



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

RELIGION STUDIES P2

2018

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 16 pages.

QUESTION 1

NOTE: If no religion is mentioned or clearly implied in 1.1-1.5, no credit is given.

If more than one religion is mentioned, only the first religion is credited.

If a religion is mentioned only in any sub question, this religion is binding in 1.1 -1.5..

Other relevant responses must be credited.

1.1 EXAMPLE 1: ISLAM

- According to the Qur'an, Allah created the universe in six phases.
- Allah provides the energy and everything that the universe needs for survival.
- According to Islam, the existence of the universe is not accidental.
- Life is not purposeless, but planned and purposeful.
- The vast variety of plants and animals species in the world has important roles in the ecosystem.
- New forms of life are continuously being created and function according to established divine laws.
- The universe is not eternal but has a fixed timespan. (10)

- 1.2
- Islam believes in a universal God called Allah.
 - Belief in the oneness of Allah is the foundation of Islam.
 - Allah has other titles, which reflect His attributes.
 - He is the Creator (Khaliq) and Originator (Badi) of the universe, continuing to create new forms of life and sustaining all of creation.
 - Human beings must affirm and acknowledge the existence of Allah and live in accordance with His divine will.
 - The Muslim understanding of divinity is shaped essentially by the Qur'an. (10)

- 1.3
- Humans are one of the many species that make up creation.
 - Humans in Islam are the highest form of creation.
 - They are vice-regents (khalifah) of Allah.
 - This places an enormous responsibility on human beings.
 - They are entitled to use the earth's resources for their own benefit.
 - They have to respect creation highly, and use resources responsibly and efficiently.
 - They are accountable for their actions on the Day of Judgment. (10)

- 1.4 Muslims fulfil their responsibilities because of the following reasons:
- Muslims take care of one another.
 - They have special offerings they give for the poor and strangers.
 - They are also farmers who look after animals and cultivate the land.
 - The destruction of environment is forbidden and there is condemnation of pollution in Islam.
 - They live their life according to the Qur'an to demonstrate that they are vice-regents of Allah.

OR

They do not fulfill their responsibilities:

- Some Muslims are involved in wars and use chemical weapons. This is regarded as a war crime, e.g. Syria.
- They recruit the youth to join extremist organizations to kill in the name of Islam, e.g. ISIS.
- In some Muslim countries, modern society is depleting valuable natural resources.
- They discriminate against non-Muslims, e.g. Egypt.
- Civilian populations are not spared in conflict situations.
- They use natural resources to create dangerous weapons to destroy one another rather than benefitting humans.

(10)

1.5

- The sacred scripture of Islam is the Qur'an.
- The Qur'an is the final message for humanity given to the Prophet Muhammad through the archangel Gabriel.
- The Prophet shared the revelation with his followers orally.
- He could not read or write.
- The Qur'an is regarded as the Word of God.
- The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet over a period of 23 years
- The Qur'an was revealed in Arabic language.
- Before the Prophet died, he had recited the entire Qur'an from memory.
- His followers wrote the Qur'an in the lifetime of the Prophet.
- The Qur'an cannot be translated without losing its meaning.
- The message and the teachings contained in the Qur'an cannot be separated from the language in which it is written.
- The secondary scriptures in Islam are Hadiths.
- Hadith refers to the sayings of Prophet Muhammad which were recorded by his scribes and remembered by his companions.
- The most famous compilers are Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim.

(10)

1.1

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM

- Buddhists believe that the world was not created at any point in time.
- The world has been created millions of times every second and will continue to do so by itself.
- The world will break away by itself.
- According to Buddhism, the world system always appears and disappears in the universe.
- The universe, in which we live, has existed for an enormous period of time and possibly for endless time.
- The explanation of the origin of the world is not a concern in Buddhism.
- In the eyes of Buddha, the world is nothing but Samsara – the cycle of repeated birth and deaths.
- The beginning and the end of the world is within this Samsara.
- Since elements and energies are relative and inter-dependent, it is meaningless to single out anything as the beginning.

