



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2017

**RELIGION STUDIES P1
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 11 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**1.1 1.1.1 **Dialogue**

- The “dialogue” generally refers to a conversation between two parties.
- Applied to religion, the term’s basic meaning is a conversation between two or more religions. (2)

1.1.2 **Syncretism**

- The term comes from a Greek word *Synkretismos*.
- It refers to the reconciliation of religions, sometimes resulting in a new religion being formed. (2)

1.1.3 **Fundamentalism**

- They insist on the literal interpretation of their sacred text.
- The strict following of the way to serve God. (2)

1.1.4 **Dogma**

- It has two shades of meanings that are relevant in the context of religion.
- This concept refers to a principle, tenet or system of these particularly as laid down by a collective religious authority.
- Dogma also has an added connotation which is of collective religious authority. (2)

1.1.5 **Nomadic**

Living like a nomad, moving, from place to place and not settling anywhere for very long and do not build a permanent shelter. (2)

- 1.2
- Drugs
 - Alcohol
 - Gambling
 - Dogma
 - Nomadic
 - Prostitution
 - Pornography
- (Any 4 x 1) (4)

1.3 Religious freedom

- It is a policy (usually a government policy) according to which the people of a country are free to belong to any religion of their choice and to exercise that religion in public.
 - Encourage citizens in a country to treat different religions with respect.
 - Attending and practicing of religious activities is free and voluntary.
- (Any 2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4 1.4.1 Polytheism (2)
- 1.4.2 Theism (2)
- 1.4.3 Syncretism (2)
- 1.4.4 Monotheism (2)
- 1.4.5 Atheism (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 C / the belief that every action has an effect on the state of a soul and the chance of gaining *moksha*
- 1.5.2 B / the fostering of positive relationships between sectors of religious institutions. An attempt to re-establish the unity of the churches
- 1.5.3 D / wide variety of spiritual exercises and techniques performed to achieve religious results
- 1.5.4 E / a religion that is supported by the state
- 1.5.5 A / a device which attempts to explain a phenomenon or event
(5 x 2) (10)
- 1.6 1.6.1 False
- 1.6.2 False
- 1.6.3 True
- 1.6.4 True
- 1.6.5 False (5 x 2) (10)
- 1.7 Religion is a system of beliefs and worship. (2)
[50]

SECTION B**QUESTION 2****2.1 Development of African Independent churches**

- Started about the end of the 1800s.
- Largely as a protest by African Christian leaders against white Denomination in the churches where they worked.
- Many of these leaders had been educated in mission churches, but when they were ordained as priests or ministers they were paid less than their white colleagues and not given full control over finances.
- So, many of them left their denominations and started a church of their own, which was organised in the same way and followed the same teachings as the churches they had left.
- The churches were known as Ethiopian churches.
- The name came from a Bible verse/Scripture as well as the country Ethiopia, which had become a symbol for Africa.
- Another group of AICs, known as the Zionist, developed early in the 1900s.
- Soon, similar churches started in South Africa. They were not all the same, but they all emphasised healing, the work of the Holy Spirit, baptising and disciplined living.

NOTE: *Any relevant fact/responses must be credited.* (10)

2.2 2.2.1 Evangelism

- It is a form of mission which focuses on fallen or non-active members of their religion rather than outsiders.
- It means to convert somebody to your religion. (4)

2.2.2 Proselytising

- In Greek the word “eluthos” means stranger or convert.
- It was used to refer to someone who converts from one religion to another. (4)

2.3 Five types of myths

- Creation myths
 - Stories that explain natural phenomena.
 - Myths about a great flood.
 - Myths about the mother goddess
 - Hero / Founder legends
 - How the world came to be
 - Origin of natural events such as life and death
- (Any 5 x 2) (10)

2.4 2.4.1 Belief

- It means a firm opinion.
 - It also means faith or religion.
- (6)

2.4.2 Myth

- It is a story about super human beings of an earlier age that is believed to be true.
 - Offers an explanation for how natural, phenomenal, social customs and so on come into being.
 - • Myths are used to explain the deeper meaning of life.
 - A story is a version of events, experiences, etc., which is important in religion.
 - A story also has a purpose and moral teaching.
- (6)

2.5 Role of rituals

- Set of formal actions or behaviour with a ceremonial purpose.
- Performed at regular intervals within a particular environment.
- Establish a routine which use to teach truth and value to followers.
- It encourages and re-enforces identity and commitment.
- It brings people common interests and beliefs.
- It allows them to celebrate and remember their history.
- It strengthens group ties regardless of whether the ritual takes place in families, at home, at school, within religious organisations or nationally.
- Rituals take place in special places and times.
- All that helps to emphasise the importance of the opportunity for those who participate in it.
- Rituals contribute to people's ideas of who they are – their sense of identity – and make them feel like part of a community.

