



EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT CHIEF DIRECTORATE

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, Website: www.ecdoe.gov.za

2022 NSC CHIEF MARKER'S REPORT

SUBJECT	Religion Studies		
QUESTION PAPER	1		
DURATION OF QUESTION PAPER	2 Hours		
PROVINCE	Eastern Cape		
DATES OF MARKING	9-19 December 2022		

SECTION 1: (General overview of Learner Performance in the question paper as a whole)

- The paper was really fair.
- Learners' content knowledge was adequately tested. Question 2,
- Questions 3 and 4 were the most answered questions
- Question 5 was avoided by most learners.
- In some centres, learners were well prepared.
- As a result, these learners scored high to very high marks.
- In some centres learners' responses were poor.
- Question 3 was the most popular question among candidates.
- 80% attempted this question.
- Question 2 was answered by approximately 60% of the candidates.
- Question 4 was answered by around 50% of the candidates.
- Question 5 was an unpopular choice as about 5% of candidates selected this question.

SECTION 2: Comment on candidates' performance in individual questions

QUESTION 1

(a) General comment on the performance of learners in the specific question.

Was the question well answered or poorly answered?

QUESTION 1

- **This question was fair. However, some candidates did not perform well in this question.**
- **Learners performed poorly in question 1.2.1 – 1.2.6.**
- **In question 1.5, candidates rarely provided reasons for choosing true or false.**
- **Most candidate rarely answered more than 2 answers correct. In 1.6.1 – 1.6.3, most of the learners failed to even obtain 3 marks.**
- **Candidates were guessing in their response.**
- **Learners definitely lack content knowledge.**
- **Of the 100 scripts sampled, the average mark 17.98, while the percentage is 35.96%.**

Question 2

- **This was the most fair question.**
- **This question was content based and easy to remember and answer.**
- **In question 2.3 approximately 0,3% of learners answered the question on “castes” correctly.**
- **It was evident that the learners did not study the terminology associated with Hinduism.**
- **In 2.4.1 – 2.4.3 learners lost valuable marks when they couldn't differentiate between concepts.**
- **They are used to terms that they know from their own religions.**
- **It was clear that the learners struggled in this section of question 2.**
- **The average mark for this question is 20.4.**

Questions like these to be set throughout the academic year, so that the candidates are not surprised during the final examinations.

Question 3

- This was the most popular question.
- Learners answered this question well.
- Initially it appeared that the article was biased, however the learners showed surprising insight regarding the topic.
- Most candidates answered this question well.
- It was based on what they know.
- It seems as if the candidates were more drawn to the open questions.
- These questions boosted their marks.
- In 3.1.4 some learners answered by quoting the text, rather than answer the question about religious organisations.
- As a result, they lost valuable marks.
- Learners need to be trained in answering these types of questions.
- The average mark is 28.

Question 4

- This was the third favourite question.
- The question was not well answered by some candidates.
- Question 4.3 was on “Just Wars” which counted 8 marks.
- Only about 0.01% of candidates showed an understanding of this concept and could explain the kinds of just wars, although this question was already assessed in previous papers.
- The Conflict topic is still a problem with candidates. More emphasis is needed on this topic.
- The average mark for this question is 22.8

Question 5

- This wasn't a popular question. Those who attempted this question did not do well. However, this question was formulated fairly.
- In question 5.1, learners made up their own Human Rights, for example the right to eat. Human rights need to be taught and known by the learners.
- Question was on organisations involved in Human Rights, (Karuna, Gift of the Givers, Salvation Army). Learners did not know much of any of these organisations.
- In Question 5.4 the question requested candidates to "justify" the government's Level 5 response of closing places of worship. The language usage ("justify") was at the level of Grade 12 candidates. However, candidates seemed to struggle with 'justify'. Learners also did not understand the idea of "minority religions". They thought off and referred to foreign religions coming to South Africa.
- The average mark for this question is 24.

(a) Why the question was poorly answered? Also provide specific examples, indicate common errors committed by learners in this question, and any misconceptions.

- The lack of an electronic or printed exam bank for question 1, hampered learners' preparation for these questions.
- A common error that was picked up, is the fact that learners couldn't adequately discern when a new topic starts, especially whenever there is an extract.
- 5.4 – 5.5 had nothing to do with Human Rights. Yet, many of the learners ended up continuing until the end with Human Rights.

