



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P2

NOVEMBER 2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1
- It is violence arising out of unequal gender roles and power relationships. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms.
 - The overwhelming majority of victims are women, resulting from their perceived subordinate status in society.
 - In some cases, men do become victims of GBV .
 - It includes any act or threat, usually by males, that inflict physical, psychological or sexual harm. (2)
- NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**
- 1.2
- Psychological or emotional abuse: harassing, threatening to take children away from the victim, isolating him/her from family.
 - Verbal abuse: calling the victim by derogatory names, humiliating him/her in the presence of others.
 - Sexual abuse: forcing the victim into unwanted sexual acts.
 - Spiritual abuse: belittling the victim's spiritual beliefs, not allowing him/her to attend the place of worship of his/her choice.
 - Cyber abuse: the victim is often shamed or blackmailed by the perpetrator. (12)
 - Financial abuse: denying the victim access or unreasonably limiting spending of family finances.
- NOTE: In all the above examples, the perpetrator and victim are from different genders.
- 1.3
- The following are among the major causes of GBV:
- **Religious and cultural norms:**
 - granting men control over female behaviour.
 - **Associating with peers who condone violence.**
 - The perpetrator will see gender based violence as a way to resolve conflict .
 - **Witnessing marital violence and being abused as a child.**
 - In later life, the abuser will see the violence as normal.
 - **Poverty, low socio-economic status, lack of education and unemployment.**
 - The victim will have low self esteem, and not be in a position to exercise his/her rights.
 - **Patriarchal society**
 - This results in male control of wealth and decision-making in the family./ Rigid gender roles with inherent male domination.
 - **Substance abuse, such as drugs and alcohol.** (12)
 - Levels of self control decrease, and violence increases within the family.
- NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**
- Mark only the first three responses.**
- 1.4
- Impact on women's health: physical and psychological health problems e.g. disability, anxiety, fear, suicide.
 - Economic and social impact: rejection and social stigma, reduced ability to participate in social and economic activities.
 - The impact on the woman's family and dependants: divorce, broken family and jeopardised family's economic and emotional development.

- The impact on the perpetrators: facing arrest and imprisonment, increased tension in the home.
- The impact of GBV on wider society: burden on health and judicial systems.
- GBV can also result in mob justice, as the culprit is usually known by the victim's family/ community.
- While the overwhelming majority of GBV victims are women, it is acknowledged that men too can be abused by women.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

Mark only the first three responses.

(12)

1.5

EXAMPLE 1: ISLAM

- According to Islam women have the legal right to do business, and to inherit property.
- The woman's property belongs solely to the woman. The husband cannot use it without her permission.
- The Qur'an describes husbands and wives as 'garments' to one other: protecting, beautifying and comforting each other.
- Islam banned the practice of families inheriting women when the husband dies.
- According to Islam women are not supposed to be treated as having unequal status within marriage and society.
- The Qur'an calls upon men not to threaten women with divorce.
- Men are the maintainers/protectors of women (Qur'an 4.34).

EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM

- The reverence for femininity exhibited in their faith reveals an inherent respect for women and thus a condemnation of GBV.
- Hindus believe that the mother is most important and truly divine.
- They worship God as Mother, thus each woman is considered a manifestation of the Divine Mother.
- Women should be given protection at every stage of life.
- Purity, self-control and devotion are values pertaining to men, as much as women.
- In the words of Swami Vivekananda, 'It is not possible for the bird to fly on only one wing.'
- The statement exemplifies the belief that man and woman are two wings of the same bird, and so a man is incomplete without a woman.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

(12)
[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1

EXAMPLE 1: ISLAM

- According to the Qur'an, Allah created the universe in six phases.
- Allah provides the energy and everything that the universe needs for survival.
- According to Islam, the existence of the universe is not accidental.
- Life is not purposeless, but planned and purposeful.
- Each variety of plant and animal species in the world has important roles in the ecosystem.
- New forms of life are continuously being created and function according to established divine laws.
- The universe is not eternal but has a fixed timespan.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM

- Buddhists believe that the world was not created at any point in time.
- The world has been created millions of times every second and will continue to do so by itself.
- The world will break away by itself.
- According to Buddhism, the world system always appears and disappears in the universe.
- The universe, in which we live, has existed for an enormous period of time and possibly for endless time.
- The explanation of the origin of the world is not a concern in Buddhism.
- In the eyes of Buddha the world is nothing but Samsara – the cycle of repeated birth and death.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

(10)

