basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

INTRODUCTION TO ETHNOLOGY

STANDARD GRADE

2012

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 300

This memorandum consists of 8 pages.

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Note that **TWO** marks are to be awarded for each correct answer or fact in the answering of questions.

QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

2.1 Why should ethnology be included in the curriculum or education program of South African schools?

- It helps us to gain an understanding of other people's cultures
- In this way we can find out what meaning a particular custom means to them
- the sacred cattle of India can only be understood within the context of their culture/ cf. the many fathers discernible in a descent group amongst Bantu-speakers
- knowledge of other cultures prevents ethnocentric views of other cultures
- it can lead to better co-operation between employees at the work place and
- promote peaceful co-existence in the same country
- to solve the problems of people
- it helps us to gain also an understanding of the dynamic nature of culture
- a change in one aspect of culture leads to changes in other aspects
- knowledge of their culture can help people whose cultural survival is at risk (Bushmen) (20)

2.2 Name **FIVE** aspects of culture
- kinship system
- economic system
- political system
- religious system
- educational system
- legal system (10)

2.3 Functions of the elementary or nuclear family including the tasks of its various members
- the procreation of children takes place
- children are disciplined
- children are enculturated (educated)
- children are instructed about their participation in religious activities
- children are given tasks to maintain the family
- a division of labour occurs:
  - traditionally boys were expected to tend the live-stock with the help of their father
  - girls helped their mothers with their domestic tasks
- migratory labour system affects parental control and functions of the family (10)

2.4 Discuss the stokvel as an important economic activity of the African people of South Africa.
- stokvels are very popular
- at present approximately 800 000 of these societies in South Africa
- they have an estimated income of a few billion rand
- type of savings club
- members mostly women
- money is collected monthly from members
- member who receives total amount present refreshments
- sell refreshments to other members
- increase total amount
- stimulates social interaction
- money can be used for burials, school fees, etc. (10)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 **THREE** characteristics of a matrilineal descent system
- descent is traced through the mother
- children take the family name of the mother
- property passes from a man to his sister's son
- authority over children is in the hands of the mother's brother
- residence after marriage is matrilocal (6)

3.2 **FOUR** characteristics of a patrilineal descent system
- descent is traced through the father's line
- children take the family name of the father
- a man is succeeded by his son
- property is inherited in the male line
- residence after marriage is patrilocal (8)

3.3 **TWO** requirements among Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- and Tsonga-speakers as a prerequisite for the concluding of marriage

- age or adulthood (attending initiation rituals)
- restrictions on the choice of a marriage partner (exogamy)
- preferred marriages (Sotho) (4)

3.4 Factors determining the amount of marriage goods among Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- and Tsonga-speakers

- prestige and wealth of kin groups
- ability of bride to work
- to bear children
- bride's educational qualifications
- beauty
- virginity (10)

3.5 Most common grounds for the dissolution of marriages among Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- and Tsonga-speakers

- barrenness
- adultery
- desertion
- constant quarrelling
- ill-treatment of the bride
- economic reasons
- accusation of witchcraft (10)

3.6 **TWO** forms of residences that are found after marriage.

- patrilocal
- matrilocal
- neolocal
- avunculocal
- bilocal (4)

3.7 **FOUR** characteristics of civilizations

- occupational specialization
- urbanization
- writing
- comprehensive trade networks
- erection of large buildings
- manufacturing of ceramic, glass and textile wares
- metal work
- an organized defence force
- use of the wheel for transport
- skilled works of art
- scientific development in the fields of mathematics and astronomy

(8)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 The most important characteristics of the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) near Polokwane in the Limpopo Province

- Bishop Lekganyane is the leader
- importance of visions and dreams
- speaking in tongues
- as a gift from the Holy Spirit
- healing by laying of hands
- to remove the influence of witchcraft and sorcery
- importance of baptism
- magical power of prophet
- wearing of special clothing
- carrying of staffs by men
- emblem is a silver star
- beliefs include elements of Christian and traditional views
- examples: God, not ancestor spirits, punishes disobeying of rules of behaviour.

