



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2019

**RELIGION STUDIES P2
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

QUESTION 1**1.1 Name and discuss FIVE 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 faith e.g. daily or weekly worship.
 - **Life-cycle rituals:**
 - These are rituals connected with different stages of 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. (10)

1.2 Discuss the roles of rituals in religion:

- **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. (10)

1.3 Describe and critically analyse this statement of mutual interdependence of religion and society under the following headings:

1.3.1 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 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.

(10)

1.3.2 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.

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1.3.3 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 their 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.

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QUESTION 2**2.1 Critically analyse the relationship between religion and state by referring to the following:****2.1.1 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.
- The degree of religious freedom depends on the government and its laws.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

(6)

2.1.2 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 of 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)

2.1.3 Theocratic state

- 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.
- 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.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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2.2 Discuss the following TWO symbols in the context of religion:

2.2.1 Presentational symbol

- 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 representational 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 baby Jesus Christ is not 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.

(6)

2.2.2 Representational symbol

- A representational symbol is a symbol that stands for (represent) 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 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 Golgotha.
- Alpha and Omega are also representational symbols.
- It reminds Christians that Christ is the beginning and the end.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited.

2.3 Briefly explain where the concept *theory* comes from.

- 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.

(8)

2.4 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.
- 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.

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Explain the contribution each of the following religious organisations can make to improve the quality of life of people in the world:

3.1.1 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 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 where all participants signed a declaration that set out a number of principles for a global ethos (morality).
- It also emphasised talked about human rights and it was also important to discuss people's responsibility.
- In 1999, Cape Town's parliament began with a display of international Aids quilts to highlight the pandemic of Aids in Southern Africa.
- The event also emphasised issues of religion, spiritual and cultural identity.
- Approach to interdisciplinary dialogue and the role of religion to the critical issues that the world is facing today.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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3.1.2 World Conference of Religions of 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 all cultural differences while at the same time celebrating the common humanity of all.
- There is a branch in South Africa.
- The UCRP is active on every continent and has played a role in some of the conflict spots in the world.
- Its objective is to create dialogue between religious traditions and to use the resources of religious people to create peace.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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3.1.3 World Council of Churches

- The WCC was established in 1948.
- Its focus was 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:
 - Through involvement in the community with people of other religions and ideologies.
 - Through dialogue with people of other religions.
 - Through action in the community, take active steps to correct prejudice, insensitivity and distortion.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

(10)

3.2 3.2.1 Discuss the causes of this social problem.

- Poor monitoring and supervision of children by parents.
- Harsh or inconsistent parental disciplinary practices.
- Parental substance abuse.
- Low family income.
- Access to abuse of alcohol.
- Poverty
- Anger
- Attitude (negative)

(8)

3.2.2 Discuss the contributions religious leaders can make to address this social problem.

- Psychological care and support.
- You can go to a psychologist to seek professional help.
- Community based efforts.
- Prevention campaign – whereby you will be having campaigns about sexual violence, you will come with ideas on how to prevent sexual violence.
- Community activism by men.
- Men must play a big role in the prevention of this social problem.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Discuss the view of the following religions about leisure, rest and recreation.

4.1.1 Christianity

- For most Christian groups the Sabbath is a day for 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 Saturday.
- In many countries, including South Africa, the law enforced Sunday observance.
- This law was recently relaxed to be less strict.

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4.1.2 Judaism

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

(10)

4.1.3 African Traditional Religion

- In the ATR people have had to work very hard just to survive.
- Work used to be about doing everything you had to do to exist e.g. hunting, tending crops and animals, building shelters, collecting firewood, etc.
- Nowadays work is often quite separate from the rest of our lives – people go to work and then they come home to relax.
- In ATR leisure is seen as an important part of living a full life and something that people do to unwind and enjoy themselves when their work is done.
- People socialise together, play games (like netball etc.).
- People should go on family outings or out with their friends.
- People should take time off from work.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited.

(10)

4.2 4.2.1 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 necessary discuss religion.
- They draw on values of their common humanity.
- Members volunteer basic services in hospitals on Christmas Day.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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4.2.2 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 serve the community in education, health care and social services.
- The struggle against the equal distribution of resources.
- Try to understand mutual underlying relationship between peace and injustice.
- 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 answer should be credited.

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QUESTION 5**5.1 Critically discuss the view of the following religions about the environment.****5.1.1 Hinduism**

- Strong links with its origin in nature and agricultural roots.
- Respect for nature as part of the divine.
- Trees and rivers have been greatly respected in the Hindu faith.
- In certain Hindu temples protection given to animals, like monkeys, snakes and rats.

NOTE: Any relevant answer should be credited.

(10)

5.1.2 African Traditional Religion

- They do not have a united policy about the environment.
- Most of their religious ceremonies are conducted in the open air.
- Animals and plants are sources of medicines used by traditional healers.
- Animals play a vital role in the myth and rituals of the African Traditional Religion.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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5.2 **Religious communities and their leaders played a very important role in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Discuss this statement.**

- 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 1950's, leaders from different faith communities stood united.
- 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.

(20)

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

- Mass media is a clearly distinct form of the media.
- Information is sent from one person to many people.
- One person can reach literally millions of people through mass media such as television or radio.
- The oldest form of mass media is a book.
- Religion was one of the first institutions to benefit from this invention.
- The first printed books were basically exclusively Bibles.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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TOTAL: 150