Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2026

RELIGION STUDIES P1
MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 13 pages.

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	C	(1)
	1.1.2	D	(1)
	1.1.3	B	(1)
	1.1.4	C	(1)
	1.1.5	C	(1)
	1.1.6	B	(1)
	1.1.7	C	(1)
	1.1.8	C	(1)
	1.1.9	A	(1)
	1.1.10	B	(1)
1.2	1.2.1	D	(1)
	1.2.2	E	(1)
	1.2.3	A	(1)
	1.2.4	F	(1)
	1.2.5	C	(1)
	1.2.6	G	(1)
1.3	1.3.1	Baptism The other three are concepts from the Eastern religions.	(2)
	1.3.2	Dictionary The other three are sacred texts from various religions.	(2)
	1.3.3	Baha'i-faith The other three are Abrahamic religions/The other three have Abraham as forefather.	(2)
	1.3.4	Lao Tzu The other three are founders of different religions.	(2)
	1.3.5	Allah The other three are Supreme Beings from ATR.	(2)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

1.4 1.4.1 Sangoma (2)

1.4.2 Tanach/Talmud/Torah (2)

1.4.3 Islam (2)

1.4.4 Buddhism (2)

1.4.5 Moksha (2)

1.5 1.5.1 False
The head of the Catholic church is the Pope.
Baha'u'llah is the founder of the Baha'i-faith. (2)

1.5.2 False.
The Vedas is the sacred text of Hinduism.
The sacred text of Buddhism is the Tripitaka. (2)

1.5.3 False.
A pilgrimage to Meccah is called Hajj.
Zakat is the action where Muslims give 2,5% of their income to the poor. (2)

1.5.4 True (2)

1.5.5 False.
Ramadan is celebrated in Islam.
Hindus celebrate Diwali yearly. (2)

1.6 1.6.1
- Tenzin Gyatso is the highest spiritual leader and head of Tibetan Buddhism.
- When the Chinese invaded Tibet he fled to India.
- He is a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (2)

1.6.2
- Desmond Tutu was an Archbishop of the Anglican Church.
- He was anti-apartheid and a human rights activist.
- He is a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as an anti-apartheid activist.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 **Parable**

- A parable is usually short.
- It is a story being told.
- It is used to illustrate a religious principle or answer a religious question.
- A parable is an art form.
- Parables contain religious beliefs, ideas, morals and warnings.
- Parables are set within a culture and social environment of the people that produce them.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.1.2 **Doctrine**

- Doctrine is a set of religious teachings, principles or beliefs.
- It refers mostly to the role of intellectuals in religious communities in.
- There is a sense of argument and negotiation as doctrines are constructed in relation to philosophical worldviews.
- Doctrines are often contested.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.1.3 **Comparability**

- It the context of religion, it means two or more religions can be compared.
- There can be similarities.
- There can also be differences.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.2 2.2.1 **Uniqueness of Islam**

- Muslims believe that Allah is the only true God.
- Muslims also believe that Muhammad is Allah's last prophet.
- The Quran can only be read in Arabic.
- Allah is no one's father.
- Allah also has no sons and daughters. (4)

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

2.2.2 **Uniqueness of Christianity**

- Christians believe in the Trinity,
- There is only one God and in this one God there are three persons.
- The Trinity is God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
- Jesus is believed to be the son of God.
- Jesus is God incarnate.
- Christians believe that God sent Jesus to the earth to die for the sins of the world. (4)

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

2.2.3 **Uniqueness of Taoism**

- The Tao-te-Ching was written in one night by its legendary founder Lao Tzu.
- He was born with white hair.
- He spent eight of eighty years in his mother's womb.
- Taoists believe that the working of the universe is divine.
- All things come from being and being comes from non-being.
- According to Taoists, everything in creation consists of two kinds of forces, namely the Yin and the Yang.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.3 **How do religions create a shared identity?**

- They have common rituals.
- They have a set of common, non-negotiable fundamental beliefs.
- They have a common dress code, especially at ceremonies.
- Each religion uses unique symbols e.g. Crucifix for Christianity, Yin/Yang in Taoism.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.4 **Relationships between *teaching* and *belief*.**

