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CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

CARIBBEAN HISTORY

Paper 02 – General Proficiency

2 hours 10 minutes

26 MAY 2006 (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.

(a) Outline TWO reasons why Columbus undertook voyages out of Europe. **(4 marks)**

(b) Explain THREE ways in which these voyages affected Europe and Europeans. **(9 marks)**

(c) Discuss the ways in which these voyages affected the Indigenous peoples of the New World. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 2.

(a) Outline FOUR forms of resistance used by the Indigenous peoples against enslavement by the Europeans. **(4 marks)**

(b) Discuss THREE advantages that Indigenous peoples had in their resistance to the Spaniards. **(9 marks)**

(c) Explain why resistance by Indigenous people against the Spaniards was generally not successful. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Theme 2 – Caribbean Economy and Slavery

Question 3.

EITHER

Compare the organisation of slave labour in the logwood and mahogany industries of Belize with that of the sugar industry in other British Caribbean territories.

Total 25 marks

OR

(a) Describe the roles of enslaved people in the MAIN stages of the manufacture of sugar and rum in the Caribbean. **(16 marks)**

(b) Explain THREE difficulties that could have affected the manufacturing of sugar and rum in the Caribbean. **(9 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Question 4.

Imagine that you are a journalist visiting a Caribbean plantation in 1800. Write a report for your newspaper describing the social relations of plantation society, with reference to EACH of the following aspects:

- Family life
- Gender
- Race and class.

Total 25 marks

SECTION B

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Theme 3 – Resistance and Revolt

Question 5.

(a) Outline THREE factors that contributed to the development of Maroon societies in the Caribbean. **(6 marks)**

(b) Outline THREE difficulties faced by the developing Maroon societies in the Caribbean. **(10 marks)**

(c) Discuss the measures taken by the Maroons to overcome the difficulties they encountered in the development of their societies. **(9 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 6.

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

> The Barbados revolt broke out on April 14, 1816. It was the first and only slave revolt in Barbados. It was an important revolt, but after only three days, the authorities were able to defeat the rebels.

(a) Explain FIVE factors that led the slaves in Barbados to revolt against the system of slavery in 1816. **(10 marks)**

(b) Explain the factors that were responsible for the defeat of the slaves by the authorities. **(9 marks)**

(c) To what extent did this revolt advance the cause of the anti-slavery movement? **(6 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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Theme 4 – Movement Towards Emancipation

Question 7.

(a) Name TWO groups who supported the abolition of slavery in the British Caribbean in the 1800s. **(2 marks)**

(b) Name TWO groups who opposed the abolition of slavery in the British Caribbean in the 1800s. **(2 marks)**

(c) Explain why there was opposition to the abolition of slavery in the British Caribbean in the 1800s. **(12 marks)**

(d) Describe how the anti-slavery movement organised its activities to end slavery in the British Caribbean in the 1800s. **(9 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 8.

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

> The British were the first to abolish plantation slavery in 1834. The French did not manage to do so until 1848. Spain found it even more difficult to do so in Cuba, where the system was not abolished until 1886.

(a) Account for the success of the British anti-slavery movement in 1834. **(12 marks)**

(b) Outline FOUR reasons why France abolished slavery in 1848. **(8 marks)**

(c) Explain why Spain abolished slavery in Cuba in 1886. **(5 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Theme 5 – Adjustments to Emancipation, 1838 – 1876

Question 9.

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

> In 1838, sugar planters in the British Caribbean had many fears in relation to the future of their labour force. Therefore, they decided to take action to ensure that they had an adequate number of labourers to work on the sugar plantations. However, in spite of their efforts, sugar production decreased considerably in some territories between 1838 and 1850.

(a) Apart from the shortage of labour, what fears did sugar planters in the British Caribbean have in 1838 about their labour force? **(6 marks)**

(b) Describe FOUR actions taken by the planters after 1838 to ensure that they had an adequate number of labourers. **(10 marks)**

(c) Explain why sugar production decreased in some British Caribbean territories between 1838 and 1850. **(9 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 10.

