

HOËRSKOOL JOHAN JURGENS

GR 10 RELIGION STUDIES

PAPER 2

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINE

TIME: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

TOTAL: 150

EXAMINER: R CRONJÉ

MODERATOR: D DE BEER



PLEASE NOTE:

Markers must use their discretion and credit RELEVANT responses not mentioned in the Marking Guidelines.

This Marking Guideline consists of 11 pages.

LEARNERS SHOULD ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Name the FOUR main religions in South Africa today.
* Christianity✓✓
* ATR (African Traditional Religions) ✓✓
* Islam✓✓ (4x2)
* Hinduism✓✓ (8)
- 1.2 Briefly explain why you consider the religions in QUESTION 1.1 as the main religions.
These religions have the highest number of followers. (2)
- 1.3 Provide any THREE religions that are practiced in the Far East today.
(Any three of the following)
• Buddhism✓✓
• Taoism✓✓
• Confucianism✓✓ (3x2)
• Shinto✓✓ (6)
- 1.4 Name and describe any two festivals for each of the following religions
- 1.4.1 Islam:
• New year✓ – the first in the Islamic year and reminds Muslims of the Prophet’s journey from Makkah to Madinah. ✓✓
• Ashura✓ – Muslims fast on this day to remember important events in the lives of various prophets. ✓✓
• Maulid an Nabi✓ – the birthday of the Prophet. ✓✓
• Lailat al Miraj✓ – the day Muslims remember the Night Journey of the Prophet and his ascent into the heavens. ✓✓
• Ramadan✓ – the holy month of the fast. Muslims give thanks to Allah for his goodness, and think about the poor and what it feels like to be hungry and thirsty. ✓✓ (2x3)
(6)
- 1.4.2 Judaism:
• Rosh Hashanah✓ – starts Ten Days of Repentance. People remember and are sorry for the sins they have committed during the past year. Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year, and people pray that the new year will be a good one. ✓✓
• Yom Kippur ✓ – the Day of Atonement, the most important day of the Jewish year when Jews fast and pray for God’s forgiveness. ✓✓
• Sukkot✓ – the festival of Tabernacles, when Jewish families make their own shelter where they eat their meals during the festival period. This is to commemorate their ancestors’ 40-year journey through the wilderness. ✓✓
• Hanukka✓ – the festival of lights, when Jews remember when their holy temple was purified after it had been used for worshipping idols. ✓✓
• Purim✓ – a festival of fun, when people celebrate the brave Jewish Queen Esther and how she got rid of a wicked man. ✓✓

- Pesach✓ – Passover, a festival to remember the Exodus when the Hebrew people escaped from Egypt/ It is celebrated by a special meal and services. ✓✓
 - Shavuot✓ – also known as the Festival of Weeks, 50 days after Pesach. It is the harvest festival, and also commemorates the event when Moses received the Ten Commandments from God. ✓✓
- (2x3)
(6)

1.4.3 Hinduism:

- Ram Naumee✓ – (March/April) This festival remembers the birthday of the god Rama and comes at the end of a week in which Ramayana, a Hindu scripture, is celebrated. ✓✓
 - Raksha-Bandhan✓ – (July/August) during this festival, sisters tie decorated silk bracelets around their brothers' wrists. They do this to remember an old story about the god Indra, who was saved from an evil monster because of the magic string his wife had tied around his wrist. ✓✓
 - Krishna Asthmee✓ – (August/September) this is the god Krishna's birthday. It comes at the end of a week in which another Hindu holy book, the Bhagavad Gita, is celebrated. ✓✓
 - Navaratri✓ – (September/October) This festival honours the goddess Durga (also called Kali) ✓✓
 - Deepavali (Divali) ✓ – (October/November) this is the festival of Lights. It is a time for dancing and rejoicing and families remember their duties to one another at this time. ✓✓
- (2x3)
(6)

