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GR 11 RELIGION STUDIES

PAPER 2

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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.**

## QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 Mihrab  
A traditional Islamic prayer mat uses the mihrab✓✓ - a niche or arch shape that must be pointed towards Mecca during worship. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)
- 1.1.2 Thangka painting  
A thangka painting is a form of meditation for Buddhist monks✓✓ and is used as a teaching tool. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)
- 1.1.3 Mandala  
A Sanskrit (ancient Indo-European language) word✓✓ meaning 'circle' or 'disk'. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)
- 1.1.4 Iconography  
How images are represented✓✓; study of the types of images and symbols associated with a particular group. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)
- 1.2.1 Islam
- Mosques are examples Muslim religious architecture and are usually beautiful structures. ✓✓
  - Beauty is a quality of the divine. ✓✓
  - Geometric patterns, calligraphy or designs of leaves and flowers are important as Muslims believe they reflect the patterns in the universe and help believers think about life and the greatness of creation. ✓✓
  - Circular designs are significant as circles have no end - a reminder that Allah is infinite. ✓✓
  - These symbolise nature, God's creation and paradise. ✓✓
  - Patterns are often repeated from small to large-a way of symbolising that in the small you can find the infinite; a single element of the pattern implies the infinite total of Allah. ✓✓
  - The use of pattern in Islamic arts is a way of representing nature and objects by their essence and spiritual qualities, rather than by their physical or material qualities. ✓✓ (3x2)(6)
- 1.2.2 Christianity
- Christian churches and cathedrals built over the centuries display the range of architecture styles of the different periods in history. In addition to the often ornate exteriors, statues, pictures and stained glass windows are all art forms in Christianity, used to create beauty within the sacred space. ✓✓
  - In Christian art, images of Jesus and scenes from his life are common themes, as well as scenes from the Hebrew Scriptures. In the Roman Catholic Church and Orthodox churches, images of Mary (the mother of Jesus) and the saints are common themes, but not so in Protestant churches. This reflects the different interpretations of the role of Mary in the Christian tradition. ✓✓
  - Many Christian churches, have a series of pictures on walls

depicting the 'stations of the cross' - the significant events as Jesus progressed to the place where he was crucified. ✓✓ (3x2)(6)

### 1.2.3 Buddhism

- Buddhist architecture includes a number of different structures- stupas, pagodas, monasteries and caves. ✓✓
- Caves or monasteries cut into the rock are the oldest form of Buddhist architecture. Some of these caves date back to about 100 BCE in India. The caves were often decorated with carving, paintings and stone images of the Buddha or the Bodhisattvas. ✓✓
- A stupa is a dome-shaped monument, used to house Buddhists' relics or to commemorate important facts about Buddhism. Pagodas are like multi-storey towers, erected as a memorial or shrine in Buddhism. They are symbols of the five elements of the universe-earth, water, fire, air and ether, and also of the ultimate reality-consciousness. ✓✓
- Thangkas are religious pictures used as a teaching tool and done as a form of meditation. ✓✓ (3x2)(6)

### 1.2.4 Judaism

- Synagogues do not always seem to be as lavish as cathedrals and mosques, and yet the discovery of the ruins of an ancient synagogue (the Dura-Europos in Syria) in 1932 dating back to 244 CE, suggests that this was not always the case. ✓✓
- Paintings adorn the walls, depicting people and animals and themes from the Hebrew Bible; and a Torah shrine adorns the western wall facing Jerusalem. Scholars believe the wall paintings were used as an instructional display to educate and teach the history and laws of the religion. ✓✓
- Illuminated manuscripts are important art forms. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)

### 1.2.5 Hinduism

- Hinduism is a rich source of art and architecture styles as can be seen in its many beautiful temples, paintings and sculptures. ✓✓
- Religious themes are present in the range of art forms and the purpose of much of the art is to instruct people in the truths of the religion. ✓✓
- Hindu art celebrates the many deities of Hinduism - all representative of ways in which God is revealed to worshippers. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)

