

REFERENCES

Airasian, P.N. 1995. Classroom assessment. In *International encyclopedia of teaching and teacher education*. Edited by L.W. Anderson. Oxford: Pergamon, pp. 290-294.

Allen, J.M. & Coy, D.R. 2004. Linking Spirituality and Violence Prevention in School Counseling, *Professional School Counseling*, vol.7. no. 5. pp.351-355.

Alvey, J.E. 2005. Economics and religion: globalisation as the cause of secularisation as viewed by Adam Smith. *International Journal of Social Economics*. vol. 32. no. 3. pp. 249-267.

Anderson, L.W. 1995. The nature and characteristics of teachers. In *International Encyclopedia of Teaching and teacher education*. Edited by L.W. Anderson. Oxford: Pergamon. pp. 3-5.

Anderson, D.C. 1983. Educational Eldorado: the claim to have produced a practical curriculum text. *Journal of curriculum studies*. vol.15. no. 1. pp. 5-6.

Apple, M.W. 2004. *Ideology and curriculum*. New York: Routledge Falmer.

Apple, M.W. & Beanne, J.A. 1999. Introduction: Lessons from the chalk face. In *Democratic schools: lessons from the chalk face*. Edited by M.W. Apple & J.A. Beanne. Buckingham: Open University. pp. ix-xviii.

Apple, M.W. & Wes, L. 1983. Ideology and practice in schooling: Introduction. In *Ideology and practice in schooling*. Edited by M.W. Apple & L.Weis. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. pp. 3-33.

Arnot, M. & Reay, D. 2004. The framing of pedagogic encounters: regulating the social order. In *Reading Bernstein, Researching Bernstein*, Edited by J. Muller, B. Davies, A. Morais. London: Routledge. pp.137-150.

Atlas.ti, [Online] Available: <http://www.Atlasti.com/>. [Cited: 01 June, 2006]

Augoustinos, M. & Reynolds, K.J. 2001. Prejudice, racism and social psychology. In *Understanding prejudice, racism and social conflict*. Edited by M. Augoustinos & K.J. Reynolds. Thousand Oaks: SAGE. pp.1-23.

Ausubel, D.P., Novak, J.D., & Hanesian, H. 1978. *Educational psychology: a cognitive view* (2nd ed). New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Bagozzi, R.P. Wong, N. & Yi, Y. 1999. The Role of Culture and Gender in the relationship between positive and negative affect. *Cognition and Emotion*. vol. 13. no. 6. pp. 641-672.

Baker, C. 2004. Membership categorization and interview accounts. In *Qualitative research: Theory, methods and practice*. Edited by D. Silverman. London: SAGE publications. pp. 162-176.

Ball, S.J. 1994. *Education reform: A critical and post-structural approach*. Buckingham: Open University Press.

Barnes, L.P. & Wright, A. 2006. Romanticism, representation of religion and critical religious education. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 28. no. 1. pp. 65-77.

Baszanger, I. & Bodier, N. 2004. Ethnography: Relating the part to the whole. In *Qualitative research: theory, methods and practice*. Edited by D. Silverman. London: SAGE publications. pp. 9-34.

Bell, J. 1999. *Doing your research project: A guide for first time researchers in education and social sciences*. 3rd ed. Maidenhead: Open University Press.

Bennett, C 2001. Genres of multi-cultural education. *Review of Educational Research* (Summer). Vol. 71. No:2. pp171-217

Beyer, L.E. 1998. Schooling for democracy: what kind? In *The curriculum: Problems, politics and possibilities* Edited by L.E. Beyer & M.W. Apple. 2nd ed. New York: State University of New York Press, pp. 3-16.

Biseth, H. 2009. Multi-lingualism and education for democracy. *International review of education*. 55. pp5-20.

Black, P. & Atkin, J.M. 1996. *Changing the subject: Innovation in science, Mathematics and Technology Education - Preface*. London: Routledge.

Blumenfeld-Jones, D. 2004. The Hope of A Critical Ethics: Teachers and learners. *Educational Theory*. vol. 54. vol. 3. pp. 263-279.

Bolter, A.S. 1983. Toward a more effective model of research on teaching. *Harvard Education Review*. vol. 53. no. 3. pp. 294-308.

Boman, Y. 2006. The struggle between conflicting beliefs: On the promise of education. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*. vol. 38. no. 5. pp. 545-568.

Botswana Government. 1977. *Education for kagisano: a report on the national commission on education*. Gaborone: Government Printer.

Botswana Government, 1994. *Revised national policy on education*. Gaborone: Government Printers.

Botswana Government. 1995. *Three-year junior secondary syllabus – Religious Education*. Ministry of Education - Curriculum Development Division. Gaborone: Government Printer.

Botswana Government. 2003. *Religious education results*. Examination, research and testing division, Gaborone: Government Printer.

Botswana Government. 2004a. *A report on the evaluation of the three-year junior certificate programme*. May. Curriculum & Development Department. Gaborone: Government Printer.

Botswana Government. 2004b. *Religious education results*. Examination, research and testing division, Gaborone: Government Printer.

Botswana Government. 2005. *Religious education results*. Examination, research and testing division, Gaborone: Government Printer.

Bourdieu, P. 1991. *Language and symbolic power*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Bourdieu, P. & Passeron, J.C. 1990. *Reproduction in education, society and culture*. London: Sage Public publications.

Bourne, J. 2004. Framing talk: “towards a radical visible pedagogy.” Edited by J. Muller, B. Davies, & A. Morais. In *Reading Bernstein, researching Bernstein*. London: Routledge Falmer. pp. 61-74.

Bowe, R. & Ball, S.J. 1992. *Reforming education and changing schools: case studies in policy sociology*, London, Routledge.

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) News 2004. Overhaul for religious teaching, Thursday, October. [Online] Available: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/education/3959255.stm> [Cited 02 June 2007].

British Government. 1988. *Education Reform Act*. [Online] Available: http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts188/ukpga_1988004_en_#_ch1_pb3. [Cited 02 June 2007]

British Government. 1996. *Education Act 1996*. [Online] Available: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts1996/96056-bk.htm#375>. [Cited 17 August 2007]

British Government. 2007. *Standing Advisory Council of Religious Education (SACRES)*. London: Government Printers.

Brock, K.J. 2002. The novice researcher: expectation meets reality. In *Doing a doctorate in educational ethnography*. Edited by G. Walford. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science. pp. 135-158.

Brosio, R.A. 1990. Teaching and learning for democratic empowerment: A critical evaluation. *Educational Theory*. vol. 40. no. 1. pp. 69-94.

Brosio, R.A. 2000. *Philosophical scaffolding for the construction of critical democratic education*. New York: Peter Lang.

Brown, S. & McIntyre, D. 1993. *Making sense of teaching*. Buckingham: Open University Press.

Buchanan, M.T. 2005. Pedagogical drift: the evolution of new approaches and paradigms in Religious Education. *Religious Education*. Vol. 100. No. 1. pp1-18

Burdett, J.O. 1999. Leadership in Change and the Wisdom of a Gentleman. *Participation and Empowerment*. vol. 7: no. 1. pp. 5-14.

Burgess, R.G. 1993. Biting the hand that feeds you? In *Educational research and evaluation: for policy and practice*, Edited by R.G. Burgess. London: The Falmer Press, pp.1-8.

Bush, T & Gamage, D. 2001. Models of self-governance in schools: Australia and the UK. *The International Journal of Educational Management*. vol.15. no. 1. pp. 39-44.

Calabrese, R. 2003. The Ethical Imperative to lead Change: Overcoming the resistance to Change. *International Journal of Management*. vol. 17. no.1. pp. 7-13.

Calder, M. 2000. A concern for justice: Teaching using a global perspective in the classroom. *Theory and Practice*. vol. 39. no. 2. pp. 81-87.

Calderhead, J. 1984. *Teachers' classroom decision-making*. London: Holt. Richard & Winston.

Calderhead, J. 1981. Stimulated recall: A method for research on teaching. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*. vol. 51. no. 2. pp. 211-217.

Cassel, R.N. 2002. Positive assertiveness begins with character education and includes the abuse of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*. vol. 29. no. 2. pp. 77-80.

- Chapman, G. 1981a. *Christian living today: teacher's handbook*, London, Cassel;
- Chapman, G. 1981b. *Developing in Christ: teacher's handbook*. London: Cassell.
- Chazan, D., Smith, J.P., Floden, B., Becker, B.P., Marcus, R. & Wallace, G. n. d. *Teaching school algebra: challenges in linking teacher knowledge and students' struggles and achievement*. [Online]. Available: www.msu.edu/~mccrory/pubs/chazanAER03Algebra.pdf, [Cited: 02 September 2007].
- Chidester, D. 2003. Global citizenship, cultural citizenship and world religions in religion education. In *International perspectives on citizenship, education and religious diversity*. Edited by R. Jackson. London: Routledge. pp. 31-50.
- Chinn, C.A. & Samarapugaravan, A. 2001. Distinguishing between belief and understanding. *Theory into Practice*. vol. 40. no. 4. pp. 235-241.
- Chowgule, A. 2000. Tolerance in Hinduism. Sunday, Midday, 3rd December. [Online] Available: <http://www.hvk.org/articles/1200/7.html> [Cited on: 10 April, 2009]
- Clandinin, D.J. 1986. *Classroom Practice: teacher images in practice*. London: The Falmer Press.
- Clandinin, D.J. & Connely, F.M. 1995. *Teachers' professional knowledge landscapes*. New York: Teachers College Press.
- Clandinin, D.J. & Connely, F.M. 1987. Teachers' personal knowledge: what counts as "personal" in studies of the personal. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, Vol.19. No: 6. Pp.487-500.
- Clandinin, D.J. & Conneley, F.M., 1987. Teachers' personal knowledge: What counts as "personal" in studies of the personal. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, volume. 19. No.6 pp.487-500.
- Clifford, A. 1992. *Godless colleges and mixed education in Ireland*. Belfast: Athol Books.

Coertzen, P. 2002. Freedom of religion and religion education in a pluralistic society. *Deel 43*. Nommers 1 & 2. Maart & June. pp. 185-196.

Coffee, J. 2000. *Persecution and toleration in Protestant England -1558-1689*. Essex. Pearson Education.

Cohen L. Manion, L. & Morrison, K. 2000. *Research methods in education*. 5th ed. London: Routledge Falmer.

Constantine, M.G. & Yeh, C.J. 2001. Multi-cultural training, self-construals and multi-cultural competences of school counselors. *Professional school counseling*. pp202-207.

Cox, E. & Skinner, M. 1990. Multi-faith RE in church primary schools. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 12. no. 2. pp. 102-109.