- Religious teachings are based on the belief of a religion.
- Teachings are used to reinforce beliefs.
- Religious teachings are regarded as secondary to religious beliefs because religious beliefs are regarded as the ultimate.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (4)

2.5 **Aims of Hinduism**

- Dharma
- Karma
- Moksha
- Artha (6)

2.6 **Differentiate between:**

2.6.1 ***Quran* and *Hadith***

- The Quran is the direct, literal Word of (Allah) revealed to Prophet Muhammed.
- The Hadith is a recorded collection of the Prophet's own sayings, actions and approvals. (4)

2.6.2 ***Olodumare* and *Dzengi***

- Olodumare is the Supreme God in the Yoruba religion.
- Dzengi is the forest spirit who helps with hunting in the Aka religion.

(4)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

2.7 **Functions of Uniqueness**

- Uniqueness helps the members to strengthen their faith.
- It also helps members to identify who belongs and who does not belong.
- The uniqueness helps members to explain why they have chosen that religion.
- It also provides believers with reasons for why their religion is best.
- It provides the features that distinguish each religion from the other. (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Persecution of Christians in Nigeria. (2)

3.1.2 "A current issue receiving international media attention …" (2)

3.1.3 **Media coverage**

- The persecution of Christians was covered in newspapers.
- Television news networks covered the stories of the persecution of Christians.
- Even social media allowed the coverage of the stories of the persecution of Christians. (4)

3.1.4 **How has the South African media changed its coverage of religion after 1994?**

- Prior to 1994, Christianity was the state religion and received exclusive coverage on TV and radio.
- In 1994, South Africa became a secular state with a democratic constitution.
- All state media (television and radio stations) had to give recognition to all religions.
- Many independent religious media houses sprang up, e.g. Daystar, Trinity Broadcasting Network (TBN), Islamic TV, as well as programs like Issues of Faith on SABC, Radio Hindvani.
- These provided coverage of various religions, not just Christianity.
- Community radio stations and magazines gave coverage to local religious events.
- The public can complain about unfair religious coverage to the Human Rights Commission (HRC) and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission of South Africa (BCCSA).

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)

3.1.5 **Three types of Media from the extract**

- Print media
- Broadcast media
- Social media (6)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

3.1.6 **Two aspects of religion you think get the most media coverage. Two reasons why you think this happens.**

- Scandalous deeds committed religious leaders.
- Sensational news items.
- Media houses thrive on sensationalism.
- Scandals and crime sell.
- Media houses want to increase their profits. (8)

3.2 3.2.1 **Stereotyping**

- The act of assigning fixed, oversimplified generalizations made about individuals based on their religious affiliation.
- These are often prejudiced generalisations.
- Stereotypes reduce complex communities into narrow, inaccurate caricatures, which can drive discrimination, bias in the workplace, and social division. (2)

3.2.2 **TWO stereotypes highlighted in the extract.**

- Muslims are violent.
- Jews are greedy.
- Christians are liars. (4)

3.2.3 **What do you think can media do to end the stereotyping of religions**

- Train journalists and content creators on different religious traditions to avoid misrepresenting different faiths or beliefs.
- Actively consult and feature mainstream, moderate voices from diverse faiths rather than only highlighting extremists or fringe leaders.
- Hold newsrooms accountable for separating religion from crime and ensuring that the actions of a few individuals are not used to stereotype large religious groups.
- Highlight the everyday, positive contributions that various religious communities make to society, focussing on community work, charity and shared values.
- Develop a code of conduct for journalists when reporting on religious issues.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

3.2.4 **Why Media coverage increased over the past years**

- It is the peripheral and negative issues that gets religion the most coverage.
- Complaints about the unethical behaviour of religious leaders from community members have increased.
- Dangerous church activities have come to the fore greatly.
- Controversial issues get more airtime than spiritual matters.
- If religious leaders are accused of wrongdoing, they make the headlines.
- On the contrary, if religious leaders go about their normal duties, clothing and feeding the poor, it is not seen as newsworthy.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Cameroonian (2)

