These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.
SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

NOTE: Credit the candidates if the correct word is provided instead of the letter.

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 C √ (1)
     1.1.2 D √ (1)
     1.1.3 D √ (1)
     1.1.4 B √ (1)
     1.1.5 A √ (1)
     1.1.6 B √ (1)
     1.1.7 B √ (1)
     1.1.8 D √ (1)
     1.1.9 A √ (1)
     1.1.10 C √ (1)

1.2 1.2.1 Nirvana √ (1)
     1.2.2 Dharma √ (1)
     1.2.3 Caliph √ (1)
     1.2.4 Non-being √ (1)
     1.2.5 Brought back/Bringing back/Umbuyiso/ukubuyisa √ (1)
     1.2.6 Pentecost √ (1)

1.3 1.3.1 H √ (1)
     1.3.2 F √ (1)
     1.3.3 E √ (1)
     1.3.4 G √ (1)
     1.3.5 B √ (1)
     1.3.6 A √ (1)

1.4 1.4.1 Charles Darwin √
     The other three are the founders of religions. √ (2)

     1.4.2 Apocrypha √
     The other three are names of gods from different religions. √ (2)

     1.4.3 Theravada √
     The other three are scriptures from Hinduism. √ (2)

     1.4.4 Talmud √
     The other three are religions. √ (2)

     1.4.5 Catholic Church √
     The other three are African Initiated Churches. √ (2)
### 1.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1</td>
<td>False√ The sacred text of the Bahá’í faith was originally written in Arabic √ The New Testament of Christianity was originally written in Greek.√</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2</td>
<td>False√ Abraham is recognised as the founder of Judaism. √ In Judaism, the divine name of God is Yahweh/ Jehovah.√</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3</td>
<td>False√ The head of the Catholic branch of Christianity is the Pope. √ The Archbishop of Canterbury is the head of the Anglican Church. √</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4</td>
<td>False√ In Buddhism the word ‘Sutta’ refers to a Buddhist’s text.√</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.5</td>
<td>False√ Kosher is that which is permissible in Judaism.√</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.6</td>
<td>True√√</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.6.1 | ● She is/was the supreme head of the Church of England (Anglican Church). √  
● She plays/played a major role in the nominations of the bishops of the Anglican Church.√ | (2)  |
| 1.6.2 | ● He is the Dalai Lama of Tibetan/Zen Buddhism. √  
● He was the ruler of Tibet.√  
● He is in exile in India. √  
● He was a close friend of the late Archbishop Desmond Tutu.√ | (2)  |
| 1.6.3 | ● It is a ritual in Christianity  
● Thanksgiving service using bread (body of Christ) and wine (blood of Christ) called ‘Holy Communion’. √  
● Ceremony based on Jesus’ last meal with his disciples. √  
● It is also called the Last Supper.√ | (2)  |

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**
SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 * Looking for similarities and differences in religions.
   * Two or more religions can be compared.
   * It can be implicit or explicit. (4)

2.1.2 * The determination of books which have authority in a religion.
   * This is because they are believed to be inspired or revealed, or because they are so designated.
   * The word originally referred to Christian and Jewish scripture, but now it refers to collections of holy or sacred texts in other religions as well. (4)

2.1.3 * The word 'belief' is sometimes used as a synonym for the word 'religion'.
   * Belief may refer to a firm opinion.
   * The concept 'belief' may also refer to the acceptance of the teachings of a particular faith in the religious context.
   * Belief may include normative (prescribed) acceptance of teachings. (4)

2.2 2.2.1 * Followers of the Baha’i faith believe that Bahá’u’lláh is the most recent of God’s messengers.
   * His coming is seen as the beginning of a new age – one of peace, justice and equality.
   * They believe that there is only one God, and that all religions worship the one God in different ways.
   * Their organisation and administration is uniquely democratic.
   * Affairs of this community are handled, not by a clergy, but by elected councils.
   * They believe that in the distant future, theirs will be the only religion in the world. (4)

2.2.2 * It is a clan-based religion
   * It was revealed to the first generation.
   * When people die, they join the spirit world. It promotes the values of Ubuntu. (4)

2.2.3 * They have a covenant with God.
   * They believe that they are the chosen nation by God.
   * They believe that Israel is their promised land.
   * They believe that the Torah/Law was given to Moses by God. (4)

2.2.4 * Buddhists believe in impermanence – nothing exists for ever.
   * They believe in insubstantiality – no part of the human or anything else is immortal or eternal.
   * They also believe in unsatisfactoriness – nothing is stable or substantial, but humans insist on finding permanence, which make them unhappy.
   * Nirvana is the acceptance of reality as it is (contentment). (4)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
2.3  • Brahmanas
     • Kshatriyas
     • Vaishyas
     • Sudras

2.4 2.4.1  • The text containing the revelations from God is known as the Qur'an.
     • This book is regarded as the supreme scripture of Islam.
     • It is regarded as the word of God.
     • The Qur'an cannot be separated from the language in which it was revealed (Arabic).
     • It should be studied in that text, so as to keep the correct meaning.
     • After the Qur'an, the most important text is the Hadith.
     • It contains the sayings of the Prophet.
     • Hadith shows the examples set by the Prophet.