Creswell, J.W. 2003. *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. 2nd ed Thousand Oaks: SAGE publications.

Crowther, F. 2002. Big question: Is the role of the principal in creating school improvement overated? *Journal of Educational change*, vol. 3. pp. 167-173.

Cush, D. 1999. The relationship between religious studies, religious education and theology: Big brother, little sister and clerical uncle. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 2. no. 3. pp. 137-146.

Dagovitz, A. 2004. When choice does not matter: Political liberalism, religion and the faith school debate. *Journal of Philosophy of Education*. vol. 38. no. 2. pp. 165-180.

Davidson, B. Luo, Z. & Burden, M.J. 2001. Children's recall of emotional behaviours, emotional labels, and non-emotional behaviours: does emotion enhance memory. *Cognition & Emotion*. vol. 15. no. 1. pp. 1-26.

Davis, Y.S. 2004. *Teachers under siege – abuse, alcohol, sex, drugs and murder at the middle school*, Bloomington. Authorhouse.

Datnow, A. 2002. Can we transplant educational reform, and does it last? *Journal of educational development*, vol. 3. pp 215-239

Decker, I. n.d. Research Sampling, North Arizona University, USA.
<http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~mezza/nur390/class.html>. [Cited 11 October 2007]

Delamont, S. 2002. *Fieldwork in educational setting: Methods, pitfalls and perspectives*. 2nd ed. London: Routledge.

Delport, A. 2005 Looking to the future with the past in the mind: confessions of an Afrikaner, *Journal of Education*. vol. 37. pp. 203-223.

DeMoulin, D.F. 2000. Students' credibility and personal development are essential elements for high school success. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*. vol. 29. no.2. pp. 80-85.

Denver, M.T., Whitaker, M.L. & Byrnes, D.A. 2001 The 4th R: Teaching about religion in public schools. *Social Studies*. vol. 92. no. 5. pp. 220-229.

Dey, I. 1993. *Qualitative Data Analysis: A user-friendly guide for social scientists*. London. Routledge.

Dinama, B. 1994. *Towards a relevant Religious Education in Botswana secondary schools*. MEd Dissertation. University of Wales - Cardiff. United Kingdom.

Doble, P. 2004. Whose confession? Which tradition? (A preliminary critique of Penny Thompson), *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 27. no. 2. pp. 143-157

Drake, C. & Sherin, M.G. n.d. Models of curriculum use in the context of mathematics education reform. [Online} Available:
<http://www.west.asu.edu/cmweb/pme/resrepweb/PME-rr-sherin.htm>. [Cited: 12th January, 2009].

Drake, C. Spillane, J.P. & Huffred-Ackles, K. 2001. Storied identities: learning and subject-matter context. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*. vol. 33. no. 1. pp. 1-23.

Drisko, J.W. 2004. The voice of the consumer in the intensive family reservation programs. In *The qualitative research experience*. Edited by D.K. Padgett. Belmont: Wadsworth. pp. 97-118.

Edwards, E. & Talbot, R. 1999. *The hard-pressed researcher: a researcher handbook for caring professionals*. London: Longman.

Edwards, D & Mulis, F. 2003. Classroom meetings: Encouraging a climate of cooperation. *Professional School Counselling*. vol. 7. no. 1. pp. 20-28.

Edwards, J.L. Green, K.E. & Lyons, C.A. 2000. Personal Empowerment, Efficacy, and Environmental Characteristics. *Journal of Educational Administration*. vol. 40. no. 1. pp. 67-86.

Eisner, E.W. 1994. *Cognition and Curriculum Reconsidered*. 2nd ed. New York: Teachers College Press.

Elstad, E. 2006. Understanding the nature of accountability failure in a technology filled, laissez-faire classroom: Disaffected students and teachers who give in. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*. vol. 38. no.4. pp959-981.

Emerson, R.M., Fretz, R.I. & Shaw, L.L. 1995. *Writing ethnographic fieldnotes*, Chicago: The University of Chicago press.

Falk, J. & Drayton, B. 2004. State-testing and inquiry-based science: are they complementary or competing reform. *Journal of Educational Change*, vol. 5. pp345-387.

Felderhoff, M.C. 1985. *Religious education in a pluralistic society: papers from a consultation on theology and education*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

Ferguson, R. & Roux, C. 2003. Mediation in the context of teaching and learning about religions in tertiary education. *South African Journal of Education*. vol. 23. no. 40. pp. 292-296.

Fredrikson, B.L. 2000. Extracting meaning from past affective experiences: the importance of peaks, ends and specific emotions. *Cognition and Emotion*. vol. 14. no. 4. pp. 577-606.

Fullan, M.G. 1991. *The new meaning of educational change*. 2nd ed. London: Cassell.

Ginsburg, M. 1995. Practical work of teachers. In *International encyclopedia for teaching and teacher education*. Edited by L.W. Anderson. Oxford: Pergamon. pp. 67-72.

Giroux, H.A. 1983. Theories of reproduction and resistance in the new sociology of education: a critical analysis. *Harvard Educational Review*. vol. 53. no. 3. pp. 257-293.

Giroux, H.A. & McLaren, P. 1986. Teacher education and the politics of engagement: The case of democratic schools. *Harvard Educational Review*. vol. 56. no. 3. pp. 213-238.

Glatthorn, A. 1995. Teacher development. In *International encyclopedia for teaching and teacher education*. Edited by L.W. Anderson. Oxford: Pergamon. pp. 41-46.

Glazer, R. 1996. Five questions about multi-culturalism. Edited A. Oldenquist. Can democracy be taught? Bloomington: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Publishers

Glenn, W.J., Moss, D.M., Kaufman, D., Norlander-Case, K., Case, C.W., & Lonning, C.A. 2005. Teachers as leaders, teachers as researchers, teachers who care: university of connection's journey. In *Portrait of a profession: teaching and teachers in the 21st century*. Edited by W.J. Glenn, D.M. Moss, D. Kaufman, K. Norlander-Case, C W. Case, & C.A.Lonning. Westport: Praeger. pp. 3-84.

Gommers, L. & Hermans, C.A.M. 2003. Beliefs in action: Teachers' identity influences school identity? *International Journal of Education and Religion*. vol. 4. no. 2. pp. 186-199.

Goodson, I.F. 2004. Change processes and historical periods: An international perspective. In *Curriculum and ideology: Irish experiences, international perspectives*. Edited by C. Sugrue. Dublin: The Liffy Press. pp.19-34.

Gorski, P. 2000. *A working definition of multicultural education*. [Online] Available on: <http://E:\ARTICLE A\multicultural education~definition.htm>. [Cited on 23 July 2006]

Granville, G. 2004. Politics and partnerships in curriculum planning. In *Curriculum and Ideology: Irish experiences, international perspectives*. Edited C. Sugrue. Dublin. The Liffy Press. pp. 67-99.

Grelle, B. 2005. *Learning to live with difference: Teaching about religion in public schools in the US*. [Online] Available: <http://www.iarf.net>. [Cited 12 February 2006].

Grimmitt, M. 1987. *Religious Education and human development: The relationships between studying religious, personal, social and moral education*. Essex: McCrimmons Publishing.

Grimmitt, M. 1993. Religious Education and ideology of pluralism. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 16. no. 3. pp. 133-147.

Grimmitt, M. 2000. (Ed). *Pedagogies of RE: Case studies in the research and development of good pedagogic Practice in RE*. Essex: McCrimmons.

Grinyer, A. 2002. *The anonymity of research participants: assumption, ethics and practicalities*. University of Surrey Social Research Update, 36, [Online] Available: <http://www.soc.surre.ac.uk/sru/SRU36.html>. [Cited 11 November 2005].

Grossman, P.L. 1995. Teachers' knowledge. In *International encyclopedia of teaching and teacher education*. Edited by L.W. Anderson. Oxford: Pergamon. pp. 20-24.

Guttek, G.L. 2004. *Philosophical and ideological voices in education*. Boston: Pearson.

Halcomb-Mcoy, C.C. 2001. Exploring the self-perceived multicultural counselling Competence of Elementary School Counsellors. *Professional School Counselling*. vol. 4. no. 3. pp. 195-201.

Haldane, J. 1986. RE in a pluralistic society: a philosophical examination. *British Journal of Educational Studies*. vol. 34. no. 2. pp. 161-182.

Hand, M. & White, J. 2004. Is compulsory RE justified? A dialogue. *Journal of Education and Christian Beliefs*. vol. 8. no. 2. pp. 101-112.

Hargreaves, A. 2002. Sustainability of educational change: the role of social geographies. *Journal of Educational Change*. vol. 3. pp. 189-214.

Hargreaves, A. 2003. *Teaching in the knowledge society: education in the age of insecurity*. Maidenhead: Open University Press.

Harry, V.D. 1997. Volitional change in elementary teacher's conceptions of science pedagogy via generative learning model of teaching, [Online] Available: <http://www.ed.psu.edu/ci/journals/97p924.htm> [Cited 25 June 2007].

Hickey, C. and Keddie, A. 2004. Peer groups, power and pedagogy: the limits of an educational paradigm of separation. *The Australian Researcher*. vol. 31. vol. 1. pp. 57-77.

Hillier, Y. & Jameson, J. 2003. *Empowering researchers in further education*. Stoke-in Trent: Trentham Books.

Hoffman, A. Alpert, B. & Schenell, I. 2007. Education and social change: the case of Israel's state curriculum. *Curriculum Inquiry*. vol. 37. no. 4. pp. 303-328.

Hogan, P. 2005. The integrity of learning and the search for truth. *Educational Theory*. vol. 55. no. 2. pp. 185-200.

Holland, H. 2005. Teaching teachers: Personal development to improve student achievement. *Research Points*. vol. 3. no. 1. pp. 1-4.

Holm, C.F. and Venable, C.F. 2004. Cultural diversity courses: The students' perspectives. In *Diversity in college classrooms – practices for today's campuses*. Edited by A.M. Johns and M.K. Sipp. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press. pp. 7-24.

Holstein, J.A. and Gubrium, J.F. 2004. The active interview. In *Qualitative research: theory, method and practice*. Edited by D. Silverman. London: SAGE Publications. pp. 140-161.

Homan, R. 2004. Religion and literacy: Observations on RE and the literacy strategy for secondary education in Britain. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 1. pp. 21-32.

Horn, I.H. 2006. South African Education Policy and the Right to Religious Freedom, *Tydskrif vir Christelike Wetenskap*. (1st – 2nd kwartaal). pp. 23-33.