4.1.2 **What traumatic events occurred?**

- Approximately ten men broke down his door.
- They whipped him and his 3 colleagues with golf sticks and shambocks.
- They spayed pepper spray on them.
- They used stun guns on them.
- They followed them outside and whipped them while they could not see clearly. (4)

4.1.3 **Which rights were violated?**

- Right to dignity.
- Right to freedom and security of the person.
- Right to property.
- Right to access to courts. (6)

4.1.4 **Teachings that promote Human rights.**

Example 1 Christianity

- You must love your neighbours as yourself.
- Christians believe that all humans are created in the image of God.
- Therefore, all people deserve to be treated with respect and fairness.
- This teaching encourages people to treat everybody equally.
- It emphasises compassion, equality and protection of others' rights.
- You shall not commit murder.
- This refers to the sanctity of life.
- Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you.
- Christianity teaches that no one should be treated unfairly or denied basic rights.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited.

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

Example 2 African Traditional Religion.

- In ATR individualism is seen as inhuman.
- The religion emphasises the importance of the unity of community regardless of religious affiliation.
- The ilima practice is one where the community aids all members who have needs.
- The ATR promotes the philosophy of 'ubuntu' which means that a person is a person because of other people.
- That means by treating others with consideration and respect is how you will be treated in return.
- This is the confirmation of human dignity. (6)

4.1.5 **Practical strategies to build religious tolerance**

- Interreligious dialogue has many benefits.
- Benefits such as the opportunity to find out about, and think more about, and think more deeply about different religions.
- They should cooperate on multi-faith projects that deal with issues that affects the youth.
- Youth should attend events of different religions.
- Arrange open days at various places of worship.
- Understands various belief systems so that there is tolerance of diversity.
- They must meet at least three people from religions other than their own.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)

4.1.6 Lawfully (2)

4.1.7 Name any TWO other human rights and discuss the responsibilities associated with them.

Freedom from discrimination

- You have the responsibility to uphold this right both for yourself and for others.
- You must not discriminate against others based on race, colour, gender, language or political opinion.

The right to marriage and family

- You have the responsibility to support and promote family life, especially your own.
- You have the responsibility not to act in any way that would lead to the break-down of a family.

The right to education

- You have the right to attend classes.
- You have the responsibility to be a diligent learner/student doing the work and study required.

NOTE: Any other relevant answer must be credited. (8)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

4.1.8 **Does Secular State have greater respect?**

YES

- All religions are treated the same.
- The state has the right to interfere in matters of religion if they have a negative impact on communities.
- Religions which used to influence the state in the past are now treated the same as other religions.
- A religious state imposes the state religion on non-believers.

NO

- Human rights are deeply rooted in what many religions have done for centuries.
- Human rights can be respected and abused by both secular and religious states.
- Religious states can adopt human rights without changing to a secular state.
- Human rights are not secular concepts necessarily but are derived from religious beliefs.

NOTE: Other relevant answers must be credited. (8)
Where candidates answer both YES and NO, a maximum of FOUR marks may be awarded for either justification.

4.2 4.2.1 **Religious freedom**

- Religious freedom means that everyone has the fundamental human right to choose, hold, change their belief and actively practice whatever belief or religion they want.
- There may not be any state coercion, discrimination, or fear of retribution from anybody.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (2)

4.2.2 **Reasons for SA's peaceful co-existence between religions.**

- South Africa is a secular state.
- The Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution guarantees freedom of religion.
- Different religions are co-existing, and everyone is free to worship anywhere regardless of race, colour or language.
- There is no state religion that dominates other faiths.
- In public schools there is freedom of religious observance and conscience.
- Learners of different languages and religious backgrounds are free to access education at schools of their choice.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (6)
[50]

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1
- Judaism and Islam (4)

5.1.2
- Land
- Political control of the religious sites
- Security
- Self-determination (4)

5.1.3
- Lebanon
- Syria
- Iran
- Yemen (4)

5.1.4
- Fighting and airstrikes continue.
- Israeli airstrikes and civilian casualties.
- Humanitarian challenges.
- Stalled peace negotiations. (6)

5.2 **Teaching Conflict**

Example1: Christianity
- "All who take the sword, will perish, by the sword." (Matt.26:5)
- This quotation means that violence is discouraged.
- The Bible teaches that you must not kill.
- Killing is a sin, because life is holy.
- Life is a gift from God.
- You must love your neighbour as yourself (Mark 12:31).
- This teaching encourages Christians to ensure that they share the basic needs like food, shelter and water with others.
- It means that through love, we can accept other religions as we accept our own.
- Organisations like the Salvation Army provide soup kitchens for the poor that serve the needs of the poor.

