



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2018**

**RELIGION STUDIES P2  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 150**

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This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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**QUESTION 1****1.1 What is meant by missionary religions? (Christianity and Islam)**

- They were called to spread the teachings and dogma of their religions.
- They must spread their religions to the four corners of the world.
- This enthusiasm sometimes caused the followers to use force to convince people to accept their religions.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited.

(6)

**1.2 Explain how these religions came to South Africa****Christianity**

- During the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century Christian Europeans travelled to the halfway station in Cape Town.
- 17<sup>th</sup> century Dutch settlers brought Protestants group of Christianity and forced the slaves to convert to Protestantism.
- In the 18<sup>th</sup> century British colonies settled Christianity to all the major cities.
- Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century European and American missionaries started to expand missionary work in schools, hospitals, rural and urban settlements in South Africa.

**Islam**

- Indonesian prisoners and slaves that were bought by the Dutch Colonies was brought to Cape Town, Sjeg Yusuf.
- At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Tuan Guru (originally from Indonesia) was released from Robben Island.
- He started the first masjid (place of worship), and the first madressah.
- The Muslim community resisted slavery and oppression and became a community where slaves and prisoners were accepted.
- At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Muslim from India settled as traders mostly in Natal but also in other parts of South Africa.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

(14)

**1.3 Example 1: AFRICAN TRADISIONAL RELIGION**

- The birth rituals of the amaXhosa takes place shortly after birth.
- Members of the tribe gather in the cattle pen, where they slaughter an animal.
- The skin of the slaughtered animal is kept for the child to sleep on especially when the child is ill.
- The ritual leads the child into the clan which includes the ancestors.
- The eldest should lead the rituals.

**Example 2: HINDUISM**

- In the Hindu tradition when a child is born prayers are given to keep the evil spirits away.
- On the 20<sup>th</sup> day there is a name giving ceremony.
- It is followed by other ceremonies when a baby eats solid foods.
- The eldest should be respected.
- The mother of the baby should be respected and supported, and she must go and work outside.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

(20)

**1.4 Name and discuss FIVE types of rituals:**

- Worship rituals: Praying and worshipping
- Life-cycle rituals: Initiation, death and birth
- Annual-cycle rituals: Birthdays, Anniversaries
- Seasonal rituals: 25 December, Good Friday
- Sacrifice rituals: Birth of baby, Thanks giving

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

(10)  
[50]

**QUESTION 2****2.1 African traditional religion is used as an example:**

- There is a composition of many different religious systems and practices.
- The San community practiced a form of African Traditional Religion for more than 2000 years all ready.
- It makes the San religion the oldest religion in South Africa.
- About 2000 years ago the African Shepherds migrated from the North to the South of Africa.
- They brought a lot of African practices with them which are still practiced by African groups today.
- Most African societies did not document the early history of the African Traditional Religion.
- Different people come in contact with each other, share ideas and material things.
- Amongst the Tshivenda speaking people, we find traditional songs on Shona.
- These songs show that Tshivenda and Shona speaking people have contact with each other and shared ideas long ago.
- In South African societies ideas are not recorded in written form but are delivered verbally.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited.

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**2.2 How does the conflict theory help to explain the purpose of religion in society?**

- A conflict theory sees religion as playing a negative role in the society and even leading to conflict.
- They say that social systems like religions help to support inequalities, even through force.
- Feminist theology can be considered as an example of a conflict theory, as it examines the way religions marginalize and exclude women from religious power and participation in structures.
- Examples of exclusionary mechanism in different religions are from leadership in religious structures and public rituals.
- Most of the time these conflicts occur between these religious African Traditional Religions and Christianity.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited.

(10)

## 2.3 Discuss religion and state under the following headings:

### 2.3.1 Theocratic state:

- Is a form of government in which the Supreme Being is recognised as the head of government.
- Government on earth is carried out by the Supreme Beings representatives that is by priests.
- In some cases the head of government the king is seen as the divine.
- Examples of theocratic states are :
  - Archaeologists believe that early Jewish, Tibetan and Egyptian societies where all theocratic at different times.
  - Contemporary Iran tries to be an Islamic theocracy.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

(10)

### 2.3.2 State Religion

- Is when a particular religious organisation is officially endorsed by the state.
- You can only get state religions when there is a separation of religion to a state.
- Also when the state is seen to be higher power when it comes to government.
- It may influence law making government.
- Some of the world's most successful religions where at one time or another state religions that became extremely powerful and successful.

**NOTE:** Any relevant fact should be credited.

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## 2.4 2.4.1 Explain how religions should teach responsible behaviour towards environmental sustainability:

- Government can put rules in place for citizens not to exploit natural resources e.g. fishing quotas.
- s can teach their followers not to pollute the environment because some of the world's great rivers flow through more than one country.
- Ghandi believe that people should be self-sufficient and keep life simple.
- Religious organisations should empower there followers to appreciate natural environment because nature is full of spiritual beings.
- Religions can educate their followers to appreciate natural environment because if natural environment are disturbed or not taken care of the poor people in our communities might suffer.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

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**QUESTION 3****3.1 In the light of the above statement, critically discuss with reference the view of any TWO religions about the environment.****Example 1: HINDUISM**

- Strong links with its origin in nature and agricultural roots.
- Respect for nature as part of divine.
- Trees and rivers have been greatly respected in the Hindu faith.
- In certain Hindu temples protection given to animals, like monkeys, snakes, and rats.
- Ancient scriptures refer to India as covered with thick lush forests.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

**Example 2: ISLAM**

- Islam does not prohibit Muslims to work on Fridays.
- Believers must pray one of their five prayers in a mosque instead of doing it alone.
- Many South African Muslims devote Fridays to religious affairs.
- There are also feasts throughout the year.
- Followers in this religion must have the same amount of free days as the Jews and Christians.