Horner, M. 2002. *Tolerance and truth*, [Online] Available: <http://www.leaderu.com/common/horner-tolerance.html>> [Cited 15 May 2006].

Huddleston, T. & Kerr, D. 2006. Making sense of citizenship education. [Online] Available: <http://www.citizenshipfoundation.org.uk/main/page.php?286>. [23rd January, 2010].

Hudson, B. 2002. Holding complexity and searching for meaning: Teaching as reflective practice. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*. vol. 34. no. 1. pp. 43-57.

Hughes, F. 2003. *Religious Education in England*. Lecture given at the University of Leipzig, Germany on Monday, 26 May 2003.

Hull, J.M. 1996. A gift of the child: A new pedagogy for teaching religion to young children. *Religious Education*. vol. 91. no. 2. pp. 172-188.

Hull, J.M. 2003. The Blessings of Secularity: Religious Education in England and Wales. *Journal of Religious Education* (Australian Catholic University). vol. 51. no. 3. pp. 51-58.

Hull, J.M. 2004. Practical theology and Religious Education in pluralist Europe. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 24. no. 1. pp. 7-19.

Hull, J.M. 2005. *The contribution of RE to religious freedom: A global perspective*, [Online] Available: <http://www.iarf.net>. [Cited 12 February 2006].

Idowu, B. 1973. *African traditional religion: a definition*. London: SCM Publishers

Innovations. 2007. *Professional development helps teachers teach*. Moment: Spring.

Jackson, A.Y. 2001. Multiple Annies: feminist poststructuralist theory and the making of a teacher. *Journal of Teacher Education*. vol. 52. no. 5. pp. 386-397.

Jackson, R. 1997. *Religious Education: an interpretive approach*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

Jackson, R. 1999. The Warwick RE Project: An interpretive approach to RE. *Religious Education*. vol. 94. no. 2. pp. 201-216.

Jacobs, R.M. n.d. Educational research: sampling a population, [Online] Available: <http://www83.homepage.villanova.edu/richard.jacobs/EDU%208603/lessons/sampling.ppt#256,1>. [Cited 11 October 2007]

Jankie, D. 2001. *Rethinking Setswana literacy practices: Towards incorporating community-based and students' experiences in senior secondary classrooms*. Unpublished PhD thesis. University of Wisconsin-Madison. USA.

Jensen, T. 1998. Religious Education and the Secular State, Paper presented at the *International Coalition fro Religious Freedom Conference on: Religious Freedom and the New Millennium*, (Berlin, Germany, May 29-31). pp.1-5.

Jones, E.B. 2004. Culturally relevant strategies for classrooms. In *Diversity in college classrooms – Practices for today’s campuses*. Edited by A.M. Johns and M.K. Sipp. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, pp. 51-71.

Kalantzis, M., Cope, B. and Harvey, A. 2003. Assessing multi-literacies and the new basics. *Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy and Practice*. vol.10. no.1. pp.15-26.

Kallioneimi, A. 2003. Adult senior secondary school students’ concepts concerning RE from a qualitative perspective. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 25. no. 3. pp. 185-199.

Kay, W.K. 2005. A non-statutory framework for religious education: Issues and opportunities, *British Journal Religious Education*. vol. 27. no. 1. pp. 41-52.

Kazepides, T. 1991. Religious indoctrination and freedom. In *Freedom and indoctrination in education: international perspectives*. Edited B. Spiecker & R. Straughan. London: Cassell. pp. 1-5.

Keys, P.M. 2007. A knowledge filter for observing and facilitating change in teachers’ beliefs. *Journal of Educational Change*. vol. 8. pp. 41-60.

Klette, K. 2002. Reform policy and teacher professionalism in four Nordic countries. *Journal of Educational Change*. vol. 3. pp. 265-282.

Kotter, J.A. 1997. *What’s really said in the teachers’ lounge: provocative ideas about culture and classrooms*. Thousand Oaks: Corwin Press.

Kozyrev, F. 2005. *On the place and role of RE in Russian schools: Retrospection and forecasts*. [Online] Available: <http://www.iarf.net>. [Cited 12 February 2006].

L'Anson, J. 2004. Mapping the subject: student teachers, location and the understanding of religion. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 1 pp. 45-60.

Ladson-Billing, G. 2005. Is the team all right? Diversity and teacher education. *Journal of Teacher Education*. vol. 56. no. 3. pp. 229-234.

Lakomski, G. 2001. Organisational change, leadership and learning: culture and cognitive process. *The International Journal of Educational Management*. vol. 15. no. 2. pp. 68-77.

Laurian, M & Miron, L.F. 2005. *Urban schools: the new social spaces of resistance*. New York. Peter Lang.

LeCouteur, A. & Augoustinos, M. 2001. The language of prejudice and racism. In *Understanding prejudice, racism and social conflict*. Edited M. Augoustinos, K.J. Reynolds. Thousand Oaks: SAGE. pp. 215-230.

Leech, A.L. 1989. Another look at phenomenology and Religious Education, *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 11. no. 2. pp. 70-75.

Leirvik, O. 2004. Religious Education, communal identity and national politics in the Muslim world. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 3. pp. 223-236.

Lerner, J.S. and Keltner, D. 2000. Beyond valence: Toward a model of emotion-specific influences on judgement and choice. *Cognition and Emotion*. vol. 14. no. 4. pp. 473-493.

Levin, H.M. 2004. Learning from school reform. In *Partnership and change: towards school development*, Edited by J.C. Lee, N-K. Lo & A. Walker. Hong Kong: The Chinese University of Hong Kong. pp. 31-51.

Levine, A. 2001. *Sensual Philosophy: Toleration, Skepticism and Montaigne's Politics of Self*. Lanham: Lexington Books.

Lewis, J.B. 2001. Social Justice, Social Studies, and Social Studies, Foundations. *Social Studies*. vol. 92. no. 5. pp. 189-192.

Lieberman, A. & Miller, L. 1999. *Teachers: Transforming their world and their work*. New York: Teachers College Press.

Littrel, J.M. & Peterson, J.S. 2001. Transforming the school culture: A model based on an exemplary counsellor. *Professional School Counselling*. vol. 4. no. 5. pp. 311-319.

Louis, K.S. 2007. Trust and improvement in schools. *Journal of Educational Change*. vol. 8. pp1-24.

Lubienski, S.T. 2006. Decoding mathematics: critical examination of an invisible pedagogy. In *Reading Bernstein, researching Bernstein*. Edited by J. Muller, B. Davies, A Morais. London: Routledge Falmer. pp. 108-122.

Macklin, R. 1998. Ethical relativism in a multi-cultural society *Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal*. vol. 8. no.1. [Online] Available: http://muse.jhu.edu/login?uri=/journals/kennedy_institute_of_ethics_journal/v008/8.1macklin.html. [Cited on 10 April, 2009]

Marsden, G.M. 1997. Christian advocacy and rules of the academic game. In *Religious Advocacy and American History*. Edited B. Kuklick & D.G. Hart. Michigan. W.B. Eedermans. pp. 3-27

Masconi, J. & Emmett, J. 2003. Effects of values clarification on high school students' Definitions of Success. *Professional School Counselling*. vol. 7. no. 2. pp. 68-78.

Mantin, R. 1999. Religious Education. In *Promoting equality in secondary schools*. Edited by D. Hill & M. Cole. London: Cassell. pp. 271-296.

Matemba, Y.H. 2005. Multi-faith Religious Education in Botswana. *Religious Education*. vol. 100. no. 4. pp. 404-424.

Mazebane, M. 2001. *The Role of RE junior programme in promoting tolerance among learners in Botswana*. Med Dissertation. University of Botswana. Botswana

McAllister, G. & Irvine, J.J. 2000. Cross-cultural competency and multicultural education. *Review of Educational Research*. vol. 70. no. 1 pp. 3-24.

McEwen, A. 2004. Secondary school curriculum reforms in Northern Ireland: a critical analysis. In *Curriculum and Ideology: Irish experiences, International perspectives*. Edited by C. Sugrue. Dublin: The Liffy Press. pp.141-164.

McLaren, P. 2000. Critical pedagogy. In *Knowledge and power in the global economy: Politics and rhetoric of school reform*. Edited by D.A. Gabbard. Mahwah. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates publishing. pp345-357

McLaren, P. 2007. *Life in schools: An introduction to critical pedagogy in foundations of education*. 5th ed. Boston: Pearson Education Inc.

McLaughlin, M.W. 1998. Listening from the field: Tales of policy implementation and situated practice. In *International handbook of educational change*. Edited by A. Hargreaves, A. Lieberman, M. Fullan, & D. Hopkins. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers. pp. 70-84

McNeil, L.M. 1983. Defensive teaching and classroom control. In *Ideology and practice in schooling*. Edited by M.W. Apple & L.Weis. Philadelphia. Temple University Press. pp.114-142.

Measor, L. 1985. Interviewing: A strategy in qualitative research. In *Strategies of educational research: Qualitative methods*. Edited by R.G. Burgess. London. The Falmer Press. pp. 55-77

Meighan, R. & Siraj-Blatchford, I. 2003. *A sociology of education*. 4th ed. London: Continuum.

Merriam, S.B. 1988. *Case study research in education: A qualitative approach*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Mgadla, P.T. 1994. *Missionaries and western education in Bechuanaland Protectorate 1859-1904: the case of Bangwato*. Gaborone: Print World.

Miller, G & Glassner, B. 2004. The Inside and Outside: Finding Realities in the Interviews. (ed)In *Qualitative research: theory, method and practice*, Edited by D. Silverman. London: SAGE Publications. pp. 125-139

Mirkovic, M., Skola, G., & Crawford, K. n.d. Teaching history in Serbian and English secondary schools: A cross-cultural analysis of textbooks. [Online] Available: <http://www.centres.exeter.ac.uk/historyresource/journal6/MirkovicandCrawfordrev.doc> [Cited: 14 April, 2009]

Mockus, A. 2002. *Co-existence as harmonisation of law, morality and culture*, Prospects vol. XXXII. no. 1. pp. 19-35.

Mmolai, S.K. 1988. *RE in Botswana secondary schools: Beginnings, development and future prospects*. MA dissertation. University of Lancaster. United Kingdom.

Morais, A. Neves, I. & Pires, D. 2004. The what and the how of teaching and learning: going deeper into sociological analysis and interaction. In *Reading Bernstein, researching Bernstein*. Edited by J. Muller, B. Davies, & A. Morais. London: Routledge Falmer. pp. 75-90.

Morake, L.K. 1993. *A Conceptual analysis of Botswana senior secondary school Religious Education*. MEd dissertation. University of Botswana. Botswana.