Example 2: African Traditional Religion
- A central theme in African Traditional Religion is Ubuntu.
- Ubuntu means to put others needs before your own.
- It implies that all in the community must be treated with love and respect.
- The Ilima practice (free labour) makes sure that all in the community's basic needs are met.
- Ilima gives dignity to all people in the community.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (8)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

5.3 **PRACTICAL STEPS BY ORGANISATIONS**

- Religious leaders are respected and through their religion usually have contracts and connections in many parts of the world.
- They must liaise with political parties to find a solution, as the conflict is more political than religious.
- Thus, they have access to a network of people from other parts of the world who can also assist in the resolution of the conflict.
- Most religions teach peace and compassion. Therefore, members are willing to contribute materially and financially to all victims of conflict.
- Religious leaders can call an interreligious summit for dialogue on the conflict.
- The dialogue should lead to practical steps that can be taken on both sides, regardless of religion, towards alleviating the situation.
- Religious organisation can use their religious convictions about peace in the world and the sacredness of life, to lead and model peaceful behaviour.
- Religious organisations can cooperate to alleviate human sufferings, such as shortage of food, medical supplies other necessities.
- Religious organisations must network with the African Union, the United Nations and other international aid agencies to try and protect and support civilians.
- Organisations like the Islamic Relief Agency and the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development should focus on practical support such as medical supply, shelter for victims and the supply of food. (6)

5.4 **Categories of religious conflict**

Inter Religious Conflict

- This is conflict between different religions.
- For example, Judaism vs Islam
- Islam vs Christianity

Intra Religious Conflict

- This is conflict between groups within a specific religion.
- For example conflict between Sunni and Shia Muslims in Syria and Iraq.
- Conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. (4)

5.5 **Why can't religious organisations resolve religious conflict?**

- They have seldom influence over politicians.
- They have limited funding, usually through public donations.
- They may be seen as favouring one side.
- There may be more than one organisation involved in brokering peace.
- This can escalate the conflict.
- Religious texts can be interpreted in different ways. Some individuals or groups may use religion to promote division rather than peace.
- Lack of dialogue and understanding can make conflict resolution harder.
- Historical tensions are connected to past events, discrimination or violence. These memories can make reconciliation difficult.
- Religious organisations do not have a mechanism to enforce agreements, e.g. an army.

NOTE: Other relevant responses must be credited. (6)

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.

5.6 **Do you think religion plays a major role in the Israel-Palestinian conflict? Give reasons for your answer.**

- Religion plays a role in the Israel-Palestine conflict because both Jews see the land is part of their religious heritage.
- Muslims value it because it contains important holy sites such as Al-Aqsa Mosque
- This religious connection makes the conflict difficult to solve.
- For many Jews, the land of Israel is sacred.
- Jews connected it with God's covenant with them.
- It contains important holy sites, including Wailing Wall.
- However political and territorial factors are the main causes of the conflict.
- There are central issues for decades are
- Disputes over borders and control of land.
- Also disputes over statehood and the rights of refugees.
- The conflict is best understood as a combination of religious, political, historical and territorial factors.
- Rather than purely religious dispute.

NOTE: Any relevant answer must be credited. (6)

5.7 **Situations where war is permissible.**

- There are wars where a religious state decides that people of a neighbouring state must convert to true religion.
- Wars of self-defence are also regarded as just wars.
- Wars to conquer another country.
- Wars of retaliation where people fight to avenge an offence committed against their religion is allowed.
- Military might and state power are seen as being reflections of God, conquering other states to the glory of God. (4)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved

Thank you for choosing www.ecexams.co.za to download examination documents.