NOTE: *Any relevant fact/responses must be credited.*

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 3**3.1 Inter religious dialogue**

- Dialogue begins when people meet and begin communicating with one another.
- Dialogue is not limited to people of different religions sitting around a table and comparing the teachings of their respective faiths.
- Dialogue means that people of different faiths, talk to each other in real life situations.
- It is when ordinary people of different faiths enter into dialogue with one another that relationships are established and that they start sharing their common humanity.
- Dialogue is therefore extremely important in situations of religious diversity.
- The more people of different faiths are in contact with each other, the more they will enter into dialogue with each other.

NOTE: *Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks.* (6)

3.2 3.2.1 Rites of passage

- Rites of passage are ceremonies / rituals that mark the transition.
- Indicate the change from one stage of life to another (2)

3.2.2 Ubuntu

- Africa ethic which means respect and care for the well-being of another.
- “*Umntu ngumntu ngabantu*”

NOTE: *Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks.* (2)

3.2.3 Mission

- Mission is from the Latin word *mittere* which means to send.
- The word is associated with Christ and his disciples’ mission to spread the Christian word. (2)

3.2.4 Religious imperialism

- When a powerful religion spreads into other religions and countries, and becomes the main religion
- The aim is to convert people away from the religions they followed before. (Any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 **Doctrine**

- It is a synonym for teaching.
- Sometimes used to refer to the entire set of beliefs in a religion.
- Doctrine is a statement of essential beliefs.
- It functions to safeguard what is essential to the religion (2)

3.3 **Difference between the following concepts in religion:**

Meditation

- A wide variety of spiritual exercises or techniques which are undertaken to achieve religious results.
- Is a form of mental and spiritual discipline found in different religious traditions. (4)

Prayer

- Refers to words or actions to communicate with the Divine for a special purpose
- It is the person to person communication between God and people (4)

Worship

- Includes both expressions of reverence to a divine being or spiritual power.
- This emphasizes the focus of worship, and a form of religious practices with set of beliefs and rituals.
- This explains how worshippers show this focus (4)

3.4 The Batswana call God, Modimo (2)

- 3.5
- The Batswana God is considered part of the whole of life.
 - And not separated into a religious or spiritual aspect.
 - All life is sacred. (4)

3.6 **Role of ancestors in African Traditional Religion**

- They are messengers of the Creator.
- They are seen by followers as the supervisors of the physical world.
- They look after the welfare of the living.
- They reveal themselves through dreams and sometimes through visions to communicate with the living
- To communicate with God, the living uses the ancestors – they are intermediaries. (12)

3.7 God is accessed through ancestral spirits who serve as intermediaries for people, often communicating through dreams. Diviners help people to understand their dreams. (4)

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QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 Role of women in African Traditional Religion (2)
- 4.1.2
- A structured interview is a means of collecting data by a researcher, using a consistent set of prepared questions with a sample of respondents. The questions are asked in a set order.
 - In an unstructured interview a researcher may use open-ended questions. The questions are asked as the interview progresses and are determined by the length of the interview. (4)
- 4.1.3
- Ask some open-ended questions. These need more than a single word as an answer. They often start with these words: What? Why? When? Who? Where? How?
 - Ask some closed questions. These need single word answers, for example “YES” or “NO”.
 - Avoid double-barrelled questions, which ask two things at once, for example: What are roles that women occupy and how do they feel about it?
 - Keep questions short and to the point. (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 4.1.4
- African Traditional Religion
 - Hinduism
 - Judaism
 - Taoism (4)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Non-violent resistance is a strategy used by activists as a means of resisting injustice with peaceful non-co-operation. (2)
- 4.2.2 Gandhi – He was Hindu. (2)
- 4.2.3
- I view non-violent passive resistance as a non-revolutionary and, therefore, a most legitimate and human political pressure technique ...”
 - “... for people denied all effective forms of constitutional striving ...
 - “God-given force – be they brought about by the state or other individuals, must be relentlessly opposed in the spirit of defiance shown by Saint Peter”
 - “ ...families must take the lead and suffer: the Road to Freedom is via the Cross.”
- NOTE:** *Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks.* (4)

4.2.4 It is more effective:

- Yes, because it avoids the spilling of blood.
- Property is respected and not damaged.
- It is a way for peaceful change.
- Problems are addressed by means of negotiations and consultations.

