RELIGION STUDIES P1

2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.
SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

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

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

1.2   1.2.1 Theravada √ (1)
      1.2.2 Stages of life √ (1)
      1.2.3 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights √ (1)
      1.2.4 Resurrection √ (1)
      1.2.5 Karma √ (1)

1.3   1.3.1 • Quaker √
      • The others are all African Initiated Churches. √ (2)

      1.3.2 • Atheism √
      • The others all believe in the divine. √ (2)

      1.3.3 • Brahman √
      • The others all belong to Buddhism. √ (2)

      1.3.4 • Psalms. √
      • The others are kinds of stories/teachings. √ (2)

      1.3.5 • Sudras √
      • The others all belong to Islam/the Five Pillars of Islam. √ (2)

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

1.4   1.4.1 C √ (1)
      1.4.2 D √ (1)
      1.4.3 A √ (1)
      1.4.4 G √ (1)
      1.4.5 F √ (1)
1.5 1.5.1 False √
He proposed a heliocentric view of the world. √
(2)
1.5.2 True √
(2)
1.5.3 False √
The interpretation of the sacred texts of a religion is called hermeneutics. √
Pluralism a system which acknowledges more than one ultimate principle or acceptance of more than one religion.
(2)
1.5.4 False √
The souls go to Heaven/Paradise. √
(2)
1.5.5 False √
Friedrich Engels. √
(2)
1.6 1.6.1 • Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. √
• It occurs in different religions, e.g. Christianity, Confucianism. √
• However, it is a generally accepted principle not necessarily from religion. √
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
(2)
1.6.2 • It involves a journey by the pilgrim for a spiritual purpose. √
• It can be undertaken alone or with others. √
• Often it includes a visit to a holy site. √
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
(2)
1.6.3 • This is the name for God in Judaism. It also used by Christians. √
• Jews believe that Yahweh made a sacred covenant with them. √
• Yahweh is God of all creation (universalism) and God of Israel (particularism). √
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
(2)
1.6.4 • The ancestors are intermediaries between the physical and spiritual realm. √
• They are the living dead in ATR. They look after the welfare of the living in African Traditional Religion. √
• They are the Creator’s messengers and caretakers of the physical world.
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
(2)
1.6.5 • These are basic rights to which every person is entitled simply because he/she is a human being. √
• It is based on the dignity of the human person. √
• Key documents are the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution (1996). √
NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
(2)
TOTAL SECTION A: 50
SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 • There are many denominations in Christianity, such as the Baptists, Methodists and Anglicans.
• A denomination is a group or church, usually within the Christian religion, but today applied to other religions as well. (2)

2.1.2 • Deity refers to a god or goddess.
• A deity is a being worshipped by humans because s/he is considered to be above the human level. (2)

2.1.3 • Dharma is the way of Higher Truth in Buddhism./Hinduism.
• It is the teachings and doctrines of the Buddhist/Hindu religion. (2)

2.1.4 • Eucharist is the bread that is eaten at Christian rituals of worship in remembrance of the death of Jesus Christ.
• It is a ceremony based on Jesus’ last meal with his disciples. (2)

2.1.5 • A teaching with absolute authority in a religion is known as a dogma.
• A dogma is a teaching that may not be contested.

2.1.6 • Comparability refers to the study of similarities and differences, between religions. (2)

NOTE: In 2.1.1–2.1.6, other relevant answers must be credited
2.2 JUDAISM
- Jews entered into a covenant with God.
- The Ten Commandments were revealed directly by God to Moses.
- Jews were the first religious group to observe a special day of worship.

CHRISTIANITY
- At the heart of Christianity is belief in Jesus Christ as the Son of God (Incarnation).
- Belief in the Trinity is a core/unique teaching about divinity in Christianity.
- There are three persons in one God - Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

ISLAM
- Its fundamental belief is the Shahada - that there is no God but Allah and Mohammed is His Prophet.
- Allah revealed the final truth to Prophet Mohammed.
- Islam recognises all the messengers of God, from Adam to Prophet Muhammad.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

2.3

2.3.1
- Unity means 'one with' or 'in agreement'
- Christianity and Hinduism are 'together' in that they both have a belief in the afterlife.
- Unique means 'one of a kind', something that belongs to the one religion exclusively. These religions have their 'unique beliefs' about the afterlife.

2.3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHRISTIANITY</th>
<th>HINDUISM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christianity is a monotheistic religion that believes in a single creator God</td>
<td>Hindus believe there is only one ultimate reality, but many paths to reaching it. It is pantheistic (belief in many gods that are all around in nature).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled the Jewish prophecy of a Messiah, that he is a universal saviour.</td>
<td>They believe in karma that every action has a consequence which is either good or bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians believe that people are made up of a body and a soul. They believe that when the body dies, the soul leaves the body to live with God.</td>
<td>Hinduism is underpinned by the belief in reincarnation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians believe that people are born with a tendency to be sinful. God became incarnate in Jesus to show people how to get back on track.</td>
<td>Dharma – the belief in an order in the whole of existence. Each person must follow the principles set out for him or her to keep the order of the universe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
Credit correct responses even if they are not tabulated.
A maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded if relevant points are from only one religion only.
2.3.3  
- Swami Vivekananda attended the first Parliament of the World's Religions (PWR), held in Chicago in 1893.
- He made an impression because his talks helped people of the west to understand Hinduism better, changing their attitude towards it.
- He is credited with bringing Vedantic thought (understanding of the Vedas and Hinduism) to the United States.
- He founded the Ramakrishna Mission, which works internationally in educational, medical and welfare matters. (6)

