basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

RELIGION STUDIES P2

NOVEMBER 2022

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 17 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1
- Family background – anyone with family members who have developed substance abuse issues is at higher risk of developing substance abuse issues of their own.
- Mental health problems can sometimes lead to alcohol or drugs misuse.
- People use substance as a coping mechanism for stress, financial pressure, and relationship problems.
- Peer pressure – when substance use is a norm.
- Boredom and feeling of not having a sense of purpose in life lead to substance abuse.
- Feelings of depression, anxiety, and lack of control are also driving factors.

(10)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
Award a maximum of FOUR marks if factors are merely listed, and not explained.

1.2
- Weight loss, skin colour change and rashes/lesions.
- Intense urges or craving as the addiction develops.
- Withdrawal symptoms, leading to poor work performance.
- Psychological symptoms that are common are isolation, depression, violent behaviour, anxiety and paranoia.
- Unhealthy friendships with people who have similar habits.
- Financial difficulties due to large amounts of money being spent on drugs.
- The person may resort to burglary and robbery to obtain money for drugs.
- Neglecting responsibilities, such as work or personal obligations.
- Poor judgement, including risky behaviours such as stealing, lying, engaging in unsafe sex, selling drugs, or crimes that could land the person in jail.
- Psychosis – mental disturbance due to substance abuse, hallucinations.

(12)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. Award a maximum of SIX marks for symptoms from the same category.
Award a maximum of FOUR marks if symptoms are merely listed, and not discussed.

1.3 EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY
- 'And do not get drunk with wine in which lies debauchery, but be filled with the Spirit'. (Eph. 5:18)
- This means that substance abuse causes one to be vulnerable to any form of bad behaviour.
- 'Do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit within you, whom you have from God, and that you are not your own (I Cor. 6:19).
- This means that one must respect his/her own body as a holy temple dedicated to God.
- 'Why spend money on what is not bread and your labour on what does not satisfy?' (Isaiah 55:2)
- This means that spending money on drugs has no benefit, and that drugs are not an essential expense.

- All those who keep their body holy must abstain from any form of substance abuse.
- 'Occasions of envy, drinking bouts, orgies, and like. I warn you, as I warn you before, that those who do such things will not inherit the kingdom of God.' (Gal. 5:21)
- All those who are involved in substance abuse will not enter the kingdom of God, so substance abuse is sin.
- Wine is arrogant, strong drink is riotous.' (Prov. 20:1)
- Substance abuse is forbidden as it causes the individual to be arrogant and violent.
- 'Woe to those who are heroes at drinking wine and champions at mixing drinks' (Isaiah 5:22)
- The prophet warns people about the danger of liquor.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM
- Buddhism teaches that individuals must uncover the truth about the human experience that lies within themselves. Therefore, it prohibits people from using any mind-altering drugs.
- Meditation is also very crucial in Buddhism, as it helps to get insight and wisdom. Substance abuse interferes with meditation.
- In Buddhism, sobriety of the mind is highly promoted.
- Right mindfulness is important in reaching enlightenment, which is the highest goal of Buddhism.
- Substance abuse is condemned; it hinders one from reaching enlightenment.
- It is on this basis that in Buddhism, substance abuse is prohibited.
- Buddhism also condemns any substance that may harm the body.
- The Buddha taught that living a moral life would bring about self-discipline and self-control. That is necessary to stop the desire for drugs.
- The Buddha taught that only by following the Eightfold Path can humans become non-attached and free themselves from the painful experience of rebirth. Drug abuse is one example of the painful experience of attachment.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

(14)

1.4
- Religious organisations must encourage youth to participate in health and sport programmes.
- Religious communities must hold workshops for substance abuse awareness.
- They must address congregants/followers and explain the dangers of substance abuse. Relevant religious teachings must be emphasised.
- Religious organisations must work hand in hand with community policing forums to conduct unannounced random search in society.
- They must report drug lords to the police since the drug lords live within the community.

- The organisations must also invite former addicts to workshops, so that the community can learn first-hand the harmful consequences of substance abuse.
- Encourage youth debates in community where the youth will debate solutions to drug abuse.
- Religious organisations must approach the local municipality and health department to establish a rehabilitation centre to help those who are affected.
- They must demand that in every police station there should be an alcohol and drug abuse desk funded by the provincial government. This will target substance abuse holistically.

(14)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.

