



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2018

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------------|---|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Bahá'í faith | (2) |
| | 1.1.2 | Buddhism | (2) |
| | 1.1.3 | Hinduism | (2) |
| | 1.1.4 | Islam | (2) |
| | 1.1.5 | Christianity | (2) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | D | (1) |
| | 1.2.2 | B | (1) |
| | 1.2.3 | B | (1) |
| | 1.2.4 | A | (1) |
| | 1.2.5 | B | (1) |
| | 1.2.6 | B | (1) |
| | 1.2.7 | C | (1) |
| | 1.2.8 | D | (1) |
| | 1.2.9 | B | (1) |
| | 1.2.10 | C | (1) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Nirvana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A state, in Buddhist belief, of being free from suffering or the desire for anything, or a sense of self (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | Matriarchal system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A social order in which women, or the mother figure, are central in power, authority and social importance (2) |
| | 1.3.3 | Denomination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another church within the Christian religion, eg Anglican, Baptist (2) |
| | 1.3.4 | Ubuntu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comes from the saying 'umntu ngumntu ngabantu' (terminology to this effect from other language is accepted) • This concept is central to teachings in the African Traditional Religions • A philosophy of communal spirit (2) |

- 1.3.5 Prophecy
- A prediction, often based on a message from God, concerning what is happening in a particular historical context, especially about future events
- (2)

1.4 1.4.1 TRUE

1.4.2 TRUE

1.4.3 TRUE

1.4.4 TRUE

1.4.5 FALSE (5 x 2) (10)

1.5 Steps in revitalisation of religion:

- D
 - C
 - E
 - A
 - B
- (5 x 2) (10)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 Ecumenism:
- Ecumenism is an effort to recover the unity of Christian churches.
 - It is the coming together of different churches to work with one another.
 - The movement led to the World Council of Churches. (4)
- 2.1.2 Mission:
- Mission comes from the Latin word 'mittere' which means to 'send'.
 - The word was associated with Christ sending his disciples out to preach the Christian message.
 - The words 'missions' and 'missionary' have been used to refer to religions which attempt to persuade other believers to join their religion. (4)
- 2.1.3 Religious freedom:
- It is the freedom to worship in the religion of your choice.
 - Attendance of religious activities must be free and voluntarily practised.
 - Religious worship must be practised on an equal basis. (4)
- 2.2 2.2.1
- Shamima Shaikh – Islam
 - Exclusion from congregational prayer
 - Anu Pillay – Hinduism
 - Exclusion from the temple (8)
- 2.2.2 They experience some form of exclusion on account of their gender. (2)
- 2.2.3 I agree with them because of discrimination against them.
- OR**
- I do not agree because they deserve to be treated like that because of their religion
- NOTE:** Any relevant answer is acceptable. (2)
- 2.3
- Conflict theories see religion as playing a negative role in society and even leading to conflict.
 - They say that social systems like religion help to support inequalities, even by force.
 - Feminist theory can be considered an example of a conflict theory, as it examines how religion marginalises and excludes women from religious power and participation in structures.
 - Learners may mention examples of exclusionary mechanisms in different religions, for example from leadership in religious structures and public rituals.
 - They should name the religions where this happens. (10)

- 2.4
- A theory is a device which attempts to explain a phenomenon or event.
 - It has to be tested or proved before it can be accepted as a true or adequate explanation.
 - Learners should give examples of a theory they may have tried and tested.
 - Award marks for an understanding of the process from hypothesis to experimentation or verification expressed in their own words.
- (6)
- 2.5
- Functionalist theories attempt to explain the purpose of religion in society as a way of helping people.
 - Cope with life's difficulties and to give people hope and meaning in the face of meaninglessness, evil and suffering.
 - Yinger, who is a functionalist theorist, suggests that religion is more about believing in something, and not so much the object of belief.
 - So according to him, there does not have to be a God or supernatural being.
 - If people believe in something outside themselves, and this helps them find answers to the ultimate questions, then it is religion.
- (10)
[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 3.1.1 Guru Nahnak was the founder of Sikhism. (2)
- 3.1.2 It was founded about 500 years ago. (2)
- 3.1.3 Sikhism is to be found in India and Pakistan. Many Sikhs went to Britain in the 1960's in search for work. (2)
- 3.1.4 Sikhism was based on Islam and Hinduism. (2)
- 3.1.5 Sikhism share the same belief in the cycle of birth, death and rebirth with Hinduism, and the belief that there is only one God, which is the central belief in Islam. (2)
- 3.2 3.2.1
- Solemn or serious actions that are carried out in the same way every time
 - May include particular gestures, words, clothing and other non-visual symbols
 - Usually mark a special movement in the life of a religion, or a rite of passage of an individual in the community (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.2
- Rites of passage are ceremonies
 - Rituals that mark transition
 - Or changes from one stage of life to another (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.3 Learners may mention any THREE of the following:
- Birth rites
 - Initiation
 - Puberty rites
 - Marriage rites
 - Death rites (2 x 3) (6)
- 3.3
- Religions use symbols in order to express ideas that often cannot be expressed in words.
 - Religion is concerned with the issues like the meaning of life and death, what is beyond and divine.
 - These are not easy to speak about and the language of symbols helps to give expression to these experiences. (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.4
- Examples of visual symbols: words, pictures and statues
 - Examples of non-visual symbols: sounds, smells, gestures and actions (4)