2.3.4  
- When outsiders come to a country and rule over the indigenous people, this is known as colonisation.
- The colonisers also bring their religion with them and propagate it among the locals.
- The locals internalise the values of the colonisers, including the religion. This is religious colonisation. (4)
QUESTION 3

3.1

3.1.1
- It does not mean education, which is positive.
- It actually means ‘brainwashing’, indoctrination, carrying a negative connotation. (2)

3.1.2
- Preschools are described as ‘prison camps’.
- They are cast in a negative light.
- Books and literature about Uyghur culture, prayer rugs, turbans and growing a beard have all been forbidden.
- This shows the Chinese government’s anti-Uyghur/ anti-Muslim stance. (4)

3.1.3
- It means vocational training/indoctrination (2)

3.1.4
- Encouraging/convincing others to do what is wrong. (2)

3.1.5
- The display of religious identity (turbans, beards, etc.) is not allowed.
- The Uyghur people are closely monitored by security forces.
- Children are separated from their families and put into 're-education' camps. (4)

3.1.6
- The translations will promote the position of the CCP in foreign countries.
- These countries will then lift their trade restrictions against China.
- However, the policy paper is for China.
- The translations are meant to counter negative media coverage of the Uyghur camps. (4)

3.1.7
- It exploits the stereotype that Muslims are terrorists.
- It generalises that all Uyghur people are militant.
- Once people are labelled as terrorists, they lose their basic human rights.
- The government can then justify punishing them. (4)

3.1.8
- The camps are established to combat terrorism/extremism.
- They will be modernised.
- The Uyghur people will develop vocational skills.
- It is to avoid separatist movements. Hence the clampdown on Uyghur culture.
- They should learn the Chinese language. (6)

3.1.9
- Source A is an independent source, while Source B is pro-government.
- Therefore A is more reliable. It is providing news.
- Source B is on the policy paper, which is government propaganda.
- Source B uses inflammatory language, such as ‘terrorist,’ and 'extremist'.
- Source A is supported by Source B, because the government admits to indoctrination.
- Source B blames the Uyghurs for their predicament. This is like blaming the victim for the crime. (8)
3.2
- The media selects what news to include and what to leave out.
- It also selects the prominence and emphasis to give to a particular item – where to place it in the report, how much time/ space to give to it, how to present it.
- Another important influence is the selection of the visuals to accompany the news items.
- The commentary accompanying the news is put together by the media house.
- The advertisements placed in the media also shape public opinion.
- Media has a huge influence in the selection of the people to be interviewed or quoted. It must be noted whose voice or opinion is being heard.

**NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.**

3.3

**YES**
- Many religions have their own publications, radio and television stations. These are used for propagation.
- The SABC broadcasts informative religious programmes, giving various religions fair and equitable exposure time.
- There is a thought-provoking and entertaining religious aspect in many films, music concerts and gospel music.
- For an interested person there is no lack of media avenues from which to find out about religion(s).
- For the sick and house-bound, or those who for any reason cannot attend, there are regular religious services over the media, so that they can feel included.

**NO**
- With regard to daily news, there is little coverage of religious matters.
- When there is religious coverage in the daily news, it tends to be sensationalist and negative.
- The average journalist/reporter is not usually well-trained in religious matters, and reporting is therefore likely to be rather superficial.
- For the person interested in religion, one cannot rely on the average media coverage to get an accurate picture. One needs to go beyond this to seek out reliable information.

**NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.**
A mix of YES and NO responses may be accepted, provided they answer the question.
QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Religious tolerance means accepting and respecting other religions that are different from one’s own.
- On a political level it means treating all religions equally.
- It means permitting people to choose a belief system, and to worship according to any religion(s) they choose.  

4.1.2
- The Western idea of religious tolerance is based on Western beliefs and cultures which promote the individual’s rights above those of the community.
- Western religious tolerance gives the individual freedom to choose one religion of his/her choice.
- It is also permissible for a person to change his/her religion.
- Eastern religious tolerance means that one can practise more than one religion at the same time.
- One can integrate the beliefs and practices of a variety of religions. E.g. a person may have Buddhist beliefs, but may practise Taoist rituals.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

4.2 4.2.1
- The law court was established ‘to keep Catholic beliefs and practices pure’.
- This was in the early days of the Protestant movement (Reformation) when Catholicism viewed alternative interpretations as heresy.
- At the time there were a number of ‘converts’ to Catholicism from Judaism and Islam.
- The Catholic Church was concerned whether the conversion was genuine or not (‘… were converted completely’).
- The Jews and Muslims might ‘still be practising their former religions in secret’.
- If so, they would be tried by the Spanish Inquisition.

