

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:
INTRODUCTION TO ETHNOLOGY (SG)
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

Note that **TWO** marks are to be awarded for each answer in Question 1 and for each fact or relevant statement in the other questions.

QUESTION 1

Only indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**

1.1	TRUE	(2)
1.2	TRUE	(2)
1.3	TRUE	(2)
1.4	TRUE	(2)
1.5	FALSE	(2)
1.6	FALSE	(2)
1.7	FALSE	(2)
1.8	TRUE	(2)
1.9	FALSE	(2)
1.10	TRUE	(2)
1.11	FALSE	(2)
1.12	TRUE	(2)
1.13	TRUE	(2)
1.14	TRUE	(2)
1.15	FALSE	(2)
1.16	FALSE	(2)
1.17	FALSE	(2)
1.18	TRUE	(2)
1.19	FALSE	(2)
1.20	TRUE	(2)
1.21	FALSE	(2)
1.22	FALSE	(2)
1.23	TRUE	(2)
1.24	FALSE	(2)
1.25	TRUE	(2)
		[50]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 The value of ethnological knowledge in South Africa with its diversity of languages and cultures
- it helps us to understand the way of life of people
 - it places customs within the context of the whole lifestyle of a people
 - example: why cattle are sacred in India and should not be killed
 - it prevents ethnocentric feelings towards other people
 - examples: strange religious views and marriage with close kin
 - contributes to better co-operation and co-existence of people
 - it can help to solve the practical problems of societies
 - it helps to stimulate better relations between people

- knowledge of culture can help in the development of people
- makes people aware of groups (eg. the Bushmen) whose cultural survival is at risk

(20)

2.2 Name FIVE aspects of culture

- kinship system
- economic system
- political system
- religious system
- educational system
- legal system

(10)

2.3 Describe the marriage among Bantu-speaking groups with reference to:

2.3.1 the nature or types of marriage goods (*ukulobolo/magadi*) that are delivered to a bride.

- cattle
- goats
- agricultural implements
- money

(8)

2.3.2 the function of marriage goods

- form part of marriage contract
- do not constitute payment for bride
- ensure that she is well treated by in-laws
- through payment of marriage goods husband has a legal right to his children
- reproductive powers of bride are transferred to her husband's group
- marriage goods received for a daughter are often used to obtain a wife for her brother

(12)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Name the FIVE basic methods used by people to produce food in the world.

- hunting and gathering
- pastoralism
- horticulture
- agriculture
- industrialization

(10)

3.2 Describe the hunting activities of the Bushmen.

- man's task to hunt
- more hunters can join if a large animal is hunted
- hunt with bow and arrow
- also use crookstick for springhares, knobkieries, knives and traps
- dogs sometimes used
- magic is also used to ensure a successful hunt

(20)

3.3 Discuss the influence of industrialization on the indigenous people of South Africa.

- men move to urban areas for work

- gave rise to migratory labour system
- migrations often associated with rituals
- **example:** Gcaleka of the Eastern Cape
- changes in traditional division of labour
- property rights over land possible in urban areas
- importance of money to fulfil new needs
- gave rise to new values
- individualism was stimulated
- ability and competence requirements for success
- education and training have become important (jobs)
- decreasing importance of kin
- the role of trade unions
- stokfels as saving clubs

(20)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Write notes on the value which is attached to cattle by African people.

- economic
 - hides were used for the making of clothes
 - sour milk formed part of their diet
- social
 - determined a man's status
 - used as marriage goods
 - meat equally distributed among kin as a sign of generosity (investment in good relations)
 - *mafiša*-custom
- religious
 - beef is the highest form of sacrifice to ancestor spirits
 - horns used as medicine containers by diviners
- legal
 - compensation for damages
 - court fines

(20)

4.2 Distinguish the most important characteristics of the Zionist church groups in South Africa.

- each Zionist church has its own name
- visions, dreams and the "talking in tongues" are emphasized
- healing practices are important
- wearing of particular clothing on which the emblem (silver star, a cross or dove) appears
- rituals include traditional and Christian beliefs
- the Supreme Being (God) punishes and not the ancestor spirits

(20)

4.3 Name **FIVE** ways in which the supernatural reveals itself to people.

- dreams
- visions
- omens (hail, owl)
- misfortune (illness, droughts, disasters)
- possession

- divination bones

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Comment on the most important problems related to the population explosion in South Africa.

