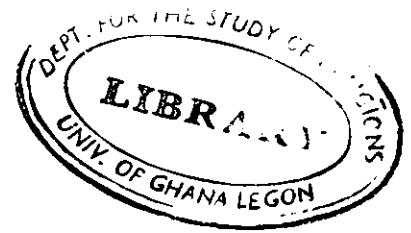


UNIVERSITY OF GHANA



(All Rights Reserved)

B.A. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015

UGRC 132: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SOCIETIES: (RELIGION AND SOCIETIES)

CREDITS: 3 CREDITS HOURS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

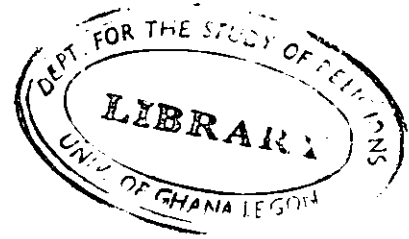
INSTRUCTIONS: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. In not more than three lines, explain the core argument of the secularisation thesis (3 marks).
2. Identify two reasons why some people argue that morality should be grounded on religion (4 marks).
3. In relation to religion, identify three ways of identifying a secular society (6 marks).
4. In not more than five lines each, elaborate on three implications that the secularisation of societies have for religion and its role in the modern society (9 marks).
5. Explain the difference between the categories *male/female* and *man/woman* (3 marks).
6. In not more than five lines each, explain the three relationships identified by Ganusah as existing between religion and ethics (9 marks).
7. Identify and explain three reasons for women's low participation within the higher levels of the formal sector of Ghana's socio-economic process (9 marks).
8. In not more than three lines, explain the main difference between *religious function* and *religious performance* in contemporary society (3 marks).
9. In not more than five lines each, explain three ways by which religion and religious groups can enhance a gender inclusive Ghanaian society (9 marks).
10. In not more than three lines explain what the distinction between the secular and the religious mean for religious morality in contemporary Ghanaian society (3 marks).
11. In not more than five lines each, explain three ways by which religion and religious institutions can help facilitate morality in contemporary Ghanaian society (9 marks).
12. In your own words explain the view of God that religions share which should influence them to value the natural world (3 marks).

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA



(All Rights Reserved)



B.A. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2013/2014

UGRC 130: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SOCIETIES: (RELIGION AND SOCIETIES)

CREDITS: 3 CREDITS HOURS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS.**
2. **ANSWER EACH SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET.**

SECTION A: (35 MARKS)

1. In not more than three lines each, identify two reasons why religion is said to have something to offer towards establishing good moral relations between humankind and the environment **(6 marks)**
2. In your own words, explain what you understand by the term “functional specialised systems” **(2 marks)**
3. In not more than three lines each, explain **three** ways by which religious and faith communities can express their stewardship of nature and its resources. **(6 marks)**
4. Give two reasons for which the Abrahamic faiths, especially Christianity, have been accused for enforcing negative attitudes towards the natural environment? **(4 marks)**
5. In not more than four lines, explain the core argument of the secularisation thesis (2 marks).
6. In not more than three lines, explain what you understand by responsible environmental stewardship **(3marks)**
7. In not more than five lines each, explain the **two** ways of understanding the secularisation of contemporary societies. **(6 marks)**
8. In not more than three lines, and with an example each, explain the difference between the terms *religious function* and *religious performance* in the modern society. **(4 marks)**

9. In not more than three lines each, identify **two** developments identified by Moomen as the implication of the secularisation of societies for religion in the modern society (4 marks)

SECTION B: (35 MARKS)

1. "Science is a modern category, not an ancient one: there is no one term that is exactly equivalent to our Science in Greek" (G. E. R. Lloyd). Explain this argument of Lloyd in light of the debate that Science began with the ancient Greeks. (4 marks)
2. By the middle ages, philosophers spoke of **three** 'speculative sciences' Mention them, (3 marks)
3. In not more than three lines, explain your understanding of the view that natural history and natural philosophy were pursued from religious presuppositions during the medieval period? (3 marks)
4. In two sentences, explain how the nineteenth century saw the baton of authority pass from those pursuing the religious vocation to the new breed of scientists. (4 marks)
5. Identify **one** way by which hermeneutics is a challenge to the dialogue between science and religion? (3 marks)
6. Briefly explain any **two** challenges postmodernism poses to the dialogue between science and religion. (4 marks)
7. Explain the term feminism and how it poses challenges to the dialogue between Religion and Science. (5 marks)
8. In what way(s) can the academic world respond to the challenges existing in the dialogue between science and religion? (3 marks)
9. Identify **three** things that feminism stands for (3marks)
10. What conclusions can you draw from the challenge posed by postmodernism to the dialogue between religion and science? (3 marks)

