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CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

CARIBBEAN HISTORY

Paper 02 – General Proficiency

2 hours 10 minutes

23 MAY 2007 (p.m.)

1. **This paper consists of 20 questions in four sections.**

   Section A: Questions 1 to 4
   Section B: Questions 5 to 10
   Section C: Questions 11 to 16
   Section D: Questions 17 to 20

2. **Answer FOUR questions, choosing ONE from EACH section.**

3. **You should spend some time reading through the entire paper before deciding which questions you will answer.**

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SECTION A

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 1 – The Indigenous Peoples and The Europeans

Question 1.

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

> The Arawaks/Tainos, who practised 'slash and burn' agriculture, were partly nomadic, but they succeeded in establishing an efficient system of agricultural production.

(a) Explain what is meant by 'slash and burn' agriculture. **(3 marks)**

(b) Explain why the Arawak system of agriculture can be regarded as efficient. **(12 marks)**

(c) Describe THREE methods, apart from agriculture, used by the Arawaks/Tainos to obtain food. **(10 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 2.

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

> Indigenous Caribbean island peoples did not leave behind magnificent monuments, but articles made for everyday use were highly artistic. On the other hand, the civilization of the Maya showed great intellectual ability and engineering skills.

(a) Explain why articles made by Arawaks for everyday use have been described as highly artistic. **(10 marks)**

(b) Explain the ways in which the Mayan civilization showed evidence of great intellectual ability and engineering skills. **(15 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Theme 2 – Caribbean Economy and Slavery

Question 3.

(a) Describe the MAIN features of the organisation of the triangular trade. **(10 marks)**

(b) Explain SIX major ways in which West Africa was affected by the slave trade. **(15 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Question 4.

(a) Explain why it was difficult for the enslaved Africans to practise their traditional culture on the plantation. **(12 marks)**

(b) Explain how enslaved Africans were able to retain some aspects of their culture during the period of plantation slavery. **(13 marks)**

Total 25 marks

SECTION B

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 3 – Resistance and Revolt

Question 5.

(a) Explain why the slave masters found it necessary to control the enslaved Africans on the Caribbean sugar plantations. **(6 marks)**

(b) Describe THREE methods of slave control employed by the master on a Caribbean sugar plantation. **(10 marks)**

(c) Identify THREE ways in which Spanish slave laws differed from the English slave laws. **(9 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 6.

The enslaved Africans on the French island of St Domingue staged a revolt in 1791 which resulted in Haitian independence in 1804. Imagine that you are the Governor of St Domingue who must report to your superior officer in France.

EITHER

Write a report explaining the factors that were responsible for the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution.

Total 25 marks

OR

Write a report accounting for the success of the Haitian Revolution up to 1804.

Total 25 marks

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Theme 4 – Movement Towards Emancipation

Question 7.

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

> Even after abolishing the trade in captive Africans, both the British and the French authorities were forced to introduce a set of Amelioration measures. The measures introduced by the French were in some respects similar to the ones introduced by the British. These measures produced similar responses in both the British and French sugar colonies.

(a) Identify THREE Amelioration measures introduced by EITHER the British OR the French in their Caribbean sugar colonies. **(6 marks)**

(b) Explain why the British Government introduced Amelioration measures in the British colonies. **(9 marks)**

(c) Explain how the planters in the British colonies responded to the Amelioration measures. **(10 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 8.

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

> The British authorities passed the Act of Abolition in 1833 in order to bring an end to the system of chattel slavery on the Caribbean plantations. The Act contained several clauses among which were the promise of freedom, the payment of compensation and a period of apprenticeship. Even so the Act made neither the planters nor the apprentices happy.

(a) Identify TWO clauses of the 1833 Act of Abolition, **other than those listed above**. **(4 marks)**

(b) Explain why a period of apprenticeship was considered necessary prior to full freedom. **(9 marks)**

(c) Describe some of the difficulties experienced by the apprentices on the sugar plantation after 1 August 1834. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Theme 5 – Adjustments to Emancipation, 1838 – 1876

Question 9.