[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1   2.1.1   **EXAMPLE 1: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION**
- Reward and punishment in ATR occur in the present life, not after death.
- The living dead/ancestors are believed to be able to punish evildoers and reward those who do good.
- Punishment from the living dead comes in various forms of affliction.
- The person experiencing these afflictions is said to have bad blood.
- The remedy for bad blood is an appropriate form of cleansing, which is intended to appease the living dead.
- Whenever these rituals are needed, the traditional healer holds the ritual for the cleansing of bad blood.
- Those who venerate the ancestors are rewarded by prosperity and good life.

EXAMPLE 2: ISLAM
- Islam teaches that reward and punishment exist in the present world and after death.
- On the Day of Judgment all humanity will be resurrected to be judged by Allah.
- Those who believe in Allah and have fulfilled their obligations to the Creator, as well as to humanity, will be rewarded and admitted to paradise.
- Those who deny the existence of Allah will be punished and consigned to hell.
- Those who believed but failed to fulfill their obligations, will be either forgiven or punished in accordance with the nature of their wrongdoing.
- The giving of alms to the poor is said to bring a person closer to Allah and will be rewarded with Allah's mercy and kindness.

(12)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
A maximum of TEN marks may be awarded if only REWARD or only PUNISHMENT is discussed.

2.1.2   **EXAMPLE 1: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION**
- In African Traditional Religion, evil is seen as the result of displeasing the ancestors or excluding them from important events in the family.
- It is also believed that there are people, such as sorcerers and witches, who possess superhuman powers that can harm others.
- In African Traditional Religion, a witch is an evil being who has supernatural powers to cause harm to others.
- Evil causes human beings to act in a way that is against the ethical principles of protecting and promoting life.

- This evil may take many forms, such as ignoring the living dead and their wishes.
- Doing harm to others is the role of evil, e.g. using witchcraft.
- The wilful disturbance and disruption of the communal and cosmic order is also the role of evil.

EXAMPLE 2: ISLAM
- Evil is linked with Satan, or the devil.
- Allah created Adam, the first man, and commanded all of creation to bow before him.
- Satan refused to bow, claiming that he was better than Adam because he was created from fire whereas Adam was created from clay.
- This pride led to Satan's fall from grace and he vowed that forever after he would do all in his power to mislead people and dissuade them from obeying God.
- Every individual is obliged to avoid what is haram (unlawful) because of its serious legal and moral consequences.
- Allah has created human beings with free will that they can exercise.
- Our use of free will produces either good or evil.
- We can be influenced to do evil by our own base desires or tempted to evil by the devil.
- If we regret our evil deeds and seek Allah's pardon, we can hope for His mercy and compassion.

**NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
A maximum of TEN marks may be awarded if only ORIGIN or only ROLE is discussed** (12)

2.2 They help to:
- Determine and understand the meaning of sacred text.
- Bridge the gap between our minds and the minds of the sacred books' writers.
- Learn about ancient cultures through a thorough knowledge of the original language and ancient history.
- Promote unity of faith within a religion through common understanding of sacred books/text.
- Promote a universal method of interpreting scriptures.
- Protect divine scripture from human wickedness.
- Preserve the original sacred message for future generations.
NOTE: Where learners have merely listed and explained the hermeneutical principles,a maximum of SIX marks may be awarded. (14)

