

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

OCTOBER / NOVEMBER

2006

INTRODUCTION TO
ETHNOLOGY

SG

901-2/0E

5 pages



**INTRODUCTION TO ETHNOLOGY
STANDARD GRADE
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2006**

TIME: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 300

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer **QUESTION 1** and any **FIVE** of the other questions.

Note that neatness and legible handwriting will be taken into account.

QUESTION 1

(COMPULSORY)

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

- | | | |
|------|---|-------------|
| 1.1 | Ethnologists study the lifestyle of human societies. | (2) |
| 1.2 | Culture is a dynamic phenomenon which is subject to change. | (2) |
| 1.3 | Healthcare is an aspect of culture. | (2) |
| 1.4 | One of the aims of the study of anthropology is to gain an understanding of the culture of people. | (2) |
| 1.5 | Monotheism is the belief in more than one god. | (2) |
| 1.6 | Among the Xhosa and the Zulu residence after marriage is with the mother's people. | (2) |
| 1.7 | Clan members usually live in the same area. | (2) |
| 1.8 | Preferential marriages are found among the Northern Sotho of the Limpopo Province of South Africa. | (2) |
| 1.9 | The clicks in the Nguni languages were adopted from Tswana-speakers. | (2) |
| 1.10 | Totemism is found among Xhosa-speaking groups in South Africa. | (2) |
| 1.11 | Sudan is a nation state which is characterized by inter-ethnic conflict. | (2) |
| 1.12 | Pastoralists in North Africa lead a semi-nomadic existence. | (2) |
| 1.13 | In South Africa diviners use bones (dolosse) to reveal supernatural messages. | (2) |
| 1.14 | Ancestor worship was traditionally more important than the belief in a supreme being among Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- and Tsonga-speaking groups. | (2) |
| 1.15 | The Semites are one of the earliest immigrant groups who entered Africa. | (2) |
| 1.16 | Herbalists and medicine men are associated with benevolent (good) magic in South Africa. | (2) |
| 1.17 | Diffusion refers to the process through which cultural objects and ideas spread from one culture to other cultures. | (2) |
| 1.18 | The ancestors of Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- and Tsonga-speaking peoples brought iron-smelting to Southern Africa. | (2) |
| 1.19 | The Tsonga are found in the Northern Cape of South Africa. | (2) |
| 1.20 | The Hamites of North Africa are mainly agriculturalists. | (2) |
| 1.21 | Among the Southern Sotho a traditional leader is succeeded by his eldest daughter. | (2) |
| 1.22 | Today the Arabs are mainly Christians. | (2) |
| 1.23 | The paramount chief of the Venda is regarded as a divine being. | (2) |
| 1.24 | The Swazi kingship is strengthened by the annual feast of the first fruit (<i>incwala</i>). | (2) |
| 1.25 | The Bushmen have a matrilineal descent system. | (2) |
| | | [50] |

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Why is a study of ethnology necessary in South Africa? (20)
 - 2.2 Give **FIVE** characteristics of culture. (10)
 - 2.3 Describe the transfer and function of marriage goods (ukulobolo/magadi) among Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- and Tsonga-speakers. (10)
 - 2.4 Distinguish the most common grounds for divorce. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Name **FIVE** basic methods of producing food in the world. (10)
 - 3.2 Describe the hunting and gathering activities of the Bushmen. (20)
 - 3.3 Discuss the influence of the migratory labour system on the people of Africa. (20)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Write notes on the independent religious movements in South Africa with special reference to the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) near Polokwane (Pietersburg) in the Limpopo Province. (20)
 - 4.2 Indicate the characteristics of a court system and also name the various courts which are found in South Africa. (20)
 - 4.3 Name **FIVE** types of evidence which are used by courts in various societies. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Comment on the key problems experienced with the provision and development of education in Africa. (20)
 - 5.2 "The high population increase has serious consequences for the people of Africa". Comment on this statement using examples to illustrate your answer. (20)
 - 5.3 Name **FIVE** examples of culture changes that have resulted from contact between African people and Westerners in South Africa. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 Identify **FIVE** tools and weapons made during the Iron Age. (10)
 6.2 Write notes on the rock art which is found in many places in South Africa. (20)
 6.3 Describe the struggle against colonization in Africa. (20)
[50]