(20)

4.2 Discuss the tribe as political unit with reference to:

4.2.1 the rank and position of the senior traditional leader (chief)

- has highest rank in the ruling descent group
- due to patrilineal system he is a male
- must be born from the chief wife
- holds his position for life (6)

4.2.2 The **FOUR** councils which assist the chief in the fulfilling of his tasks

- private council: formulates policy of the tribe
- general council: decisions of private council must be accepted by this council
- general assembly: decisions about taxes and war must be approved by this council
- court council: responsible for administration of justice on the central level (8)

4.3 Indicate **FIVE** courts and **THREE** examples of evidence used in these courts in South Africa

<u>Courts:</u>

- tribal courts
- magistrates courts
- small claims courts
- the Supreme Court
- the Appeal Court
- the Constitutional Court
- the Labour Court (10)

<u>Examples of evidence:</u>

- eyewitness
- circumstantial
- concrete
- hearsay
- divination
- test by ordeal (6)

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QUESTION 5

5.1 **ONE** example of change in each of the following aspects of culture after African people came into contact with Westerners in South Africa

5.1.1Economic sphere
- use of money
- development of new needs (2)

5.1.2 Kinship sphere
- monogamy versus polygyny
- group solidarity within lineages/clans was affected (2)

5.1.3Political sphere
- subjection to the political control of whites
- forming of liberation movements (ANC, PAC)
- the chief lost some of his powers (2)

5.1.4Educational sphere
- circumcision was prohibited
- school system
- reading and writing (2)

5.1.5Religious sphere
- acceptance of Christian faith
- development of independent religious movements and churches (2)

5.2 The necessity of development for the solving of problems brought about by the high population growth in the Third World
- to improve the economy of societies
- to improve medical services
- to train people for the development of countries
- to curtail the enormous population increase
- to alleviate human problems such as:
  - famine
  - unemployment
  - lack of housing

(10)

5.3 Name **FIVE** nation states in the world which are experiencing interethnic conflict
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Iran
- Iraq
- Nigeria
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Israel (10)

5.4 Illustrate by means of relevant examples the influence which the colonial powers exerted on the people of Africa.
- trade in guns alcohol and other commodities
- influence of Christianity on their lives
- development of infrastructure (roads, railways, dams)
- introduction democratic values
- education (formal school system)
- military (guns) (10)

5.5 Distinguish **THREE** phases of the **Stone Age** and give **TWO** examples of articles manufactured during the **Iron Age** in Southern Africa

The three main phases of the **Stone Age**

- Early Stone Age
- Middle Stone Age

Late Stone Age (6)

Two examples of articles manufactured during the **Iron Age**

- spearheads
- hoes
- axes
- adzes
- clay pots
- decorations (4)

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Distinguish **FIVE** cultural characteristics of each of the following ethnic groups in Southern Africa:

6.1.1 The Wambo

- mainly agriculturalists
- women sometimes milk the cows
- live in semi-permanent villages
- huts of families separated by high pole fences
- matrilineal descent system
- patrilocal residence after the introduction of cattle
- no transfer of marriage goods (10)

6.1.2 the Xhosa

- patrilineal exogamous clans
- clicks in their language
- joint initiation rites for boys
- traditionally they colour their clothes with red ochre
- married Xhosa women smoke pipes
- a household consists of a core of patrilineal kin

(10)

6.1.3 the Tswana

- live in large residential units (*metse*)
- core of a *motse* is a number of patrilineal kin and families
- totemism
- speak Setswana
- allow marriage with certain kin
- especially with matrilineal kin, e.g. *malome*'s daughter (10)

6.2 **FIVE** characteristics of the Islam religion in Southern Africa

- monotheistic
- Allah their 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
- fast for one month a year
- once in a lifetime a pilgrimage to Mecca (10)

6.3 **FIVE** cultural characteristics of the Cape Coloureds

- work mainly in trade and industry
- many are labourers on wine and wheat farms in the Western Cape
- also independent farmers
- mainly in Northern Cape
- speak Afrikaans
- are mainly Christians
- fond of singing
- so-called 'Zion' hymns
- Pahad organization (10)

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TOTAL: 300

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