2.3
- In Abrahamic religions sacred texts are central to their practices and beliefs. That is why they are called 'religions of the Book'.
- Abrahamic religions' teachings are fixed in their written sacred scriptures.
- In non-Abrahamic religions, like Hinduism, absolute authority is awarded to the original sound of the spoken word, not to the text.
- Therefore, non-Abrahamic religions see their beliefs and teachings as being objects of fluidity.
- In Abrahamic religions sacred texts evoke a deeper connection with the Divine.
- In non-Abrahamic religions, such as Buddhism, scriptures are not seen as divine dictates.
- Abrahamic religions are characteristically exclusivist because their religion is fundamentally rooted in their holy scriptures.
- The non-Abrahamic religions are characteristically pluralist, e.g. Hinduism.
- In Abrahamic religions, sacred text fosters communal identity, while in religions like Hinduism, there is a variety of texts and one can follow any text/interpretation.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
A maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded for either Abrahamic or non-Abrahamic religions. (12)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1   3.1.1   **EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY**
- **Practices in Catholicism**
- Attendance at Holy Mass on a Sunday is obligatory.
- As a child grows, it receives the sacraments at the appropriate stages: First Holy Communion, and Confirmation.
- They use the rosary in their prayers.
- Catholics are fond of the symbol of the cross and of the crucifix – the latter is a cross with the figure of Jesus on it.
- The sacrament of confession involves confessing to a priest.
- **Practices in Protestantism**
- They regularly attend church services on Sunday.
- As a child grows up, he/she receives appropriate formation, e.g. Sunday school and youth groups.
- They place great emphasis on the scriptures.
- There is performance of healing services.
- **Practices in the Eastern Orthodox Church**
- Their rituals involve much use of incense.
- They are fond of icons (particular style of holy images) and the interior of their churches is richly decorated.
- In their prayers they kiss the icons and light candles.
- Eastern Orthodox women wear white clothes to church.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM
- **Practices in Theravada Buddhism**
- The ideal in Theravada Buddhism is for the individual to lead a life of meditation in order to become enlightened.
- The monks live in monasteries, beg for food and meditate most of the day.
- They assist and co-operate with lay people in important life events such as births, weddings and funerals.
- The monks do not preside but attend to give weight to the events.
- Most religious practices are performed in the home although there is also individual and communal meditation and chanting in temples.
- **Practices in Tibetan Buddhism**
- These Buddhists practise many rituals.
- They use rituals and chanting in prayer.
- They also engage in meditation.
- They engage in trances to obtain wisdom.

- **Practices in Mahayana Buddhism**
- This form of Buddhism developed a concept called Bodhisattva.
- A Bodhisattva is a person who could on his/her own merit enter Nirvana, but has decided out of compassion for suffering humans, to delay this entrance in order to help others.
- The Bodhisattva is thus available to assist humans in reaching enlightenment and could become a Buddha later on.
- In Mahayana Buddhism, ordinary people can approach divine beings to assist them in search for salvation.
- Mahayana Buddhists may practise more ritual elements than is observed in Theravada Buddhism.
- Examples are prostrating themselves, chanting and lighting incense.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.   (16)

3.1.2   **EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY**
Governance in Catholicism:
- The head of Catholicism is the Pope.
- The centre of power is in Rome (Vatican).
- The church is governed at parish level by priests, deaneries by deans, dioceses by bishops and archdioceses by archbishops.
- The cardinals are the representatives of the Pope in different geographical regions, e.g. the Southern African Region is under Cardinal Napier.

Governance in Protestantism
- The churches are governed by ordained ministers and bishops or elected elders.
- Overall rule is by a higher authority such as a synod or general assembly, chaired by the presiding bishop.
- Some Protestant churches are independent and not accountable to higher authority than the congregation.
- Under the Presbyterian system, the congregations are governed by the Church Council/Session. The latter consists of the church minister and elders.

Governance in Eastern Orthodox Church
- The differences between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches are that the latter do not accept the leadership of the Pope.
- Authority within the church is in the hands of the bishops and archbishops.
- Their ordained ministers include priests, bishops and archbishops.
- Their ordained clergy may be married. They do not have to be celibate.

EXAMPLE 2: BUDDHISM
Governance in Theravada Buddhism.
- Basically the governance of the Theravada and Mahayana branches is the same.
- Theravada Buddhism is one compact branch, with little or no deviation in different parts of the world.
- The monastery has greater significance in Theravada Buddhism than in other branches.

Governance in Mahayana Buddhism
- Each group of the Mahayana is governed by a senior monk.
- The senior monk is assisted by a council of other senior monks and sometimes senior nuns.
- This form of Buddhism has developed into many groupings that have led to much flexibility regarding governance.

Governance in Tibetan Buddhism
- Tibetan Buddhists have a leader called the Dalai Lama.
- There has been a succession of Dalai Lamas from the 17th century until 1959.
- When the People's Republic of China invaded Tibet in 1959, the current Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, fled Tibet.
- He has been a spiritual leader in exile ever since.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.   (12)

3.2
- 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 they received 'revelation' from an extraordinary being.
- In African Traditional Religion the mediums or diviners receive inspiration while they are in a trance.
- Inspiration is a powerful motivation for the followers of a religion.
- There are several types of inspiration, namely:
  o Divine inspiration that is direct and immediate and inspired the founders of religions
  o Contemporary inspiration that is ongoing and serves to unite worshippers with their Creator
  o Mediums and diviners in ATR communicate with the spiritual realm through inspiration.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.   (10)

3.3 **EXAMPLE 1: HINDUISM**
- The Vedas originated in ancient India
- The Vedas form part of the main scriptural sources for Hindus.
- Many Hindus believe that the Vedas were not actually written by anyone, including Ishvara.
- Historians estimate that they were written down between 2500 and 500 BCE
- The Vedas were compiled by the great sage or wise man, Krishna Dwipayana.
- The goal was to put together a standardised version of Hindu teachings for all Hindu followers.
- Dwipayana gathered together all the oral teachings passed on by the rishis, teachers and the students, and compiled them into four standard collections or books, namely Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharaveda.

