



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2020**

**RELIGION STUDIES P2  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 150**

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This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

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**QUESTION 1****1.1 Causes of teenage pregnancy:**

- Lack of parental supervision
- Sexual abuse by relatives
- Unclear teaching about menstruation and pregnancy
- Ensuring financial support
- Negative attitude of health-care workers
- Unprotected sex
- Early sexual debut (53% of boys and girls start at 16 years of age)
- High age difference between girls and their partners
- Forced sex by partners
- Rape by friends or strangers
- Hierarchical social power between boys and girls
- Inadequate knowledge and information levels about conception and contraceptives
- Desire for material things like cell-phones, weaves, airtime, clothes, etc.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (10)

**1.2 Religious teaching on teenage pregnancy:****Example 1: ATR**

- Ubuntu philosophy discourages sexual abuse, especially of teenagers.
- Sex before marriage is not allowed.
- Traditional disciplinary hearings are held to deal with teenage pregnancy.
- Teenage pregnancy is punishable by paying a certain number of cows.
- The principle of 'my child is your child and your child is my child' implies that all children are looked after by the whole village.
- Children are expected to respect all elders, not only their biological parents.
- Parents are expected to take good care of their children.
- Rituals like 'Intonjane' teaches and prepares teenage girls about their fertility and womanhood in general.
- Initiation schools for boys teach teenage boys about responsible manhood.
- Every family has a highly respected elder (intlabi) who presides over family matters.
- Grandparents assist the parents in looking after the children.
- The elders in the family are the custodians of community values and customs.
- ATR is a clan-based religion, where there are no orphans or illegitimate children.

**Example 2: Christianity**

- The Ten Commandments are the basis of a Christian lifestyle.
- Parents are obliged to educate their children about godly ways of living.
- Children have a responsibility to honour their parents.
- Parents have a responsibility towards the growth and development of their children.
- The Bible commands parents not to provoke their children.
- The greatest law is 'love your neighbour as you love yourself'.
- This commandment emphasises the importance of building a caring community.
- Premarital sex is prohibited.
- Sexual abuse is forbidden.
- The human body is the temple of the Holy Spirit.
- Values of love, care, empathy, trust and respect are upheld.
- Christianity promotes better physical health.
- Self-discipline and self-control are encouraged.
- Lust is prohibited.
- Watching pornography is not allowed.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (16)

**1.3 Are religious organisations reducing the battle against this social problem? Motivate your answer.**

**YES**

- Workshops are held by religious organisations to address teen pregnancies.
- Love Life is an NGO that is supported by all religious organisations to raise awareness about teen pregnancy.
- Teen pregnancy is part of the youth program in most religious organisations.
- People with specialised skills like teachers, nurses, doctors, are used to address teenagers.
- Social workers volunteer their services in their respective religious organisations.
- Some members of different religious organisations do show signs of character improvement.
- The number of teenagers who disagree with teen pregnancy increases.

**NO**

- The impact is not visible in society.
- The numbers of teen pregnancies in schools are still high.
- Teenagers continue to engage in careless sex.
- 'Sugar-Daddy' concept is still popular in some communities.
- Sexually transmitted infections are still reported in local clinics.
- There is still no agreement among religious organisations regarding the use of condoms and contraceptives.
- There is still disagreement between the government and religious organisations about Sex Education in primary schools.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (12)

## 1.4 Hermeneutical principles

- **Grammar and historical context:** This means one must use the rules of grammar and the historical facts to interpret the literal meaning of a text.
- **Plan, purpose and context:** A piece of writing should be viewed as a whole. What is the writing plan or structure? What was the author's purpose in writing the text? What is the context of the passage being looked at?
- **Meaning of words:** The meaning of words changes over time and in different places. Find out the original meaning of words as they were used in the normative source.
- **Figurative meaning:** Figurative and non-literal meaning must be taken into account.
- **Other sacred texts:** Sacred text may be used to interpret other sacred texts.

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## QUESTION 2

### 2.1 2.1.1 The nature of humanity, with reference to community and individual

- Christians believe that humans were created in the image of God.
- After creating Adam and Eve, God instructed them to look after the Garden of Eden and the whole of creation.
- As co-creator with God, humans are God's representatives on earth.
- God has appointed them to look after His property, the world.
- Christians believe that human beings were created immortal.
- However Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commandments.
- The penalty for this sin was death for the human race.
- After this condemnation, God still tried to liberate humanity from evil and death.
- After death, Christians envisage a new community that will be marked by love.

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### 2.1.2 Nature of life after death

- Christians believe that human beings were created immortal.
- Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commandments.
- The penalty for this sin was death for the human race.
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- After death, Christians envisage a new community that will be marked by love, sharing and caring.

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### 2.1.3 Nature of divinity

- God is the Creator of the universe.
- God is omnipotent which means that He is powerful.
- God is spirit'.
- God is caring and loving.
- God is understood as the Holy Trinity which refers to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (10)

## 2.2 2.2.1 Oral tradition

- Oral tradition in all religions serves as an effective way of passing the original message, from one generation to the other by word of mouth.
- Some religions lay more emphasis on oral traditions than their sacred texts.
- Oral traditions still play an important role in some religions, e.g. ATR.
- Oral tradition provides more clarity than written text owing to narrative style.
- The chain of narrators is also important as it leads to the source.
- Oral tradition reflects local dialect and culture. It is therefore more easily understood in each culture.
- Rituals in many religions include oral traditions, e.g. Baptism in Christianity.