(b) Provide suggestions for improvement in relation to Teaching and Learning

- **Educators should emphasize religious terms and concepts.**
- **Exam guidelines are very important tools to be utilized by teachers for the benefit of the learners.**
- **An Exam Questions Bank will greatly assist learners to improve in Question 1. This is a desperate need.**
- **Thorough preparation, in terms of revision, by teachers are important to achieve good success.**
- **Content gap coverage workshops should be done to help Religion Studies teachers to better prepare candidates.**
- **Subject advisors should be more visible and involved in assisting teachers in the classroom context.**

(d) Describe any other specific observations relating to responses of learners and comments that are useful to teachers, subject advisors, teacher development etc.

- **Religious concepts are a challenge to most learners.**
- **In order to bridge this gap, learners should frequently write short revision tests.**
- **Expose learners on how to answer NSC examinations through past exam papers.**
- **Teacher must teach all prescribed religions.**
- **Candidates lack content knowledge.**
- **Section A indicates that the majority of learners do not have a clue on what to expect in the examination. This applies to Section B, but at least some learners do apply their knowledge though they are not fully informed of the content of the subject.**

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Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1

NOVEMBER 2022

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 11 pages.



* R L G S E 1 *



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions in this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
5. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.

- 1.1.1 A religious teaching with absolute authority is called ...
- A Yang.
 - B karma.
 - C dogma.
 - D caliph. (1)
- 1.1.2 The ... is the Bahá'í holy book.
- A Torah
 - B mantra
 - C creed
 - D Kitáb-i-Aqdas (1)
- 1.1.3 An example of a popular Chinese philosophy is ...
- A evolution.
 - B reincarnation.
 - C Shintoism.
 - D Confucianism. (1)
- 1.1.4 The leader in African ritual performances in the family is the ...
- A firstborn female.
 - B firstborn male.
 - C youngest child.
 - D chief. (1)
- 1.1.5 The oral teachings of the Vedas were compiled into a standardised text by ...
- A Krishna Dwipayana.
 - B Gandhi.
 - C the Dalai Lama.
 - D Ram Mohum Roy. (1)
- 1.1.6 The mixing of different religious beliefs, resulting in a new belief system is called ...
- A unity.
 - B syncretism.
 - C ideology.
 - D pluralism. (1)



- 1.1.7 The belief that every action has consequences is called ...
- A judgement.
 - B karma.
 - C reincarnation.
 - D salvation.
- (1)
- 1.1.8 A unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things is called ...
- A Creationism.
 - B Secularism.
 - C non-theistic.
 - D religion.
- (1)
- 1.1.9 In African Traditional Religion, the names Modimo, UMvelinqangi and Mukurukuru refer to ...
- A God.
 - B the ancestors.
 - C priests.
 - D the king.
- (1)
- 1.1.10 The Tanach is the holy book of ...
- A Taoism.
 - B Hinduism.
 - C Judaism.
 - D Islam.
- (1)
- 1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.2.1 The Buddhists refer to a state of perfect happiness and peace as ... (1)
- 1.2.2 Hinduism's belief in a fixed order in the whole of existence is called ... (1)
- 1.2.3 A Muslim religious leader whose authority is derived from the Prophet Muhammad is the ... (1)
- 1.2.4 According to Tao Te Ching, 'All things come from being, and being comes from ...' (1)
- 1.2.5 A ceremony where the 'living dead' are established as ancestors is called ... (1)
- 1.2.6 The 50th day after Jesus' resurrection, when the disciples were filled by the Holy Spirit is called ... (1)



- 1.3 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	The supreme authoritative body is in Haifa, Israel	A	ash-Shahada
1.3.2	A summary of religious beliefs	B	African Traditional Religion
1.3.3	Religious story in which deep truths about life are revealed	C	reincarnation
1.3.4	A wide variety of spiritual exercises	D	Taoism
1.3.5	Communal way of life	E	myth
1.3.6	Bearing witness to the belief that there is no god apart from God and that Muhammad is His messenger	F	creed
		G	meditation
		H	Bahá'i faith

(6 x 1) (6)

- 1.4 Choose the word(s) in EACH list below that do(es) NOT match the rest. Write down the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Red; Yellow; Circle; Blue

ANSWER: Circle

REASON: The other three are colours.