- poor countries responsible for tremendous population increase
- growth in Africa more than 2,5%
- large percentage of population still under 15 years of age
- puts pressure on resources
- demand for houses
- demand for health services
- demand for job opportunities
- demand for education facilities
- squatting is going to increase
- the problems caused by population increase were ironically brought about by the provision of medical services
- control of population increase should be a priority
- will lead to improvement of quality of life

(20)

5.2 Identify the most serious problems experienced with the development of education in South Africa.

- there is virtually no relation between cultural values and formal education
- education system is not adapted to the cultures of the people
- there is no uniform informal education basis in most states
- formal education presented in schools is western in nature and context
- there is no relation between the history taught in schools and that of the child's country
- medium of tuition is the language of the earlier colonists
- many parents are illiterate and can't help their children with their homework
- children grow up in an environment that does not stimulate learning
- because of the patrilineal kinship system parents do not communicate spontaneously with their children
- academic tuition rather than technical training is emphasised
- a shortage of funds and facilities
- a shortage of trained teachers
- the drop-out figure in primary schools is very high

(20)

5.3 Give FIVE examples of nation states in the world which are experiencing inter-ethnic conflict.

- Rwanda
- Burundi
- India
- Turkey
- Yugoslavia
- Northern Ireland

(10)
[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Describe the functions and tasks of the traditional leader amongst Bantu-

speakers and also name the various councils which assist him in the performing of his duties.

- head of central authority
- religious head
 - link between tribe and ancestor spirits
- economic leader
 - care for needy and elderly people
- military leader
- chairman of court council

councils:

- private council
- general council
- general assembly
- court council
- statutory council on the central level (20)

6.2 Name **EIGHT** examples of culture change that have resulted from contact between Bantu-speakers and Westerners in South Africa.

- adoption of Christianity
- adoption of money
- other material needs (clothes, motor cars)
- political control of Blacks by Whites
- liberation movements (ANC, PAC) came into being
- laws prohibiting witchcraft
- decrease in polygynous marriages
- introduction of a western school system (16)

6.3 Describe the struggle against the colonization of Africa

- resistance from indigenous people
- France became involved in military clashes in Guinea and Ivory Coast
- Germans fought wars in Namibia
- English were involved in the Sudan, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe
- These political struggles led to the development of an infrastructure in Africa
- The liberation of Africa started after the Second World War in 1945
- South Africa held its first free and democratic general election in 1994

(14)

[50]

QUESTION 7

Describe the most important cultural features of the following Bantu-speaking groups:

7.1 The Zulu

- patrilineal
- exogamous clans
- traditional homestead (*umuzi*) is circular in form
- beehive shaped huts
- cattle kraal is place of sacrifice
- oval shields and short assegais
- decorative beadwork

- ear-piercing rites to "open" ears of children
- boys and girls undergo short puberty rites (*thomba*)

(16)

7.2 The Southern Sotho

- flat rondawel huts with long tunnel entrances (*mohlongoafatse* huts)
- totemism
- preferential marriage
- clicks in the language
- Basotho ponies are used for riding and as pack animals
- colourful blankets very popular
- conical grass hats are worn especially on festive occasions

(12)

7.3 The Lemba

- have certain Semitic customs
- do not eat pork
- use kosher method of slaughtering animals
- practise endogamy
- good traders and artisans
- well-known for their metal work and pottery

(10)

7.4 The Herero

- are found in Namibia
- attach great value to their cattle
- women milk the cows
- cattle kraal in the centre of homestead
- sacred fire burns day and night
- certain ceremonies take place at sacred fire
- boys are individually initiated
- system of double descent reckoning
- every person belongs to both a matrilineal (*eanda*) and patrilineal (*oruzo*) clan
- have to a certain extent maintained their traditional way of life

(12)

[50]

QUESTION 8

8.1 Outline the characteristics of Hinduism and the Islam in South Africa

Hinduism:

- has no founder
- philosophy of life
- accepts the principle of reincarnation
- polytheistic:
- Brahma
- Vishnu
- Shiva
- temples
- private altars

(16)

Islam:

- monotheistic
- Allah is the only god

- energetic expansion of Islam
- Mohammed most important prophet
- other prophets: Abraham, Jacob and Jesus
- Koran is holy book
- pray five times a day facing Mecca
- compulsory offering
- fast for one month a year
- pilgrimage to Mecca (20)

8.2 Write notes on the origin, residential areas and cultural characteristics of the Giquas.

- of Khoekhoen-White origin
- major centre is Campbell near Kimberley
- other areas include Philippolis, Griqualand East, Plettenbergbay, Touwsriver in Western Cape
- language a form of Dutch-Afrikaans
- Christians
- love sacred songs and choir singing
- conscious of an own Griqua identity (14)

[50]

TOTAL: 300