(10)

- 1.2
- Divinity is not a key belief in Buddhism.
 - Most forms of Buddhism accept that there are beings who are more powerful and who live longer than humans.
 - They may be referred to as 'gods'.
 - The core Buddhist teaching that everything is impermanent implies that even the gods in Buddhism are not immortal.
 - They may live for millions of years, but eventually will die and be reborn.
 - They did not create the universe, for they themselves are part of it.
 - Buddhists may pray to a local god, but they do not believe that the god can help them become enlightened.
- (10)
- 1.3
- Buddhism sees being born as a human as rare and very precious, since one can be born as so many other types of being.
 - Humanity is the only condition in which enlightenment is possible.
 - In Buddhism human reincarnation is very important.
 - The primary responsibility of every human is to become enlightened.
 - Humans must share the way of enlightenment with others.
 - Everything else is secondary and, anyway, impermanent.
- (10)
- 1.4
- Buddhists fulfil their roles because of the following reasons:**
- In Buddhism, most Buddhists use meditation for peace of mind and enlightenment.
 - Buddhist communities are generally peace-loving, and accepting of other religions.
 - They focus on a goal of self-improvement.
 - They also attempt to find harmony in life and in nature.
 - The Buddhist lives a life of detachment, and rethinks past life to enter spiritual life.
 - Bodhisattvas delay themselves from entering nirvana out of compassion for human suffering, in order to help other humans become enlightened.
- They do not fulfill their responsibilities for the following reasons:**
- Buddhism has historically not been good at practical efforts to fight poverty, discrimination, diseases, as a way of enlightenment.
 - The Buddhist who emphasises that every person in the universe controls his/her own destiny, leads people to be greedy and selfish.
 - In Buddhism a person's luck or misfortune, success or failure, is determined by his/her deeds, and that leads to suffering for an unknown past.
 - Buddhists are also involved in ethnic cleansing in their countries, e.g. in Myanmar.
 - To get what they want, they are prepared not only to suffer themselves, but even to make others suffer.
- (10)

- 1.5
- The sacred scripture is the Pali Canon or Tripitaka/Tipitaka.
 - The Tripitaka was written in the 1st century BCE.
 - It contains some of the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, founder of Buddhism.
 - It is called Tripitaka because it was first written on palm leaves, which were put in three different baskets.
 - It is sometimes called Pali Canon because it was originally written in the Pali Language.
 - In Theravada Buddhism, the very large canonical tradition goes back to about the fifth century BCE.
 - It was transmitted orally for a few centuries before it was eventually written down.
 - From its earliest time, it has produced an ever growing body of commentaries on the canonical tradition.
 - The Tripitaka was transmitted in Pali, a language closely related to Sanskrit.
 - Mahayana Buddhism has produced a voluminous body of literature in Buddhist form of Sanskrit.
 - Of special importance is the Prajna-Paramita Sutras (the sutras about the wisdom that has gone beyond).

(10)
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QUESTION2

- 2.1
- The theory of evolution explains the development of life from a simple form to its most complex form today.
 - This development includes the evolution of humans through primitive stages to modern humans.

Darwin's theory consists of four ideas:

- Species contain a great variety of differences.
- Both the world and species change over time.
- In the fight for survival, better adapted variation will be favoured while those that are not fit will struggle to survive.
- A species may gradually change its form and become more complex by developing along a path of successful variation.
- According to Charles Darwin humans evolved from apes.

(10)

2.2.1 **CHRISTIANITY**

NOTE: If only the religious perspective is given, and is not linked to Darwin's theory, a maximum of FOUR marks may be awarded for 2.2.1 and 2.2.2

- Traditional Christians accept the literal interpretation of the scriptures as written in the book of Genesis.
- To these Christians, the word of God is the only literal truth.
- Traditional Christians consider it impossible that humans evolved from animals.
- They believe that man was created in the 'image of God'
- The theory of evolution is therefore rejected by conservative Christians.
- The liberal Christians accommodate Darwin's theory and understand the book of Genesis to be interpreted symbolically.

(8)

2.2.2 **HINDUISM**

- Hinduism has a more complicated theory of evolution than Darwin's theory.
- Their concept of evolution also involves spiritual evolution.
- Hindus believe that one has control over both spiritual and physical evolution.
- Good life leads to gradual evolution to an advanced form.
- Doing good deeds leads to better life, and bad deeds lead to lower life in reincarnation.
- Darwin's theory of evolution has some shortcomings because it does not address spiritual life.

(8)

- 2.3.1
- The scientific theory of creation of the universe is called the Big Bang theory.
 - What existed before the Big Bang is not known.
 - There was a big explosion in space and within seconds the universe had appeared and expanded to an enormous size.
 - It happened about fifteen billion years ago.
 - Small temperature differences in the initial explosion led to varying densities throughout the universe.
 - These eventually formed into clusters of matter and energy.
 - They formed vast collection of stars that we call galaxies.
 - Some galaxies condensed into a combination of stars and planets called solar systems.
 - Our earth belongs to one of the solar systems.
- (12)

2.3.2 **EXAMPLE 1: ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS.**

- Abrahamic religions believe in creation as narrated in their holy scriptures.
- They believe that the universe was created by a Creator called God/Allah/Elohim.
- The Creator is male.
- At first only the Creator existed, and He then made the universe.
- The universe is separate from the Creator.
- God created the universe in six days.
- The first two humans were Adam and Eve.
- They were created in the image of God.
- At the end of time, the universe that we see will be replaced by something perfect after a judgement day./The universe is not permanent.

EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM

- To Hindus, the universe is the Creator.
- The Creator has existed and will exist for all time.
- The Creator has no limitation and therefore is not 'he', 'she' or anything.
- The Creator exists in either an active or a passive state.
- The passive state is a state of rest when nothing happens.
- At rest, the universe has no form, and is undifferentiated.
- After a long time, the Creator stirs and becomes active. This is when some parts of the universe are different from other parts and 'creation' begins.

(12)
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QUESTION 3

- 3.1 3.1.1
- Secularism means a separation of power between state and religion.
 - In the 16th century, Martin Luther set in motion certain changes that led to the splintering of Christianity into Catholic and Protestant groups.
 - This led to decades of religious wars in Europe.
 - At the time, the Church was very influential, both politically and socially.
 - Kings, emperors and nobility used the Church to establish their power.
 - In return, religious leaders also influenced rulers to promote their interpretation of beliefs.
 - All the warring parties thought that a society would be peaceful if everyone shared the same beliefs.
 - People started to seek for a state where there would be religious tolerance.
 - Intellectuals of the time came to a conclusion that religion was divisive rather than uniting.
 - A government which was based purely on reasoning and on an understanding of human nature was then the solution.
 - The Prince of Orange was one of the first persons to advocate a split between church and state.
 - Thus government and morality were divorced from religion, and secularism came into being.
- (12)

3.1.2

EXAMPLE 1:**• AGNOSTICISM**

- The word 'agnosticism' comes from Greek: 'a-' meaning 'without' and 'gnosis' meaning 'knowledge'.
- This refers to uncertainty about God-knowledge.
- Agnostics believe that it is not possible to either prove or disprove the existence of a God/supernatural being.
- Agnostics are sceptical of religious teachings.
- They also argue that humans cannot comprehend such a thing as a divine power.
- They reject religious doctrine, especially religions that claim they have spiritual knowledge.

EXAMPLE 2:**• MATERIALISM**

- As a secular worldview, materialism believes that matter is the only reality.
- Materialism teaches its followers that there is no supernatural realm.
- This worldview is opposed to the religious worldviews that are based on the beliefs that affirm the existence of any form of spiritual reality.

- Materialism propagates that nothing exists but nature.
- According to materialism, any being that is viewed as beyond nature is a creature of imagination.
- Materialism forbids its followers to subject themselves to any spiritual dependency.
- New terms were developed from materialism, namely, dialectical materialism and historical materialism.
- In dialectical materialism matter is regarded as the fundamental cause of everything.
- Historical materialism: economics and the relationships between workers and owners as the basic structure in the community are referred to as historical materialism.
- However, contemporary physicists and neuroscientists are challenging materialist explanations of reality.

(14)

3.1.3

- There is peace because all religions are recognised as being equal.
- There is no religion that is officially favoured by the state.
- It promotes religious freedom.
- It promotes religious tolerance.
- In a secular constitution, all religions may practise and worship in their own ways but must not infringe on the religious rights of others.
- In state functions, such as the inauguration of the president, all religions participate.
- Religion cannot dictate terms on the laws of the state.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited.

(14)

3.2

- Clearest meaning.
- Grammar and historical context.
- Plan, purpose and context.
- Meaning of words.
- Figurative language.
- Other sacred texts.

NOTE: Any FIVE of the above responses must be credited.