1.4.4 Christianity

- Advent✓ – a time of waiting and preparation starts in November, four Sundays before Christmas, and lasts until Christmas Day. ✓✓
 - Christmas Day✓ – celebrates the birth of Jesus, and takes place on 25 December. ✓✓
 - Epiphany✓ – means 'showing or revealing something', usually a god or divine presence. This day reminds Christians of the discovery of the baby Jesus by the three Wise Men who had travelled a long way to find him. ✓✓
 - Lent✓ – lasts for 40 days before Easter. Christians remember the 40 days Jesus spent fasting in the wilderness, preparing for his time of preaching and teaching. Many Christians fast or give up something they enjoy during Lent. ✓✓
 - Good Friday✓ – commemorates Jesus' death on the cross. ✓✓
 - Easter Sunday✓ – commemorates Jesus' resurrection. It takes place on the first Sunday following the full moon, on or after 21 March. ✓✓
 - Ascension Day✓ – occurs 40 days after Easter. On this day, Christians remember Jesus ascending (going up) to heaven. ✓✓
 - Pentecost✓ – occurs on the seventh Sunday after Easter. It commemorates the day Jesus' disciples were filled with the Holy Spirit. ✓✓
- (2x3)
(6)

- 1.5 How did African Initiated Churches start in South Africa?
- About the end of the 19th century, groups of African Christians wanted to develop churches that reflected more of African culture than did the western dominated churches. ✓✓
 - They started to form their own independent African churches. ✓✓
 - Later some of these churches were influenced by Pentecostal-type churches from America with a strong focus on spiritual and physical healing. ✓✓
 - At present, there are more people belonging to AICs than to any other Christian denomination in South Africa. ✓✓
 - Examples of AICs are: Zion Christian Churches, Bandla Lama Nazaretha, and Ethiopian-type churches. ✓✓
- (5x2)
(10)
(50)

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Explain the following concepts:
- 2.1.1 Fundamentalism:
- Refers to religious adherents who insist on a fixed and usually conservative way of believing and practising their religion. ✓✓
 - Usually fundamentalists insist on a literal interpretation of their sacred texts (their holy books). ✓✓
- (2x2)
(4)
- 2.1.2 Syncretism:
- Combining the best of ideas, beliefs and practices from various religions into a new global or universal religion. ✓✓
 - It goes beyond pluralism which simply acknowledges the truths of different religions. ✓✓
- (2x2)
(4)
- 2.1.3 Pluralism:
- Accepting that there are different and equally valid ways of understanding a Supreme Being, or God, or the meaning of life. ✓✓
 - People should be free to belong to whatever religion they feel suits them best. ✓✓
- (2x2)
(4)
- 2.2 Define the following terms:
- 2.2.1 BCE
- BCE stands for 'Before the Common Era' ✓
 - We count backwards from year 1 for BCE ✓
- (2)
- 2.2.2 CE
- CE stands for 'Common Era'. ✓
 - It starts at year 1 on the Western Calendar. ✓
- (2)
- 2.2.3 Elaborate on the reasons why BC and AC is no longer used.
- BC refers Before Christ and AC refers to After Christ. ✓✓
 - BC and AC refers to the Christian thus it has been changed to CE and BCE which has no religious connotations. ✓✓
- (2x2)
(4)

