

# SA's Leading Past Year

## Exam Paper Portal



You have Downloaded, yet Another Great Resource to assist you with your Studies 😊

Thank You for Supporting SA Exam Papers

Your Leading Past Year Exam Paper Resource Portal

Visit us @ [www.saexampapers.co.za](http://www.saexampapers.co.za)



**SA EXAM  
PAPERS**  
SA EXAM  
PAPERS



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P2**

**NOVEMBER 2023**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

**MARKS: 150**

**These marking guidelines consist of 16 pages.**

**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1
- Corruption plays a key role in the way organised crime groups operate.
  - Corruption facilitates infiltration by organised crime networks in all sectors of our societies, including politics and law enforcement.
  - Through corruption, criminals can obtain protection from public officials, influence political decisions, and infiltrate state structures and legitimate businesses.

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

(6)

- 1.2
- Patronage and bribery undermine the human right of equal access to public services.
  - Unqualified relatives and friends are employed to hold high positions because of nepotism. The resultant poor performance leads to poor service delivery.
  - Corruption leads to a lack of basic medical supplies as funds are misused. This leads to increased costs for service delivery.
  - It also results in substandard services/work.
  - It diverts available public resources into the hands of corrupt groups both within the private sector and in government structures.
  - It undermines political stability in the country because it leads to civil unrest and destruction of infrastructure.
  - Corrupt suppliers use inferior material in infrastructure projects or essential supplies. This results in poor infrastructure and a lack of service delivery.

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

(12)

- 1.3
- Ineffective law enforcement may promote corruption in the public sector.
  - Conflicts of interest: a conflict between public duty and private interest of public officials leads to corruption.
  - Poor governance can be a result of low quality public sector management, a lack of accountability, weak legal framework, a lack of transparency in public sector processes and poor dissemination of information.
  - It is also caused by deploying people who are not qualified to hold senior positions.
  - Bureaucratic structures of government give monopoly of power to officials.
  - Corrupt officials are not arrested, owing to lack of political will.
  - It is very difficult to fire somebody in the public sector. This creates a culture of impunity.

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

(10)

#### 1.4 **EXAMPLE 1: CHRISTIANITY**

- 'Do not be deceived: "Bad company corrupts good morals".' (1 Cor. 15: 33)
- This means that bad people can influence good people to become corrupt.
- 'For by these He has granted to us His precious and magnificent promises, so that by them you may become partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world by lust.' (2 Pet. 1: 4)
- This means that Christians should guard against lust (greed), which leads to crime and corruption.
- 'God looked on earth, and behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted their way upon the earth.' (Gen. 6: 12)
- Corruption leads to destruction of the earth.
- 'The creation itself also will be set free from its slavery to corruption into the freedom of the glory of the children of God.' (Rom. 8: 21)
- This means that children of God are waiting for the new world which will be free from corruption.
- 'The fool has said in his heart, "there is no God". They are corrupt, they have committed abominable deeds; there is no one who does good.' (Ps. 14: 1). Corruption is an abomination to God.
- A lack of God-consciousness leads to crime and corruption.

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

#### **EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM**

- Karma – any wish, passion, pleasure of the senses, love or enjoyment of life. People involve themselves in corruption because of karma.
- Greed – Lobha. It is sin to be greedy. Greed leads to corruption.
- Attachment – Moha. People who are corrupt do so because of their attachment to wealth.
- Hindus must achieve dharma, the universal law of nature which integrates concepts such as justice, virtue, morality, righteousness, law and duty.
- In Hinduism, crime and corruption are against dharma.
- The motto for the Karma yoga followers is, 'Selfless service to all beings is worship of God'.
- Crime and corruption are self-serving, and are detrimental to others.

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

(10)

- 1.5
- They must emphasise moral instruction – teachings based on their sacred texts in their communities.
  - They must organise spiritual camps, talking about fighting corruption.
  - Religious organisations must use internet (social media), radio and television to fight crime and corruption. They must discourage people from getting involved in acts of crime and corruption.
  - Religious leaders must regularly release documents about social crises and how to fight crime and corruption.
  - They must form anti-corruption associations to foster the fight against corruption.
  - They must lead by example, not allowing corrupt leaders into their organisations.
  - They must report any act of corruption to the relevant authorities.
  - They should advocate for harsher sentences for criminals.