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QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1
- Lack of knowledge about sex and contraceptives.
 - Family breakdown.
 - Peer pressure.
 - Low educational expectations.
 - Heightened sex-based messages in the media.
 - Barrier to access contraceptives including negative attitude of health staff.
 - Low self-esteem. (10)
- NB: Other relevant responses must be credited.**
- 4.1.2
- The formal education of the teen mothers remains on hold during pregnancy.
 - They often do not complete their studies, owing to the responsibilities of motherhood.
 - They drop out of school, resulting in fruitless expenditure by the education department.
 - They then receive a child maintenance grant, which is further government expenditure.
 - Teenage moms can abandon their children, making them the state's responsibility.
 - Teenage mothers lack family support structures, and often become victims of abuse.
 - Teenage moms are more prone to committing suicide.
 - Teenage pregnancy can result in medical complications in both the mother and her baby. (10)
- NB: Other relevant responses must be credited**
- 4.1.3 **EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY**
- 'The body is not meant for sexual immorality, but for the Lord, and the Lord for the body.' (1Cor 6: 13).
 - This means that sex and sexuality must be within Biblical teachings that forbid extra- marital sex.
 - 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.' (Psalm 23:1-6).
 - It means the youth must rely on God for their needs, and to avoid sugar daddies/Blessers.
 - 'You shall not commit adultery.'(Exodus 20:14).
 - This commandment forbids pre-marital sex and extra-marital sex.
 - Christians are taught to live a holy life, including abstinence from sex before marriage.
 - 'If a man seduces a virgin who is not betrothed and lies with her, he shall give the bride price for her'. (Exodus 22:16-17).
 - This means that the man has to compensate her, thus discouraging sex outside of marriage.

EXAMPLE 2: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION

- Among the traditional Aka people, there are laws that are meant to ensure that a woman maintains her virginity.
- In some instances early marriage is encouraged to avoid teen pregnancy.
- Marriage serves as a sacred traditional stage to move from childhood to adulthood.
- According to African tradition no woman is allowed to get married without having gone through puberty rites.
- Every young woman has to remain a virgin prior to marriage.
- The religion teaches followers about abstinence from sexual intercourse before marriage (principle of Ubuntu, respecting one's body and lineage).
- Virginity testing is done by African women in order to fight teenage pregnancy.
- Amongst the AmaZulu, the Reed Dance festival promotes maintenance of virginity among Zulu maidens.
- If a Zulu man impregnates a lady outside wedlock he has to pay compensation for that (ukuhlawula).

NB: Other relevant responses must be credited**(10)****4.2****EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY**

- **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

- The branch sees itself as the original church.
- God is made up of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. (The Trinity).
- They believe that everyone is born in sin, because Adam and Eve disobeyed God's command.
- The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and the Son.

- **EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH**

- They believe that they are the rightly guided church.
- They teach that the Pope does not have supreme authority over the church.
- They believe that the Holy Spirit comes from God only and not the Son.
- They believe that they are the original church founded by Jesus Christ.

- **PROTESTANTISM**

- They believe that faith is the key to salvation.
- They teach that rituals are less important.
- The Bible has more authority than the Pope.
- Salvation is a gift given freely through the works of Jesus Christ.

EXAMPLE 2: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION

- **AMAZULU**

- They believe and acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being called uMvelinqangi.
- They believe that His status is so high that he cannot be directly approached.
- Communication with uMvelinqangi is done through the ancestors.

- They also believe in a ceremony called 'brought back'(ukubuyisa ritual), where the living dead is established as an ancestor.
- When there is illness or misfortune people consult either a diviner or a traditional healer.
- They believe in the princess of heaven called uNomkhubulwana, who is associated with agriculture, rain and fertility.

- **AKA**

- The Aka believe in a creator spirit called Bembe.
- They believe that Bembe retired after the act of creation.
- They believe in the forest spirit called Dzengi.
- They believe that Dzengi assists them in successful hunting.
- Aka also have rituals directed to the spirits of ancestors and animals.
- They also believe that people and animals reincarnate within their species

- **YORUBA**

- They believe that Olodumare/Olorun is the creator spirit.
- They believe that each human possesses a fate or destiny.
- They also believe that life is cyclical.
- The aim of reincarnation is spiritual improvement.
- They believe that good spirits become one with Olodumare.
- They believe that the cosmos has two levels – the sky and the earth.
- The Yoruba accept that after death a person enters the spirit realm and joins the living dead.

(20)
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QUESTION 5

NOTE: If the area of conflict is a local conflict that can be verified, it must be credited.

5.1 EXAMPLE 1: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

- The conflict began approximately in 2003, when president Bozize seized power in the country.
- A number of rebel groups fought against the government in what is called CAR Bush War (2003 – 2007)
- These groups were called the Seleka (Union).
- Peace talks between the rebels and government broke down in 2012.
- The rebels accused Bozize of reneging on amnesty promises.
- The Seleka captured a number of key towns in 2012.
- They seized Bangui, the capital, in 2013.
- The president fled the country in 2014.
- Several unrests flared up in the absence of any effective government. (14)