- 2.3 Differentiate between Religious Education and Religion Studies.
- Religious Education:
- It focuses on teaching a particular religion ✓✓ (2x2)
 - Does not include teachings of any other religions ✓✓ (4)
- Religion Studies:
- Exposes learners to a variety of religions. ✓✓
 - It teaches about the similarities and differences between religions and how different people come to know their God. ✓✓
 - It allows for a number of differing perspectives and greater understanding of other religions. ✓✓ (2x2)
- (4)
- 2.4 Describe how statistics on religious membership are obtained and explain some of the difficulties of getting accurate figures. (1x2)
- Statistics on religious membership are mostly obtained from a country's census. ✓✓ (2)
- It is difficult to obtain accurate figures for a number of reasons such as:
- Sometimes the questions posed on census forms are unclear to people and they don't fill in correct information. ✓✓
 - Or they may not find their religious affiliation represented on the census form and so they leave it blank or they choose another category which feels closest to theirs. ✓✓
 - Others may feel that the information about religious membership is too private to disclose. ✓✓ (3x2)
- (6)
- 2.5.1 Explain what your understanding of religious conflict is.
- Disputes between people of different religions. ✓✓
 - Or between people within a religious tradition who hold contrary views. ✓✓ (2x2)
- (4)
- 2.5.2 What does religious dialogue refer to?
- Being prepared to discuss different ideas with people who hold different opinions or religious beliefs. ✓✓
 - Different religions talking/discussing issues/matters to clarify or understand. ✓✓ (2x2)
- (4)
- 2.5.3 Explain why religious dialogue is important/how it can be used in situations of religious conflict, like between Palestine and Israel.
- A dialogue means different parties will engage in a conversation or talks to each other, rather than fighting. ✓✓
 - Having a conversation might clear up any misunderstandings or any miscommunication. ✓✓
 - Talking about differences etc. could lead to mutual understanding and thus resolve the conflict or avoid unnecessary conflict. ✓✓
 - A dialogue gives everyone an opportunity to speak and people might realise that they are more alike than they thought. ✓✓ (3x2)
- (6)
- (50)**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 What is the difference between a belief system and a worldview?
- A belief system suggests an object of belief and often results in a set of belief statements or doctrines. ✓✓ (2x2)
 - This regulates the ideas and practices of adherents. ✓✓ (4)
 - A worldview can be a much more open and less regulated framework. ✓✓
 - It is usually based on shared insights about ultimate questions as well as certain values and ethical responses to the world's problems. ✓✓ (2x2)
- 3.2 Does religion have to include belief in God or a supreme being? Explain your answer and include applicable examples.
- No,
- Many religions do include belief in God or a supreme being, but not all of them do. ✓✓
 - In this case religion is less about believing in something and more about a way of life. ✓✓
 - Being or living in a particular way towards oneself, others and the universe. ✓✓
 - Conclusion: no, religion does not have to include belief in God or a supreme being. ✓✓ (2x2)
- (4)
- For example, Buddhism shares many of the other features of world religions, but it does not have a god or supreme being as an object of worship. ✓✓ (1x2)
- (2)
- 3.3 Can we consider communism a religion? Motivate your answer. Start by discussing what communism is.
- Communism is a system that believes wealth should be shared – the whole community owns things, not individuals. ✓✓ (1x2)
- (2)
- Communism is not a religion, but rather a type of government:
- On the one hand communism could be considered a worldview. ✓✓
 - Based on certain values and perspectives on the material world and the way society works. ✓✓
 - Especially concerning the inequalities in society and how wealth should be more justly shared among people. ✓✓
 - However, it borders on being a religion when it presents these views as dogmas or ultimate and eternal truths. ✓✓
 - And requires faith and obedience to these dogmas from followers, in the same way that religions may require of their followers. ✓✓ (4x2)
- (8)

- 3.4 Define religion AND discuss some of the difficulties of arriving at an inclusive definition.
- Religion can be defined as the human search to make sense of ultimate questions, like the meaning of life and death and suffering, the origins and destiny of all life, and the place and purpose of the individual person within the universe. ✓✓
 - The search for transcendent or eternal realities is a collective one and so religion is characterised by ways of speaking about and behaving towards those realities that reflect a group or community of common seekers. ✓✓ (1x2)
(2)
 - However, different cultural/religious communities have different ways of describing their search for meaning. ✓✓
 - When defining religion one has to look for descriptions that can include all religions✓✓, and belief in God cannot be one of the essential elements; there are a number of other elements that are common to religions such as stories, ethical codes, rituals, social forms, etc. ✓✓
 - Another difficulty with definitions of religion is that very often they are determined by those who hold political or cultural power in society. ✓✓ (4x2)
(8)
- 3.5 Do you deem religion or faith important? Give reasons to support your answer as to why people need religion/faith or why you feel people can live without it.
- Yes,
- It teaches people how to live. ✓✓
 - Religion indicates morals and values. ✓✓
 - Through religion people know what is right and wrong. ✓✓
 - Religions provide guidelines on topical issues. ✓✓
 - Through faith people don't feel hopeless. ✓✓
- OR
- No,
- One doesn't need religion to know how to live – is it basic humanity. ✓✓
 - People know which morals and values are important to society, it is not only stated by religions. ✓✓
 - By living a good life, people automatically know what is right and what is wrong. ✓✓
 - The constitution and government provide guidelines on topical issues, not just religions. ✓✓
 - People may practice yoga or spirituality to cope with life, it doesn't require faith. ✓✓ (5x2)
(10)
- 3.6 Name THREE things that are important when interacting with other religions.
- Dialogue✓✓
 - Respect✓✓ (3x2)
(6)
 - Tolerance✓✓ (50)