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

(12)  
**[50]**

**QUESTION 2****2.1 2.1.1 EXAMPLE 1: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION (ATR)**

- African Traditional Religion acknowledges that there is life after death.
- They believe that when a human being dies, he or she departs to the land of the living dead.
- From this place they watch over the deeds of the living, and protect or punish them.
- The living dead appear to the living through dreams or visions.
- ATR belief is that death takes them from the planet Earth, but it does not take the life away from them.
- Death turns them into invisible but living beings.
- The living dead are present in a spiritual form in the world of the living.

**EXAMPLE 2: JUDAISM**

- Judaism believes in life after death.
- Jews believe that in the time of the Mashiach, the dead will be resurrected.
- They maintain that when people die, their souls move to another existence.
- They believe that one attains a place or portion in the future world by performing good deeds in this world.
- A belief in the world to come is based on the belief that the soul, an emanation from God Himself, returns to the place of spiritual closeness to its source.
- In the afterlife, heaven and hell are not physical places, but are part of a spiritual reality that has no time or space.

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

(12)

**2.1.2 EXAMPLE 1: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION**

- They believe in the existence of a Supreme Being.
- He is Creator of the universe.
- The Supreme Being is given different names in different parts of Africa, e.g. Bembe in Central Africa.
- The Supreme Being does not communicate directly with the living.
- Communication is conducted through intermediaries called ancestors, also known as the living dead.
- The African attitude towards the divine Supreme Being is to maintain silence about unknowable.
- African tribes recognise the existence of different gods and goddesses, e.g. uNomkhubulwane by the Zulu nation.
- The Supreme Being is regarded as the source of life and the ultimate cause of death.

**EXAMPLE 2: JUDAISM**

- They believe in the existence of a Supreme Being called Yahweh.
- They believe that God alone is to be worshipped.
- God is the Creator of the universe.
- God revealed Himself to their forefathers and prophets.
- God is the Spirit, but has the attributes of man.
- He is eternally present, through history and beyond.
- God continuously creates, judges, redeems and has a personal involvement in human life.

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

(12)

2.2

- **Grammar and Historical context**
- This means that the writings must be understood within the context of the time and circumstances in which the text was written.
- **Clearest meaning**
- The meaning that is clearest to the reader should be considered.
- **Plan, purpose and context**
- The writing plan or structure of the whole document must be considered.
- An extract must be seen as part of the whole.
- E.g. Is the writing in the form of poetry or prose?
- **Meaning of words**
- The meaning of words often changes over time and context.
- For the correct interpretation, the original meaning must be considered.
- **Figurative language**
- Figurative language is used widely in sacred texts.
- This must be identified as such, so that it is not interpreted literally.
- Figurative language requires the application of all the other hermeneutical principles for correct interpretation.
- **Other sacred texts**
- One sacred text may be used to interpret other sacred texts from the same religion.
- This is because there is consistency between the teachings of the religion and its sacred texts.

**NOTE: Credit any THREE of the above.**

(12)

- 2.3
- In all religions, oral tradition serves as an effective way of passing the original message from one generation to another.
  - Oral tradition still plays an important role in some religions, e.g. African Traditional Religion.
  - In other religions, oral tradition still runs parallel to written texts.
  - Oral tradition provides more clarity than written texts, owing to the narrative style.
  - The chain of narrators is also important, as it leads to the original source.
  - Oral tradition reflects local dialect and culture. It is therefore more easily understood in each culture.
  - Rituals in many religions include oral traditions.

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

If the candidate defines oral tradition but does not discuss its roles, a MAXIMUM of FOUR marks may be awarded.

(14)

**[50]**

### QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 **EXAMPLE 1: BUDDHISM**

- Theravada Buddhism
- Mahayana Buddhism
- Tibetan Buddhism
- Zen Buddhism

**EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY**

- Roman Catholic Church
- Eastern Orthodox Church
- Protestantism

(4)

3.1.2 **EXAMPLE 1: BUDDHISM**  
**THERAVADA BUDDHISM**

- Theravada Buddhism believes in the doctrine of anatman.
- 'Anatman' means that the ego/self prevents us from becoming enlightened and reaching nirvana.
- Theravada Buddhism teaches that enlightenment comes through an individual's efforts, and not by the intervention of others or any gods.

**MAHAYANA BUDDHISM**

- This branch believes that there is no such thing as an individual, autonomous self. All beings are connected.
- Followers of Mahayana believe in collective enlightenment.
- Mahayana Buddhism teaches that the motivation for enlightenment is compassion for all living things.
- They teach followers to become bodhisattva (one who is at the service of the enlightenment of others).

