CANDIDATE – PLEASE NOTE!

PRINT your name on the line below and return this booklet with your answer sheet. Failure to do so may result in disqualification.

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**FORM TP 2018047**

TEST CODE **01210010**

MAY/JUNE 2018

# CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

## CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE® EXAMINATION

## CARIBBEAN HISTORY

### Paper 01 – General Proficiency

**1 hour 15 minutes**

**05 JUNE 2018 (a.m.)**

**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**

1. This test consists of 60 items. You will have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer them.

2. In addition to this test booklet, you should have an answer sheet.

3. Each item in this test has four suggested answers lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read each item you are about to answer and decide which choice is best.

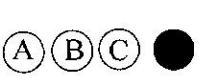
4. On your answer sheet, find the number which corresponds to your item and shade the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen.

   Sample Item

   Which of the following was used by early navigators to determine the position of the ship in relation to the stars?

   (A) A map
   (B) A compass
   (C) A lodestone
   (D) An astrolabe

   Sample Answer


   The best answer to this item is "An astrolabe", so (D) has been shaded.

5. If you want to change your answer, erase it completely before you fill in your new choice.

6. When you are told to begin, turn the page and work as quickly and as carefully as you can. If you cannot answer an item, go on to the next one. You may return to that item later.

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

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1. Which of the following BEST explains why the indigenous peoples migrated to the Americas from their original homelands?

(A) They were following herds of deer which they hunted.
(B) They were searching for grasslands to feed their livestock.
(C) They were driven out of their homelands by warlike people.
(D) Their populations had grown too large for them to survive in their homelands.

2. On which of the following islands did both the Tainos and the Kalinagos live at the time of the arrival of the Europeans?

(A) Trinidad and Guyana
(B) Jamaica and Saint Lucia
(C) Trinidad and St Vincent
(D) Jamaica and Puerto Rico

3. Ornaments worn by the Taino leaders were often made of

(A) gold
(B) bronze
(C) leather
(D) diamonds

4. The ruler of a Mayan city state was called the

(A) Cacique
(B) Ouboutou
(C) Audiencia
(D) Halach Uinich

5. The Maya obtained their food MAINLY by

(A) fishing
(B) trading
(C) farming
(D) hunting

6. The MAIN reason why the English attempted to break the Spanish monopoly in the New World was to

(A) obtain new trade routes to the East
(B) obtain a share of the wealth of the New World
(C) supply captive Africans to the Spanish colonies
(D) gain a base from which to attack the native peoples

7. Which of the following reasons BEST explains why the Dutch may be called the 'foster-fathers' of French and British settlers in the Caribbean in the 1600s?

(A) The Dutch had skills in tobacco growing which they shared with the settlers.
(B) The Dutch military conquered the indigenous people and made settlement safe.
(C) The Dutch used their naval strength to protect the settlers from pirate attacks.
(D) The Dutch traders kept the settlers supplied with foodstuff and other essential goods.

8. Which of the following islands was the FIRST to be settled by the English?

(A) St Kitts
(B) Antigua
(C) Grenada
(D) Barbados

9. The duty of the encomendero towards the indigenous peoples was to

(A) free them from enslavement
(B) protect and Christianize them
(C) keep records of their punishment
(D) ensure that they worked in the mines

10. Which of the following statements were true of the British Caribbean colonies in the 18th century?

I. They imported most of their foods.
II. They depended heavily on trade with Britain.
III. They had developed strong navies to defend their routes.

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. Which of the following groups of items was used by Europeans for the purchase of Africans on the Slave Coast?

(A) Grain, mirrors, salt
(B) Grain, knives, palm oil
(C) Cutlasses, salt, palm oil
(D) Gunpowder, iron pots, beads

12. Tobacco did NOT continue as a 'profitable crop' for Caribbean settlers because of the

(A) high cost of shipping and insurance
(B) increased competition from Virginia
(C) destruction of plantations by the Kalinagos
(D) spoilage of tobacco on the longer transatlantic voyage

13. Laws passed in British colonies to regulate the ratio of the black population to the whites were called the

(A) Slave Laws
(B) Navigation Acts
(C) Deficiency Laws
(D) Amelioration Proposals

14. Which of the following means of protest were used by captive Africans during the Middle Passage?

I. Attacking the crew
II. Complaining to the captain
III. Committing suicide

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

15. Which of the following statements was true of enslaved persons in the British Caribbean?

(A) They were encouraged by their owners to educate themselves.
(B) They were allowed to raise a family without the owner's permission.
(C) They were allowed to own small properties without the owner's permission.
(D) They were encouraged by their masters to farm on small provision grounds.