QUESTION 7

- 7.1 Name **THREE** immigrant groups in Africa. (6)
 7.2 Name **FOUR** ethnic groups in Namibia. (8)
 7.3 Briefly describe the Islamic influence in Africa. (8)
 7.4 Write notes on the cultural characteristics of the following ethnic groups in South Africa:
 7.4.1 The Venda (10)
 7.4.2 The Herero (10)
 7.4.3 The Tswana (8)
[50]

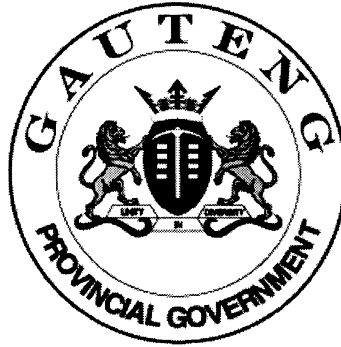
QUESTION 8

- 8.1 Describe the cultural features of the following groups in Southern Africa:
 8.1.1 The Cape Coloureds (10)
 8.1.2 The Afrikaners (10)
 8.1.3 The Griquas (10)
 8.2 Identify the most important Indian languages which are spoken in South Africa and then discuss the characteristics of Hinduism. (20)
[50]

GRAND TOTAL: [300]

END

GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS



SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

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INLEIDING TOT DIE
ETNOLOGIE

SG

901-2/0A

5 bladsye



**INLEIDING TOT DIE ETNOLOGIE
STANDAARDGRAAD**

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

NOVEMBER 2006

TYD: 3 UUR

PUNTE: 300

INSTRUKSIES:

Beantwoord **VRAAG 1** en enige **VYF** van die ander vrae.

Neem kennis dat netheid en leesbaarheid in aanmerking geneem sal word.

VRAAG 1

(VERPLIGTEND)

Dui slegs aan of die volgende bewerings **WAAR** of **ONWAAR** is:

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 1.1 | Etnoloë bestudeer die lewensstyl van menslike samelewings. | (2) |
| 1.2 | Kultuur is 'n dinamiese verskynsel wat onderhewig aan verandering is. | (2) |
| 1.3 | Gesondheidsorg is 'n aspek van kultuur. | (2) |
| 1.4 | Een van die doelstellings van die studie van antropologie is om begrip van die kulture van volke te verkry. | (2) |
| 1.5 | Monoteïsme is die geloof in meer as een god. | (2) |
| 1.6 | By die Xhosa en Zulu is inwoning na die huwelik by die moeder se mense 'n vereiste. | (2) |
| 1.7 | Sibbelede woon gewoonlik in dieselfde gebied. | (2) |
| 1.8 | Voorkeurhuwelike word by die Noord-Sotho van Limpopo Provinsie van Suid-Afrika aangetref. | (2) |
| 1.9 | Die klapklanke in die Nguni-tale is van Tswana-sprekers oorgeneem. | (2) |
| 1.10 | Totemisme word by die Xhosa-sprekende groepe van Suid-Afrika aangetref. | (2) |
| 1.11 | Soedan is 'n nasiestaat wat gekenmerk word deur interetniese konflik. | (2) |
| 1.12 | Veeherders in Noord-Afrika voer 'n semi-nomadiese bestaan. | (2) |
| 1.13 | In Suid-Afrika word dolosse deur waarsêers gebruik om bonatuulike boodskappe te openbaar. | (2) |
| 1.14 | Vooroueraanbidding was tradisioneel belangriker as die geloof in 'n opperwese by Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- en Tsonga-sprekende groepe. | (2) |
| 1.15 | Die Semiete is een van die vroegste immigrantegroepe wat Afrika binnegekom het. | (2) |
| 1.16 | Kruiedokters en medisynemanne word geassosieer met goedwillige towery in Suid-Afrika. | (2) |
| 1.17 | Diffusie verwys na die proses waardeur kultuurvoorwerpe en idees van een kultuur na ander kulture versprei. | (2) |
| 1.18 | Die voorouers van die Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- en Tsonga-sprekende mense het ystersmeltery na Suidelike Afrika gebring. | (2) |
| 1.19 | Die Tsonga word in die Noord-Kaap van Suid-Afrika aangetref. | (2) |
| 1.20 | Die Hamiete van Noord-Afrika is hoofsaaklik landbouers. | (2) |
| 1.21 | By die Suid-Sotho word 'n tradisionele regeerder deur sy oudste dogter opgevolg. | (2) |
| 1.22 | Die Arabiere is vandag hoofsaaklik Christene. | (2) |
| 1.23 | Die opperhoof van die Venda word as 'n heilige wese beskou. | (2) |
| 1.24 | Die Swazi-koningskap word deur die jaarlikse oesfees (<i>incwala</i>) versterk. | (2) |
| 1.25 | Die Boesmans het 'n matrilineêre afkomsstelsel. | (2) |