EXAMPLE 2: ISLAM
- Muslims believe that Allah revealed His final message for humanity to the Prophet Muhammad through the archangel Gabriel.
- The Prophet could not read or write, so he shared the revelations with his followers orally.
- The followers of Muhammad wrote the revelations down.
- The text that contains all these revelations became known as the Qur'an.
- The Qur'an is thus regarded as the Word of God.
- The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad over the period of 23 years.
- Just before he died, the Prophet had recited the entire Qur'an from memory.
- The Word of God was revealed to the Prophet in Arabic and many Muslims believe that the Qur'an cannot be translated without losing its meaning.
- This is because the message and the teachings contained in the Qur'an cannot be separated from the language in which it is written. (12)

(50)

QUESTION 4

4.1   4.1.1   • Abrahamic religions generally reject the theory of evolution because it is against their fundamental teachings about the creation of humans and their status in the universe.
• Darwin's theory does not recognise the existence of a Creator.
• According to this theory, a human being is simply another biological organism.
• This is contrary to the teachings of Abrahamic religions.
• Abrahamic religions teach that human beings are created in the image of God, which places human beings above all creation.
• According to the theory of evolution, humans are part of the process of life, coming into being and passing away.
• This is against Abrahamic religious teachings that teach that human beings are immortal, and that they possess a spiritual part (soul).
• Abrahamic religions teach that everything was created by God and creation was perfect.
• This implies that human beings were created perfectly and they did not evolve from primates.
• They further argue that the evolution of new species has never been recorded.   (14)

4.1.2   • According to the Big Bang theory, it is not known what existed before the Big Bang.
• The theory states that there was enormous explosion in space and, within a second, the universe appeared and expanded to an enormous size.
• The Big Bang took place about 13,7 billion years ago.
• The Big Bang theory states that the process of creation took a split second.
• Small temperature differences in the initial explosion resulted in the formation of matter and energy.
• The matter condensed and formed the stars and galaxies.
• Scientists believe that the universe is still expanding.
• It is not known whether or how the universe will end.   (14)

4.1.3   **EXAMPLE 1: BAHA'I FAITH**
- Baha'u'llah states clearly that the study of religion and the investigation of science are compatible.
- They are both avenues to one truth in the world of creation.
- Both the spiritual and physical realms are creations of the same God.
- They are not in conflict since they are from the same God.
- If science and religion at some point seem to contradict each other, it is evident that either science or religion is at fault.
- It is often people's limited understanding that is a problem.
- Sometimes they interpret holy books literally.
- To avoid conflict in their understanding they need to interpret holy books figuratively.
- They should apply the metaphors that illustrate spiritual truths.

EXAMPLE 2: TAOISM
- In Taoism, the world and everything in it comes into being automatically as part of the activity of the Tao.
- It is not planned, but it is not unplanned.
- The Tao did not intend the world to exist, nor did it want the world to not exist.
- Taoism does not contradict the Big Bang Theory.
- Scientifically the world was not created by any God or gods, but it happened by chance.
- The world simply emerged as a tiny speck in the enormous 'bowl' of creation as the Tao continued on its path.
- According to Taoism the world consists of processes of creation and destruction.
- The Taoist view of the universe is based very much on their observation of the natural and human world.
- The Big Bang Theory is also based on observation of the natural and human world.
- Hence Taoism's acceptance of the Big Bang Theory.

EXAMPLE 3: HINDUISM
- Hindus believe that the Big Bang is an alternative way of explaining how the universe came about.
- In Hinduism, the Creator exists in either active or passive state.
- The passive state is a state of rest, when nothing happens.
- Scientifically the passive state was before the Big Bang.
- After a very long time, the Creator becomes active again.
- This is when part of the universe becomes different from other parts, and creation begins.
- According to Hinduism, the Big Bang occurred when the creator became active.
- To Hindus the Big Bang Theory does not contradict their beliefs of creation.