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 What would a Religion Studies researcher say that the word 'objective' means?
- A RS researcher would see objectivity as very useful. ✓✓
 - It helps to research a religion fairly and honestly. ✓✓
 - He/she would define it as being neutral or impartial. ✓✓
 - Trying to suspend their own beliefs and opinions. ✓✓
 - For the purpose of observing and recording information about another religion. ✓✓
- (4x2)
(8)
- 4.2 Describe the difference between insider and outsider views in relation to researching religion.
- An **insider** would be someone who belongs to a religion or has an affiliation with it; may not be impartial towards that religion. ✓✓
 - An **outsider** would be someone who does not belong to that religion; may not have a grasp of the variations or nuances in that religion. ✓✓
 - Researching religion means trying to balance the need for both insider and outsider views and positions. ✓✓
- (2x2)
(4)
- 4.3 Discuss the importance of rituals.
- Rituals are ceremonies that help adherents honour rites of passage or significant moments in their religious community. ✓✓
 - They are rich in symbolism. ✓✓
 - They provide ways for the community to communicate deep feelings and experiences. ✓✓
 - The particular language, bodily movements, music, ornamentation or special dress that are part of a ritual, all contribute to the significance of the event. ✓✓
 - Rituals can accompany special events such as birth, weddings or funerals, or to mark specific changes in stages of life. ✓✓
 - Other rites celebrate changes that are entirely cultural, such as initiation into special societies or groups. ✓✓
- (4x2)
(8)
- 4.4 Choose one of the following rituals and describe it.
Islam – birth of a baby
- A Muslim initiation ceremony is performed as soon as a baby is born. ✓✓
 - It is called the Adhan ceremony. ✓✓
 - The baby is washed and the father whispers the Call to Prayer into the baby's right ear and then the command to rise and worship into the left ear. ✓✓
 - On the baby's seventh day, there is a name-giving ceremony called Aqiqah when the father names the baby after reading from the Qur'an. ✓✓
 - The baby's head is shaved or washed, then olive oil is put on the head, and money, equal to the weight of the hair cut from the baby's head, is given to the poor. ✓✓
 - Goats or sheep – two for a boy and one for a girl – are sacrificed. ✓✓
 - Circumcision of boys takes place shortly after the birth. ✓✓

OR

ATR – Initiation (Xhosa culture)

- Initiation among Xhosa boys and girls is important before they are recognised as mature members of their communities and allowed to marry. ✓✓
- At the age of about 18, Xhosa boys are taken away in a group and circumcised. ✓✓
- There are different stages of initiation – a few weeks before the ceremony the abakwetha (boy initiates) decorate themselves with ochre and wear a feather headdress, symbolising the last days of their freedom as boys. ✓✓
- On the day of the ceremony they are led to the circumcision hut (ibhuma) by a group of stick fighters. ✓✓
- An animal is sacrificed and the circumcision is performed by a traditional surgeon (ingcibi) using a sharp spear; nowadays the boys take an antibiotic and the spear is sterilised before use. ✓✓
- The boys are then draped in a blanket and painted with white clay to show that they are clean, in preparation for the next stage of their life. ✓✓
- They then spend two or three months in their hut with their instructor who teaches them the responsibilities of being a man and respect for their culture. ✓✓
- After this period the hut is set on fire and the boys run away. ✓✓
- They are then washed, smeared with red ochre and given new clothes, ready to re-join the community as young men. ✓✓
- A great feast is prepared to welcome them. ✓✓
- Some young rural women still undergo initiation in a ceremony known as intonjane. ✓✓

(5x2)
(10)