### 1.2.6 African indigenous religion

- Pictures of animals and geometric shapes. ✓✓
- Some scholars suggest that African art focuses on religious themes like what it is to be human, destiny, death, procreation, secrecy, power, divinity, spirits and healing. In many African communities, these meanings are incorporated into things like musical instruments, dress, and head-dresses. Works of art may be representations of gods and spirits. ✓✓
- In some African communities, ceremonial masks are used for

celebrations, initiation, crop harvesting, and preparation for war. During the mask ceremony the dancer goes into deep trance, and during this state of mind he communicates with his ancestors. Most African masks are made with wood, and can be decorated with animal hair, plant fibres, shells, and other things. ✓✓

(3x2)(6)

1.3 Discuss why people/worshippers use art in religion.

- Religious themes are present in the range of art forms and the purpose of much of the art is to instruct people in the truths of the religion. ✓✓
- Religions use art as a form of remembrance of historical events that took place. ✓✓

(2)

**(50)**

## QUESTION 2

2.1.1 Islam

- This passage from the Qur'an deals with drinking and gambling: 'intoxicants and gambling...are an abomination, (they are) of Satan's handiwork: eschew such abomination, that ye may prosper. ✓✓
- Satan's plan is to excite enmity. ✓✓

(2x2)(4)

2.1.2 Buddhism

- The Digha Nikaya, a classical Buddhist text, tells us that gambling leads to many evil consequences: "the winner begets hate-the loser grieves for lost wealth- (the losers) word is not relied on in court of law. ✓✓
- He is despised by his friends and associates –he is not sought after for matrimony, for people say he is a gambler and is not fit to look after a wife. ✓✓

(2x2)(4)

2.1.3 Judaism

- In the Babylonian Talmud of Judaism (Sanhedrin 24) we find the Rabbis saying that gamblers were not allowed to act as witnesses ✓✓, and winning money by gambling was thought of as a kind of theft because there is always a loser. ✓✓

(2x2)(4)

2.1.4 Hinduism

- This Hindu text describes the consequences of gambling as follows: "to win once, a gambler loses a hundred times. Gambling brings on many miseries and erodes one's good name. Nothing else ends in such wretched poverty. ✓✓
- Fools ensnared by gambling will suffer an empty stomach and distressing sorrows. Gambling will consume a man's wealth and corrupt his honesty. ✓✓

(2x2)(4)

2.2.1 Mention a leisure activity that most religions are in favour of and one that most religions are against

- In favour of: sport activities, church activities ✓✓
- Against: gambling, prostitution, drug abuse ✓✓

(2)

- 2.2.2 Discuss some of the main reason to why religions seem to be against leisure activities involving drugs, alcohol and prostitution.
- Religions have generally been against alcohol and drugs, but with varying degrees✓✓.
  - In the New Testament, for example, Jesus turns water into wine. Clearly he was not against drinking stuff with alcohol in it, and many religions would be tolerant of drinking alcohol in moderation✓✓.
  - For Muslims however, it is a sin to drink anything with alcohol in it. ✓✓
  - As with drinking alcohol, almost all cultures have had, and still have, a professional sex industry. Most religions are strictly against it✓✓.
  - Christians believe that our bodies are the temples of God and therefore should be looked after and not misused or abused. ✓✓
  - Lust is also seen as a sin. It is believed that a man should have one wife and be content with her. ✓✓ (4x2)(8)
- 2.3 Some ideas about what is ethical in leisure activities tend to change with time. In what ways do you think religion contributes to these changes?
- Religion does still play a very important role in most countries' governance and law-making✓✓.
  - So what is ethical, can change when what religions view as right or wrong tends to ease a bit with different leadership styles within religious communities. ✓✓
  - The more religions tend to get modernised and conform to modern standards of ethical behaviour, the more religious people and religious leaders ease up on their ethics. ✓✓ (3x2)(6)
- 2.4.1 Decriminalising
- Decriminalising is simply saying it is no longer an offence, though, in the eyes of society, it is not really acceptable. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.4.2 Legalising
- Legalising, on the other hand, means it is both legal and acceptable. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.5.1 If you were in Government, how would you decide which policy is better to ban drugs or to allow them under controlled circumstances. Give detailed explanation to your answers.
- I would have it banned. ✓✓ Drugs are very destructive✓✓, not just to the individuals using them✓✓ but also to the people surrounding them e.g. family✓✓ (4x2)(8)

