



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 150**

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This marking guideline consists of 11 pages.

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**SECTION A****QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 **Prayer**
- Prayer refers to words or actions to communicate with the divine for a special purpose.
  - Prayer is a person to person conversation between God and his people. (2)
- 1.1.2 **Evangelism**
- Evangelism is a form of mission, which focuses on fallen or non-active members of their religion rather than outsiders.
  - It is meant to convert one to another religion, for example the Christian faith.
  - For Christians it is the last instruction that Jesus gave to His disciples. (2)
- 1.1.3 **Meditation**
- A wide variety of spiritual exercises or techniques which are undertaken to achieve religious results. (2)
- 1.1.4 **Polytheism**
- The belief in many Gods. (2)
- 1.1.5 **Syncretism**
- When one religion incorporates the teachings, beliefs and practices of another religion to form a new religion. (2)
- 1.2 1.2.1 C – Isangoma (1)
- 1.2.2 D – African Traditional Religion (1)
- 1.2.3 B – Dialogue (1)
- 1.2.4 C – Karl Marx (1)
- 1.2.5 C – Secular state (1)
- 1.3 1.3.1 A – Vedas (2)
- 1.3.2 D – Tripitaka (2)
- 1.3.3 F – Tenach (2)
- 1.3.4 A – Qur'an (2)
- 1.3.5 C – Bible (2)
- 1.3.6 B – Kitab-i-Agdas (2)

- 1.4 1.4.1 Mohammad (2)
- 1.4.2 Halal (2)
- 1.4.3 Durban (2)
- 1.4.4 Pastor (2)
- 1.4.5 Dictionary (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Zion Christian Church (ZCC) (2)
- 1.5.2
- They represent the central truth of different religions.
  - They give expression to their belief in different ways. (4)
- 1.5.3
- This is a small break-away group from a larger grouping because they believe that the larger group is not preaching the true religion anymore. (2)
- 1.6
- D When there is harmony between religion, the society and the natural environment.
- A When changes begin to occur in the religion and new ideas and ways get accepted by people in the religion.
- E When many people start to feel uncomfortable and realise that their religious and cultural practices and beliefs no longer making sense in their lives and seek changes in their religious practices and beliefs.
- C When there are changes in society and the natural environment, and these make a few members uncomfortable, leading to the questioning of the worldview of their religious convictions.
- B When a new period of harmony and acceptance is embraced. (5 x 1) (5)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 • Non-violent resistance is a political activist strategy which seeks to oppose injustice with massive peaceful, non-co-operation. (2)
- 2.1.2 • Mahatma Gandhi. He was a Hindu. (4)
- 2.1.3 **It is more effective**
- There is no loss of human life.
  - Properties are respected and not damaged.
  - Problems are addressed by means of negotiations and consultation, not violence.
- It is less effective**
- The government does not take the problems of people seriously.
  - A lot of time and resources are wasted.
  - People become angrier because of long processes. (6)
- 2.1.4 **Religious tolerance**
- It is a policy (usually a government policy) where the people of a country are free to belong to whatever religion they choose and to worship that religion in public.
  - Citizens are encouraged to treat diverse religions with respect. (4)
- 2.2 2.2.1 **Secular state**
- It does not interfere with religious matters.
  - All religions are given equal recognition. (4)
- 2.2.2 **Atheistic state**
- It is a state where the existence of God or a Supreme being is denied.  
Examples: Albania, China, Vietnam, North Korea. (Any ONE) (4)
- 2.2.3 **YES**
- Religious communities can gather in places of their choice.
  - The state does not interfere in religious issues.
  - People can worship freely.
  - Religious freedom is embraced in the Constitution of the country. (6)
- 2.2.4 **Religious freedom**
- It is the freedom to worship in the religion of your choice.
  - Attendance of religious activities must be a free and voluntary practice.
  - No person from a different religion should be forced to attend school assemblies if religious activities which will offend them, will be practised.
  - Worshipping must be done on an equal footing. (6)

**2.2.5 Politics**

- Politics is the form, organisation and administration (government) of a state and its relationship with other states (countries).
- In Matt. 22 Jesus says: “render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s; and unto God, the things that are God’s.”
- Ever since some people have believed that Jesus was saying that politics and religion should be separate.
- They say that politics is about government and law and people, even Christians, should be obedient to the law.
- Religion is about spiritual life and salvation, and the law of God applies only in that spiritual realm.
- In all states, there have always been religious groups or individuals who are critical of the state.
- Tension between religion and the state have been part of the history of almost all the great religious traditions. (8)

**2.2.6 Impact of religion on society**

- Helps resolve conflicts.
  - Care for the sick and the needy, including Aids sufferers, orphans, and victims of violence.
  - Promote peaceful co-existence among all people.
  - Care for the environment. (6)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 3****3.1 3.1.1 A report on the consequences of drug use in schools**

- It can lead to gang violence.
- Conflict between teachers and learners may result.
- Disciplinary problems may occur in classes.
- Students may be expelled from school.
- Arrests by the police is a strong possibility.
- Innocent people (learners and teachers) may get hurt.
- Private property or that of the school can get damaged during the outbreak of violence.

