

COURSE CODE TRS304 (M) 2014

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

B.A. /B.ED III/IDE

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER 2014

TITLE OF PAPER: AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGIONS II

COURSE CODE: TRS304

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (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. "Bungomahood is a life-long engagement and it is irrevocable" (Ndlovu 2011). Give a critique of this claim, with specific reference to at least two indigenous African Religions that cherish the institution of divination.
2. "The king never dies: he only goes to the village" (Hagan 2002). Explain the meaning of this statement with reference to any two prevalent African sacred monarchies. What, in your view, is the future of sacred monarchies in sub-Saharan Africa?
3. "As a Swazi progresses in life, passing through different phases of growth, rites are performed to mark this progress and to provide him or her with spiritual, social and sometimes physical support" (Kasenene 1993). Comment on this assertion with special reference to prevalent puberty rites practiced in at least two contemporary African societies including Swaziland.
4. "The reality of the women of southern African is that they remain a vulnerable, marginalised group that is yet to enjoy quality of in status and access to services and resources with their male counterparts". (WLSA Swaziland and SARDC-WIDSAA 1998). Explain this statement and indicate the extent to which, if any, the authors' observation applies to followers of Swazi Religion.
5. "Swazi Religion fosters and promotes kinship and positive attitudes towards particular natural phenomena, thus contributing to the conservation of the ecosystem" (Ndlovu 2011). Give a critique of this claim, with specific reference to Swazi Religion and any other African Religion of your choice.
6. Discuss the relationship between African Religion and Christianity in contemporary African society, with special reference to Swaziland.