Imagine that you are the owner of a large sugar plantation in a British Caribbean territory in the 1850s. Most of the labourers on the plantation are Indians, but there is a small number of immigrants from the other Caribbean territories, from Africa, Madeira and China, and some former slaves.

Write a letter to a friend in England describing your efforts to secure labour for your plantation.

Your letter must include the following:

- The reasons why many Caribbean planters decided to secure immigrants to work on their plantations after 1838
- The reasons why some government officials in England and the Caribbean objected to this immigration
- The factors which caused Indian immigrants to leave their homeland to come to the Caribbean
- The reasons for your decision to make India your main source of labour.

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.

> In the early 1900s, the sugar industry in the British Caribbean recovered from a major crisis which it had been facing since 1884. Nevertheless, it could not compete with the Cuban sugar industry which was more prosperous.

(a) Outline the MAIN factors which enabled the British Caribbean sugar industry to recover from the crisis it faced in the late 1800s. **(9 marks)**

(b) Explain why the Cuban sugar industry was more prosperous than the British Caribbean sugar industry in the early 1900s. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 12.

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

> In the 1900s, mining industries developed in some Caribbean territories. Bauxite mining in British Guiana (Guyana) and Jamaica became a major industry and had important effects on the economies of these two countries.

(a) Discuss FIVE factors that were responsible for the development of the bauxite industry in British Guiana (Guyana) and Jamaica in the 1900s. **(10 marks)**

(b) Examine the effects of the bauxite industry on the economies of British Guiana (Guyana) and Jamaica. **(15 marks)**

Total 25 marks

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

Question 13.

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

> In the 1900s, many residents of English-speaking Caribbean countries migrated to other territories in the Caribbean as well as to Central America, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. This migration had important effects on the society of the English-speaking Caribbean.

(a) Explain FIVE factors that led many residents of English-speaking Caribbean countries to migrate in the 1900s. **(15 marks)**

(b) Discuss the effects of this migration between 1900 and 1985 on the society of the English-speaking Caribbean. **(10 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 14.

Discuss the MAJOR policies adopted by British Caribbean governments to improve education and health for their people between 1962 and 1985.

Total 25 marks

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

Question 15.

(a) Explain FOUR ways in which the British Caribbean was affected between 1776 and the 1820s by the North American War of Independence. **(13 marks)**

(b) Describe the ways in which the United States of America demonstrated its interest in Cuba between 1776 and 1870. **(12 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 16.

The United States had a profound influence on the popular culture of the British Caribbean during the twentieth century.

(a) Describe FOUR other ways in which the United States influenced the British Caribbean between 1939 and 1945. **(5 marks)**

(b) Outline the MAIN reasons for the growth of United States' trade and investment in the British Caribbean after 1945. **(20 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 up to 1985

Question 17.

(a) Outline FOUR arguments used to justify the efforts to establish federations in the Leeward and Windward Islands in the nineteenth century. **(9 marks)**

(b) Explain why the efforts to unite the Windward and Leeward Islands during the nineteenth century met with considerable opposition. **(16 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 18.

(a) Explain FOUR factors which led British Caribbean leaders to support a Federation of the British West Indies in 1958. **(10 marks)**

(b) Account for the collapse of the Federation in 1961. **(15 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Theme 10 – Social Life, 1838 – 1962

Question 19.

(a) Examine the evidence to support the claim that there was widespread poverty in the British Caribbean in the 1930s and 1940s. **(15 marks)**

(b) Describe some of the measures taken by the colonial governments to bring relief to the working peoples of the British Caribbean between 1945 and 1962. **(10 marks)**

Total 25 marks

Question 20.

(a) Outline SIX factors which led the Christian Church in the British Caribbean to retain its influence within the African community in the British territories in the years just after slavery was abolished. **(15 marks)**

(b) Explain why the Christian Church in the British Caribbean during the 1800s found it difficult to convert the Indian immigrant population to Christianity. **(10 marks)**

Total 25 marks