- 2.5.2 Irrespective of what governments do, do you think it is possible for religions to play a role in helping with the drug problem? Give reasons for your answer.
- Yes, religions can help with counselling. ✓✓
  - They can advise people of where to go to get appropriate help. ✓✓
  - They can provide shelter or a safe space for people who need it. ✓✓
- (3x2)(6)  
**(50)**

### QUESTION 3

- 3.1 List the products and activities being advertised
- Guess night perfume for men. ✓✓
  - Wine ✓✓
  - Sport and sport attire. ✓✓
- (3x2)(6)

- 3.2 Taking the actual products or activities being advertised into consideration, does it add value to peoples' lives and what values does it promote? Comment on each product or activity.
- The first advert looks very seductive therefor the value it promotes is lust. The perfume smells so good that the women lusts after the man. ✓✓
  - The second advert focuses on wine being so good. However, the caption seems to also promote lust and the picture too. The picture also gives off an appealing feeling, as if to draw people in to want to try the wine. ✓✓
  - The third advert focuses on sport. Promoting health and being active which are good values. ✓✓
- (3x2)(6)

- 3.3.1 Christianity
- Christians believe that people are the temples of God ✓✓ and therefore should be looked after and treated with respect and care. ✓✓
  - They also believe that God created the earth and all the animals of the earth and the sea ✓✓; therefore we should take care of creation and not pollute it. ✓✓
- (4x2)(8)

- 3.3.2 Islam
- Human beings were created to do what is good while obtaining good things whilst on earth. ✓✓
  - Allah insists on justice and devotion by doing good and showing generosity towards all. ✓✓
  - Allah teaches that a strong relationship with Allah leads to virtuous conduct ✓✓; human beings should convey piety and righteousness in life with sincere faith towards others, made manifest by good habits that are well-defined. ✓✓
- (4x2)(8)

### 3.3.3 ATR

- In ATR it is believed that all of life is sacred ✓✓ and should be treated with care and respect. ✓✓
  - They believe that God created the earth for us to take care of ✓✓ and to eat from the fruitfulness of our land. ✓✓
- (4x2)(8)

### 3.4 What would your religious community's views be on the way people and creation is being represented in the adverts?

- Christianity would not agree to any of these adverts ✓✓ as they would feel:
    - Firstly, it promotes sin ✓✓
    - It tells people that lusting after men is fine, or by the men having a seductive smell more women will be drawn to him. Christianity says that we should not lust after man or women, not even after our neighbour's material possessions. The way people are being displayed in this advert is sinful. ✓✓
    - Secondly, majority of Christian groups see drinking wine as a sin. As the bible says we should not get drunk on wine. Christians would see that as promoting sinful activity and therefore would be against it. It also promotes addiction as wine can be addictive.
    - Christianity views addiction as idolatry and therefore it should not be tolerated or allowed. ✓✓
    - The last advert promoting sport, being active and being healthy would be something Christianity would view as a very good thing. The bible says that our bodies are the temple of God and therefore it should be taken care of. ✓✓
    - The last advert does seem to also be promoting feminism which is completely against Christian principles. Christians believe that men are the head of the household and the wife should submit to him, it does also say that men should love their wives as Christ loved the church. ✓✓
- (5x2)(10)

### 3.5 The type of values promoted in adverts has a direct impact and influence on society. In your own opinion is that statement true or false? Provide reasons for your answer.