2.4.2  • Incarnation means God becomes human (e.g. Jesus was God and human at the same time).
     • Resurrection means that a person has risen from the dead (e.g. Jesus rose from the dead.)

2.4.3  • Oludumare is the Supreme God in the Yoruba religion.
     • Dzengi is the forest spirit who helps with hunting in the Aka religion.

2.5  • 'Shabbat' stands for 'Saturday'. This day is believed to be the special day of rest that must be observed by Jewish people. It was ordained by God.
QUESTION 3

3.1.1 • When they have a hard time in life, they often think of witchcraft or believe that they have been cursed. (2)

3.1.2 • They are often manipulated by traditional healers, diviners and false prophets.
• They waste the little money they have in consulting these traditional healers
• They cease to work hard in order to improve their future.
• It sows suspicions of witchcraft among the members of the community.
• They kill each other based on their superstitions

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.1.3 • 'Superstitious ideas' means a belief in supernatural forces to influence an individual.
• It is any belief or practice considered to be irrational or baseless. It is an idea attributed to fate or magic by those who believe in the supernatural.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.1.4 • They must educate people about the consequences of witchcraft in communities.
• Religious organisations should make people aware of charlatans, and “get rich quick” schemes
• They must open skills development centres in their communities.
• They must promote entrepreneurship so that people may support themselves.
• Hard work together with prayer should be used to eliminate belief in witchcraft.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.1.5 • They 'cleanse' those who are affected by witchcraft.
• They help people develop a positive attitude
• They mediate between the living and the ancestors.
• They use herbal medicine to heal the sick.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
3.1.6  NO
• The article is not biased, but tries to instil a sense of awareness in the people.
• The article states facts about black people who claim that they have been bewitched or cursed.
• It explains how people can escape the cycle of poverty.

YES
• It is not only poor people who believe in superstition.
• It is not only black people who believe in bad luck.
• Others believe that Friday the 13th is also a day of bad luck.
• The author says nothing about people who are working hard and have achieved their goals.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.1.7  YES
• Thousands of rich people consult traditional healers because of ‘curse logic’.
• It is in the businesses of rich people where human tissues are found. This is evidence of witchcraft.
• They hire poor people to kill innocent people in order to harvest body parts for ‘magic’ potions.

NO
• Rich people have their needs fulfilled. They don’t believe in the “curse logic”.
• For rich people curse logic is just a result of negativity, laziness and frustration.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.1.8
• They believe in the power of ancestors.
• They can be manipulated by those who have religious authority (isangoma/diviners).
• The majority of the world’s poor are blacks.
• There are stereotypes about blacks and witchcraft.
• The Daily Sun targets a Black readership. Hence reference to Black People.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

3.2
• Religious organisations need to educate their members on how to handle the media.
• Religious organisations should not do negative things that will attract negative media coverage.
• Religious organisations should have their own media department to promote their work.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
3.3 NO

- Pressure groups, both within civil society and government, ensure that media articles support their interest.
- Journalists' reporting simply mirror their own prejudices.
- The media is a business and will seek out newsworthy items.
- An article reporting that a midnight mass went as planned, has little news value.

YES

- Freedom of the press is reflected in the variety of viewpoints, as is also expressed in religious reporting.
- There are religious slots on television channels which report fairly about religions.
- All religions are covered in different media platforms.
- Religious organisations have their independent media, which is intended to spread their teachings.
- The law allows for objections to be raised if media coverage is unfair. (BCCSA).

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 • Africa

4.1.2 • Chad
• Libya
• Egypt
• Ethiopia
• South Sudan

4.1.3 • Sudan Liberation Army
• Justice and Equality Movement

4.1.4 • This is an ethnic conflict, between Arab Muslims and non-Arab Muslims of the South.
• Non-Muslims are not involved in the conflict.
• Religion itself does not appear to be a radical source of division.
• Most people on both sides of the conflict are Sunni Muslims.
• Religion is used by political parties to gain support.
• One of the problems with the Darfur conflict is that it does not follow the classic civil war lines of government versus rebels.

4.1.5 • South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in July 2011 as the outcome of a 2005 peace deal that ended Africa's longest-running civil war.
• An overwhelming majority of South Sudanese voted in a January 2011 referendum to secede and become Africa's first new country since Eritrea split from Ethiopia in 1993.
• The central government of Sudan is based in the northern capital of Khartoum and used military force to impose Sharia law on all Sudanese people.
• The Southern Sudanese people rebelled against the northern government, which led to the establishment of South Sudan.