It is less effective:

- The problems are not taken seriously by the government.
- A lot of time and resources are wasted.
- People get angry because the process takes a lot of time.

(6)

4.2.5 **Religious freedom and religious tolerance**

- The two terms are closely related.
- Religious freedom is determined by the government of the day.
- It is an environment created to allow for the free expression and practice of religious practices.
- Religious tolerance is mainly dependent on the attitudes of religious groups or individuals with a given community.
- It is the acceptance and respect of the religious beliefs and practices of other people without any preconditions.
- Religious freedom prepares a good ground for religious tolerance.

NOTE: *Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks.*

(10)

4.3 **Explain the contribution of Karl Marx's idea about liberation**

- Karl Marx's ideas about the failure of capitalism to look after the need of the working class, influenced his ideas about economics.
- He saw how rich industrialists and factory owners were exploiting the workers by paying little and forced them to live and work in harsh conditions.
- He believed that religion helped to maintain inequalities that were a source of conflict among the different classes of society, as it proclaimed acceptance of hardship with a view to earning a place in heaven.
- They did not challenge the injustices and the greed of the superiors, but placed the burden of struggle on the workers.
- Marx's idea influenced the theologians to develop more ideas about religion and its role in society and to challenge society's unfair structures.

(10)
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QUESTION 5

- 5.1
- Shamima Shaikh – Islam
Excluded from congregational prayer.
 - Anu Pillay – Hinduism
Excluded from temple
 - They experience one or the other exclusion as a result of their gender. (8)

5.1.1 All these women experienced some form of exclusion on account of their gender. (2)

- 5.1.2
- I agree with them because they are discriminated against.
 - I do not agree because they deserve to be treated accordingly.

NOTE: Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks. (2)

5.2 Importance of symbols

- Sounds can be symbols.
- The sound of a clock coming from a church tower communicates with Christians as a holy ceremony or event.
- Clock sounds are also used in Hindu service.
- Buddhists use bells or ghongs in other ways to bring forth the sacred OM-sound.
- Clothing can be religious symbols.
- Odours can be religious symbols.
- Incense makes smoke that rises as a sacrifice to God or the Supreme Being.
- It can make a room look and feel secretive.
- Gestures and actions can be religious symbols, for example the making of the sign of the cross in the Christian faith.
- Humbling of yourself in Islam.
- Around the Arati in Hinduism. (10)

- 5.3 5.3.1
- Was presented orally.
 - The story was later recorded in the Old Testament manuscripts.
 - The Old Testament manuscripts were carefully preserved until they became part of the Bible. (2)

5.3.2 To teach others about the continuous fight between good and evil. (2)

- 5.3.3
 - David believes that evil would never conquer goodness.
 - He did not need Saul’s armour to defeat the evil.
 - What he needed was to be on the side of goodness (God).(4)

- 5.3.4 **Narrative**
 - Narrative is an account of events and experiences that are important to religion.
 - Narrative also has a purpose of moral teaching.(4)

- 5.3.5 **According to the narrative, what does David represent?**
 - David represent goodness and (God).
 - He refused to rely on the armour which Saul gave him, but instead relied/ trusted God to help him defeat Goliath.(4)

- 5.4 **Name FOUR rites of passages.**
 - Birth rites
 - Initiation / puberty rites
 - Marriage rites
 - Death rites(4)

5.5 **Explain the following concepts in the context of religion:**

Secularism

- Does not refer to any god or gods.
- It involves ethics based on reasoning about human nature.
- The understanding of universe is purely scientific
- It does not appeal to religious explanation for life or world.

NOTE: *Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks.* (4)

Ecumenism

- Is derived from the Greek word ‘Oikoumene’ which means “the whole inhabited world.
It was originally used to refer to advancing a vision of unity among the different Christian communities that had formed after the death of Jesus.
- Nowadays it refers to activities aimed at finding unity and cooperation between Christian denominations which developed after the reformation in Europe.

NOTE: *Any relevant explanation should be awarded marks.* (4)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150