4.5 State the steps you would take to research a ritual in a religious community which is new to you.

1. Identify the religion and the ritual you want to research. ✓✓
2. Approach the leader of the religious group about your research and make arrangements to attend it. ✓✓
3. During the event, watch and listen carefully to everything that is going on. Observe what the people and especially the religious leader do; what is worn, what symbols are used; whether music or dance are part of the ritual. Try and absorb the atmosphere of the occasion. ✓✓
4. After the event, record your memories and immediate impressions. ✓✓
5. Discuss your findings or questions, and do some further research to clarify anything that you don't understand. ✓✓
6. Find symbols of this particular ritual, special clothes or artefacts or make them from cardboard or other material. Find some music if appropriate. ✓✓
7. Write a detailed report. ✓✓

(7x2)
(14)

4.6 In a rainbow country like South Africa there are different religions and thus many rituals. People outside of religion may not understand specific rituals or even feel offended. Mention what you could do to include someone in a ritual or just at least promote understanding and tolerance.

- 4.6.1
- One could explain the ritual to the person and then they would not feel unsure or offended. ✓✓
 - A person can be invited to a ritual to see what it is about to gain a personal understanding of a ritual. ✓✓
 - Allow people to ask questions and answer honestly. ✓✓

(3x2)
(6)
[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Describe evidence for the presence of religion in human history.

- Burial practices suggesting beliefs about an afterlife. ✓✓
- Rock art depicting sacred ceremonies. ✓✓
- Engravings of geometric shapes thought to be religious symbols. ✓✓

(3x2)
(6)

5.2 Describe how each of the following religions arrived and developed in South Africa.

5.2.1 Hinduism

- The first Hindus came to South Africa in the 19th century as contract workers from India to sugar farms in KwaZulu-Natal. ✓✓
- Other Indian traders, businessmen and a few professionals later immigrated. ✓✓
- Gandhi was among this group. ✓✓
- The first Hindu temples were built in Pietermaritzburg and Durban from the 1860s, later in other cities. ✓✓
- The 2001 census ranked Hinduism as the third largest religion in South Africa ✓✓

(5x2)
(10)

5.2.2 Judaism

- Two groups of Jewish immigrants came to South Africa during the 19th and 20th centuries. ✓✓
- First were from Britain, Germany and Holland – they had an impact on the wool industry in the Eastern Cape and the sugar and cotton farming in Natal. ✓✓
- Second were Jewish people fleeing persecution in Eastern Europe – they worked on the South African mines in Kimberley and Johannesburg, and in the ostrich feather industry in Oudtshoorn. ✓✓
- Many became travelling merchants to other towns. ✓✓
- They established Jewish faith communities with their synagogues. ✓✓

(5x2)
(10)

5.2.3 Islam

- Indonesian prisoners were brought by Dutch colonial masters to the Cape. ✓✓
- At the end of the 18th century, Tuan Guru were released from Robben Island. ✓✓
- He founded the first mosque and madrassah, and wrote down the Qur'an from memory. ✓✓
- By the middle 19th century about one-third of Cape Town's population was Muslim. ✓✓
- At the beginning of the 20th century Muslims from India settled as traders and businesspeople in Natal and the rest of South Africa. ✓✓ (5x2) (10)

5.3 Indicate what Polytheism refers to. State whether your own religion is polytheistic and give a reason for your answer. Polytheism is the belief in many gods. ✓✓ (2)

I am Christian and my religion is monotheistic. ✓✓
I am a Hindu and my religion is polytheistic as we believe in many gods ✓✓ (2)

5.4 Give the name of each of the FIVE clusters as well as an example of a religion included in each cluster.

Abrahamic religions ✓

- Christianity ✓, Islam ✓, Judaism ✓

Indian religions ✓

- Hinduism ✓, Buddhism ✓, Jainism ✓

Indigenous religions ✓

- Native American ✓, Celtic ✓, Aboriginal ✓

African religions ✓

- ATR ✓

Religions of East Asia ✓

- Taoism ✓, Confucianism ✓, Shinto ✓

(5x2)
(10)
(50)

GRAND TOTAL: 150