(8)

**3.1.2 According to the extract, what is being done**

- Regular searching is done on a weekly basis.
- Drugs in and around schools are monitored.
- Awareness programs to inform both learners and teachers to give them knowledge to refrain from drug abuse.

(6)

**3.1.3 The role religion can play to help with the drug problem**

- Workshops about the negative impact drugs have on people's lives.
- Provide believers with faith-based reasons for not getting caught up in drugs.
- Give believers also scientific proof of the negative consequences of drugs.
- Council drug addicts – show movies about how drugs can destroy peoples' lives.
- Assist families who have problems with drug addicts.
- Work together with the government.
- Work closely with non-government organisations.

**NOTE:** Any relevant response must be credited. (Any 5 x 2) (10)**3.2 3.2.1 Ban**

- The society must have sufficient resources to tackle the problems associated with drugs, that is why it should be banned.
- Taxes will go into fighting drug lords, hence it should be banned.
- Corruption is more likely to take place.
- Work hand in hand with all religions.
- The health of the people is hampered.

**OR**

**Allow and control drugs**

- Drug addiction may be more prevalent; therefore it needs to be controlled.
- Taxes go into coping with the greater number of drug addicts.
- The cost now falls on the families of such addicts rather than on people who are drawn into the criminal drug world.
- Strict measures to control drug use must be in place.
- Harsher sentences for those who do not follow the rules as enshrined in the amended section of the constitution.
- Strict controls of drugs of drugs to prevent the declining of the economy must be in place.

(10)

**3.3 ZIONISM**

- 3.3.1 • Christianity has been changed and adapted to fit in with the African experience or understanding of how the world works.

(2)

- 3.3.2 • “In effect, Zionism harnesses the distilled spiritual energy of Christianity to respond to modern African needs and channels it through African categories of thought or action, though without denuding it entirely of Christian categories.”

- “Thus there is a retention of some African religious methods and techniques but these draw from a new source of power – the Holy Spirit rather than the ancestral spirits.”

(4)

- 3.3.3 • The Zionist prophet insists that his or her diagnosis and treatments will not be effective unless they are focused on prayer, and the patient has to spend even more time praying within the church groups as on-going treatment.

- The diviner uses a technique called ‘throwing the bones’ (shells or stones or flat pieces of wood) and interpret the person’s condition and prescribes a remedy (herbal medicine) for the condition.

- The person is not required to pray for healing.

(4)

**3.3.4 Inter religious dialogue**

- Dialogue begins when people meet and begin communicating with one another.
- Dialogue is not limited to people of different religions sitting around a table and comparing the teachings of their respective faiths.
- What dialogue really means is that people of different faiths, talk to each other in real life situations.
- It is when ordinary people of different faiths enter into dialogue with one another that relationships are established and that they start sharing their common humanity.
- Dialogue is, therefore, extremely important in situations of religious diversity.
- The more people of different faiths are in contact with each other, the more they will enter into dialogue with each other

**NOTE:** Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks.

(6)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 4.1.1 **Two types of work that Gift of Givers do**
- Disaster relief, including distribution of new blankets, new clothing and food parcels.
  - Health care clinics, feeding schemes, etc.
  - Water purification and water wells.
  - Bursaries and educational support.
  - Agricultural and entrepreneurial self-help schemes and job creation. (4)
- 4.1.2 **Challenges in Eastern Cape**
- The challenges referred to in the Eastern Cape has to do with the provision of water and the repair of infrastructure. (2)
- 4.1.3 **Islamic Teaching**
- The Sufi teaching has inspired the work of Gift of the Givers.
  - It is about living in faith, rather than just knowing about it.
  - It is about responding with compassion to people in need in very practical ways. (4)
- 4.1.4 **Is Gift of the Givers non-geographical?**  
In the context of the extracts, you can see that the organisation worked in the Western and Eastern Cape. (2)
- 4.1.5 **Are their efforts only confined to Islam?**
- No. From the number of countries where the Gift of Givers has been active, it is clear that their efforts reach out to anyone in need, regardless of race, religion, colour, class, political affiliation or geographical boundaries. (4)
- 4.1.6 **Argument between Gift of the Givers and the Western Cape government**
- The argument between Gift of the Givers and the Western Cape government underlines the animosity between the two entities over broken promises of financial assistance.
  - While the Gift of the Givers accused the Western Cape government of not fulfilling its promises, the WC government accused the organisation of sensationalism and making false claims. (4)
- 4.2.1 **Myth**
- It is a story about superhuman beings from an earlier age that is believed to be true.
  - Myths offer explanations for how natural, phenomenal, social customs, and so on came into being. (6)