More, N. 2004. *How to research: the complete guide to designing and managing research projects*. 3rd ed London: Allen & Unwin.

Moyles, J. 2002. Observation as a research tool. In *Research methods in educational leadership and management*. Edited by M. Coleman & A.J.R. Briggs. London. Paul Chapman Publishing. pp171-191.

Nesbitt, E. 2001. Ethnographic research at Warwick: Some methodological issues. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 23. no. 3. pp. 144-155.

Newbury, D. 2001. Diaries and field notes in the research process. *Research issues in art design and media*. vol.1. Autumn, [Online] Available: <http://www.biad.uce.ac.uk/research/rti/riadm/issue2/abstract.htm> [Cited 12 April, 2009]

Newman, I. & Benz, C.R. 1998. *Qualitative research methodology: Exploring the interactive continuum*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University.

Newman, L.D. & Newman, D.P. 2006. Can explanations in children's books help teachers foster reasoned-based understandings in religious education? *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 28 no. 3. pp. 225-234.

Ng, S-S. 2005. *Introducing "Life Education" in People's Republic of China (Taiwan Province)*. [Online] Available: <http://www.iarf.net>. [Cited 12 February 2006].

Olson, J.K. 1983. Guide writing as advice giving: learning the classroom language. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*. vol. 51. no. 1. pp. 17-25.

Ontiretse, G. 2001. *Perceptions of junior secondary school students towards the multi-faith programme: A case of selected schools in Mochudi, Kang, and Gaborone*, MEd Dissertation. University of Botswana. Botswana.

Oplatka, I. 2003. School change and self-renewal: Some reflections from life stories of women principals. *Journal of Educational Change*. vol.4. pp. 25-43.

Orozco-Gomez, G. 2006. Can we be more creative in thinking about how to scale up educational innovations? *Journal of Educational Change*. vol. 7. pp345-349.

Osei, G.M., 2007. Decentralisation and exploration of the impact of local content curriculum reforms in Ghana. *International Journal of Educational Development*. vol. 27. pp. 151-165.

Padgett, D.K. 2004. Introduction: Finding a middle ground in qualitative research. In *The qualitative research experience*. Edited by D.K. Padgett. Belmont: Wadsworth. pp.1-18.

Pang, V.O. & Gibson, R. 2000. Concepts of democracy and citizenship: views of African American teachers, *Social Studies*. vol. 92. no. 6. pp. 260-266.

Patton, M.Q. 2002. *Qualitative research and evaluation methods*. 3rd edition. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Pecker, J-P. 1996. Tolerance - but what kind and what extent? *International Humanist and Ethical Union*. [Online] Available: <http://www.iheu.org/node/414>. [Cited: 12 April, 2009]

Penuel, W.R., Fishman, B.J., Yamaguchi, R., & Gallagher, L.P. 2007. What makes professional development effective? Strategies that foster curriculum implementation, *American Research Journal*. vol. 44. no. 4. pp. 921-958.

Peters, R.S. 1965. Education as initiation. In *Philosophical analysis and education*. Edited by R.D. Achambault. New York: Taylor. pp. 965-983.

Pike, M.A. 2005. Citizenship Education and Faith Schools: What Should Children in Christian Schools Understand and Appreciate About Liberal and Secular Society. *Journal of Education and Christian Beliefs*. vol. 9. no. 1. pp. 35-45.

Plesner, I.T. 2001. Religious Education in pluralistic societies: the Oslo Coalition on Freedom of Religion or Belief [Online] Available: http://www.org/html/project_school_educational/religious_in_pluralistic.html. [Cited 09 August 2007].

Popkewitz, T. 2000. Reform. In *Knowledge and power in the global economy: politics and the rhetoric of school reform*. Edited by D.A. Gabbard. New Jersey, Mahwah Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers. pp. 33-42.

Potter, E. 1999. A delicate dilemma: religion in the classroom. In *Educating for democracy: case method, teaching and learning*. Edited by R.F. McNergney, E.R. Durcharme, M.K. Durcharme. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. pp. 118-138

Pugach, M.C. 2006. *Because teaching matters*. Danvers: John Wiley & Sons.

Puthanangady, P. 1995. Religious Education of the non-Christians. [Online] Available: <http://eapi.admu.edu.ph/earpr95/putha.htm>. [Cited 09 August 2007].

Rager, K.B. 2005. Self-care and qualitative researcher: When collecting data can break your heart. *Educational Researcher*. vol. 34. no. 4. pp. 23-27.

Rayburn, C. 2004. Assessing students for morality education: A new role for school counsellors. *Professional School Counselling*. vol. 7. no. 5. pp. 356-362.

Republic of South Africa. Department of Education. 2004. *Policy on religion education*. Pretoria: South Africa.

Republic of South Africa. 1994. *Education Act*. Pretoria: South Africa.

Revell, L. 2005. Student primary teachers and their experience of Religious Education in schools. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 27. no. 3. pp. 215-226.

Rhodes, B. & Roux, C. 2004. Identifying values and beliefs in an outcomes-based curriculum. *South African Journal of Education*. vol. 24. no. 1. pp. 25-30.

Robinson, M.D. 2000. The reactive and prospective functions of mood: Its role in linking daily experiences and cognitive wellbeing. *Cognition and Emotion*. vol. 14 no: 2. pp. 145-176

Rogers, C. 2000. Defining reflection: Another look at John Dewey and reflective thinking. *Teachers College Record*. vol. 104. no. 4. pp. 842-866.

Roussi, M. 2002. Learning to live together: An integral part of citizenship education. *Prospects*. vol. XXXII. no. 1. pp. 83-86.

Roux, C. 2007. Hermeneutics and religion teaching and learning in the context of social constructivism. *Scriptura*. 96. pp449-485.

Roux, C. & DuPreez, P. 2005. Religion in education: an emotive research domain. *Scriptura*. 89. pp273-282.

Ryan, M. 1999. The role of social process in participative decision-making in an international context. *Participation and Empowerment*. vol. 7. no. 2. pp. 33-42.

Sabini, J. Siepmann, Stein, J. Meyerowitz, 2000. Who is embarrassed by what? *Cognition and Emotion*. vol. 14. no. 2. pp. 213-240.

Schapera, I. 1970. *A handbook of Tswana law and custom*. London: Franc Cass.

Schechter, C. 2004. Teachers' perceived need to doubt: school conditions and the principal's role. *International Journal of Educational Management*. vol. 18. no. 3. pp. 172-179.

Schechter, C. 2005. Communal deliberation: The art of learning schools. *International Journal of Educational Management*. vol. 19. no. 3. pp. 197-206.

Schetman, Z. 2002. Validation of the democratic teacher belief scale. *Assessment in education: principles, policy and practice*. vol. 9. no. 3. pp. 363-377

Scholefield, L. 2004. Bagels, schnitzel and McDonald's – "fuzzy frontiers of Jewish identity in an English Jewish secondary school. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 3. pp. 237-248.

Scholz, R.W. & Tietje, O. 2002. *Embedded case study methods: integrating quantitative and qualitative knowledge*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Schwarz, N. 2000. Emotion, cognition and decision making. *Cognition and Emotion*. vol. 14. no. 4. pp. 433-440.

Schwarz, M. 2006. For whom do we write the curriculum? *The Journal of Curriculum Studies*. vol. 38. no. 4. pp. 449-457.

Schweitzer, F. 2005. Children's rights to religion and spirituality: legal, educational and practical perspectives. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 27. no. 2. pp. 103-113.

Schweitzer, F. & Boschki, R. 2005. What children need: Cooperative religious education in German schools: Results from an empirical study. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 1. pp. 33-44.

Sealey, J. 1994. Education as a second order form of experience and its relation to religion. In *Christian perspectives on faith development*. Edited by J. Astley & L.J. Francis. Leomister: Gracewing Fowler. pp. 85-95.

Sepotlo, E.Z.F. 2004. *Problems faced by teachers in teaching a multi-faith curriculum in Botswana*. MEd Dissertation. University of Botswana. Botswana.

Seretse, T.E. 1990. *Aims for Religious Education in Botswana in the 1990s*. MA dissertation. University of Lancaster. United Kingdom.

Seretse, T.E. 2003. *An Investigation into the young people's beliefs and values, and teaching of RE in Botswana community junior secondary schools*, PhD thesis. University of Birmingham. United Kingdom.

Settlage, J. & Wheatley, K.F. 2005. Key challenges for teachers: windows into the complexity of American classrooms. In *Portrait of a profession: teaching and teachers in the 21st century*. Edited by W.J. Glenn, D.M. Moss, D. Kaufman, K. Norlander-Case, C. W. Case, & C.A.Lonning. Westport: Praeger. pp. 109-140.

Shapiro, H.S. 2000. Empowerment. In *Knowledge and power in the global economy: politics and the rhetoric of school reform*. Edited by D.A. Gabbard. New Jersey: Mahwah Lawrence Erlbaum Associate Publishers. pp. 103-110.

Sharan, S. 1995. Teaching in small groups. In *International encyclopedia for teaching and teacher education*. Edited by L.W. Anderson. Oxford: Pergamon. pp. 255-259.

Shulman, L.S. 1986. Those who understand: Knowledge growth in teaching. *Educational Research*. vol. 15. no. 2. pp. 4-14 [Online] Available: <http://www.jstor.org/> [Cited 27 April 2006].

Shulman, L.S. 2004. *Teaching as community property: essays in higher education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Sigmund, P. 2005. Education and religious freedom in Latin America. [Online] Available: <http://www.iarf.net> [Cited 12 February 2006].

Silverman, D. 1993. *Interpreting data: methods for analyzing talk, text and interaction*. London. SAGE Publications.

Silverman, D. 2001. *Doing qualitative research: a practical handbook*. London: SAGE Publications.

Sikes, P. & Everington, J. 2001. Becoming an RE teacher: A life history approach. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 24. no. 1. pp. 8-19.

Silvia, P.J. 2000. Self-awareness and the regulation of emotional intensity. *Self and Identity*. vol. 1. no. 1. pp. 3-10.

Skeie, G. 2003. Nationalism, religiosity and citizenship in Norwegian majority and minority discourses. In *International perspectives on citizenship, education and religious diversity*. Edited by R. Jackson. London: Routledge. pp. 51-66.

Skeie, G. 2005. Intercultural education reconsidered: a discussion based on communication theory and with special reference to Religious Education. *Scriptura* 89. pp. 247-256.

Sliwinski, S. 2005. Thinking without banisters: Toward a compassionate inquiry into Human Rights Education. *Educational Theory*. vol. 55. no. 2. pp. 219-230.