**TIBETAN BUDDHISM**

- The followers of Tibetan Buddhism believe in the reincarnation of lineage of certain lamas (teachers), such as the Dalai Lama.
- They believe that Buddha can appear in human form.
- They believe in a pantheon of Buddhas, bodhisattvas and dharma protectors.

**ZEN BUDDHISM**

- They teach that direct communication, and not scriptural study, is the way of experiencing enlightenment.
- They believe that Zen is the way of life and not solely a state of conscience.
- They believe that Buddha can assume a human form, such as in the person of Padmasambhava (the one who brought Zen Buddhism to Tibet).

**EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY****ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

- This branch sees itself as the original church of Christ.
- The Holy Spirit comes from God the Father and the Son.
- They believe that the Pope is the supreme earthly authority of the Roman Catholic Church.
- They believe that the Pope is infallible.

**EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH**

- According to the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Holy Spirit comes from God the Father only, and not the Son.
- They believe that they are the rightly guided church.
- They teach that no one has the power to change Christian teachings and traditions.
- They see the Bible as canonical.

**PROTESTANTISM**

- In Protestantism, the Bible has more authority than the Pope.
- Protestants teach that rituals are less important than belief.
- They believe that faith is the key to salvation.
- Salvation is a gift given freely through the work of Jesus Christ, who died for sinners.

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

(12)

### 3.1.3 **EXAMPLE 1: BUDDHISM**

#### **THERAVADA BUDDHISM**

- Monks live in monasteries, they beg for their food and meditate most of the day.
- Theravada monks also assist and co-operate with laity in important life events such as births, weddings and funerals.
- Building stupas (tower-like structures) is a widespread practice.
- Most practices are performed in the home, although there is also individual and communal meditation and chanting in the temples.
- They leave altar offerings of food, incense, candles and flowers at the temple, in front of the statue of Buddha.

#### **MAHAYANA BUDDHISM**

- They practise more rituals than Theravada Buddhism, such as prostrating themselves.
- Only people who live in monasteries are allowed to practise meditation.
- Lay people are allowed to practise chanting and prayer.

#### **TIBETAN BUDDHISM**

- Practices include meditation, rituals and chanting.
- They use methods like trances to recover hidden ancient scriptures.
- Tibetan Buddhist monks wear orange robes in their temples.

#### **ZEN BUDDHISM**

- They practise meditation in order to attain enlightenment.
- They choose Zen teachers to guide students in meditation and performing rituals.
- They practise dharma transmission (passing of Buddha's teachings from the master to the students).

### **EXAMPLE 2: CHRISTIANITY**

#### **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

- They ordain their priests.
- They confess their sins to a priest.
- Nuns and monks do not marry.
- There is no dissolution of marriage.
- They practise last rites before the death of a person.

#### **EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH**

- They express piety by kissing images of saints, called icons.
- They see the entire Bible as canonical.
- Ordained priests can get married.

**PROTESTANTISM**

- Attendance of Sunday services is very important in Protestantism.
- Holy Communion service is also practised in many forms of Protestantism.
- Speaking in tongues in the Pentecostal/Charismatic churches is a characteristic.
- They have revival tent crusades with the gospel, to reach the lost.
- Healing services are also common.
- Charity is seen as an outward sign of inner grace, and not as 'buying one's way to heaven'.

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

(12)

### 3.2 POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES

- Internal differences allow for flexibility in the interpretation of sacred texts.
- There is potential for religious growth, arising from interaction of subdivisions.
- It is also more accommodating, as human beings are not all the same.
- Internal differences encourage tolerance, as different views are also accepted within the same religion.
- They force the adherents to focus on what is common, rather than the differences.
- Major beliefs remain unchanged, but practices may differ among subdivisions of the same religion.
- E.g. In Islam, the shahadah (testimony that Allah alone is worthy of worship, and that Muhammad is His Messenger) is non-negotiable, but differences in jurisprudence and rituals do exist.
- In African Traditional Religion, ancestral worship is non-negotiable, but rituals are very different across the various branches.

**NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES**

- Internal differences weaken religions.
- It causes divisions in communities and even families.
- People become intolerant, as they expect all persons from one religion to be the same.
- Internal differences have led to intra-religious wars.
- E.g. Iran-Iraq War/Northern Ireland.
- People become confused and lose interest in religion.
- They may convert to another religion altogether.
- Internal differences led to the rise of secular humanism.