- 4.2.2 • To explain how the universe came into existence (Creation). (2)
- 4.2.3 • The first creatures, e.g. men with their wives, children, animals, sheep, goats and dogs came out of a hole under the earth. (2)
- 4.2.4 • They were monotheistic.  
• They believed in one god (Modimo). (4)
- 4.2.5 • A mysterious one-legged-creature accompanied them. His name was Loowe.” (2)
- 4.2.6 • Modimo (Divinity) (2)
- 4.2.7 • It was passed down orally from generation to generation. (2)
- 4.3 • Marx meant that religion has clouded the minds of people.  
• It prevented logical thought.  
• People could not see beyond their religious beliefs.  
• It made people accept their sufferings.  
• Religion manipulated and controlled people.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer must be credited.

(10)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 5****5.1 Women**

- 5.1.1 • These women have the common experience of being excluded from certain practices in their religion. (2)

**5.1.2 Experiences**

- Catholic women have never been able to access to the same ecclesial leadership heights that their male counterparts have been able to.
- The Catholic Church is an extremely male dominated institution.
- Shamima Shaikh, is an Islamic woman, who has experienced exclusion from congregational prayer.
- Islamic women are not allowed to go to the mosque to pray like the men. (8)

**5.1.3 2 other religions where women experience exclusion and the type they face**

- Hindu women also experience exclusion.
- They cannot visit a Hindu temple.
- In Jainism, more years are needed by nuns to gain higher positions in comparison to monks. Although nuns may have seniority in tenure, they may be subservient to monks with fewer years in their religious life. (8)

**5.2 Prayer in Islam****5.2.1 Washing**

- Washing before prayer is a process of purification and cleansing as a sign of respect for Allah. (2)

**5.2.2 TWO ways**

- Muslims say prayers of blessings on the Prophet whenever he is named.
- In the ninth position the person prays for Muhammad and Muslims all over the world.
- While praying believers face the qibla, which is the direction of Mecca (where Muhammad was born).
- Festivals commemorate aspects of Muhammad's life. (4)

**5.3 Symbols****5.3.1 African beer**

- It is used on ritual occasions as a way of communicating with the ancestors.
- People drink this beer when they are seated in the cattle kraal (ubuhlanti) for a ritual.
- The meat they slaughter and eat on these occasions is also symbolic of family belonging, and of the duties required of both the living family members and the ancestors towards each other. (4)

### 5.3.2 The statue of Buddha

- It is used in Buddhist ceremonies for people to focus on.
- It symbolises the historical person Siddharta Gautama, who lived in India about 500 BCE.
- It also symbolises all he taught about people and as a symbol that what the Buddha taught would lift people out of their suffering.
- The hand gestures of the statues are symbols of events in his life. (4)

### 5.4 Two social roles of rituals

- Rituals take place at special places and times.
- Often special clothes are worn and there is a set of actions and behaviours.
- It assists to emphasise the importance of the occasion for those who participate.
- Different types of passages are accompanied by special rituals.
- Rituals contribute to people's ideas of who they are – their sense of identity – and make them feel part of a community. (4)

### 5.5 Buddhist architecture (Any THREE)

- **Stupas** – It is used to house Buddhist relics or to commemorate important facts about Buddhism.
- **Pagodas** – They are erected as a memorial or shrine in Buddhism. They are symbols of the five elements of the universe – earth, water, fire, air, ether and of the ultimate reality – consciousness.
- **Monasteries** – It is the oldest form of Buddhist architecture. It is decorated with carvings, paintings and stone images of Buddha.
- **Caves** – It dates back to about 100 BCE in India. It was often decorated with carvings, paintings and stone images of the Buddha. (6)

### 5.6.1 Prayer “Our Father”

#### (a) Praise to God

- Hallowed be Thy name.
- Thy kingdom come.
- Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. (Any 2 x 2) (4)

#### (b) Asking for help

- Give us this day our daily bread.
- Forgive us our trespasses.
- Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. (Any 2 x 2) (4)

**[50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 100**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 150**