Sloan, K. 2006. Teacher identities and agency in school worlds: Beyond the all-good/all bad discourse on accountability – explicit curriculum policies. *Curriculum Inquiry*. vol. 36. no: 2. pp119-152

Smart, N. 1968. *Secular education and the logic of religion*. London: Faber.

Smart, N. 1969. *The religious experience of mankind*. Glasgow: Collins.

Stotsky, S. 1999. Is it multi-cultural illiteracy? *The Education Digest*. vol. 65. no. 4. pp. 17-21.

Stodsky, S. & Grossman, P.L. 2000. Changing students, changing teaching, changing teachers. *Teachers College Record*. vol. 102 no. 1. pp. 125-175.

Sugrue, C. 2004a. Introduction. In *Curriculum and Ideology: Irish experiences, international perspectives*. Edited by C. Sugrue. Dublin; The Liffy Press. pp. 1-15.

Sugrue, C. 2004b. Whose curriculum is it anyway? Power, politics and possibilities in the construction of the revised primary curriculum. In *Curriculum and Ideology: Irish experiences, international perspectives*. Edited by C. Sugrue. Dublin: The Liffy Press. pp. 167-208.

Summers, H.C. 1996. The nature of religion and approaches to study religion. In *Religious education for transformation*. Edited by H.C. Summers and R.R. Waddington. Pretoria: Kagiso Tertiary. pp.19-51.

Surin, K. 1980. Can experiential and phenomenological approaches be reconciled? *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 2. no. 3. pp. 99-103

Sutcliffe, J.M. 1984. (Ed). *A Dictionary of Religious Education*. London: SCM Press.

Tabulawa, R.C. 2004. Geography students as constructors of classroom knowledge and practice: a case study from Botswana. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*. vol. 36. no. 1. pp. 53-73.

Teece, G. 2005. Traversing the gap: Andrew Wright, John Hick and critical Religious Education. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 27. no. 1. pp. 29-40.

Tellis, W. 1997. Application of a case study methodology. *The Qualitative Report*. vol. 3. no. 3. pp. 1-19. [Online] Available: <http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR3-3/tellis2.html> [Cited: 08 November 2005].

Thomas, E. 2000. *Culture and schooling: building bridges between research, praxis and professionalism*. Chichester. John Wiley & sons.

Thompson, P. 2004. Whose confession? Whose tradition? *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 1. pp. 61-72.

Tiana, A. 2002. Are our young people prepared? *Prospects* vol. XXXII. no. 1. pp. 39-49.

Timperely, H.S. & Parr, J.M. 2005. Theory competition and the process of change. *Journal of Educational Change*. vol. 6. pp.227-251.

Tlou, T. & Campbell, A. 1984. *A history of Botswana*. Gaborone: Macmillan.

Toh, S-H. (2002) Peace building and peace education: local experiences, global reflections, *Prospects* vol. XXXII. no. 1. pp. 87-93

Trochim, W.M.K., 2006. No probability sampling. [Online] Available: <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampon.php>. [Cited 02 August 2007]

Tshannen-Moran, M. 2001. Collaboration and the need to trust. *Journal of Educational Administration*. vol. 39. no. 4. pp. 308-331.

Turney, B.L. & Robb, G.P. 1971. *Research in education: an introduction*. Hinsdale. The Dryden Press.

UNESCO. 1995. Declaration of principles on tolerance. [Online] Available: <http://www.unesco.org/tolerance/declaeng.htm>. [Cited: 04 October, 2008]

UN High Commission for human rights. 2001. The role of religious education in the pursuit of tolerance and non-discrimination: International consultative conference of school education in relation to freedom of religion and belief, tolerance & non-discrimination, Madrid, 25th November, 2001, [Online] Available: <http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu2/7/b/c/edu-basic.doc.html>. [Cited 02 June 2007].

University of Botswana. 2006. *Almanac*. Gaborone: University of Botswana.

Van den Akker, J. 2003. Curriculum perspectives: An introduction. In *Curriculum landscapes and trends*. Edited by J. van den Akker, W. Kuiper & U. Hameyer. Dodrecht: Kluwer Academic publishers. pp.1-10.

Verma, G.K. & Beard, R.M. 1981. *What is educational research: Perspectives on techniques of research*. Aldershot. Gower.

Verma, G. Zec, P. & Skinner, G. 1994. *The ethnic crucible: Harmony and hostility in multi-cultural schools*. London. Falmer Press.

Venable, C.F. 2004. Collaborative learning in diverse classrooms. In *Diversity in college classrooms – practices for today’s campuses*. Edited by A.M. Johns & M.K. Sipp. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. pp. 96-113.

Vogt, W. 1997. *Tolerance and education: learning to live with diversity and difference*. London. SAGE Publications.

Vulliamy, G., Lewin, K., & Stephen, D. 1990 *Doing educational research in developing countries: qualitative strategies*. London: The Falmer Press.

Waldron, F. 2004. Making the Irish: Identity and Citizenship in the primary curriculum. In *Curriculum and ideology: Irish experiences, international perspectives*, Edited by C. Sugrue. Dublin, the Liffy Press. pp. 209-237.

Walford, G. 1996. Faith-based grant-maintained schools: selective international policy borrowing from the Netherlands. In *Diversity, and change: education policy and selection*. Edited by J. Ahier, B. Cosin & M. Hales. London: The Open University. pp. 63-78.

Walford, G. 2003. *Introduction: Investigating educational policy*. In *Investigating educational policy through ethnography*. Edited by G. Walford. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science. pp. 1-15.

Walker, R. 1985. *Doing research: A handbook for teachers*. London. Routledge.

Walker, S. & Burton, L. 1987. Introduction. In *Changing policies, changing teachers: new directions for schooling?* Milton Keynes: Open University Press. pp. viii-xii

Wasonga, T.A. 2005. Multi-cultural education knowledge base, attitudes and preparedness for diversity. *International Journal of Educational Management*. vol. 19. no. 1. pp. 67-74.

Watson, J. 2004. Educating for citizenship – the emerging relationship between religious education and citizenship education. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 3. pp. 259-271.

Webb, R.B. & Ashton, P.T. 1987 Teacher motivation and the conditions of teaching: A call for ecological reform. In *Changing policies, changing teachers: new directions for schooling*. Edited by S. Walker & L. Burton. Milton Keynes: Open University, pp. 22-40.

Weinstein, C.S. Tomlinson-Clarke, S. & Curran, M. 2004. Toward a conception of culturally responsive management. *Journal of Teacher Education*. vol. 55. no. 1. pp. 55-38.

Wellington, J. 1994. *Secondary science – contemporary issues and practical approaches*. London: Routledge.

Wenglinsky, H. 2002. How Schools Matter: The link Between Teacher Classroom practices and Student Academic Performance, Education Policy Analysis Archives, vol. 10. no. 12. [Online] Available: <http://www.epaa.asu.edu/epaa/vion12/>. [Cited 19 March 2007].

White, J. 2005. Reply to Andrew Wright. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 27. no. 1. pp. 21-23.

Whitehead, C. 1991. Implementation: The challenge to educational planning in the 1990s, *International Journal of Educational Development*. vol. 11. no. 4. pp. 315-519.

Wilkinson, S. 2004. Focus group research. In *Qualitative research: Theory, method and practice*. Edited by D. Silverman. London: SAGE Publications. pp. 177-197.

Winch, C. & Gingell, J. 1999. *Key concepts in the philosophy of education*. London: Routledge.

Winch, C. & Gingell, J. 2004. *Philosophy and educational policy: A critical introduction*. London: Routledge Falmer.

Wolf, J.J. 2004. Teach, but do not preach: Practical guidelines for addressing spiritual concerns of students. *Professional School Counselling*. vol. 7. no. 1. pp. 363-366.

Wong, H., & Wong, R. 2000. Effective teaching, teachers. *Net Gazette*. September, [Online] Available: <http://www.effective teaching.com>. [Cited 19 March 2007].

Wotherspoon, T. 2004. *The sociology of education in Canada: Critical perspectives*. Ontario: Oxford University Press.

Wright, A. 1993. *Religious Education in the secondary schools: Prospects for religious literacy*, London. David Fulton Publishers.

Wright, A. 2004. The justification of compulsory religious education: a response to Professor White. *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 26. no. 2. pp. 119-131.

Wright, A. 2005. On the intrinsic value of religious education, *British Journal of Religious Education*. vol. 27. no. 1. pp. 28-58.


Zembylas, M. 2005. Beyond teacher cognition and teacher beliefs: value of ethnography of emotions in teaching. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*. vol. 18. no. 4. pp. 465-487.

Zembylas, M., & Barker, H.B. 2007. Teachers' spaces for coping with change in the context of a reform effort. *Journal of Educational Change*. vol. 8. no. pp. 235-256.



APPENDICES

Appendix A Letter from the editor



UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA

University of Botswana
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
Department of Languages and Social Sciences Education
Private Bag UB 00702, Gaborone, Botswana

Telephone: (267) 355-2336/2337 Fax: (267) 3165096
Block 250, Office 130/128
E-mail address: Lang&Soc@mopipl.ub.bw

Ref:

To: Dean
Faculty of Education
University of Pretoria


From: Dr T. V. Moumakwa
Dept. of Languages and Social Sciences Education
University of Botswana

Date: 26 June 2009

Re: **EDITING A DRAFT THESIS FOR MR BAAMPHATLHA DINAMA**

This is to confirm that I Dr Tshiamiso V. Moumakwa, lecturer in the Department of Languages and Social Sciences Education at the University of Botswana, Faculty of Education, edited the draft thesis of Mr Baamphatlha Dinama titled "HOW RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TEACHERS UNDERSTAND AND IMPLEMENT A MULTI-FAITH CURRICULUM – CASE STUDIES FROM BOTSWANA."

Sincerely yours,


Tshiamiso V. Moumakwa
E-mail: moumakwt@mopipl.ub.bw

www.ub.bw



APPENDIX B -1

TELEPHONE:
3655400 TELEX:
2944THUTOBD
PAX:
351624/3655408
REFERENCE: E-
11/17/XXXVIII(17)



MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION
PRIVATE BAG
005
GABORONE
BOTSWANA

REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

20 July 2006

To: Baamphatlha
Dinama
University of
Botswana P/Bag
00702
Gaborone

RE: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

We acknowledge receipt of your application to conduct research that will

- > How RE teachers in Botswana understand the multi-faith curriculum
- > How the multi-faith curriculum affects the teaching practices of RE teachers in Botswana.
- > How different frame factors impact on RE teacher's translation of the multi-faith curriculum into practice..