2.2

- Inspiration is an important normative source in many religions.
- It forms the basis of sacred text.
- It is the true origin of all religions.
- It affirms the canonical teachings of religions.
- Inspiration refers to the power or force of an extraordinary being taking over a chosen being.
- The founding figures of many religions were inspired by a higher power or wisdom.
- Such people felt that they received revelation from an extraordinary being.
- In African Traditional Religion the mediums or diviners receive inspiration while they are in a trance.
- Inspiration is a powerful motivation for the followers of a religion.
- There are several types of inspiration, namely:
 - Divine inspiration, which is direct and immediate and inspired the founders of religions.
 - Contemporary inspiration, which is ongoing and serves to unite worshippers with their Creator.
 - Mediums and diviners in the ATR communicate with the spiritual realm through inspiration.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

(12)

- 2.3
- **Grammar and historical context**
 - This means that the writings must be understood within the context of the time and circumstances in which the text was written.
 - **Clearest meaning**
 - The meaning that is clearest to the reader should be considered.
 - **Meaning of words**
 - The meaning of words often changes over time and context.
 - **Plan, purpose and context**
 - The writing plan or structure of the whole document must be taken into account.
 - **Figurative language**
 - Figurative language used in sacred texts must not be interpreted literally.
 - **Other sacred texts**
 - Sacred texts may be used to interpret other sacred texts on the same topic because there is consistency among teachings of a religion and its sacred texts.

NOTE: Credit any TWO of the above.

(8)

2.4 2.4.1

• ROMAN CATHOLIC	• PROTESTANT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roman Catholic Church sees itself as the original church of Christ. • The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and Son. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They believe that faith is the key to salvation. • Salvation is the gift given freely through the work of Jesus Christ, who died for sinners.
• EASTERN ORTHODOX	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They believe that they are the rightly guided church. • The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father only and not the son. • The Eastern Orthodox Church does not add the Son because they believe that this makes the Father and the Son superior to the Holy Spirit. 	

(12)

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

FOUR marks are allocated for naming TWO branches and EIGHT marks for differences. Of these, a maximum of SIX marks may be awarded if only one branch is discussed.

2.4.2

ROMAN CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The head of Catholicism is the Pope. • The centre of power is in Rome (Vatican). • The church is governed at parish level by priests, deaneries by deans, dioceses by bishops and arch dioceses by archbishops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The churches are governed by ordained ministers and bishops or elected elders. • Overall rule is by a higher authority such as a synod or general assembly, chaired by the presiding bishop. • Some Protestant churches are independent and not accountable to a higher authority than the congregation.
GOVERNANCE IN ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches is that the latter do not accept the leadership of the Pope. • Authority within the church is in the hands of the bishops and archbishops. • They are governed by ordained ministers, priests, bishops and archbishops. • Their ordained clergy may be married: they do not have to be celibate. 	

(8)

2.4.1 **EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM**

• THERAVADA BUDDHISM	• MAHAYANA BUDDHISM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Anatman' means that ego/self prevents us from becoming enlightened and reaching Nirvana. • Theravada Buddhism teaches that enlightenment comes through an individual effort, and not by intervention of others or by any gods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The followers of Mahayana strive to become Bodhisattva, (one who is at the service of the enlightenment of others). • They believe in collective enlightenment.

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2.4.2

THERAVADA BUDDHISM	MAHAYANA BUDDHISM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theravada Buddhism is one compact branch, with little or no deviation in different parts of the world. • The monastery has greater significance in Theravada Buddhism than in other branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each group of the Mahayana Buddhism is governed by a senior monk. • The senior monk is assisted by council of the senior monks and sometimes senior nuns.

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QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1
- The scientific theory of creation of the universe is called the Big Bang theory.
 - What existed before the Big Bang theory 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 13.7/ 15 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.
 - 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 belongs to one of the solar systems.

(12)

3.1.2 **EXAMPLE 1: TAOISM**

- In Taoism, the world and everything in it comes into being automatically as part of the activity of the Tao.
- It is not planned, but it is not unplanned.
- The Tao did not intend the world to exist, nor did it not want the world to exist.
- The world simply emerged as a tiny speck in the enormous 'bowl' of creation as the Tao continued on its path.
- According to Taoism the world consists of processes of creation and destruction.
- The Taoist view of the universe is based very much on their observation of the natural and human world.

EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM

- To Hindus, the universe itself is the Creator.
- The Creator exists in either an active or passive state.
- The passive state is a state of rest, when nothing happens.
- After a very long time the Creator becomes active again.
- This is when part of the universe becomes different from other parts, and creation begins.
- Hindus often show creation as dance.
- The changing universe is the dancing of the .Creator.