(a) Explain why many former slaves in the British Caribbean tried to establish themselves as peasants after 1838. **(10 marks)**

(b) Describe the difficulties which former slaves in the British Caribbean faced in establishing themselves as peasants between 1838 and 1876. **(15 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 10.

(a) Describe the educational policies of British Caribbean governments between 1838 and 1876. **(9 marks)**

(b) Explain the factors that led to a rebellion at Morant Bay in Jamaica in 1865. **(10 marks)**

(c) Describe how the local government in Jamaica responded to the Morant Bay rebellion. **(6 marks)**

Total 25 marks

SECTION C

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 6 – Economic Diversification, 1875 – 1985

Question 11.

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

> Between 1884 and 1900, the sugar industry in the British Caribbean experienced a crisis which nearly killed it. It was therefore necessary to adopt measures to breathe new life into the industry.

(a) Describe the measures which were adopted "to breathe new life" into the British Caribbean sugar industry in the **late 19th and early 20th centuries**. **(13 marks)**

(b) Explain the effects that these measures had on the sugar industry in the British Caribbean. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Question 12.

Explain why many British Caribbean farmers expanded their cultivation of crops, other than sugar cane, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Total 25 marks

Theme 7 – Social and Economic Conditions in the 20th Century

Question 13.

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

> Between 1900 and 1962, women were more active in the public life of the British Caribbean than they were previously. They formed women's organisations and clubs which have helped to improve women's lives in the Caribbean.

(a) Explain why women became more active in public life in the British Caribbean between 1900 and 1962 than they were before this period. **(10 marks)**

(b) Describe the ways in which women's organisations and clubs helped to improve women's lives in the British Caribbean between 1900 and 1962. **(15 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 14.

(a) Outline THREE examples of improvements in working conditions introduced into the British Caribbean by labour unions up to 1962. **(6 marks)**

(b) Name TWO Caribbean political parties and the trade unions with which they have been associated. **(2 marks)**

(c) Explain FIVE factors that favoured the development of trade unions in the British Caribbean between 1930 and 1960. **(17 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Theme 8 – The United States in the Caribbean, 1776 – 1985

Question 15.

(a) Explain FOUR ways in which the United States' occupation affected Puerto Rico between 1898 and 1917. **(13 marks)**

(b) Explain briefly how the United States succeeded in acquiring land in order to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama by 1914. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 16.

(a) Explain why a large number of Cubans were discontented with the government of Fulgencio Batista in 1959. **(12 marks)**

(b) Discuss FOUR factors that accounted for the worsening of relations between Cuba and the United States between 1959 and 1962. **(13 marks)**

Total 25 marks

SECTION D

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 9 – Movements Towards Independence and Regional Integration up to 1985

Question 17.

(a) Discuss FOUR factors that encouraged independence movements in the British Caribbean between 1935 and 1983. **(13 marks)**

(b) Explain FOUR reasons why Caribbean leaders decided to federate the British Caribbean in 1958. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 18.

(a) Explain briefly the attempts by the people of the Dutch Caribbean to govern themselves between the 1940s and 1986. **(10 marks)**

(b) Discuss FOUR advantages that the French Caribbean territories hoped to gain by becoming Overseas Departments of France in 1946. **(15 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Theme 10 – Social Life, 1838 – 1962

Question 19.

(a) Discuss FIVE factors that led to discrimination against women in Caribbean societies between 1838 and 1945. **(15 marks)**

(b) Explain THREE factors that accounted for an improvement in attitudes to women in Caribbean societies after 1945. **(10 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 20.

Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

> Caribbean architecture, like its art and other social recreational pursuits, reflects very strongly the European influences of the colonial past. However, over time, these influences have been modified by local circumstances and conditions.

(a) Explain how Caribbean architecture has been influenced by its colonial past. **(12 marks)**

(b) Describe the ways in which local conditions and circumstances influenced Caribbean architecture. **(13 marks)**

Total 25 marks

END OF TEST