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## 2.2.2 Inspiration

- Inspiration is an important normative source in many religions.
- It is the true origin of all religions.
- Inspiration refers to the power or force of an extraordinary being, 'taking over' a chosen being.
- The founding figures of many religions were inspired by a higher power or wisdom.
- Such people felt that they received 'revelation' from an extraordinary being.
- Examples are Moses, Jesus Christ, Abraham, Prophet Muhammad, Buddha and Baha'u'llah.
- In ATR, mediums or diviners receive inspiration while they are in a trance.
- This inspiration is on-going, while that of the Abrahamic faiths did not go beyond their founders.
- Inspiration is a powerful motivation for the followers of a religion.

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**QUESTION 3****3.1 3.1.1 Big Bang Theory**

- The scientific explanation of Creation is called the Big Bang Theory.
- According to the Big Bang Theory, it is not known what existed before the Big Bang.
- The Big Bang Theory states that there was an enormous explosion and within a second the universe appeared and filled out to an enormous size.
- The Big Bang Theory states that the process of creation occurred within a second.
- According to the scientific account the Big Bang took place 13,7 billion years ago.
- Small temperature differences led to varying densities of matter throughout the universe.
- Those densities formed into clusters of matter and energy.
- The clusters continued to condense in a lumpy way and eventually formed the vast collection of stars called galaxies.
- Some galaxies condensed into a combination of stars called the solar system.
- Scientists believe that the universe is expanding at this moment.
- The scientific account does not mention any Creator.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (14)

**3.1.2 Abrahamic religions/Middle East Religions**

- The Creator is male.
- At first, only the Creator existed.
- The Creator made the universe from nothing.
- The process of creation took six days.
- Humans were made on the sixth day.
- There is one perfect God.
- He created the heaven and earth, and all that is in it.
- The first two humans were Adam and Eve. God made them from clay.
- God breathed His spirit into Adam, and he came to life.
- These humans lived in a perfect Garden of Eden.

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### 3.2 The attitude of religion towards evolution since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when Darwin's *Origin of Species* was published, the response of the church was total rejection.
- It was seen as blasphemy.
- Today there are more liberal views in Christianity, as well as in Judaism and Islam.
- Liberal believers believe that there is common ground between religion and science.
- They re-interpreted part of their own tradition so as to accommodate evolution.
- They argue that at a deep level, teachings about nature in the holy books must be understood allegorically, or figuratively.
- For example, some Christian theologians have argued that the account of creation in Genesis must not be interpreted in the physical sense.
- Liberal believers say there is no conflict between science and religion, as long as one sees science as uncovering God's laws.
- They also explain creation through the terms 'creation science' or 'intelligent design'.
- These concepts incorporate evolution into the creation plans of the Supreme Being.
- That is, organisms were designed by God to be able to adapt to changing environments, thus leading to new species.
- The attitude of liberal believers of the Abrahamic faiths has definitely become more liberal towards the theory of evolution.
- Everything in scripture is equally timeless and eternal, and true in a literal sense.
- Creationism, as it is explained in the book of Genesis, is regarded as true, and in a literal sense.
- God created Adam and Eve who were the first humans.
- Adam and Eve were created perfect in the image of God.
- They did not evolve from other form of life, but were created as a unique species.
- They are above all God's creation.
- Orthodox believers refer to the famous watch analogy of William Paley.
- Paley argued that the watch is a complicated piece of engineering, and couldn't come into being by chance: there must have been an intelligent designer. As the universe is far more complicated, it too, must had an intelligent designer (God).
- Orthodox believers argue that God does not change His plans He is still in charge of creation.
- Therefore, the attitude of orthodox/fundamentalist believers has not changed at all. Religion deals with God and science deals with nature.
- However, other religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism, have always accepted the theory of evolution.
- Hinduism has no problem with evolution; they have a more advanced theory which incorporates spiritual evolution.

- The evolution theory did not create a conflict with Hindu thought and beliefs for it contributed to the understanding of evolution towards Moksha.
- Therefore, in these religions (Hinduism and Buddhism), there is no change in attitude.
- In African Traditional Religion, there has been no objection to evolution theory, as the universe is seen as interconnected parts.
- However, the status of man is clearly seen as above the rest of creation.

