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CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

CARIBBEAN HISTORY

Paper 02 – General Proficiency

2 hours 10 minutes

22 MAY 2009 (a.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.

(a) Identify TWO areas through which Indigenous Peoples entered and settled in the Caribbean islands before the coming of the Europeans. **(4 marks)**

(b) Describe the pattern of settlement of the THREE main groups of Indigenous Peoples in the Caribbean region at the time the Europeans arrived. **(9 marks)**

(c) Examine THREE reasons why Indigenous Peoples migrated into the Caribbean region. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 2.

(a) Outline TWO reasons for the voyages of Columbus. **(4 marks)**

(b) Explain THREE benefits Europeans obtained from their New World contact. **(9 marks)**

(c) Discuss FOUR effects of these voyages of the Europeans on the way of life of the Indigenous People. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Theme 2 – Caribbean Economy and Slavery

Question 3.

(a) Outline TWO issues that were of **major** concern to sugar plantation owners. **(4 marks)**

(b) Explain THREE ways in which any of these concerns affected the way in which labour was used on the estates. **(9 marks)**

(c) Describe FOUR roles of enslaved women on sugar plantations. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 4.

(a) Give TWO reasons why some enslaved African women disliked working in the Great House on a Caribbean sugar plantation. **(4 marks)**

(b) Explain THREE advantages of working in the Great House on a Caribbean sugar plantation. **(9 marks)**

(c) Examine FOUR reasons why it was difficult for an enslaved African woman to raise a family on a Caribbean slave plantation. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

SECTION B

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 3 – Resistance and Revolt

Question 5.

(a) Explain THREE reasons why enslaved Africans escaped from their plantations to join Maroon communities. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR factors which influenced the development of Maroon communities in Jamaica. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 6.

Imagine that you are a French official visiting St. Domingue in August 1791. Write home to your Supervisor explaining FIVE of the several factors responsible for the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution.

Total 25 marks

Theme 4 – Movement towards Emancipation

Question 7.

(a) Explain THREE economic arguments used by planters to support slavery in the British Caribbean. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine TWO religious and TWO humanitarian reasons that caused many Christian missionaries to attack plantation slavery in the British Caribbean. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 8.

(a) Explain THREE reasons for the introduction of amelioration measures in the British and the French Caribbean territories. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR reasons for the failure of these amelioration measures in the Caribbean. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Theme 5 – Adjustments to Emancipation, 1838 – 1876

Question 9.

(a) Discuss THREE of the **major** problems in the Caribbean sugar industry between 1838 and 1876. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR measures adopted by the planters to solve the problems in the Caribbean sugar industry between 1838 and 1876. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 10.

(a) Explain THREE difficulties which the Church encountered in its efforts to provide education in the British Caribbean between 1838 and 1876. **(9 marks)**

(b) Discuss TWO positive and TWO negative effects of the education given to Caribbean children between 1838 and 1876.

(16 marks)

Total 25 marks

SECTION C

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 6 – Economic Diversification, 1875 – 1985

Question 11.

Read the extract below, then answer the questions that follow.

> Large-scale banana cultivation started in earnest around the 1880s. More and more merchants and professionals bought up abandoned sugar estates and planted bananas using imported Indian labour.
>
> *Adapted from H. Beckles and V. Shepherd,*
> *Freedoms Won: Caribbean Emancipations, Ethnicities and Nationhood.*
> *Cambridge University Press, p. 116.*

(a) Describe THREE factors which led to large-scale cultivation of bananas in the Caribbean from the late 1800s. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR difficulties which affected the Caribbean banana industry in the 1900s.

(16 marks)

Total 25 marks

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Question 12.

Write an essay tracing the development of EITHER the bauxite industry in Guyana OR the oil industry in Trinidad, up to 1985.

In relation to the industry of your choice, you should include the reasons for its emergence, its progress and expansion, problems experienced and its impact on society.

Total 25 marks

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

Question 13.

Read the extract below, then answer the questions that follow.

> By the early 1920s, Marcus Garvey's message of equal rights and economic independence for blacks had attracted followers to a network of UNIA branches in the U.S.A. and the Caribbean. UNIA became the major organized group speaking out against the poor health, housing and working conditions of the mass of people. Unfortunately, authorities in some countries saw Marcus Garvey as a threat and opposed his activities.
>
> *Adapted from J. Ferguson, The Story of the Caribbean People. Ian Randle Publishers, pp. 242 – 243.*

(a) Explain THREE reasons why those in authority opposed the activities of Marcus Garvey and the UNIA. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR features of Garvey's proposals which were aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of Caribbean people. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 14.

(a) Give THREE reasons for the rapid rise of trade unions in the British Caribbean in the first half of the twentieth century. **(9 marks)**

(b) Describe FOUR of the obstacles trade unions faced during the first half of the twentieth century. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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

Question 15.

Read the extract below, then answer the questions that follow.

> At various times, the Monroe Doctrine gave the United States government an excuse to intervene in the internal affairs of certain Latin American nations. By supporting or helping to depose certain leaders, pressure was used to get those countries to act according to the wishes of the United States.
>
> *Adapted from L. Honeychurch, The Caribbean People. Third Edition, Nelson Thornes, p. 162.*

(a) Outline THREE main provisions of the Monroe Doctrine. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR reasons why the United States intervened in the Dominican Republic in 1916. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 16.

> The United States of America has made a tremendous contribution to the development of the British Caribbean. One of the areas in which the Americans have been influential in the 1900s has been in the field of culture.

(a) Suggest THREE reasons why American culture was able to influence the British Caribbean. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR examples of the negative impact of American cultural influence in the Caribbean. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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SECTION D

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 9 – Movements Towards Independence and Regional Integration

Question 17.

The British West Indian Federation of 1958 –1962 could be described as one with a gradual rise but a rapid fall.

(a) Explain THREE factors which led to the formation of the British West Indies Federation of 1958. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR reasons for the collapse of the Federation. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 18.

French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe are departments of France as distinct from being independent countries.

(a) Give THREE reasons why French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe are departments of France. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR benefits these countries enjoyed after becoming departments of France. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Theme 10 – Social Life, 1838 – 1962

Question 19.

(a) Describe THREE major public health problems in the British Caribbean between 1838 and 1876. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR measures adopted by colonial governments to improve public health conditions in the British Caribbean after 1846. **(16 marks)**

Question 20.

(a) Explain THREE reasons why many Africans continued to practise African-based religions after 1838. **(9 marks)**

(b) Examine FOUR factors which allowed the Church to keep its influence in the African community long after slavery was abolished. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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