(12)

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4.2
- The geocentric theory states that the earth is at the centre of the universe and everything revolves around it.
- The church believed the geocentric theory because it was in line with their interpretation of scriptures.
- The heliocentric theory states that it is not the earth that is motionless at the centre of the solar system, but the sun.
- The church did not accept the heliocentric theory because it was contrary to the fundamental teachings of the church.
- The Catholic Church condemned the heliocentric theory as false.
- However, the heliocentric theory has changed the perception of how the universe was created.
- There is now a paradigm shift from literal interpretation of scriptures to the figurative interpretation.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.   (10)
                                                                             (50)

QUESTION 5

5.1   5.1.1   • In the 15th century, the German monk Martin Luther set in motion certain changes that led to the splintering of Christianity.
• This led to decades of religious wars in Europe.
• Various Christian groups fought for dominance.
• At that time, the church was very influential both politically and socially.
• Most countries were not democratic, as they were ruled by emperors, kings, queens or nobility.
• These rulers used the church to establish their power.
• In return, religious leaders also influenced rulers to promote their interpretation of beliefs.
• Protestant reformers and Catholics were not tolerant of religious diversity.
• Catholics and Protestants imposed their beliefs on each other.
• The intellectuals concluded that religion was divisive rather than uniting.
• People began a quest for a state where there would be religious tolerance.
• A government that was based purely on reasoning and understanding of human nature was then the solution.
• Thus government and morality were divorced from religion.
• Secular humanism was thus established.
• Scientific thinking and discoveries also strongly influenced the growth in secular thinking.   (12)

5.1.2   **EXAMPLE 1:**
• **MATERIALISM**
• As a secular world view, materialism believes that matter is the only reality.
• Materialism teaches its followers that there is no supernatural reality.
• This world view is opposed to the religious world views 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: it explores economics and the relationships between workers and owners as the fundamental structure in society.
• However, contemporary physicists and neuroscientists are challenging the materialist explanations of reality.

EXAMPLE 2:
- **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 period a humanist was anyone who studied Classical literature and education.
- In the 19th century the meaning of 'humanism' shifted to mean 'atheism' to most English speakers.
- Secular humanism originated because particular philosophers needed to put forward their own theory that would replace religion.
- The Council for Secular Humanism was founded in 1980.
- It issued a declaration reflecting its members' beliefs, called 'a Secular Humanist Declaration'.
- The 25th anniversary of the Council for Secular Humanism was celebrated in 2005.
- It was during the celebration that the World Congress was held.
- At the World Congress, the secular humanists called for a new enlightenment.
- The new Enlightenment was meant to spread to the Middle East and other parts of the world.

NOTE: A maximum of TWO marks may be awarded for SECULARISM being explained by way of introduction. (12)

5.2　　The guiding principles of the ACRL are as follows:
- To respect religious differences.
- Act on deeply held and widely shared moral concerns and values.
- Preserve the identity of each religious community.
- Honour the different ways religious communities are organised in Africa.
- Support locally led multi-religious structures within the ACRL network in the continent.
- Uphold the principles of representivity, subsidiarity and solidarity.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (10)

5.3   **EXAMPLE 1**
- African Council of Religious Leaders – Religions for Peace.

SUCCESSES
- They successfully bring religious leaders in Africa together in an attitude of inclusivity, respect and dialogue.
- They support locally led interfaith activities and services.
- They participated in the World Social Forum.
- The positive work that has been done has made a difference to those communities and is greatly appreciated.

FAILURES
- There is still much suffering in Africa as a result of conflict.
- There is still suffering as a result of poverty and lack of resources in Africa.
- Not all countries and government authorities recognize and give support to the African Council of Religious Leaders – Religions for Peace.
- The organisation has limited resources and it relies on public donations.

EXAMPLE 2
- World Conference of Religions for Peace.

SUCCESSES
- The organisation is active on every continent.
- It has formed many inter-religious groups to address common problems.
- These groups are also working to promote world peace.
- They have mediated in conflict situations, e.g. Sierra Leone, Bosnia, and Kosovo.
- They have formed an international network of religious women's organisations.

FAILURES
- Despite the great and dedicated work by this organisation, the world seems to be seeing an increase in conflict and lack of peace.
- There even seems to be an increase in religious conflicts in the world.
- Volunteer organisations like this invariably struggle to obtain the resources required to match their needs.   (16)

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited.
Award a maximum of TWELVE marks if the candidate has written ONLY on SUCCESSES or ONLY on FAILURES.

[50]

TOTAL: 150