



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2021**

**RELIGION STUDIES P2  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 150**

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This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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**QUESTION 1****1.1 1.1.1 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 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 to be immortal.
- However Adam and Eve disobeyed God's commandments.
- The penalty for this sin was death for the human race.
- Even 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. (10)

**1.1.2 Nature of life after death**

- Christians believe that human beings were created to be immortal.
- Adam and Eve disobeyed Gods commandments.
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- After death, Christians envisage a new community that will be marked by love, sharing and caring. (10)

**1.1.3 Nature of divinity**

- God is the creator of the universe.
  - God is omnipotent which means that He is powerful.
  - God is a spirit being.
  - God is caring and loving.
- (Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (10)

## 1.2 Internal difference in any ONE religion

### 1.2.1 Difference in teachings

#### 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 from the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- Sunni do not accept that a 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)

### 1.2.2 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 madrassah 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 'Imran' 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 representatives of the Imam.
- Governance is in the hands of mullahs (priests) who rule by religious decree.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.)

(10)

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**QUESTION 2****2.1 (For the purpose of this marking guideline Christianity is discussed as an example.)****2.1.1 Causes**

- Breaking up of families
- High volume of illegal firearms circulating in society
- Erosion of the moral fibre
- Patriarchy / male dominance
- Poverty
- Adultery
- Alcohol and / or drug abuse

(Any relevant answer should be credited.) (6)

**2.1.2 Effects**

- Family breakdown
- Justification of violent crimes
- Physical injury and death
- Unstable marriages
- Trauma among the victims
- Increased in child-headed families
- Abuse childhood perpetuating GBV
- Emotional damage in victims and survivors
- Neglected children
- Mental illness like depression
- Femicide

(NOTE: Other responses must be credited.) (10)

**2.1.3 Religious teachings**

- Violence is prohibited, especially against the weak and vulnerable.
- Good family values are emphasised.
- Fathers are encouraged to love their wives.
- Boys and girls are treated equally.
- Love and peace form part of central teachings.
- Adultery is prohibited.

(NOTE: Other responses must be credited.) (10)

## 2.2 2.2.1 The World Council of Churches

- Most religious leaders on both sides of the dispute facilitate peace at local levels.
- Even today, people of different religions live peacefully even in one family and across levels. Part of the conflict.
- Religious organisations are still carrying out humanitarian activities to all people affected by the war, irrespective of religion.
- The religious bodies failed to bring political stability at a national level because they have no political power.
- Religious extremism combined with tribal tensions in South Sudan are still part of the conflict.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (8)

### 2.1.2 Interfaith Action for Peace in Africa (IFAPA)

- Tried to bring together religious communities, civil society, the private sector and government to resolve the conflict.
- The IFAPA was able to work with humanitarian organisations to provide health services, shelters and other basic needs.
- Send interfaith delegations to conflict risk areas.
- Organising exchange visits between landmine victims and survivors from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.
- The conflict is more political than religious and needs government intervention.
- Even the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission has not been able to stop abuse in the country. The country is still dominated by a culture of impunity that allows atrocities to prevail.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited.) (6)

### 2.3 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 change over time and in different places. Find out the original meaning as they were used in the normative source.
- **Figurative meaning:** Figurative and non-literal meaning must be taken into account.
- **Other sacred texts:** Sacred texts may be used to interpret other sacred texts.

(Any other relevant responses must be credited. Four marks are allocated for mentioning only principles without giving explanation.)

(10)  
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**QUESTION 3****3.1 3.1.1 Materialism**

- This worldview originated in various areas within Europe and Asia.
- It originated during the Axial era from 800–200 BCE.
- Materialism expresses itself in ancient Indian philosophy, in Buddhism and Confucianism.
- In the West materialism was first developed by Greek philosophers – the Atomists, and was revived in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- An elaboration of the concepts of materialism was made by Karl Marx during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Marx included human history and economic activity into materialism.
- It was at this time that the Protestant movement was gaining ground in Europe.
- This emboldened secularists, including materialists, to develop worldviews other than religion.

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

**Secular humanism**

- It was first used as a concept in the 1950s.
- Secular humanism is a branch of humanism.
- The term 'humanism' was originally a religious term.
- In the Renaissance era a humanist was anyone who studied classical literature and education.
- This movement initially encouraged people to use their intellect to understand scripture.
- Later it became secular, non religious and atheistic.
- It teaches that supernatural beings are not a necessity for teaching right from wrong.
- Humans can work this out for themselves, using their reasoning skills.
- It rejects religious beliefs and the existence of the supernatural.

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

**3.1.2 Secularism as a worldview**

- Secularism is a belief that government and morality should not be based on religion.
- It does not reject religion, but does not give religion the final say on morality or government.
- Instead, secularism sees human intellect as a solution to all challenges.
- Secularism advocates ethics based on reasoning about human nature, without referring to God or gods.
- Secularism advocates freedom of speech and freedom of religion.
- Secularism understands the universe without appealing to religious explanations, such as Creationism and myths.

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

**3.2 3.2.1 Oral tradition**

- Original inspiration is usually first spread through oral tradition in many religions.
- Oral tradition has been used to transfer religious messages before the religious writings.
- Before the invention of writing, religious traditions were transmitted by word of mouth.
- It is true that these traditions developed, changed and are adapted over time.
- All religion followed oral tradition over many centuries and some still have elements of oral traditions.

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

**3.2.2 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.

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

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**QUESTION 4****4.1 4.1.1 Darwin's Theory**

- The scientific answer to the question comes from Darwin's Theory of evolution.
- It states that all forms of life are connected from Darwin's common origin.
- Organisms change gradually to adapt to changing environments.
- Those that suit the environment best, become dominant.
- This is called "natural selection".
- The process started many millions of years ago, and is still continuing.
- Human beings also emerged over a long process, spanning millions of years, until 'modern' humans finally emerged about 100 000 years ago.
- The theory of evolution asserts that humans evolved from a common primate ancestor that is apes.

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

**4.1.2 (a) Christianity**

- 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 in it.
- The first two humans were Adam and Eve. God made from clay.
- God breathed His spirit into Adam, and he came to life.
- These humans lived in the perfect Garden of Eden.

(12)

**(b) Hinduism**

- Hinduism has no problem with evolution. They have more advanced theories which incorporate spiritual evolution.
- The evolution theory did not create conflict with Hindu thought and beliefs. 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 the evolution theory, as the universe is seen as interconnected parts.
- However, the status of man is clearly seen as above all other creation.

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

#### 4.1.3 Big Bang Theory

- The Scientific explanation 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 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 lump way and eventually formed the vast collection of stars called galaxies.
- Some galaxies condensed into a combination of stars called solar system.
- Scientists believes that the universe is expanding at this moment.
- The scientific account does not mention any Creator.

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**TOTAL: 150**