(12)

3.2 3.2.1 **BUDDHISM**

- Buddhism does not have any account of creation.
- Therefore, Buddhists do not mind what scientists say about how the universe and how people came into being.
- Buddhism also believes that all life involves constant transformation and evolution.
- They believed in evolution long before Western scientists did.
- They believe in the continuity of all living beings.
- This explains why Buddhism has no problem with the idea that human beings may have evolved from more primitive, primate forms.
- This is in line with other Eastern religions.

(8)

3.2.2 CHRISTIANITY

- Conservative Christians interpret the Bible quite literally.
- They reject the idea that humans might have evolved from ape-like forms.
- They believe that God created Adam and Eve as the first people on earth.
- They further believe that man was created in God's image.
- Darwin's theory, then, is seen as an affront to the Biblical account of Creation.
- Some Christians believe that the Bible should be interpreted symbolically and not literally.
- These people believe that there is no conflict between science and religion.
- Christianity's response is like that of the other two Abrahamic faiths: the conservatives reject Darwin's theory, while liberals merge it into a more flexible interpretation of sacred text.

(10)

3.2.3 HINDUISM

- Hindus have no problem with evolution because they believe that the universe is based on evolution.
- Hindus believe that they have a more advanced theory of evolution than the scientific theory.
- Hinduism provides a more comprehensive view of evolution, because it is not limited to physical but includes spiritual evolution.
- Hindus believe that you have control over both your spiritual and physical evolution.
- According to Hinduism, if one lives a good life, one will gradually evolve through many rebirths until one is spiritually advanced.
- Retrogression of the soul is also possible.
- While Hinduism has no issues with Darwin's theory, its main focus is on spiritual evolution/ retrogression.

(8)
[50]**NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.**

QUESTION 44.1 **EXAMPLE 1:**

- **AGNOSTICISM**
- Agnosticism comes from Greek, 'a' meaning 'without' and 'gnosis' meaning 'knowledge'.
- This refers to uncertainty about knowledge of God.
- The term was first used by a philosopher called TH Huxley in 1869.
- Darwin's theory of human evolution challenged the idea of a supreme Creator, and provided an alternative world view for agnostics.
- Agnostics believe that it is not possible to either prove or disprove the existence of God or a supernatural being.
- Agnostics are sceptical about religious teachings.
- They reject religious doctrine; especially religion that claims to have knowledge of the divine.

EXAMPLE 2:

- **ATHEISM**
- Atheists reject the belief that divine or supernatural powers exist.
- There are different degrees of atheism.
- Soft or neutral atheists do not actively reject the existence of a supernatural being.
- Strong or positive atheists believe there is evidence to support their atheistic views.
- In some cases soft atheists reject both theism and strong atheism.
- This is because they feel both world views depend on proof to support their claims.
- Atheists often turn to science to explain the nature of the universe, rather than relying on faith.

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4.2 **ADVANTAGES**

- A secular worldview leads to the separation of religion and state.
- Development of democratic government.
- Secular laws become the highest laws in the world.
- Most religious people adapted to the secular view by accepting the separation of religion and the state.
- It promotes freedom of conscience and belief.
- It provides a framework of principles and ethical guidelines for life.
- Society has freedom to question the authority of religious teachings.
- Secular views led to the development of science and technology in society.
- It promotes freedom of speech where society can debate and question some of the traditional beliefs.
- Secular views led to the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- It prevents the domination of one religion over others.

DISADVANTAGES

- It undermines the role of religion.
- It provides an alternative set of norms and values.
- The conflicting values create confusion in society.
- Institutions such as marriage and family life are seen as less important, since they were traditionally based on religious teachings.

NOTE: A maximum of TWELVE marks may be awarded if only 'advantages' or only 'disadvantages' are discussed.

Other relevant responses must be credited.

(16)

4.3.1 EXAMPLE 1: TAOISM

- Taoists have a very sophisticated idea about the nature of what we might call 'divinity'.
- Taoism teaches that it is impossible to describe divinity completely.
- 'Tao' means 'path'. It first meant path as in a 'path in a field'. Then it came to mean the 'path travelled by the stars', and finally, the 'path of the universe'.
- The divine is great, and creation happens in it.
- All things come from being, and being comes from non-being.
- Taoism teaches that non-being is the ultimate or the starting point of everything – it is bigger, in a sense, than being.
- The divine is huge and spacious. Creation happens in it and pours forth from it.
- Everything consists of two forces; yin and yang.

EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY

- Christians believe in the existence of a supreme and divine being known as God.
- God is eternal, which means that God does not have a beginning or an end.
- God himself was not created, as He is the source of all life.
- God manifests Himself as three persons. This doctrine is called 'Holy Trinity'.
- God the Father is the creator and controller of everything in the universe.
- God the Son is the Liberator/ Saviour of all humanity.
- God the Holy Spirit is counsellor of Christians and advocate for their cause.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

(10)

4.3.2 **EXAMPLE 1: TAOISM**

- The Taoist point of view on death is that we should appreciate life in order to accept death.
- When one realises that what makes life wonderful is its cyclical processes, it becomes easier to accept that life.
- In this religion, death is simply a process of transformation in which one goes from one form to another.
- It means that one has been part of the universe from the start and will continue to be a joy and sadness.
- In the Taoist view, one should not be afraid of death, one should make fun of it.
- In this religion, one does not need life after death in some kind of heaven or the kind of life after death that is found in Hinduism.
- One only gets transformed and ends up elsewhere.

EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY

- According to Christianity, life does not cease with death, but continues beyond the grave.
- Those who die enter a new phase called paradise.
- Sinners go to hell where they are punished.
- On the Last Day, the ordinary world will no longer exist. The rule of God will prevail.
- Only those who will have lived according to the will of God will live eternal life.
- Death is not the end of life but a phase in the journey of human kind.
- Resurrection gives meaning to life. There is a Day of Resurrection during which the good and the evil will be dealt with according to their actions in this world.

(12)

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

QUESTION 5

- 5.1
- South Africa adopted a new constitution, which contains the Bill of Rights.
 - The Bill of Rights states that everyone has the right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion.
 - Everyone is protected by the Constitution to practise his/her beliefs.
 - Section 9, the equality clause, prohibits unfair discrimination on various grounds including religion.
 - The Human Rights Commission investigates cases of unfair discrimination, including religious discrimination.
 - The school curriculum teaches understanding and tolerance of all religions.
 - This is done through subjects such as Life Orientation and Religion Studies.
 - The national broadcaster, the SABC, provides religious coverage for all religions.
 - In the opening of Parliament various political and religious leaders commit themselves to the Greater Deity.
 - Public holiday celebrations are addressed by religious leaders of different faiths. (10)
- 5.2
- The Programme for Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa focuses on Christian-Muslim relations.
 - The African Council of Religious Leaders focuses on bringing together all religious leaders and their communities, in a common commitment to peace. (4)
- 5.3
- Bringing together religious communities, civil society, private sector and government.
 - Commissioning meeting of religious leaders who take the IFAPA decisions.
 - Organising subregional summits.
 - Establishing and registering national chapters.
 - Sending interfaith delegations to conflict risk areas.
 - Participating in the legislative election in Togo.
 - Organising exchange visits between landmine victims and survivors from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.
 - Participating in the World Social Forum held in Kenya (2007).
 - Sending a women's delegation to Nordic countries.
 - Forming IFAPA Women Network.
 - Organising the Nakanyoni Youth Peace Camp.
 - Holding the first continental interfaith youth consultation.
 - Establishing regional Youth Network. (14)

- 5.4
- The first Parliament of the World's Religions was held in 1893 in Chicago in the United State of America.
 - The main aim was to create a global dialogue of faiths.
 - In 1993, the Parliament was again held in Chicago.
 - The aim was to further bring religions together.
 - In the meeting the declaration was created titled: 'Towards a Global ethic'.
 - The 1999 Parliament was held in Cape Town.
 - The aim was to focus on how to deal with HIV/Aids.
 - In 2004, the Parliament was in Barcelona, Spain.
 - The main focal points were how to address issues like violence, safe water and refugees.
 - The 2007 Parliament discussed how poverty could be eradicated.
 - In 2009, the Parliament met in Melbourne, Australia.
 - The Parliament dealt with Aboriginal reconciliation, sustainability and global climate change as understood by indigenous religions.
- (10)
- 5.5
- The Parliament of World Religions is effective because leaders of different religions are now able to speak in one voice against religious violence in the world.
 - In 1999 they were able to organise an interfaith coalition to address the illegal gun trade in the slums of Brazil, which resulted in a strong law, halting illegal gun sales.
 - In Barcelona, the Parliament of World Religions was attended by 8 000 people from many different religious and spiritual traditions.
 - This diversity and inclusivity demonstrates the harmonious relationship between religions.
 - It has branches all over the world which are actively involved in solving religious and civil wars in those countries.
 - The council for the Parliament of the World Religions has established a network of interreligious movements in partner cities around the world.
 - They have a partnership with other sectors of society such as UNESCO in the United Nations.
 - However, the parliament lacks statutory power. (It cannot promulgate or enforce legislation.)
 - It therefore relies on cooperation with the state, in order to be effective.
 - The effectiveness of the parliament is proportionate to religiosity (interest in religion).
 - As religiosity declines across the world, so too does the effectiveness of the parliament.
- (12)

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TOTAL: 150