- 1.4.1 Muhammad; Buddha; Jesus Christ; Charles Darwin (2)
- 1.4.2 Brahma; Modimo; Allah; Apocrypha (2)
- 1.4.3 Shruti; Theravada; Upanishads; Smriti (2)
- 1.4.4 Talmud; Bahá'i, Shinto; Buddhism (2)
- 1.4.5 Catholic Church; Zion Christian Church; Twelve Apostolic Church; Nazarath Baptist Church (2)



- 1.5 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.
- 1.5.1 The sacred text of the Bahá'í faith was originally written in Greek. (2)
- 1.5.2 In Judaism, the divine name of God is Abraham. (2)
- 1.5.3 The head of the Catholic branch of Christianity is the Archbishop of Canterbury. (2)
- 1.5.4 The word 'Sutta' means 'Prophet' in Buddhism. (2)
- 1.5.5 'Kosher' is that which is permissible in Hinduism (2)
- 1.5.6 In Taoism both the nothing and the happening are divine. (2)
- 1.6 In the context of religion, write TWO facts about EACH of the following:
- 1.6.1 Queen Elizabeth II (2)
- 1.6.2 Tenzin Gyatso (2)
- 1.6.3 Eucharist (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50



SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 In the context of Religion Studies, state TWO facts about EACH of the following concepts:
- 2.1.1 Comparability (4)
 - 2.1.2 Canon (4)
 - 2.1.3 Belief (4)
- 2.2 State any TWO unique features of EACH of the following religions:
- 2.2.1 Bahá'í faith (4)
 - 2.2.2 African Traditional Religion (4)
 - 2.2.3 Judaism (4)
 - 2.2.4 Buddhism (4)
- 2.3 Name the FOUR castes in Hinduism. (8)
- 2.4 What is the difference between EACH of the following:
- 2.4.1 The *Quran* and the *Hadith* (4)
 - 2.4.2 *Incarnation* and *resurrection* (4)
 - 2.4.3 *Oludumare* in Yoruba and *Dzengi* in the Aka religion (4)
- 2.5 Explain *Shabbat* in Judaism. (2)
- [50]**



QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

WE BLAME IT ALL ON WITCHCRAFT!

It is odd that when a black person is having a hard time in life, he or she often thinks of witchcraft or that they have been cursed.

Global statistics show that about 3 to 4 billion people around the world live below the poverty line. Therefore, if we use the 'curse logic', then it means that all these 3 to 4 billion people are cursed or bewitched. The only way to change things is to first change how we view hardships and challenges.

Is it not counterproductive to blame bad luck on something that can't be changed? 'Because if we can't change it, it means we cannot elevate ourselves out of the situation we are in.' African people know there is great value in traditional healers, but subscribing to superstitious ideas that keep them suppressed is pointless.

[Adapted from the *Daily Sun*, 'Letter of the Day' by Molefe Mashilo 2022]

- 3.1.1 Identify ONE stereotype that, according to the article, exists among the poor. (2)
- 3.1.2 Explain the effects of this stereotype on the community. (4)
- 3.1.3 Explain the meaning of *superstitious ideas*. (4)
- 3.1.4 'Global statistics show that about 3 to 4 billion people around the world live below the poverty line.'
- What can religious organisations do to address the issue of superstition? (6)
- 3.1.5 According to the extract, 'there is great value in traditional healers'. State THREE aspects where they are of value. (6)
- 3.1.6 Do you think the article is biased? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- 3.1.7 Do you think that rich people believe in the 'curse logic'? Give reasons for your answer. (4)
- 3.1.8 Why do you think black people in particular are mentioned? (4)
- 3.2 How can religious organisations protect themselves from negative reporting by the media? (6)
- 3.3 Do you think the South African media provide fair coverage of religion? Give FOUR reasons for your answer. (8)


[50]



QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

THE WAR IN DARFUR



The war in Darfur is a major armed conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan. It began in February 2003 when rebel groups began fighting against the government of Sudan, which they accused of oppressing the non-Arab southern region of the country.

