



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2017

**RELIGION STUDIES P2
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

QUESTION 1**1.1 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-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 does not always correspond with the real role played by religion.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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1.2 Discuss the view of any ONE religion about leisure, rest and recreation.

(For the purpose of the marking guide Islam is discussed.)

- 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 points should be credited.

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1.3 Briefly discuss the Christian symbols of the 'fish' and the 'cross'.**The 'fish' symbol:**

- The fish symbol was used to identify Christians.
- It is believed that the fish symbol came from the Greek word '*ichthus*' which means fish.
- In Greek it is the word that is formed when you take the first letter of each word of the phrase, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God and Saviour'.
- The fish was used as a secret sign during the prosecution of Christians.
- A person could draw a curved line, and if the person he was with added the same, they would know that they were Christians.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

The 'cross' symbol

- Around the 3rd century, the symbol of the cross became the preferred symbol of the Christian faith.
- Christians believe that the cross represent the victory of Jesus Christ over death.
- The cross of the Roman Catholic Church often has a representation of the body of Christ on it. It is called the cross image.
- In the Protestant tradition most crosses are left empty which implies that the resurrection is emphasised.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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1.4 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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QUESTION 2

2.1 Religious pluralism refers to the positive social acceptance of different religions.

In the light of this statement 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.

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

2.2.1 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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2.2.2 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 is also emphasised to talk 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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2.2.3 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.

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QUESTION 3**3.1 Unemployment is one of the biggest social problems in South Africa. Discuss the contributions religious leaders can make to address this problem.**

(This is an open question. The following are only guidelines. Leave Room for different interpretations by learners.)

- Religious leaders, businesses and governments must come together to resolve this problem.
- They must bring projects to the community.
- They must increase the long-term benefits of assistance to the unemployed.
- Food and clothing can be collected by organisations and distributed amongst the unemployed.
- Empty buildings can be used to teach the unemployed skills.
- Leaders can help with applications for jobs.
- Unemployed can also be taken care of pastorally and spiritually.
- Institutions can supply jobs to the unemployed temporarily.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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3.2 Critically analyse the relationship between religion and state by referring to the following:**3.2.1 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.

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3.2.2 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 any opponent 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.

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3.2.3 Theocratic state

- A theocratic state is a form of government in which a Supreme Being is recognised as 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 points should be credited.

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QUESTION 4**4.1 Analyse different types of rituals and discuss their roles in religion.**

- 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.
- Roles of rituals in religions:
 - Social roles:
 - Rituals have an important social function.
 - It brings together people with common beliefs and interest.
 - 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.

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

4.2.1 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 has 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.

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4.2.2 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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4.2.3 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.

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QUESTION 5**5.1 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.

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5.2 The environment affects how people see themselves, their world and even how they understand divinity.

In the light of the above statement, critically discuss the view of any TWO religions about the environment.

(For the purpose of this marking guideline only one religion, African Traditional, is discussed.)

- 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 the source of medicines used by traditional healers.
- Animals play a vital role in the myths and rituals of the African Traditional Religion.
- African Traditional Religions share the view that nature is sacred.
- In most African Traditional Religions, land is viewed as sacred, especially if the ancestors are buried there.

NOTE: Any relevant points should be credited.

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5.3 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 Islams 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.

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TOTAL: 150