- It is true. This generation is a visual generation and therefore are drawn by what they see. ✓✓
  - What we see most of the time tells us what should be done or what is cool even if it goes against religious values. ✓✓
- (2x2)(4)  
**(50)**

## QUESTION 4

### 4.1 Explain the role played by the following people in advanced societies:

- 4.1.1 **Nicolaus Copernicus** – (1473 - 1543) a Polish scientist ✓, was the first person to challenge this idea and to say instead that the Sun was the centre of the universe ✓ and the Earth was only one of many planets that revolved around it ✓. For many centuries, the Catholic church was the dominant social organisation in the Western Europe. ✓
- (4x1)(4)

4.1.2 **Galileo Galilei** – (1564 - 1642) he raised concern and anger towards the Catholic Church ✓. They tried to suppress Galileo's ideas by making him confess that he was mistaken in his belief ✓, and confining him to his house, where he remained until he died ✓. However, this did not silence the new wave of thinking ✓ and was the beginning of the Catholic church losing its control over scientific and other forms of knowledge. ✓ (4x1)(4)

4.1.3 **Charles Darwin** – (1809 - 1882) English natural scientist, ✓ developed a theory that showed how all forms of life descended (came from) and changed over time (evolved) from a common form of life ✓ through a process that he called natural selection. ✓ This theory of evolution was a further challenge to religion, especially the Christian teachings about creation. ✓ Scholars began to examine some of the literal interpretations of their sacred texts. ✓  
Examples: that the creation of the world and humankind took place within six days. Instead of the exact description of how creation happened, biblical scholars understood them to be a symbolic stories or myths. ✓ Scientific discoveries also challenged beliefs and their total dependence on religion to resolve their needs. ✓ (4x1)(4)

4.2 **Social and religious organisation of early villages**

- Men hunted, built and protected the village, while women gardened, cooked and cared for children. ✓✓
- They were more concerned about successful farming than about hunting. ✓✓
- They prayed for good harvests and freedom from storms, theft, wild animals, drought, floods, insect plagues and crop and animal diseases. ✓✓
- Diseases became a big problem. ✓✓
- When there were food shortages, conflict between villages was common and neighbouring villages would often attack one another. ✓✓
- They prayed for protection from theft and for help against enemies. ✓✓

(6x2)(12)

4.3 Discuss the development of modern religion in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century.

- In the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries people have had a wide choice of religions to choose from. ✓✓
- The traditional religions are still practised, but many newest religions or variations of the older ones have developed in the last two hundred years and the number is still increasing. ✓✓
- In some places people have adapted the way they think about their religions ✓✓.
- Some, who have access to a variety of religions, have developed a universal religion which has elements of many religions. ✓✓
- Others have tried to develop new religions or new forms of spirituality, examples are in the new age movement. ✓✓

- Still others are trying to develop a more integrated form of spirituality which draws on the wisdom of religious traditions, but also includes knowledge drawn from other fields. E.g. science, psychology, sociology. ✓✓ (5x2)(10)

4.4.1 Two examples of hunter-gatherer societies

- The Aboriginal people of Australia ✓✓
- The Inuit of North America, ✓✓
- The Aka pygmies of central Africa ✓✓
- San Bushman hunter – gatherers in Southern Africa ✓✓ (2x2)(4)

4.4.2 How do they live?

- Hunter – gatherer societies consisted of small groups of between 12 and 100 related people. ✓✓
- They lived nomadically, hunting for and gathering food as they moved from place to place. ✓✓
- Men hunted and protected the group. ✓✓
- Woman gathered wood for fires, wild food like fruits, roots and nuts; they cooked and looked after the children. ✓✓
- These people lived in caves or simple temporary shelters. ✓✓
- The whole group moved if there was bad weather or lack of food. ✓✓
- There was no concept of land ownership. People moved freely and shared food and land where they found it. ✓✓
- The group was not hierarchical, although elders tended to be held in high regards. ✓✓
- Leadership was informal and depended on things like personal charm (charisma), intelligence or wisdom and hunting or fighting skills. ✓✓ (4x2)(8)

4.4.3 Their beliefs

- Hunting. ✓✓
  - Performed rituals. ✓✓
  - Lucky charms. ✓✓
  - Effort to control the spirits of animals. ✓✓
  - Animism. ✓✓
  - Necklaces and amulets. ✓✓
  - Veneration of their ancestors, and that they are still present in spirit. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)
- (50)**

**GRAND TOTAL: (150)**