

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2008

TITLE OF PAPER : **RELIGION AND IDEOLOGY IN
CONTEMPORARY AFRICA**

COURSE CODE : **T4P8**

TIME ALLOWED : **THREE (3) HOURS**

TOTAL MARKS : **60**

INSTRUCTIONS : **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION ONE
AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION
TWO.**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
THE INVIGILATOR.**

SECTION ONE**QUESTION 1**

Tick the correct answer where any of the options given is the correct answer. Where all the options given are wrong, supply the correct answer and label it as (e). Note, "None of the above" is not an answer, supply the correct answer.

1. Ideology
 - (a) the idea about how to take part in politics
 - (b) the idea about political parties
 - (c) the Greek idea of democracy
 - (d) the idea underlying any economic or political system

2. The Ancient Greek philosopher, Plato
 - (a) was the founder of democracy
 - (b) had high regard for democracy
 - (c) had low regard for democracy
 - (d) took active part in the democratic government of his country

3. Democracy began in
 - (a) London
 - (b) New York
 - (c) Rome
 - (d) Paris

4. What contribution did Edmund Burke make to the development of Western democracy?
 - (a) He introduced the idea of election
 - (b) He introduced the idea of separation of powers
 - (c) He introduced the idea of social equality
 - (d) He introduced the idea of electoral commission

5. What contribution did J.J. Rousseau make to the development of Western democracy?
 - (a) He introduced the idea of separation of powers
 - (b) He introduced the idea of political parties
 - (c) He introduced the idea of the right to own private property
 - (d) He introduced the idea of the supremacy of the "General Will" (the will of the people)

6. Before the Enlightenment in Europe, the concept of ideology
 - (a) had a strong political significance
 - (b) had a powerful evolutionary significance
 - (c) had no political significance
 - (d) had a strong economic significance

7. Karl Marx contends that people's ideas and ways of life are determined by
 - (a) supernatural forces
 - (b) spiritual forces
 - (c) religious forces
 - (d) economic forces

8. Karl Marx got his idea of "dialectic" from
 - (a) the Greek philosopher Plato
 - (b) the German philosopher Hegel
 - (c) the British philosopher John Locke
 - (d) the French philosophers Descartes

9. In his philosophy of history Karl Marx contends that mankind has passed through four socio-economic periods, namely, the periods of
 - (a) primitive community, capitalism, slavery, and feudalism
 - (b) capitalism, socialism, feudalism, and slavery
 - (c) socialism, feudalism, capitalism and slavery
 - (d) slavery, primitive community, capitalism and feudalism

10. When we say that a country has deregulated and liberalized its economy we mean that
 - (a) the government of that country has taken full control of the economy of the country
 - (b) the government of that country has established industries which it controls
 - (c) the government of that funds the industries of the country
 - (d) the government of that country is solely responsible for the production and distribution of basic goods in that country

11. According to Sekou Toure, the most powerful force with which a people fight imperialism is:
 - (a) their soldiers
 - (b) their economy
 - (c) their culture
 - (d) their navy and air force

12. According to Sekou Toure, the goal of colonial education is
 - (a) to raise the standard of life of the people
 - (b) to make the people value their culture as a superior culture
 - (c) to make the people look down on their culture as inferior
 - (d) to enlighten the people so that they can take pride in their nationality

13. Amicar Cabral says that imperialists colonizers confused culture with technological power and thought that people without science and technology have no cultures. They paid for their ignorance by their
 - (a) sickness
 - (b) death
 - (c) poverty
 - (d) indiscipline

14. Amicar Cabral says that imperialist colonisers ignored the culture of the people they colonized, and as a result
 - (a) they successfully suppressed the people's culture
 - (b) they successfully destroyed the people's culture completely
 - (c) they successfully dominated the people without resistance
 - (d) they were very successful in their colonial administration

15. According to Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole the African nationalists used basically two methods in their struggle for independence, namely:
 - (a) prayerful method and supplication method
 - (b) constitutional method and legal method
 - (c) peaceful method and violent method
 - (d) national method and international method

16. According to K.A. Busia and Azikiwe loyalty to one's tribe
- (a) is inimical to national unity
 - (b) cannot lead to national unity
 - (c) cannot lead to nation building
 - (d) cannot be harmonized with nationalism
17. Emperor Haile Selassie says "we know that there are differences among us. African enjoys different cultures", therefore
- (a) Pan-Africanism is impossible
 - (b) Pan-Africanism is unrealizable
 - (c) Pan-Africanism is a mere dream
 - (d) We should be realistic and forget about African unity
18. The dilemma of the pan-Africanist according to Nyerere is to choose between
- (a) Accepting European assimilation policy and rejecting it
 - (b) Remaining under colonial rule or fighting for independence
 - (c) Adopting socialism or capitalism as a system of government
 - (d) Adopting modern democracy or continuing with the African traditional form of government
19. According Emperor Haile Selassie "a period of transition is therefore inevitable" before reaching the desired goal. What goal was he talking about?
- (a) African liberation from colonialism
 - (b) African economic liberation
 - (c) African political liberation
 - (d) African religious liberation
20. In pre-colonial Africa
- (a) Religion and political ideology were clearly separated
 - (b) Religion and political ideology were seen as compatible
 - (c) Religion and political ideology were inseparably fused together
 - (d) Religion and political ideology had nothing to do with each other

SECTION TWO

ANSWER ANY **TWO** QUESTIONS

1. Compare the socialism of Kwame Nkrumah with that of Awolowo.
2. Explain how Azikiwe's "neo-welfarism" is an eclectic ideology.
3. Evaluate the "negritude" ideology of Leopold Sedar Senghor.
4. Compare the African socialism of Julius Nyerere with that of Kwame Nkrumah.
5. Discuss the main features of the following political ideologies: capitalism, socialism, totalitarianism, welfarism.
6. Karl Marx predicted the imminent collapse of capitalism and its replacement with socialism. A hundred years have passed since the prediction, but capitalism is still waxing strong. Thus Karl Marx's prediction turned out to be wrong. Discuss, explaining why.