

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

INTRODUCTION TO CULTURES
OF AFRICA AND THE PACIFIC
REGION
MODULE CODE: ANT 222

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

NOV / DEC

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Time: 3 hours
Subject: ANT 222
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 5 pages including the cover page

Internal Examiners

Ms N. May

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External Examiners

(If externally moderated)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Question One is compulsory
2. Answer FOUR questions ONLY
3. Write legibly

Question One (Compulsory)

Either choose question 1 (a) or 1 (b) below:

1(a) Compare and contrast the importance of cattle between your culture and that of Nuer [25]

1(b) Define initiation and circumcision, and point out similarities and differences between Nuer age set system and male initiation in your culture [25]

Question Two

Illustrate explicitly the social implications of the Kula Institution on the Trobriand society [25]

Question Three

3.1 Describe relationship between two major classes that comprise Ankole Kingdom [15]

3.2 Do discriminatory practices still prevail among Blacks and Whites in post-apartheid South Africa? Give your perspective [10]

[25]

Question Four

Write short notes on any FIVE of the following concepts: [5 marks each]

- (a) Endogamy
- (b) Polygamy
- (c) Exogamy
- (d) Matrilineal system
- (e) Patrilocal
- (f) Kinship
- (g) Migration
- (h) Neighbourship
- (i) Inheritance

Question five

Comment on the sanctions of authority in the Zulu Kingdom and the governance of Europeans over Zulus in the 19th century [25]

Question Six

(READ EACH QUESTION AND ANSWER CHOICE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE ONE BEST ANSWER)

1. Who studied “Trobriand Islanders”?
 - (a) J. Frazer
 - (b) N. May
 - (c) E. Durkeim
 - (d) B. Malinowski

2. Diverse activities in Trobriand Islands includes.....
 - (a) Yams
 - (b) Gardens
 - (c) Fishing
 - (d) All of the above

3. Type of descent found in Trobriand Island is....
 - (a) Patrilineal
 - (b) Matrilineal
 - (c) Bilateral
 - (d) All of the above

4. Economy in Trobriand Island is.....
 - (a) Reciprocal system of exchange
 - (b) Redistribution system
 - (c) Market exchange
 - (d) All of the above

5. Kula exchange is....
 - (a) Strengthen ties
 - (b) Semi-ceremonial
 - (c) Both A and B are correct
 - (d) None of the above

6. Shell ornaments traded at the Kula institution were....
 - (a) Mwali
 - (b) Soulava
 - (c) White armshells
 - (d) All of the above

7. Traditionally, Trobriand Islanders though pregnancy occurs only when
 - (a) Ovulation takes place

- (b) When a woman's body is infused with ancestral spirit
 - (c) When a family scarifies a lamb
 - (d) When male and female engage in sexual intercourse
8. The number of important clans in Trobriand Islands were ...
- (a) Six
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Only two
9. One of the major castes in India is.....
- (a) Satrias
 - (b) Sundras
 - (c) Brahmans
 - (d) Wesyas
10. The most disrespected, and underprivileged group on the caste of India is....
- (a) Shradas
 - (b) Vaishyas
 - (c) Untouchables
 - (d) Sundras
11. What are the factors that molded caste system?
- (a) Tribal cohesion
 - (b) Food
 - (c) Religious dogmas
 - (d) All of the above
12. The most important activity in the daily life of the Trobriand Islanders is
- (a) Cultivation of crops
 - (b) Cultivation of grains
 - (c) Cultivation of yams
 - (d) All of the above
13. Raw yams were useful in Trobriand Island because of ...
- (a) Long storage life
 - (b) Easy plantation
 - (c) Kula institution contributions
 - (d) All of the above
14. One hypothesis is that yams contain chemicals with ...
- (a) Iron
 - (b) Vitamins A, D, and E
 - (c) Phytoestrogen
 - (d) All of the above
15. Warfare was possible in Trobriand Island because they were a....
- (a) Band society
 - (b) Chiefdom
 - (c) Tribal society
 - (d) State society

THE FOLLOWING NUMBER 16 – 25 ARE TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS, PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER THE ANSWER IS TRUE OR FALSE.

16. Nuer people are mostly found in Kalahari Desert.
17. “Argonauts of the Western Pacific” is an anthropological classic.
18. The Nuer make sacrifices for two main reasons which Evans Pritchard label “confirmatory” and “desacralization”.
19. The Bairu held an inferior social status than the Bahima.
20. The caste system is a hierarchy of endogamous groups that individuals enter by hard work.
21. All the castes of India are grouped into ten varnas forming a hierarchy.
22. The caste system of India differs from the class systems of other countries mainly in being invested with the mighty sanctions of the ancient Hindu religion.
23. Kshatriyas is one of Indian cast group meaning warriors.
24. Another crucial concept in the caste system is that of pollution. It involves the belief that a member of high caste is polluted by contact with a member of a much lower class by touching, eating or through sex.
25. The whole caste system forms an integral aspect of Christian religion.

[25]