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**3.2 Discuss the view of any THREE religions about leisure, rest and recreation.****Example 1: CHRISTIANITY**

- For most Christian groups the Sabbath is a day for rest.
- It lasts from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight.
- The Seventh Day Adventists and Ibandla lamaNazaretha follow the older Jewish idea of keeping the Sabbath on Saturday.
- In many countries, including South Africa, law enforced Sunday observance.
- This law was recently relaxed to be strict.

**Example 2: JUDAISM**

- In Judaism, keeping the Sabbath as a day of rest.
- It is an important religious activity.
- It starts on Friday Sunset until Sunday Sunset.
- During this period no work is done.
- No one is allowed to participate in leisure activities, which are work related.

**Example 3 : AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION**

- In the ATR people have had to work very hard just to survive.
- Work used to be about doing everything you had to do to exist e.g. hunting, tending crops and animals, building shelters, collecting firewood, etc.
- Nowadays work is often quite separate from the rest of our lives – people go to work and then they come home to relax.
- In ATR leisure is seen as an important part of living a full life and something that people do to unwind and enjoy themselves when their work is done.
- People socialize together, play games (like netball etc.).
- People should go on family outings or out with their friends.
- People should take time off from work.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

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**QUESTION 4**

**4.1 Write a short paragraph to explain what you understand by a structured interview and give THREE guidelines for formulating questions for a structured interview.**

- A structured interview means a collection of data by a researcher, using a consistent set of prepared questions with a sample of respondents.
- The researcher usually generates some statistical data which can be interpreted and some general conclusions drawn.
- Ask some open questions.
- These need more than a single word as an answer.
- They often start with these words:
  - What
  - When
  - Who
  - Where
  - How
- Ask some closed questions.
- These need single words, for example – YES or NO.
- Avoid double-barrelled questions, which ask two things at once, for example – What are the values that women occupy and how do they feel about this?
- Keep questions short and to the point.

(10)

**4.2 Explain why South Africa can be seen as a secular state.**

- The word secular comes from a Latin word *speculum* which means word.
- A secular state is hostile to religion.
- It is not committed to any particular religion, religious tradition or religious beliefs and practices.
- The main feature is the separation of state and practices.
- In a country where there is more than one religious tradition, the state does not identify with or favour any religious organization or community.
- Its main task is to take care of the well-being of all its citizens, no matter of religion.
- Freedom to publicly express their religious convictions.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

(20)

**4.3 Briefly discuss the contributions that each of the following religious organisations can make to improve the quality of life of people in the world.**

**4.3.1 World Conference of Religions for Peace**

- It was founded in 1970 as a forum where leaders from the different religions could meet and together they try to find solutions for world peace.
- It has met every five years since then.
- It is committed to respect all cultural differences while at the same time celebrating the common humanity of all.
- There is a branch in South Africa.
- The WCRP is active on every continent and has played a role in some of the conflict areas in the world.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited.

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**4.3.2 World Council of Churches**

- The World Council of Churches was established in 1948.
- Its focus is to develop co-operation across the different religious traditions.
- Theological discoveries through interfaith dialogue in 1995.
- It has published some important texts to assist its process.
- The World Council of Churches encourages dialogue in three ways.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited.

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**QUESTION 5****5.1 5.1.1 Dialogue of action**

- This dialogue depends on mutual understanding and trust.
- Many opportunities for serving the community emerge as people of different faiths grow in confidence and learn to trust each other.
- The commitment to resist all form of human injustice.
- To break down barriers of race, sex and class.
- To challenge, unjust social structures.
- The commitment to serve the community in education, health care and the social services.
- The struggle against the equal distribution of resources.
- Try to understand the mutual underlying relationship between peace and justice.
- Inter-denominational hospice caring for the terminally ill.
- Outreach to homeless, street children and the elderly.
- To support victims of HIV/Aids.

(10)

**5.1.2 Dialogue of life**

- It is the most common form of dialogue.
- It refers to the relationships of different faiths developed at home, at school and in the workplace.
- People celebrate each other's birthdays, attend each other's weddings and are there for each other during times of suffering.
- They do not necessary discuss religion
- They draw on values of their common humanity.
- Members volunteer basic services in hospitals on Christmas day.

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**5.2 Explain the word mass media and describe how it can contribute to the spread of religion.**

- The media carry information to people about events taking place around them.
- People look at the information and form opinions.
- These opinions inform them how to react or how to behave.
- Even when the media attempt to be objective, they also present a point of view.
- Uninformed reporting may damage some religion reputation.

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited.

(10)

**5.3 5.3.1 Causes of the social issue:**

- Status
- Stress
- Peer pressure
- Media
- Unemployment
- Rape

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited.

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5.3.2 Discuss the ways in which religion can intervene in the struggle against the social issue you have chosen:

**(Substance abuse)**

- Awareness campaigns
- Counselling
- Outline the dangers of substance abuse at school
- Involving youth in community programs

**NOTE:** Any relevant answer should be credited

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**TOTAL: 150**