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

**A maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded for either positive or negative consequences.**

(12)

### 3.3 **EXAMPLE 1: ISLAM**

- 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 the Arabic language.
- Before the Prophet died, he had recited the entire Qur'an from memory.
- His followers wrote down the Qur'an in the lifetime of the Prophet.
- The message and the teachings contained in the Qur'an cannot be separated from the language in which it was revealed.
- The secondary scriptures in Islam are the Hadith.
- Hadith refers to the sayings of Prophet Muhammad which were recorded by his scribes and remembered by his companions.

### **EXAMPLE 2: HINDUISM**

- In Hinduism, the original sound of the spoken word is awarded absolute priority.
- The oral and written texts originated from the inspiration that can be traced back to 4 000 years ago.
- The original inspiration was transmitted orally for centuries and even millennia before the advent of heard writings (shruti).
- The heard writings are distinguished from secondary, derived, humanly composed writings, such as philosophical interpretations.
- This distinction, however, is not absolute.
- The compositions, commentaries and interpretations were later included in the sacred tradition of the Vedas.
- The Brahamanas and the Upanishads later became compositions, commentaries and interpretations of the earlier collections.
- As time went by, there was development from the original to the derived to the different classical philosophical schools.
- Examples of the classical philosophical schools that have developed are: Nyaya, Vaishesika, Sankhya, Purva-Mimamsa, Yoga and Vedanta.
- Over the years there have been more innovative and authoritative commentators and re-interpreters.
- Examples of the innovative and authoritative commentators are Shankara and Vivekananda.

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

(10)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 4**

## 4.1

Eg. CHRISTIANITY	THEORY OF EVOLUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe that God is the creator of all that is in heaven and on earth.</li> <li>• Every organism was created according to God's plan.</li> <li>• The evolution of species was also part of God's plan (intelligent design).</li> <li>• The first humans were Adam and Eve, whom God created on the 6<sup>th</sup> day.</li> <li>• God breathed His spirit into Adam, and he came to life.</li> <li>• Human beings were created in the image of God.</li> <li>• They were given the highest status of all God's creation.</li> <li>• Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of Eden.</li> <li>• Humans were created that they may worship God.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life evolves in a process, leading from simple to complex.</li> <li>• Organisms change gradually to adapt to changing environments.</li> <li>• Those that adapt best to their environment become dominant.</li> <li>• This is called 'natural selection'.</li> <li>• Life did not emerge within a few days, but goes back approximately 3 500 million years.</li> <li>• The theory of evolution asserts that humans evolved from a primate ancestor which is shared with apes.</li> <li>• Human beings also emerged over a long process, spanning millions of years, until 'modern' humans finally emerged about 100 000 years ago.</li> <li>• According to Darwin's theory, humans are just another animal species, and evolved from apes.</li> <li>• Darwin's theory makes no mention of a creator.</li> </ul>

(16)

**NOTE: A maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded for each of Abrahamic religion and Darwin's theory  
Other relevant answers must be credited.**

## 4.2

- They believe that the universe is based on evolution.
- They believe that they have a more advanced theory of evolution than the scientific one.
- Hindus believe that the scientific theory is limited.
- It focuses only on the physical perspective of creation.
- Hindus believe that humans have control over their spiritual and physical evolution.
- They believe that if one lives a good life, one will evolve through many rebirths until one is physically and spiritually advanced.(reincarnation)
- Ultimately, one will achieve liberation from the physical world (moksha).

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

(12)

- 4.3
- 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 for the world to exist, nor did it not want the world to 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.
  - This is in line with the Big Bang theory which states that there was an enormous explosion.
  - Within seconds the universe had appeared and filled out to an enormous size.
  - According to science, the universe is ever expanding. There is no rest period.
  - 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.

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

**A maximum of SIX marks may be awarded if only Taoism or only the Big Bang Theory is discussed.**

(10)

- 4.4
- The Big Bang theory provided an alternative explanation of creation which differs from the Church.
  - This theory also provided an explanation that did not require the idea of God.
  - The influence of this theory challenged the authenticity of the Bible as a message of God.
  - Most people started to treat the Genesis account of creation as symbolic.
  - The theory caused the church to interrogate the Bible more closely.
  - The Big Bang theory provoked the church to study science.
  - The theory divided the church into two camps; those who hold the conservative view of interpreting scriptures literally, and those who are progressive liberals.
  - They see many parts of the Bible as figurative.

