is done.
- No one is allowed to participate in leisure activities which are work related.

(10)

5.1.2 Christianity:

- For most Christian groups, the Sabbath is a day of rest.
- It lasts from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight.
- The Seventh Day Adventists and Ibandla LaMaNazaretha follow the older Jewish idea of keeping the Sabbath on a Saturday.
- In many countries, including South Africa, the law enforces Sabbath observance.
- Cinemas, theatres, and pubs are not allowed to be open on Sundays.
- These laws were only recently relaxed to be less strict.

NOTE: *Any relevant answer should be credited.*

(10)

5.1.3 Islam:

- Islam does not prohibit Muslims to work on Fridays.
- Believers must pray one of their five prayers in a mosque, instead of doing it alone.
- Many South African Muslims devote Fridays to religious affairs.
- There are also feasts throughout the year.
- Followers of this religion must have the same amount of free days as Jews and Christians.

NOTE: *Any relevant answer should be credited.*

(10)

5.2 Discuss the rituals of the following religions which are performed during the birth of children:**5.2.1 Islam**

- The Adhan is the first words which a Muslim baby must hear.
- The call for prayer is whispered in his ear after birth.
- They cut the hair of the baby on the seventh day at a special ceremony.
- Traditionally, the hair's weight in gold is given to the poor.
- Muslim baby boys are circumcised when they are seven days old although it can take place any time before puberty.
- It is also tradition to choose a name for the baby on the seventh day.

NOTE: *Any relevant answer should be credited.*

(10)

5.2.2 **African traditional religion**

- The birth ritual (Imbeleko) of the amaXhosa take place shortly after birth.
- Members of the tribe, gather in a cattle kraal, where they slaughter an animal.
- The skin is kept for the child to sleep on, especially when the child is ill, or in need of comfort.
- The ritual leads the child into the clan which include the ancestors.
- The baby is given the name on that day he or she arrived.
- After a year the parents cut the hair of the child.
- After a year the birthday ceremony is done.

NOTE: *Any relevant answer should be credited.*

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TOTAL: 150