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**QUESTION 4**

**4.1 For the purpose of this marking guideline Sudan is discussed as an example.**

**4.1.1 Sudan, Sudanese Tribes, (Arabic speaking tribes, Fur and Masalit) (4)**

**4.1.2 Causes**

- North Sudan comprises mainly Arabic speaking tribes.
  - A number of tribes, some of whom were animists, while others were Christian, lived in the Darfur region and south.
  - The conflict in Sudan has lasted more than hundred years.
  - There are also economic factors that play a role: the economy of the north is better developed than that of the South.
  - The Fur and Masalit tribes are farmers, while the Arabs are mostly nomads. This led to conflict of grazing.
  - The discovery of oil in the south (Heglig fields) has led to factional conflicts, as well as greater effort by Khartoum to exert political control over South.
  - When Khartoum imposed Sharia law on the whole country, it resulted in an armed uprising against the government.
  - The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) was formed and led the attacks against the government.
  - However, the SPLA soon split into different factions and turned on each other.
  - These splits were mainly along tribal lines.
  - Even after the South was established as an independent state in 2011, fighting has still continued.
- (Any relevant response must be credited.) (12)

**4.1.3 Role of religion**

- Religion plays only a minor role in the conflict, and therefore this is not a religious war.
  - No attempt has been made by one religion to convert members of another religion.
  - Muslims also enlisted in the SPLA.
  - There was also evidence of infighting in the SPLA soon after it was formed.
  - The conflict was therefore not religious.
  - There are numerous other divisions (economic and tribal) which have continued even after the establishment of South Sudan.
- (Any relevant responses must be credited.) (14)

## 4.2 Types of rituals in religion

- A ritual is a set of formal actions or behaviour with a ceremonial purpose performed at regular intervals within a particular environment.
  - **Worship rituals:** These are rituals which are performed frequently to express one's feelings, 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:** These are rituals that take place at a particular time of the year: e.g. Christmas
  - **Commemorative rituals:** Rites of celebration and memorial.
  - **Sacrificial rituals:** Many religions include sacrifice as part of their rituals.

(Any other responses must be credited)

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## 4.3 Roles of rituals

### 4.3.1 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 people who have died, or for others to see, but it satisfies a deep personal need.
- The need for rituals in our lives seems to have its origin in the right side of the brain.

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### 4.3.2 Spiritual roles

- Such rituals are performed to strengthen the gap between people and the divine.
  - When a priest in the Roman Catholic tradition performs Mass. The body and blood of Jesus is said to be one with the water and wine.
- (Any other responses must be credited)

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**QUESTION 5****5.1 World Views****EXAMPLE 1: Secularism**

- Secularism has paved the way for the development of human rights.
- All religions are given equal status before the law, because of the ideas of secularism.
- It allows different religions to co-exist in harmony.
- Different religions, including minorities, participate in the formal activities of the state.
- All religions are given equal status and are free to observe their holy days.
- Secularism has minimised religious wars and general religious conflicts in the world.

**EXAMPLE 2: Materialism**

- This secular world view teaches that matter is the only reality and denies the existence of a spirit of supernatural realm.
- It developed in different areas in Europe and India during what is known as the Axial era (800–200BCE).
- Expressions of this philosophy can be found in ancient Indian philosophy, Buddhism and Confucianism.
- Karl Marx used the term 'dialectical materialism' which is a teaching that matter is the fundamental cause of everything.
- He also used the term 'historical materialism' which is a teaching that economics and relationships between workers and owners are the fundamental structure in the society

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (10 x 2) (20)

**5.2 Internal differences in any ONE religion**

**For the purpose of the marking guideline Islam is discussed as an example**

**5.2.1 Teachings in Islam**

- Islam is divided into two major groups, namely the Sunni and Shi'a

**Sunni Muslim**

- Sunni refers to following the Sunnah (example) of the Prophet Muhammad.
- The Hadith narrated by the companions of the Prophet have equal status to those narrated by his family members.
- The sect believes that all the teachings contained in the Books of Hadith are equally important.
- Sunnis follow the teachings of scholars of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- Sunnis do not accept that the caliph can come exclusively from the Prophet's family.

**Shi'a Muslim**

- Shia means partisan or separate party.
- The hadith narrated by the companions of the Prophet have less significance than that narrated by his family members.
- The Shi'a follow the teachings and opinions only of a living scholar. (10)

**5.2.2 Difference in Governance****Sunni**

- There is no clergy in Sunni Islam.
- Any Moslem can serve on community boards.
- Governance is community based.
- Scholars of Islam and community members serve on governing boards of mosques and madrassahs and schools.

**Shi'a**

- Shi'a Muslim revere the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad and that they have the right to lead Muslims.
- They reserve the title 'Imam' for certain past leaders who are believed to have been chosen by God.
- The final word in any uncertainty about any religious or political issues lies with the representative of the Imam.
- Governance is in the hands of mullahs (priests) who rule by religious decree. (10)

**5.2.3 Practices: Sunni**

- Religious practices are strictly in accordance with the Sunnah of the Prophet as laid down in the Hadith.
- In Sunni Islam, an 'Imam' is simply a leader of a congregation.
- Muttah (temporary marriage) is forbidden.
- Imam does not denote formal training in Sunni Islam.

**Practices: Shi'a**

- They believe that the caliphate (the Prophet Muhammed's successor) will come from his descendants.
  - Imams are only descendants of the Prophet Muhammad who they believe to be divinely appointed.
  - The shrine of Hussein in Karbala is an important pilgrimage for the Shia's.
  - Muttah (temporary marriage) is allowed.
  - They practise self-mutilation, for example at the commemoration of the tragedy of Karbala. (10)
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**TOTAL: 150**