You are granted permission to conduct your research entitled:

HOW RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TEACHERS UNDERSTAND AND IMPLEMENT A MULTI-FAITH CURRICULUM- CASE STUDIES FROM BOTSWANA.

This permit is valid until 30 December 2006 You are reminded to submit a copy of your final report to the Ministry of Education, Botswana

Thank you,

For /Permanent
Secretary



APPENDIX B -2 Extension of research permit

TELEPHONE 3655400
TELEX: 2944 THUTO BD
FAX: 351624/3655408
REFERENCE: E 11 /17 /XXXIX(69)



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIVATE BAG 005
GABORONE BOTSWANA

25 January 2007

To: Baamphatlha Dinama
University of Botswana
P/Bag 00702 Gaborone

RE: EXTENSION OF RESEARCH PERMIT

We acknowledge receipt of your application for the extension of your permit.

Extension is granted to conduct your research entitled:

HOW RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TEACHERS UNDERSTAND AND IMPLEMENT A MULTI-FAITH CURRICULUM -CASE STUDIES FROM BOTSWANA .

This permit is valid until 30 June 2007. You are reminded to submit a copy of your final report to the Ministry of Education, Research Unit, Botswana .

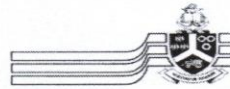
Thank you,

Ml. Phiri
For /Permanent Secretary



APPENDIX C

ANNEXURE D



UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE
DEGREE AND PROJECT

CLEARANCE NUMBER : EM06/11/05

PhD Policy Studies
How religious education teachers understand and implement a multi-faith curriculum – case studies from Botswana

INVESTIGATOR(S)
DEPARTMENT
DATE CONSIDERED
DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

Baamphattha Dinama - 2535725
Educational Management and Policy Studies
27 February 2007
APPROVED

This ethical clearance is valid for years from the date of consideration and may be renewed upon application

CHAIRPERSON OF ETHICS COMMITTEE

Dr S Human-Vogel
2 November 2006

CC

Dr Newton Stoffels
Mrs Jeannie Beukes

This ethical clearance certificate is issued subject to the following conditions:

1. A signed personal declaration of responsibility
2. If the research question changes significantly so as to alter the nature of the study, a new application for ethical clearance must be submitted
3. It remains the students' responsibility to ensure that all the necessary forms for informed consent are kept for future queries.
4. According to the student's research permit from the Ministry of Education, Botswana, the student may not continue to do fieldwork after 30 June 2007.

Please quote the clearance number in all enquiries.

APPENDIX D

Teachers' biographical questionnaire

I thank you for participating in this research study that will help me have an insight into how RE teachers understand and implement the multi-faith Re curriculum in Botswana junior secondary school. I will need this information in order to better understand who you are and how you understand this curriculum.

1. Gender: _____
2. Age (you may indicate range e.g. 20-30). _____
3. Religious affiliation (if any) _____
4. Highest qualification/s: _____
5. Number of years teaching RE: _____
6. a. Any school that you taught at before (if any) _____
- 6.b. If yes, what are they?
 - 6.b.i. similarities in terms of the school administration?
 - 6.b.ii. differences in terms of teaching and learning facilities?
7. Why did you choose to become an RE teacher?
8. What kind of training did you undergo for RE?
9. In your opinion, what does the notion of 'multi-faith' curriculum mean to you?
- 10.a. In your opinion what are the strengths (if any) of the multi-faith curriculum as practiced in Botswana?
- 10.b. In your opinion what are the weaknesses (if any) of the multi-faith RE curriculum as practiced in Botswana?
11. How does the multi-faith RE curriculum differ from the previous RE curriculum in terms of major changes?
12. What is your view are the changes in the present RE curriculum?
13. If you studied at secondary school, describe the experiences that influence your perception of the current RE teaching and learning?
14. a. What do you think the Ministry of education official (e.g inspectors) expect from RE teachers in terms of facilitating the multi-faith curriculum?
15. a. How do prescribed texts (if any) for RE influence your teaching?
15. b. Apart from prescribed texts what other:
 - i. resources do you use or are available at your school?
 - ii. facilities are available?

16. Describe RE workshops you attended (if any in terms of relevance to the multi-faith curriculum).
17. If you have ever been invited to mark the national RE examinations, please describe briefly how it is done.
18. How does the Botswana Religious Education Association (BOREA assist you in teaching of RE?
19. What other comments (if any) would you like to make that are not covered in the questionnaire?

APPENDIX E

Interview schedule on the teachers understanding and implementation of the multi-faith RE curriculum

1. Could you describe the main features/elements of the multi-faith RE?
2. Could you describe how RE is perceived in school by: (a) RE teachers (b) other teachers (c) RE students (d) other students (e) school administration.
3. You have taught the RE curriculum for several years, and based on your experience, what do you think are its strengths?
4. You probably had some interesting teaching experiences in multi-faith RE curriculum. Can you recall them?
5. What do you think led to the revision of the previous curriculum?
6. What will be your response to those who say that the former Bible centres curriculum was effective?
7. To what extent does the present RE curriculum promote tolerance and awareness of diversity?
8. Please tell me about your typical day as a religious education teacher.
9. Could you tell me how you accommodate/recognize religious and other forms of diversity in a class? [where applicable]
10. Could you describe how you accommodate different cultural and religious backgrounds of your learners in RE lessons? [if any]
11. Could you share with me any particular interesting topic/s in the curriculum?
12. What do you think is the best way the students learn RE?
13. What are the activities that students engage in, in a typical RE lesson?
14. Describe how you choose religions that you use in your lessons.
15. Could you tell me about the teaching aids you use in your teaching?
16. Could you describe how RE may help learners to understand events in the world?
17. Tell me about RE examinations at: (a) school level (b) cluster level (c) regional level (d) national level.
18. What is your view about teachers collaborating? [*follow up*]
19. How much has college/university education prepared you to teach the multi-faith curriculum?
20. There is a view in education that the teachers' role is to care and develop the minds of the young. What is your view in relation to RE?

21. There is a view that RE is an easy subject to teach? What is your reaction?
22. A basic principle in teaching a multi-faith curriculum is that a teacher does not have to be religious. What is your position on this?
23. What personal values do you bring to your class when teaching?
24. Some people say that teaching RE alienates RE teachers from the rest of the teaching staff. Do you agree or not?
25. Can you share with me your experiences about the Botswana Religious Education (BOREA) in terms of its usefulness to you as an RE teacher? [*if any*]
26. How much do you know about the community surrounding your school in terms of their faith and diversity?
27. Could you mention examples of your school policy that affect your classroom practice?
28. What opportunities do you have that can help you further develop your teaching practices?
29. How does the number of contact teaching time affect your teaching?
30. Can you share with me any additional information of interest that we may not have talked about?

APPENDIX F

Teachers' pre-lesson interview schedule

1. Could you describe how you are going to introduce the lesson today?
2. Could you describe the major aspects that you will focus on?
3. Can you tell me about the teaching resources that you are going to use?
4. How is your content going to accommodate diversity?
5. In the lesson that you planned today, what are the constraints that could have influenced your planning.
6. How are you going to relate the learning experience with real life situations?

APPENDIX G

Teachers' post-lesson interview schedule

1. How useful were the teaching techniques, strategies and resources?
2. To what extent was the lesson consistent with the stated objectives?
3. To what extent was the lesson comprehended by the students?
4. How did your understanding of religious concepts in your interaction with the students?
5. To what extent were the students intellectually engaged? What did they do?
6. How did your classroom management style enhance the quality of your lesson?
7. What were the strengths of your lesson? *[follow up]*
8. How did you relate what you taught with the wider context/
9. Would you say that you were confident in your presentation of the lesson?
10. How did instructional activities reflect your attention to issues of diversity? *[where applicable]*
11. How were your questioning strategies likely to enhance students' understanding?
12. What did you do to encourage all your students to participate?
13. How did you ensure that students' ideas, questions and contributions were respected?
14. What personal values did you bring to class in relation to the lesson/
15. How would you rate the lesson you taught today in terms of achieving the objectives?
16. Do you think the lesson made any difference in the life of the students/

APPENDIX H

Class observation schedule

1. Is there any link of the lesson to students' previous knowledge?
2. Is the lesson aligned to the stated instructional objectives?
3. Is the lesson developed in a logical sequence, varied and suitable techniques and strategies used?
4. Does the teacher involve students by engaging them in activities and asking questions?
5. Does the teacher use different teaching techniques (e.g. debate, drama, role-play etc) in helping students to learn?
6. Is the teacher comfortable with the subject matter?
7. Does the teacher give information, question students and provide feedback?
8. Does the teacher encourage learners to take down notes while teaching?
9. Does the teacher use audio-visual aids? How appropriate are these aids?
10. Does the teacher encourage and praise students when working on working on tasks and giving responses?
11. Does the teacher encourage and praise students when working on tasks and when giving responses?
12. Is the teacher able to recognise the students' strengths? What does he/she do to enhance them?
13. Does the teacher encourage students to reflect on what they learnt?
14. How is the classroom arranged e.g. for group work, discussions etc?
15. Is RE taught in a regular classroom or in any other space?

APPENDIX I

Interview schedule for education officers

1. Could you describe to me your main responsibilities as an RE education officer?
2. What are the aims of the multi-faith curriculum?
3. What do you think led to the revision of the previous RE curriculum?
4. In your opinion, what do you think are the strengths of the present RE curriculum?
5. In your opinion how would you rate RE in relation to other subjects? [*e.g. in terms of popularity*]
6. There are those who suggest that RE gives an insight into what is happening around the world. What is your view?
7. There is a view in education that the teachers' role is to care and develop the minds of the young. What is your view in relation to RE?
8. A basic principle in teaching a multi-faith curriculum is that a teacher does not have to be religious. What is your position on this?
9. There is a view held by some people that RE should be excluded from the school curriculum. What is your position on this?
10. Some people say that teaching RE alienates RE teachers from the rest of the teaching staff. Do you agree or not?
11. How does the multi-faith RE curriculum affect a teacher's outlook of life?
12. How are teaching and learning resources chosen?
13. How does the number of contact teaching time affect the RE teachers' effectiveness?
14. Describe other resources other than the textbooks that are provided to teachers. [*if any*]
15. How do teachers choose religions that they use as examples in their lessons?
16. Could you describe for me some of the in-service workshops you organized for the RE teachers?
17. How often do you organize workshops for the teachers?
18. Are there any workshops that you intend to organize for teachers?
19. Some people say that RE is an easy subject. What is your view on this matter?
20. When inspecting schools which teaching methods tended to be common?
21. How are the long term effects of RE on students determined?
22. How would you rate students' performance in RE?
23. How effective are the annual RE fairs organized by BOREA?
24. How do the RE fairs relate to classroom teaching and learning?