- 5.2
- In 2017, the renewed violence in CAR made many people to flee their homes.
 - There is still relentless suffering.
 - Some became displaced within the CAR.
 - Others were forced to flee their country.
 - The UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres was planning to visit CAR in October 2017 because of the ongoing turmoil.
 - In January 2018, Rodrique Ngaibona, known as 'General Andjilo', a warlord who fought in anti-Balaka (anti-Muslim) was sentenced to life in prison.
 - In February 2018, Armel Sayo, the president of the fearsome Revolution and Justice Movement, urged all rebel elements to cease hostility and support the programme of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration.
 - There is now hope for peace in Central African Republic. (12)

- 5.3
- This is not a religious conflict.
 - However, religion is exploited for political gain.
 - The main cause of conflict is political unrest.
 - The warring factions all want to have exclusive access to oil and diamond resources.
 - Both Christian and Muslim leaders showed support for African Union peace keepers
 - Religious leaders are engaging with conflicting parties in dialogue.
 - They took care of the casualties of war.
 - They provided shelter to the victims of conflict.
 - They provided medical assistance.
 - They provided food to those who are needy due to the violence.
 - They repaired clinics.
 - They promoted mutual respect among the parties in conflict. (10)

5.4 **YES**

Religion may be successful if the parties involved engage in dialogue:

- If they respect one another.
- If they tolerate one another.
- If religion displays a high level of impartiality.
- If parties involved in conflict may understand the value of compromise.
- If the government supports the religious leaders.
- If religion is objective in its approach to solving the conflict.

NO

Religion may not be successful if it is subjective in its dealing with conflict resolution

- Religion has to be impartial in its approach.
- Failure to do so will mean that parties will not participate meaningfully.
- Sometimes religion is not credible when it is understood as being partial and subjective when making decisions
- Sometimes religions do not have a strong enough influence.
- The parties in conflict must desire to reach a peace agreement – religion by itself will not achieve it
- This calls for co-operation of all stakeholders in order to be successful. (14)

5.1 **EXAMPLE 2: SUDAN**

- The conflict in Sudan has lasted more than 100 years.
- The north of Sudan comprises mainly Arabic-speaking tribes. They are largely Muslim.
- Some tribes are animists.
- Other tribes are Christians who live in the Darfur region and the south.
- There are also economic factors that play a role.
- The economy of the north is better developed than the south.
- The discovery of oil in the south (Heglig fields) has led to factional conflict.
- Khartoum tends to exert political control over the south (because of oil).
- 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.
- SPLA split into different factions, and turned to against each other. (14)

- 5.2
- Although South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in 2011 through a UN referendum, little has changed.
 - Civil war erupted in South Sudan after the independence, and continues today.
 - Armed groups have turned on each other.
 - The vulnerable civilians are the victims.
 - The peace agreement signed in August 2015 proved to be ineffective.
 - There is still serious conflict between government and opposition parties.
 - There is widespread abuse of human rights and war crimes are being committed by the warring factions.
 - The healthcare centres are also vandalised.
 - In Sudan itself, there are sporadic uprisings against the government.
 - These are economic in nature.
- (12)
- 5.3
- This is not a religious war.
 - Religion plays only a minor role in the conflict.
 - No attempt has been made by one religion to convert another religion.
 - Muslims were also enlisted in the SPLA.
 - The imposition of Sharia law was therefore not the cause of the conflict.
 - There was also evidence of infighting in the SPLA soon after it was formed. The conflict was therefore not caused by religion.
 - There are numerous other divisions (economic, cultural and tribal) which have continued, even after the independence of South Sudan.
 - Religious organisations such as Islamic Relief and the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development provide humanitarian support.
 - This includes repairing schools and clinics, and providing food and water.
- (10)
- 5.4
- NO**
- People involved in civil uprising in Sudan are all Muslims.
 - There is no religious domination in South Sudan, and still the conflict continues.
 - The warring factions in South Sudan comprise Christian, Muslim and animists.
 - The splits are along tribal and economic lines, rather than religious lines.
 - Religion, more often, is seen as favouring one side by the parties involved.
 - Under the circumstances, religion does not have an influence over politicians.
 - Religion generally relies on public donations./ Religion has very limited funding.
 - The limited funding hampers the role of religion.
 - This also inhibits their role in any attempt to involve the conflicting parties in brokering peace.
 - Religious organisations do not have the mechanism to enforce agreements, for example, an army.

YES

- Religion may be successful if the parties involved engage in dialogue.
- There is a greater chance of success-
 - If they respect one another.
 - If they tolerate one another.
 - If religion may display a high level of impartiality
 - If parties involved in conflict may understand the value of compromise.
 - If warring parties have sufficient trust in religious organisation.
 - If governments can support religious organisation financially.

(14)

[50]**TOTAL: 150**