[50]

VRAAG 2

- 2.1 Waarom is 'n studie van etnologie noodsaaklik in Suid-Afrika? (20)
 - 2.2 Noem **VYF** kenmerke van kultuur. (10)
 - 2.3 Beskryf die oordrag en funksie van huweliksgoedere (ukulobolo/magadi) by Nguni-, Sotho-, Venda- en Tsongasprekendes. (10)
 - 2.4 Noem die algemeenste gronde of oorsake vir die ontbinding van huwelike. (10)
- [50]**

VRAAG 3

- 3.1 Noem die **VYF** basiese metodes wat in die wêreld gebruik word om voedsel te produseer. (10)
 - 3.2 Beskryf die jag- en versamelaktiwiteite van die Boesmans. (20)
 - 3.3 Bespreek die invloed wat die trekarbeidstelsel op die mense van Afrika het. (20)
- [50]**

VRAAG 4

- 4.1 Skryf aantekeninge oor die onafhanklike religieuse bewegings in Suid-Afrika met spesifieke verwysing na die Zionistiese Christelike Kerk (ZCC) naby Polokwane (Pietersburg) in die Limpopo Provinsie. (20)
 - 4.2 Dui die kenmerke van 'n hofstelsel aan en noem die verskillende howe wat in Suid-Afrika gevind word. (20)
 - 4.3 Noem **VYF** tipes bewysmateriaal wat deur die howe in verskillende samelewings gebruik word. (10)
- [50]**

VRAAG 5

- 5.1 Lewer kommentaar op die kernprobleme wat ondervind word met die voorsiening en ontwikkeling van onderwys in Suid-Afrika. (20)
 - 5.2 "Die hoë bevolkingstoename hou ernstige gevolge vir die mense van Afrika in". Lewer kommentaar op hierdie stelling en gebruik voorbeelde om jou antwoord te illustreer. (20)
 - 5.3 Noem **VYF** voorbeelde van kultuurverandering wat voortgespruit het uit die kontak tussen Afrika-mense en Westerlinge in Suid-Afrika. (10)
- [50]**

VRAAG 6

- 6.1 Identifiseer **VYF** werktuie en wapens wat tydens die Ystertydperk gemaak is. (10)
6.2 Skryf aantekeninge oor die rotskuns wat in baie plekke in Suid-Afrika aangetref word. (20)
6.3 Beskryf die stryd teen kolonisasie in Afrika. (20)
[50]

VRAAG 7

- 7.1 Noem **DRIE** immigrantegroepe in Afrika. (6)
7.2 Noem **VIER** etniese groepe in Namibië. (8)
7.3 Beskryf kortliks die Islamitiese invloed in Afrika. (8)
7.4 Skryf aantekeninge oor die kultuurkenmerke van die volgende etniese groepe in Suid-Afrika:

7.4.1 Die Venda (10)
7.4.2 Die Herero (10)
7.4.3 Die Tswana (8)
[50]

VRAAG 8

- 8.1 Beskryf die kultuurkenmerke van die volgende groepe in Suider-Afrika:

8.1.1 Die Kaapse Kleurlinge (10)
8.1.2 Die Afrikaners (10)
8.1.3 Die Griekwas (10)

8.2 Identifiseer die belangrikste Indiese tale wat in Suid-Afrika gepraat word en bespreek dan die kenmerke van Hindoeïsme. (20)
[50]

GROOTTOTAAL: [300]

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