4.2.2
NO
- Muslims and Jews were given the option to convert, or leave Spain. They could not exercise ‘free will’ in choosing their religion.
- Nobody would voluntarily convert to a new religion and secretly practise their old religion.
- This would only be done if there was fear of victimisation.
- If only converts were subjected to ‘trial by fire’, it would be safer to remain as Jews or Muslims.

4.2.3
- Apartheid was justified by a corrupt interpretation of the Bible by the NGK, which seemed to justify separate development of each race group.
- The caste system in Hinduism is used to group human beings into castes, which are not treated as equal.
- In some Muslim communities, girls are not allowed to be educated, while there is nothing in scripture to support this.
- The Crusades against the Muslims, were justified as holy wars.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
4.3  
- Freedom of religion is a human right.
- It is enshrined in the Bill of Rights of the SA Constitution.
- Because of this, all religions are equally respected.
- No religion is favoured above another – all are treated equally.
- The State has the right to intervene if one religion infringes on the rights of another.
- People are free to choose or change their religion, and to worship and practise it.
- Along with this right comes the responsibility to respect the religions rights of others.

**NOTE:** Other relevant answers must be credited. (8)

4.4  
4.4.1  
- 'Blessed are the peacemakers' (Christianity)
- 'Peace I give you' (Christianity)
- The Eightfold Path of Buddhism encourages 'Right effort, right mindfulness, right concentration – meditation'
- These teachings promote the value of peace, both within oneself (mindfulness, meditation), and outwardly, passing it on and spreading it amongst others. Christians are encouraged to be peacemakers.

**NOTE:** Other relevant answers must be credited. (4)

4.4.2  
- Every person is made in the image of God (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)
- Every person is unique (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)
- The Abrahamic religions teach that every person has dignity and is of infinite worth based on these teachings.

**NOTE:** Other relevant answers must be credited. (4)

4.4.3  
- All are created equal by Allah. We are therefore all part of the same family, no matter what we believe. (Islam)
- Love your neighbour as you love yourself. (Christianity)
- Ubuntu (ATR)
- Islam teaches the brotherhood of mankind, thus equality.
- Christianity and Ubuntu in ATR emphasise the building up of the community through respect and equality.

**NOTE:** Other relevant answers must be credited. (4)

[50]
QUESTION 5

5.1
- All schools are open and welcome learners of all races, creeds and religion.
- No child may be discriminated against on the basis of religious belief.
- This is guaranteed by 'access to education' in our Constitution.
- Schools include Religion Studies in the curriculum. It teaches respect and tolerance of different religions.
- Both teachers and learners are allowed to observe religious holidays.
- Schools may not promote any religion during school hours.
- Creative Arts is included in the curriculum, from which we learn about different religions and cultures.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (8)

5.2
YES
- Since there is no state religion, all religions enjoy equal support from government.
- This promotes mutual respect and positive relations between religions.
- Freedom of religion is enshrined in the Constitution of South Africa.
- All religions are respected and treated equally in terms of the Constitution.
- At state events, such as the inauguration of the state president or celebration of public holidays, Heritage Day, for example, leaders from various different religions are invited to participate.
- Various churches and religions gather to pray together and work together to tackle common problems.
- In South Africa, there are organisations that promote interfaith dialogue such as the Religious Leader's Forum.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, various churches and religions worked together to help the poor, and to prevent the spread of the disease.

NO
- Interreligious relationships, while not bad, need to be actively promoted.
- Despite initiatives here and there, on the whole religions still largely keep to themselves.
- There is still too much exclusivism and scepticism.
- If interreligious relationships are to be described as good, then there should be a closer, warmer and more welcoming atmosphere between them.
- There is still much to learn about each other's religions.
- We need to pray and interact together and share resources more.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
A mix of YES and NO responses may be accepted, provided they answer the question. (8)
5.3 • In a secular country religion and the government are separated.
• Religion does not influence how the country is run.
• There is no state religion.
• Membership of a religion is a personal, private, individual matter.
• However, we can say that SA is 'very religious' because statistically most of its citizens claim to belong to a religion.
• South Africa has communities belonging to all the mainstream religious groups, as well as others.
• Thus, although the country is secular, there are numerous places of worship for all religions.
• All religious observances are respected by civil society and government. (10)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

5.4 5.4.1 • Witness to the gospel within an interfaith environment.
• Constructive engagement with Muslims for peace.
• Runs programmes directed at women, youth, education, for peace and reconciliation. (6)

5.4.2 • It brings together religious communities, civil society, private sector and governments.
• Commissioning meeting of religious leaders who take the IFAPA decisions.
• Establishing and registering national chapters. (6)

5.4.3 • Uphold the principles of representative, subsidiarity and solidarity.
• Supporting locally led multi-religious structures within RfP networks on the continent.
• Honouring the different ways religious communities are organised in Africa.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (6)

5.5 • To treat all others as we wish to be treated ourselves.
• To refrain from inflicting pain in both public and private life.
• Calling upon all women and men to restore compassion to the centre of morality and religion.
• To make compassion a clear, luminous and dynamic force in our polarized world.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (6)

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150