APPENDIX J

Interview schedule for students [Focus group]

1. Can you tell me how RE can be of benefit to you? [follow up]
2. What are the activities that you usually do in RE lessons?
3. Could you tell me of a lesson this week which was interesting? What made the lesson interesting?
4. How popular is RE according to you?
5. Some of your schoolmates say that RE is an easy subject. What is your reaction to this perspective?
6. Other than the textbooks, what other resources do RE teachers use in their lessons?
7. In learning RE you are not expected to be religious. What is your reaction?
8. Can you share with me an interesting topic/s in the syllabus? [*if any*]
9. Give me an example of instances when you were allowed to use examples from your background such as religion or gender.
10. Do you think learning RE makes any differences in your lives?
11. What does the teacher do to encourage you to participate in class?
12. Give examples when your ideas, questions and contributions were respected by your teacher?
13. What personal values do you bring to an RE class? [follow up]
14. Can you share with me any additional information of interest that we may not have talked about?

APPENDIX K

Letter to Parents



**University of Botswana
Faculty of Education**

**Private Bag 00702, Gaborone
Botswana.**

Telephone: 3552970

Cell phone: 72163096

Fax: 3185096

Dear (Parent/Guardian),

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TEACHERS' CLASSROOM PRACTICES RESEARCH PROJECT

I am a teacher educator at the University of Botswana currently on study leave at the University of Pretoria where I am pursuing a doctoral degree in educational policy studies.

I have been granted permission by the office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education to conduct my study in secondary schools. This study is funded by the University of Botswana.

I am writing to request you to grant me permission to interview your child who is doing Religious Education (RE) about the effective ways of learning the subject. The child will be in a group of about 8 selected students. The interview session for students will be done once and will last between 30-40 minutes. I will also negotiate with students through their teacher the best time to conduct the interview. I will audiotape and transcribe the interview for analysis.

The study attempts to explore how RE teachers understand and teach this curriculum and what students view as effective ways of learning RE bearing in mind the effective techniques and strategies that teachers use. The curriculum is intended to cultivate in learners a sense of tolerance bearing in mind the diversity found in Botswana in terms of ethnicity, religion, education and the socio-economic background of the people. The study is also informed by Vision 2016 which envisages a Botswana society which will be tolerant.

There are no risks for participating in this study. The names of the participants will be changed in any written reports or articles to protect identity and guarantee confidentiality. All research participants will be informed that participation is voluntary and they can withdraw from the study anytime.

When completed, a copy of my dissertation study will be presented to the school head for use in the school library. The copy will also be available online at the University of Pretoria and in its libraries, Ministry of Education (Director of Secondary Education), Botswana archives and records, National Library Services and the University of Botswana library.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions or would like more information about this study. I can be reached at 3931201 (home), 3552336 (work) and 72163096 (mobile).

Yours faithfully

B. Dinama (Mr)

Cut here-----cut here-----

CONSENT FORM

I _____ (**name of parent/guardian**) allow my child
_____ (**name of child**) to participate in the study on how
religious education teachers understand and teach Religious Education. I understand that
the participation is voluntary and that I can withdraw my child from this study anytime
without any negative consequences. I also grant you permission to interview my child. I
realize that the interview recordings will be used for educational and research purposes
related to this study.

Parent/Guardian's Signature

Date

APPENDIX L

EXAMINATION RESEARCH AND TESTING DIVISION

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

COMPONENT CODE 31/2

DECEMBER 2006

SECTION 1 – GENERAL COMMENTS

Candidates for the year 2006 also performed according to their abilities in comparison to the previous year. High achievers demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of religious concepts such as basic teachings and beliefs as the paper demanded. They managed to attempt high order questions, which required critical thinking like showing how the beliefs in life after death influence the life of followers. The low achievers demonstrated a limited understanding of such religious concepts.

The paper structure was good as it progressed well from simple to complex items and enabled candidates to write their responses in the spaces provided. It was also evident that an erratum sent to schools to correct question 6(c) did not reach the majority of schools as candidates stated only two death rituals instead of three.

Candidates were generally neat in their writing except for a few who drew strange pictures and wrote strange comments on their scripts. There was also a problem of duplicate examination numbers by candidates. This delayed examiners as it called for cross-checking with core subjects to establish the candidate's real numbers. Schools are asked to check for such mistakes before submitting their centres to avoid unnecessary delays. Some schools also enclosed the attendance registers and sitting plans with scripts. These should be submitted to the department to assist in the processing of receipt forms before marking.

SECTION 2: COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 (a)

What is meant by characteristics of religion?

Most candidates correctly answered this question by stating that characteristics are traits, elements features or qualities of a religion. However, there were some words used such as 'things' to explain characteristics of religion. Such responses do not answer the question. Students should be reminded to refrain from using definitions such as 'thing' or to define a term by itself.

QUESTION 1 (b)

Give three examples of characteristics of religion

Most candidates got this question correct except for those who spelt ‘practices’ wrongly as ‘practises’ and ‘beliefs’ as ‘believes’. Spelling of RE technical terms is vital. Candidates need to show knowledge of religious concepts.

QUESTION 1 (c)

List three different beliefs from two religions practised in Botswana

A majority of our candidates overlooked the word **different** hence repeated the beliefs given for the first religion. This made the candidates to lose marks due to failure to follow the instructions. Some candidates overlooked the word ‘Botswana’ and stated the beliefs of a religion not practiced in Botswana as a result, they lost marks.

Spelling of Religious Education technical terms wrongly, is another area of concern. Religious terms such as Christianity, Prophet Muhammad were spelt wrongly. Botswana Traditional Religion was abbreviated to BTR or referred to as Botswana African Traditional Religion or African Traditional Religion. These made the candidates to lose a lot of marks and this area needs to be attended to as a matter of urgency by Religious Education teachers.

This question (1c) also revealed that some candidates confused ‘beliefs’ with ‘attributes’ or ‘teachings’ e.g. God is the creator or God is eternal are attributes.

QUESTION 2 (a)

What are religious teachings?

Grade A candidates performed fairly well in this question.

QUESTION 2(a)

Give three reasons why religious teachings are important to followers of religions

The candidates who got 2(a) wrong also got 2(b) wrong as 2(b) is connected to the former. Expected responses were e.g. ‘To uphold believers faith’ or ‘enlighten followers about their religion’.

QUESTION 2C

What is the difference between Myths and religious Ethical Codes?

Most candidates did very well in this question except for a few who failed to *differentiate*, though they correctly stated what Myths and religious ethical are: Contrasting terms such as ‘while’, ‘whereas’ or ‘but’ must be used during teaching to assist candidates to perform their task and score better. The word ‘and’ as a conjunction should not be used to.

QUESTION 2(d)

State two different ways in which two religions practiced in Botswana are involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS

This was a good question though most of the candidates did not interpret it well. Their responses were focused more on how to help those already infected by HIV/AIDS than on what religions are doing to fight against HIV/AIDS.

QUESTION 3(a)

State the religious importance of animal life in any two religions. Give a different answer for each religion.

To score all the marks candidates were not supposed to repeat the answer in ‘a’ religion for religion (b).

Candidates’ performance was not satisfactory in this question. Our candidates failed to distinguish between ‘importance’ and ‘use’. Popular responses were on use of animal life rather than on importance.

QUESTION 3(b)

Give two ways in which human beings can abuse animal

Most candidates answered this question very well some confused abused with destruction hence giving wrong responses such as killing them.

QUESTION 3(c)

State two ways in which plant life is used in two religions

The question did well as it discriminated candidates very well. Grade A and B candidates gave the religious use of plant life while the low achievers stated the general use of plant life such as for decoration of a Christmas tree etc.

QUESTION 3(b)

State two ways in which human beings can benefit from animal life

This question was generally well done by all candidates.

QUESTION 4(a)

State three reasons why people commit murder?

The question was generally well answered except a few who did not answer the question well.

QUESTION 4(b)

Give three reasons why murder is considered wrong by the society

The majority of the candidates performed well in this question except for those who gave very general responses.

QUESTION 4(c)

What is the difference between suicide and euthanasia?

This was another question which demanded differentiation of two concepts. (see 2c)

QUESTION 4(d)

State one view on death penalty n any religion practiced in Botswana

The candidates performed badly in this question. They were expected to give views of a particular religion and not human rights.

QUESTION 4(e)

Give two disadvantages of death penalty

Generally well done by most candidates.

QUESTION 5(a)

What is marriage?

Most candidates failed to explain marriage as a union of a man and a woman resulting in them becoming husband and wife. The union was rather explained as occurring between husband and wife which is post marriage.

QUESTION 5(b)

Give three reasons why marriage is important?

Generally well done by most candidates. The candidates managed to at least get two popular answers correct:

- to start a family
- for procreation

Some stated ‘to unite two families’ as a response. This answer was considered as a reason for marriage. One does not marry to unite families but for thee responses stated above. Unity of families if at all it occurs happens after the marriage.

QUESTION 5(c)

Name two religions and describe two different rituals performed to solemnise marriage in each religion.

Generally well done by most candidates except for some who repeated rituals in religion A when responding to religion B. Students need to show a wide understanding of these rituals in order to do well in examinations.

Rituals and procedures also confused candidates. It was evident that some candidates failed to clearly distinguish the two.

Some candidates have failed to distinguish Christianity from Botswana Traditional Religion as has been in the past for example payment of bogadi (bride price) was given as a response for Christianity and this resulted in candidates losing marks. Religious Education teachers need to assist students in drawing the line between the two religions.

QUESTION 5(d)

Give one religion and state its view on inter-religious marriage.

Candidates like in 4(a) failed to state the view. Majority of them went as far as stating ‘there are against inter-religious marriage’. The question is of a high order, it demanded that candidates go further and state why these religions are against or in support of inter-religious marriages.

QUESTION 5(e)

Give one religion and state its view on divorce.

All the candidates managed to score the one mark allocated to it simply stating ‘it is not allowed or is not allowed’.

QUESTION 6(a)

Explain the difference between a religious ceremony and a religious festival.

Majority of candidates failed to differentiate between a religious ceremony and a religious festival. Their responses were mostly concerned with time factor not what the concept is e.g. – a religious festival has a fixed date while a religious ceremony does not.

QUESTION 6(b)

Give two names of religious festivals from any religion of your choice.

This was a simple recall question however some candidates failed to score marks. Others still gave responses such as Ramadan as a festival for Islam, Christmas as a festival for Botswana Traditional Religion.

QUESTION 6(c)

Name and describe two death rituals performed in any religion of your choice.

