

COURSE CODE TRS304 (M) 2013

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

B.A. /B.ED III/IDE

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER 2013

TITLE OF PAPER: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGIONS II

COURSE CODE: TRS304

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS
(2) ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

TOTAL MARKS:60

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

1. "In Swaziland, a large proportion of the population, when ill, visit a modern clinic or hospital and also consult traditional healers" (Makhubu, L. P., 2009). Explain Makhubu's observation and indicate the extent to which traditional healing is prevalent in at least two other contemporary African countries.
2. "The sacred position of African rulers is shown in many ways" (Mbiti J. S., 1989). Explain the above statement with special reference to at least two modern sacred monarchies that you have studied.
3. Assess the role of traditional marriage in our day and era. Support your position(s) by citing recent and reliable sources.
4. "All religious traditions contain prescriptive teachings on gender roles, and religious beliefs and practices are themselves significantly shaped by gender perspectives" (King, U., 1997). Discuss this claim, paying particular attention to the role of indigenous Swazi Religion in shaping people's perspectives on gender issues.
5. To what extent, if any, can African indigenous socio-religious ethics be applied to developmental and social justice concerns in contemporary Africa.
6. Statistically seen, Christianity has exploded in Africa during the twentieth century . . . African religion is still very present, even if this is not so evident from the statistics, since it permeates the whole world-view of many Christians and Muslims" (Mbiti, J. S., 1989). Explain this claim, paying particular attention to the mutual borrowing between African Religion and Christianity.