4.2 • They may be seen as favouring one side.
• They seldom have influence over politicians.
• They have limited funding, usually through public donations.
• There may be more than one organisation involved in brokering peace.
• This can escalate the conflict.
• Religious organisations do not have a mechanism to enforce agreements, e.g. an army.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.
4.3

- There are wars where a state decides that people of a neighbouring state must convert to 'true religion', evangelical wars.
- Military might and state power are seen as being reflections of the glory of God; conquering other states for the glory of God.
- Wars of self-defence are also regarded as just wars.
- Wars of retaliation, where people fight to avenge an offence that has been committed against their religion is allowed.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

4.4

EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY

- 'Love thy neighbour as you love yourself.'
- This teaching encourages selflessness/treating everyone equally.
- 'Do unto others what you like to be done unto you'
- This teaching encourages mutual respect, thus reducing conflict.
- 'Thou shalt not kill.'
- This refers to the sanctity and sacredness of human life.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM

- It promotes a shared humanness (unselfishness).
- There is a shared aspiration of gaining happiness, and avoiding suffering for all living things.
- A credo of Buddhism is 'There must be no harm to living creatures, including humans.'
- Buddhism has therefore never waged war to spread its teachings, as this would be a violation of basic human rights.
- The religion is propagated by service to humanity (clinics, schools, etc.).
- Buddhism allows freedom of choice in social relationships: one may practise rituals of other religions, but one's personal beliefs must remain Buddhist.
- It is through this tolerance that conflict is avoided.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
QUESTION 5

5.1 EXAMPLES:

Freedom from discrimination
- You have the responsibility to uphold this right both for yourself and for others.
- You must not discriminate against others on the basis of race, religion, sex, language or political opinion.

The right to marriage and family
- You have the responsibility to support and promote family life, especially your own.
- You have the responsibility not to act in any way that would lead to the break-down of a family.

The right to education
- You have the responsibility to attend classes.
- You have the responsibility to be a diligent learner/student doing the work and study required.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

5.2 EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY
- ‘Women submit to your husband just as the church submits to Christ.’
- This teaching is misused as a justification to control women. It is a violation of their freedom of expression.
- Women are not involved in family meetings as a way of submitting to man.
- Women must obey their husbands unconditionally.

EXAMPLE 2: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION
- There is a culture of lobola.
- Men sometimes abuse this culture by treating women as their subjects/personal property.
- They forbid them from participating in any traditional rituals.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
5.3 **KARUNA**
- Inspired by Buddhist values, they exist to end caste-based discrimination, poverty and inequality in India and Nepal.
- Their work with individuals focuses on education, dignified livelihoods and gender equality, transforming communities and changing society.
- Since 1980, Karuna and its supporters have enabled people to overcome caste discrimination.

**GIFT OF THE GIVERS FOUNDATION**
- It is the largest disaster response NGO of African origin on the African continent.
- It has delivered life-saving aid in the form of search and rescue teams, medical personnel, medical equipment, and medical suppliers, medicine, vaccines and anti-malarial medication.
- The foundation aims to make a practical difference to people's lives, regardless of their race, creed or religion.

**SALVATION ARMY**
- It is a Christian organisation that provides a number of practical ways to help people.
- This includes providing shelter for the homeless and help for orphaned children.
- It provides mental and emotional stimulation, love and care for these children.
- The children are cared for, fed and clothed, and given the opportunity to enjoy their childhood.
- If possible, children are re-united with their biological parents.
- Alternatively adoption of foster care is encouraged.

**NOTE:** Any two organisations must be credited.

A maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded for any one organisation.

5.4  
- Closing down the places of worship was a measure to prevent the spread of infectious disease.
- Protecting the public's health is to protect the human rights as all people have the right to life.
- International human rights law guarantees everyone the right to the highest attainable standard of health.
- It obligates government to take steps to prevent threats to public health.
- Human rights law recognises that in the context of serious public health threats restrictions on some rights can be justified.
- All gatherings were banned (sports, social etc.)
- This proves that it was not a violation of religious freedom.

**NOTE:** Other relevant answers must be credited.
5.5  **NO**

- South Africa is a secular state which means that all religions are equal before the law.
- There are interreligious organisations which embrace all religions, big and small.
- The Constitution promotes freedom of religion in South Africa.

**YES**

- A minority religion's voice would not be given the same status as that of the majority religions.
- They might feel intimidated by the majority.
- Their religious holidays are not public holidays.

*NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.*

5.6

- Most countries are religiously saturated; missionary religions are fighting for new converts.
- Social media are used to spread false information about religions.
- Sensationalism, the production of stories that 'go viral' on social media, is one strategy that increases religious intolerance.
- These stories are often not factually accurate, or facts may have been distorted so as to gain a violent reaction.
- Politicians increasingly use religious intolerance to increase their support base.

*NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.*

[50]

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