This question proved to be difficult for most candidates. Some described the rituals instead of naming them while others stated procedures instead of rituals as has been noted in 5(c). Some candidates stated the importance instead of describing the ritual.

SECTION B

QUESTION 7

Explain five advantages of being part of a family

This question proved to be difficult for candidates as they were not able to give an advantage and explain it to score the two points per the five advantages. Some stated the advantage and failed to give the explanation or give an explanation or give an explanation and not state the advantage. Many of our high performers did not organize their work well to score the 10 points in the essay.

QUESTION 8

Discuss how belief in life after death influences the lives of followers of a religion of your choice.

This was the most difficult question in section B. Majority of the candidates especially those who chose other religions rather than Botswana Traditional Religion scored a maximum of two marks out of ten. Candidates failed to show how the belief in life after death influences the lives of believers of a particular religion. Some tended to narrate the story of the lizard and chameleon which attempts to explain why human beings die and never come back to life. There is need to interpret the objectives properly.

QUESTION 9

Discuss five ways in which roles of women have changed in a religion of your choice.

Generally, the question was satisfactorily answered. Candidates were able to discuss how roles of women have changed. However, some candidates confused these changing roles with duties of individual members of the family like father, mother, daughter and son.

Some candidates confused changing roles of Botswana Traditional religion with that of Christianity and the secular world. Emphasis needs to be made on these problems.

Some candidates carelessly lost marks by not stating the religion being discussed and this meant loss of all the ten marks. Teachers really need to encourage students to start always with a religion if they are to discuss views of religions.

APPENDIX M

**TOGAL JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
MIDYEAR EXAMINATIONS
JULY 2007
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**PAPER 2
TIME: 2 HOURS**

**FORM 3
MARKS: 90**

Centre Number: _____

Candidate Number: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your examination number in the space provided.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. Answer in the spaces provided
4. You will be allowed fifteen minutes to read through the questions.
During this time you will not be allowed to write.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Section	Marks Scored
A	
B	
Total Marks	

This question paper contains 9 printed pages. Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Section A

[60 marks]

Answer all questions in this section.

1 (a) What is meant by characteristics of religion

(1)

(b) Give three examples of characteristics of religion

(i) _____

(ii) _____

iii) _____

(3)

(c) List three different beliefs from two different religions practiced in Botswana. Give different beliefs for each religion

Religion: _____

Beliefs: _____

Religion: _____

Beliefs: _____

2 (a) What are religious teachings?

(1)

(b) Give three reasons why religious teachings are important to followers of religions

- (i) _____

- (ii) _____

- (iii) _____
_____ (3)

(c) What is the difference between myths and religious ethical codes

_____ (2)

(d) State two different ways in which two religions are involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS

Religion: _____

_____ (2)

Religion: _____

_____ (2)

3 (a) State the religious importance of animal life in any two religions. Give a different answer for each religion.

Religion: _____

_____ (2)



Religion: _____

(2)

(b) Give two ways in which human beings can abuse animal life

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(2)

(c) State two different ways in which plant is used in two different religions

Religion: _____

(2)

Religion: _____

(2)

(d) State two ways in which human beings can benefit from animal

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(2)



4 (a) State three reasons why people commit murder

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____
_____ (3)

(b) Give two reasons why murder is considered wrong by the society

(i) _____

(ii) _____
_____ (2)

(c) What is the different between suicide and euthanasia

(d) State one view on death penalty in any religion practiced in Botswana

Religion: _____

_____ (1)

(e) Give two disadvantages of death penalty

(i) _____

(ii) _____
_____ (2)

5 (a) What is marriage?

_____ (1)



(b) Give three reasons why marriage is important

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

_____ (3)

(c) Name two religions and describe two different rituals performed to solemnize marriage in each of the religions. Give different rituals for each religion

Religion: _____

Ritual _____

Ritual _____

_____ (2)

Religion: _____

Ritual _____

Ritual _____

_____ (2)



(d) Give one religion and state its view on inter-religious marriage

Religion: _____

_____ (1)

6 (a) Explain the difference between a religious ceremony and a religious festival

_____ (2)

(b) Give two names of religious festival from any religion.

Religion: _____

(i) _____

(ii) _____ (2)

(c) Name and describe death rituals performed in any religion of your choice.

Religion: _____

Ritual: _____

_____ (1)

Description: _____

_____ (2)

Ritual: _____

_____ (1)

Description: _____

_____ (2)



APPENDIX N

**MAKALA JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
END OF MARCH EXAMINATIONS
FORM 3- 2007**

MARKS ;40

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER**
- 2. WRITE YOUR NAME IN THE SPACE PROVIDED BELOW**

NAME

CLASS



1. What is capital punishment?

- A. A death sentence
- B Life imprisonment
- C Killing prisoners
- D Abstinence

2. Which of the following is the main reason for family planning?

- A To reduce population
- B To space the children
- C To protect the mother's health
- D To protect oneself from sexually transmitted diseases

3. Which of the following **is not** a method of contraception?

- A Withdrawal
- B fertilization
- C Rhythm
- D Abstinence

4 Which of the following is a non religious festival?

- A Christmas
- B Botswana day
- C Boxing day
- D Easter

5 Which of the following problems **is not** caused by substance abuse?

- A Criminal activity
- B Increased birth rate
- C Mental illness
- D Soured relations

6. The characteristic that differentiates human beings from animals is the ability to

- A Breath
- B Move around
- C understand life
- D Feel

7 Which of the following **is not** an effect of abortion?

- A Sterility
- B Stigma
- C Abdominal pains
- D Breast cancer

8 Which of the following is a possible reason for murder?

- A Mercy
- B Love
- C Tolerance
- D Empathy

9 Why do some people have a negative attitude towards people living with HIV and AIDS?

- A They know that HIV and AIDS is incurable
- B They associate HIV and AIDS is with poverty
- C They think that they may also loose relatives
- D They think that they may be infected by contacts.

10 How can HIV and AIDS is infection be avoided

- A By avoiding mosquito bites
- B By not sharing utensils
- C By keeping toilets clean
- D By practicing safe sex

11 Which of the following is not a death ritual?

- A Washing of the body
- B Shaving of the body
- C Covering the body with a shroud
- D Burying or cremating the body

12 In some cultures certain trees are not supposed to be cut. This is an example of

- A afforestation
- B Plant protection
- C Plant importance
- D Plant worship

13. Which of the following is a direct way in which human beings use animals?

- A For security
- B For shelter
- C For school fees
- D For clothing

14. Which of the following is not in the UN charter?

- A the right to employment
- B the right to life
- C the right to share property
- D the right to marry

15. Why is Religious Education taught in schools?

- A For moral instruction
- B To promote religious tolerance
- C For religious conviction
- D To provide social information

16 Which of the following reflects the importance of sacred literature?

- A Healing of followers
- B Regarded as divine
- C Decorating places of worship
- D Entertaining followers

17 How can animal life be destroyed

- A By dehorning
- B By breeding
- C By poaching
- D By conservation

18 Which of the following can be controlled by human being?

- A Time of birth
- B Colour of skin
- C Type of marriage
- D Family membership

19 Which of the following **does not** lead to destruction of plants?

- A. Contaminated water
- B Floods and heavy winds
- C Crafting of plants
- D Conserving natural habitats

20 Which of the following is a legal reason for committing abortion?

- A To avoid embarrassment
- B To avoid health risks
- C To control population
- D To terminate pregnancy due to rape

21 Which of the following can be the effect of suicide on the society?

- A Loss of skilled manpower
- B Loss of bread
- C Change in laws
- D Bad luck

22 Which of the following attributes of God is common in most religions?

- A The sun
- B The spirit
- C The father
- D The compassionate

23. Which of the following best defines a religious festival?

- A A communal celebration
- B A religious gathering
- C A celebration to mark an important religious event
- D A celebration to mark an important occasion in a religion

24 Which of the following birth rituals is found in all religions of the world?

- A Strengthening
- B Purifying
- C Naming
- D Anointing

25 Puberty rituals are important because they

- A Foster virginity
- B Promote culture
- C Promote individuality
- D Prepare the young for adulthood

26 Which of the following practices is not associated with marriage?

- A Initiation
- B Dowry
- C Negotiations
- D Bride wealth

27 Which of the following does not explain the importance of ethical teachings in religion?

- A Control people
- B Establishing harmony
- C Reducing violence
- D Guiding behaviour

28 Which of the following religions is not found in Botswana?

- A Bahai faith
- B Christianity
- C Jainism
- D Sikhism

29 A myth is a story meant to

- A. challenge people s thinking
- B. explain issues that puzzles people
- C. provide the moral meaning of creation
- D. convince people about how life began

Read the passage below and answer question 30 to 31

A teenager was abused. The only people she could turn to were teachers. They took her to a doctor who gave her medication. She was too scared to take the medication home. She feared that the family would demand to know where she got it from and who she had told about the abuse. Mentally, she was deeply affected by years of abuse.

30. Which human right was the teenage girl denied?

- A. The right to protection and opportunity to grow physically, spiritually, socially and emotionally.
- B The right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services.
- C The right to protection from discrimination based on race and religion
- D The right to protection from discrimination on the bases of sex, political affiliation or social position.

31 The girl told teachers about her problems because they

- A serve a religious function
- B have special abilities
- C have valid legal opinions
- D serve a social function

32 What is religion?

- A A spiritual nourishment that people enjoy
- B The way people express their understanding of the meaning and purpose of life
- C A process of creating spiritual awareness in life
- D The way creatures express their understanding of the meaning and purpose of life

33 What is freedom

- A Knowing one's rights
- B Doing what one likes
- C Making responsible choices
- D Making choices of others

34 Which of the following is a characteristic of human intermediaries

- A Immortal
- B Intangible
- C Visible
- D Invisible

35 What is natural abortion?

- A Delivering of a baby without an operation
- B Expected expulsion of the baby from the womb
- C Unexpected expulsion of the foetus from the womb
- D Death of a baby immediately after birth

36 Which of the following is a long term result of substance abuse?

- A Physical handicap
- B Physical stimulation
- C Mental deterioration
- D Mental stimulation

37 Which of the following **is** not a stage of human development?

- A Puberty
- B Initiation
- C Marriage
- D Birth

38 Inter-religious marriages happen between religious people who belong to

- A different areas
- B same area
- C Same_religion
- D different religions

39 What is the role of religion in solemnizing marriage?

- A To strengthen it
- B To promote it
- C To bless it
- D To protect it

40 What is a basic teaching?

- A Ethical code
- B Spiritual fact
- C Vital instruction
- D Spiritual practice