- 3.5
- When a symbol functions as a sign of something clearly visible, like a badge to identify a person or a building, then we say that it is representing something.
 - When a symbol is used to try and express a deep truth or complex ideas, rather than presenting them, it is a representing symbol.
 - Their connection is not as direct as when symbols (as a sign) represent the identity of a person or a building. (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.6
- 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 a 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. (10)

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 Structured interview – in this type of interview the questions have been formulated carefully and would be asked in a strict order.
Unstructured interview – questions are not formulated beforehand.
The questions usually present themselves as the interview unfolds. (4)

4.1.2 (Any THREE of the following.)

- Ask some open-ended questions. These need more than a single word as an answer. They often start with these: What? Why? When? Who? Where? How?
- Ask some close questions. These need single word answers. For example YES/NO.
- Avoid double-barreled questions which ask two things at once. For example: What is the role that women have to accomplish and how do they feel about this?
- Keep questions short and to the point. (6)

- 4.1.3
- What are some of the roles that women occupy in the religious community?
 - What work do women do in the religious community?
 - Do women make important decisions or are they part of the decision-making process?
 - How do women feel about their place in the religious community?
 - If women are not included in leadership, why is this so?
 - Would things have been different if women were leaders in the religious community?
- NOTE:** Any question in this fashion will be credited. (10)

- 4.2 4.2.1
- Creation myth
 - Stories that explain natural phenomena
 - Myths about a great flood
 - Myths of the mother goddess
 - Hero/founder legends
 - How the world began
 - Conflict between good and evil
 - Origin of natural events of life and death (5)
- 4.2.2
- Myths help people to understand how the world works
 - By providing stories to explain aspects of life that are difficult to comprehend
 - Example how the world began (with examples of various creation myths)
 - Natural phenomena (with examples)
 - How society is organised with an example – it can be either a matriarchy or patriarchy or both
- NOTE:** Any relevant fact must be credited. (5 x 2) (10)
- 4.3 4.3.1
- Learners will express their ideas, but should include some of the following:
- The industrial revolution in the 17th and 18th centuries introduced the modern era and with it came the shift to an age of machines and movements to the cities, away from farms and agriculture pursuits, to factories and urban living.
 - Scientific discoveries challenged beliefs and people's independence on religion to resolve their needs. They also gave people a sense of their own ability to control their own destiny.
 - Lifestyles changed dramatically and so did traditional religious beliefs and practices.
 - The demands of city life and a more technological society meant there was less time for religion, and there were no longer religious rituals based on the agricultural seasons and festivals. (5)
- 4.3.2
- Post-modernism stands for a shift in thinking in response to what is considered a failure of the modern era.
 - They respond to the global challenges – large-scale poverty, wars and loss of hope and meaning. For many this situation has been interpreted as a failure of both science and religion. Post-modern thinkers argue that there is no objective truth.
 - Knowledge is constructed or shaped by particular realities. They pay attention to what women know, the poor know, and what suppressed cultures know – this is knowledge that was suppressed by dominant groups in society.
- NOTE:** Any relevant facts must be credited. (5)

4.3.3 Religions have responded in different ways to the challenges of post-modernism, for example by:

- Completely withdrawing from modern society and creating their own self-contained societies. An example is the Amish in the United States
- Trying to enforce traditional laws and practices, like the Taliban in Afghanistan
- Finding ways to adapt and practise their religion in modern life, for example Orthodox Jews and Muslims
- Engaging with the challenges and finding new ways to speak about religions/spiritual matters / science in relation to these challenges

NOTE: Any relevant response will be credited.

(5)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150