The government responded to these attacks by carrying out a campaign of violent attacks against both militants and civilians. One side of the conflict is mainly composed of the Sudanese military, police and the Janjaweed, a Sudanese militia group. The other side is made up of rebel groups, notably the SLM (Sudan Liberation Movement) and the JEM (Justice and Equality Movement). Members of these rebel groups are recruited primarily from non-Arab Muslim tribes.

There are several other explanations for the origins of the present conflict. One explanation involves the land disputes between semi-nomadic livestock herders and those who practise crop farming. Water access has also been identified as a major source of the conflict.

The Sudanese government and the JEM signed a ceasefire agreement in February 2010, with a tentative agreement to pursue peace. The JEM had the most to gain from the talks and could see independence, much like South Sudan. However, talks were disrupted by accusations that the Sudanese army launched raids and air strikes against a village, violating the peace agreement. The JEM, the largest rebel group in Darfur, vowed to boycott negotiations.

After many years of sporadic conflict, a comprehensive peace agreement was signed on 31 August 2020 between the Sudanese authorities and several rebel factions to end armed hostilities.

[Source: <https://www.visionofhumanity.org> Darfur-estimated-imp.]



- 4.1.1 On which continent is Sudan located? (2)
- 4.1.2 Name TWO other countries that would be affected by the Darfur conflict. (4)
- 4.1.3 Name TWO rebel groups that are fighting against the Islamist national government in Sudan. (4)
- 4.1.4 To what extent is religion part of this conflict? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- 4.1.5 Briefly discuss the events that led to the establishment of South Sudan. (6)
- 4.2 Why do you think religious organisations generally find it difficult to resolve conflict in many parts of the world? (10)
- 4.3 The 'Just wars' doctrine says that under certain circumstances, a war can be seen as sanctioned by God.
- Briefly discuss FOUR circumstances under which a just war may be permissible. (8)
- 4.4 With reference to any ONE religion you have studied, discuss its teachings regarding how to avoid conflict. (10)
- [50]**



QUESTION 5

Read the newspaper extract below and answer the questions that follow.

RELIGION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Religion is not only about belief, but also about its capacity to improve human well-being. Therefore, human rights should be at the core of an individual's rights. The Human Rights Council states, 'To ensure, in particular, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religious belief.'

[Source: <https://www.openglobalrights.org>]

- 5.1 Religious freedom is a human right. Name any TWO other human rights and discuss ONE responsibility associated with EACH of them. (8)
- 5.2 Use ONE example and illustrate how religious teachings may be used to deny certain people their basic human rights. (6)
- 5.3 Listed below are religious organisations that are practically involved in addressing human rights issues. Select any TWO and describe in detail the work that they do:
- Karuna
 - Gift of the Givers Foundation
 - Salvation Army
- (12)
- 5.4 During the Covid-19 lockdown, alert level 5, religious organisations complained that the government violated their religious right to worship.
- Justify that government's action was in line with human rights. (10)
- 5.5 Minority religions could be disadvantaged in South Africa.
- Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- 5.6 Give FOUR possible reasons why there is a global increase in religious intolerance. (8)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150



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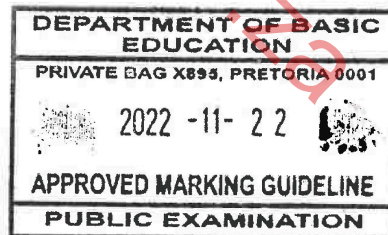
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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P1
NOVEMBER 2022
MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150



These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.

UMALUSI Moderator
22 November 2022

Internal Moderator
22 November 2022

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

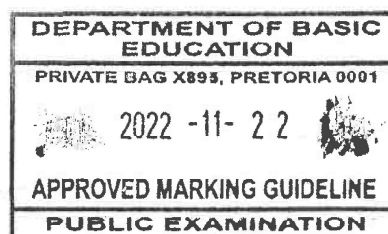
- | | | | |
|-----|--------|---|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | C✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.2 | D✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.3 | D✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.4 | B✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.5 | A✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.6 | B✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.7 | B✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.8 | D✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.9 | A✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.10 | C✓ | (1) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Nirvana✓ | (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) |

SSM

- 1.5 1.5.1 False ✓
The sacred text of the Bahá'í 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