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

(12)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 5**

5.1 5.1.1

**EXAMPLE 1:**

- **ISLAM**
- **ATHEISM**
- Atheism is a belief that rejects the existence of a supreme being.
- Some atheists doubt the existence of any divine reality but are not concerned with disproving its existence.
- Others actively seek to disprove religious teachings.
- Muslims believe in a universal God called Allah.
- Belief in Allah is the foundation of Islam.
- In Islam, human beings must affirm and acknowledge the existence of Allah.
- Atheists often turn to the sciences to explain the nature of the world.
- The Qur'an uses science to prove God's existence.
- Humans should live in accordance with Allah's divine will.
- Atheists use the intellect to distinguish between right and wrong.
- Muslims totally disagree with the teachings of atheism.
- While atheism denies the existence of a supreme being, Islam's core belief is that there is only one God.

**EXAMPLE 2:**

- **AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION**
- **AGNOSTICISM**
- The term 'agnostic' comes from the Greek word 'gnosis' (knowledge) and 'a' (without).
- Agnostics claim that it is impossible to know for certain whether or not God/gods exist.
- They tend to reject religions and their teachings.
- Agnostics are sceptical of religious teachings, especially of those religions that claim to have true knowledge of the divine.
- They argue that if there is such a thing as divine power, it is so great that it is beyond the understanding of humans.
- This aspect of agnosticism is shared in African Traditional Religion.
- In ATR there is belief in a Supreme Being or God.
- God is seen as a great power that is removed from the life of humans.
- ATR teaches that God is beyond the understanding or control of human beings.
- African Traditional Religion is against the teachings of agnostics who say it is impossible to know whether God exists.
- In ATR, God is certainly the object of belief, but God cannot be known intimately.
- Hence the role of ancestors as intermediaries.

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

**A maximum of EIGHT marks may be awarded if only one aspect of the question has been answered. This excludes the four marks awarded for naming the two world views.**

(16)

- 5.1.2
- Secular views promote freedom of conscience and belief.
  - They provide a framework of principles and ethical guidelines for life.
  - Society now has the freedom to question the authority of religious teachings.
  - Secular views led to the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
  - Human rights are regarded as the basic principles of morality in modern society.
  - Secularism promotes religious freedom and tolerance, and embraces various value systems.
  - With regard to negative impact, secularisation may result in societies foregoing any benefits associated with religious belief and participation.
  - Increased secularisation results in increased risky behaviour, e.g. drug and alcohol consumption.
  - Secularism affects medical-moral issues, such as contraception, abortions and generally, the right to life.
  - It has led to a decline in religious influence in many spheres of society.
  - It can be argued that it has also led to a decline in morality.

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

(14)

- 5.2      5.2.1
- Bringing together religious communities, civil society, private sector and governments. (parliamentarians).
  - Commissioning meetings of religious leaders who take the IFAPA decisions.
  - Sending interfaith delegations to conflict risk areas.
  - Participating in the legislative election in Togo.
  - Organising exchange visits between landmine victims and survivors from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.
  - Holding the first continental interfaith youth consultation.
  - Forming the IFAPA Women Network.
  - Participating in the World Social Forum held in Kenya (2007).
  - Sending a women's delegation to Nordic countries.
  - Organising the Nakanyonyi Youth Peace Camp.
  - Establishing regional youth networks.
  - Inaugurating the Rural Water Project in Rwanda.
  - Inaugurating the Mbagani Water Project in the Kwale-cost district of Kenya.
  - Launching the 'Mother's Cry for a Healthy Africa' initiative.

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

(10)

- 5.2.2
- AIDS help line: AIDS patients are cared for and supported, often in prayer, by members representing all faiths.
  - Anti-pornography march: Representatives from South African religions and their followers march to Parliament to deliver a scathing attack on pornography, believing this to be their moral duty.
  - B'nai B'rith: This Hebrew term means 'Children of the Covenant'. It is a Jewish human right, philanthropic and community action organisation.
  - LifeLine: This organisation is involved in counselling those in need and community.
  - Multi-faith services: E.g. Services held in a local church and inviting all faiths to join in donation for those in need.
  - During the 2022 floods in KwaZulu-Natal, adherents of different religions jointly responded by donating tents, blankets, food, building material, etc.

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

**A maximum of SIX marks may be awarded for naming three crises. A further 2+2 marks may be awarded for any TWO points that are discussed.**

(10)  
[50]

**TOTAL: 150**