

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

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

SUPPLIMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

JANUARY

2019

.....

Time: 3 hours
Subject: ANT 222
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 4 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

Give a short background of the Zulu Kingdom and Illustrate how British administrators interfered with their political system between year 1887 and 1888. [25]

Question Two

Compare and contrast the importance of cattle between your culture and that of Nuer [25]

Question Three

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

- (a) Caste
- (b) Kingdom
- (c) Chiefdom
- (d) Matrilineal system
- (e) Patrilineal
- (f) Kinship
- (g) Migration
- (h) Globalization
- (i) Serfdom

Question Four

Critically discuss the impact of contact between Africans and Europeans with special reference to political structure, economy and education. [25]

Question Five

Give brief traditional background of the Ankole Kingdom. [10]

Depict the relationship between the 'Bahima' and 'Bairu'. [15]

[25]

Question Six

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

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

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

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

6. 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

7. The number of important clans in Trobriand Islands were ...
 - (a) Six
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Only two

8. One of the major castes in India is.....
 - (a) Satrias
 - (b) Sundras
 - (c) Brahmans
 - (d) Wesyas

9. The most disrespected, and underprivileged group on the caste of India is....
 - (a) Shradas
 - (b) Vaishyas
 - (c) Untouchables
 - (d) Sundras

10. What are the factors that molded caste system?
- (a) Tribal cohesion
 - (b) Food
 - (c) Religious dogmas
 - (d) All of the above

THE FOLLOWING NUMBER 11 – 25 ARE TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS, PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER THE ANSWER IS TRUE OR FALSE.

11. Trobriand Island is a pastoral community.
12. The Trobriands are best known for Kula ring, a system of trade involving two kinds of ornaments.
13. Trobrianders preferred to produce maize as their staple food than yams.
14. The structure of Trobriand society is based on six cardinal principles namely; blood-relationship, friendship, marriage, rank, locality, and status.
15. Kula institution is the semi-ceremonial and semi-economic system of barter.
16. The Kula ring has no element of credit.
17. Malinowki made the following observation “We find in the Trobriands a matrilineal society in which descent, kinship and every social relationship are largely reckoned through the father only”.
18. The caste system is a hierarchy of endogamous groups that individuals enter by birth.
19. All the castes of India are grouped into five varnas forming a hierarchy.
20. 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.
21. Kshatriyas is one of Indian cast group meaning traders.
22. Brahmins or (Brahmans) are associated with priesthood and learning.
23. 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.
24. The whole caste system forms an integral aspect of Christian religion.
25. Food and occupational taboos, desire for racial purity, guild perpetuation, priesthood and religious dogmas, tribal cohesion, and migration are the factors which moulded the cast system.

[25]