SSM



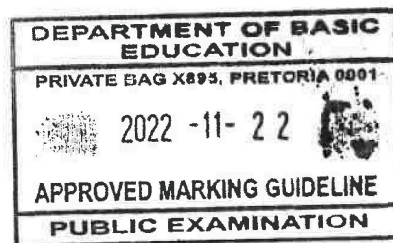
SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 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)
- SSM

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]

SSM



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. (4)
• 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.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

- 3.1.4 • They must educate people about the consequences of witchcraft in communities. (6)
• 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.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

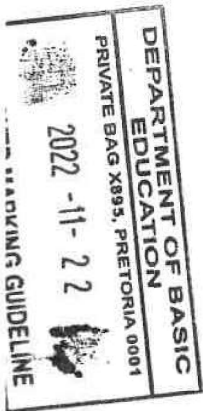
- 3.1.5 • They 'cleanse' those who are affected by witchcraft. (6)
• They help people develop a positive attitude
• They mediate between the living and the ancestors.
• They use herbal medicine to heal the sick.

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.



SSM



NSC- Marking Guidelines

- 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

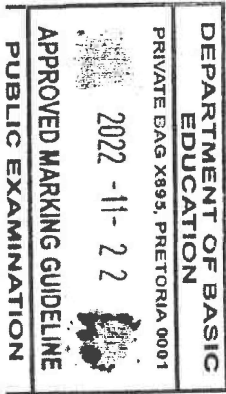
- Thousands of rich people consult traditional healers because of 'curse logic'.
- It is in the businesses of rich people where human tissues are found. This is evidence of witchcraft.
- They hire poor people to kill innocent people in order to harvest body parts for 'magic' potions.

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.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

(4)

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.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

(6)

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.

SSM

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).

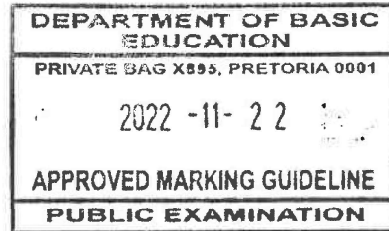
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 4

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|------|
| 4.1 | 4.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa | (2) |
| | 4.1.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chad • Libya • Egypt • Ethiopia • South Sudan | (4) |
| | 4.1.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudan Liberation Army • Justice and Equality Movement | (4) |
| | 4.1.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.



NSC- Marking Guidelines

- 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

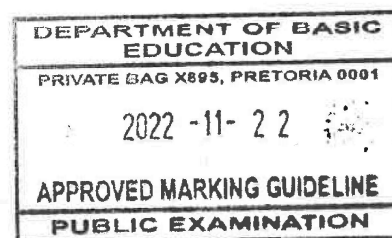
- It promotes a shared humanness (unselfishness).
- There is a shared aspiration of gaining happiness, and avoiding suffering for all living things.
- A credo of Buddhism is 'There must be no harm to living creatures, including humans.'
- Buddhism has therefore never waged war to spread its teachings, 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]

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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.

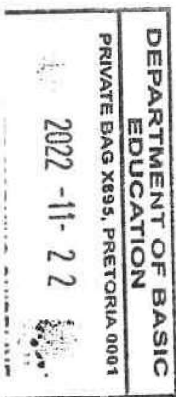
5.3 KARUNA

- 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,

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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)

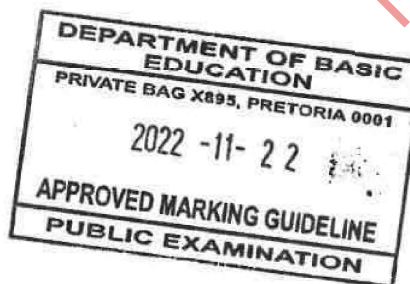
NOTE: Any two organisations must be credited.

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.



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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

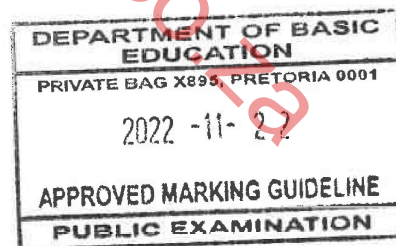
- Most countries are religiously saturated; missionary religions are fighting for new converts.
- Social media are used to spread false information about religions.
- Sensationalism, the production of stories that 'go viral' on social media, is one strategy that increases religious intolerance.
- These 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



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