16. The Haitian Revolution started in

(A) 1783
(B) 1791
(C) 1793
(D) 1795

17. Which of the following were consequences of the Haitian Revolution?

I. All enslaved Africans were freed.
II. All the mulattos left the island.
III. The colony gained political independence.

(A) I and II only
( ) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

18. Which of the following persons was NOT a leader of the enslaved Africans in the Haitian Revolution?

( ) Duvalier
(B) Boukman
(C) Christophe
(D) Dessalines

19. The expedition sent by Napoleon to St Domingue in 1801 under the leadership of Le Clerc was intended MAINLY to

(A) abolish slavery
(B) expel the British
(C) punish the colonists
( ) restore French control

20. Which slave revolt forced the British government to give serious consideration to the Emancipation Proposal?

(A) Bussa Revolt
(B) Berbice Revolt
(C) Haitian Revolution
( ) Christmas Rebellion

21. Which of the following were provisions of the Emancipation Act?

I. Saving banks should be set up for the enslaved Africans.
II. Compensation of 20 million pounds to planters for loss of labour.
III. Apprentices to be paid for work done in excess of 40 ½ hours per week.

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
( ) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

22. The arguments that the British humanitarians used against slavery in the 1800s were MAINLY

(A) legal
( ) moral
(C) political
(D) economic

23. Which of the following was the MAIN purpose of the Policy of Amelioration?

(A) To put an end to enslavement
(B) To introduce a new supply of cheap labour
(C) To improve the conditions of the enslaved
( ) To maintain the established system of enslavement

24. Which of the following describes how MOST planters and colonial assemblies reacted to amelioration?

(A) They willingly adopted the proposals for improvements.
(B) They completely rejected or largely ignored the proposals.
(C) They saw the proposals as a way to get the enslaved to produce more.
(D) They saw the proposals as a good way to prepare the enslaved for freedom.

25. Most West Indian planters saw the period of apprenticeship MAINLY as

(A) a time to reorganize sugar production
(B) a time for training slaves in new skills
(C) an opportunity to educate the apprentice
(D) a means of ensuring a steady labour supply

26. Which of the following BEST explains why Indian indentured workers were imported to Guyana but not to Barbados after 1838?

(A) Guyana had a greater shortage of labour than Barbados.
(B) The Indian government prevented immigration to Barbados.
(C) It was cheaper to import Indians to Guyana than to Barbados.
(D) Indentured Indians were better paid in Guyana than in Barbados.

27. Indian immigration was successful because

(A) it allowed for the survival of the sugar industry
(B) the immigrants outperformed the former enslaved
(C) the sugar industry made more money than it did before
(D) it completely eradicated the problems presented by the ex-slaves

28. Most Chinese immigrants were brought to the British Caribbean during the period

(A) 1700–1750
(B) 1750–1800
(C) 1800–1850
(D) 1850–1900

29. The indentured workers from Madeira who were imported to the British Caribbean were

(A) Indian
(B) African
(C) Chinese
(D) Portuguese

30. Which factor BEST explains why Indians did not return home after the period of indentureship was over?

(A) Some of them accepted the offers of grants of money or land.
(B) Bounties were offered to induce them to renew their contracts.
(C) Many of them did not know of the offer of a free return passage.
(D) Planters did not want them to return to the low standard of life in India.

31. Which Spaniard is associated with the conquest of the Yucatán peninsula?

(A) Alonso de Ojeda
(B) Juan Ponce de Leon
(C) Sebastian de Ocampo
(D) Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba

32. "William Knibb foresaw that planters would try to force extra work from their free labourers by increasing rents on homes on the estate."

To which territory is the statement referring?

(A) Guyana
(B) Jamaica
(C) Trinidad
(D) Barbados

33. There were more free villages in Jamaica than there were in Barbados MAINLY because

(A) in Jamaica there was more land available for settlement
(B) in Barbados the freed Africans did not want to leave the plantations
(C) the Jamaican planters encouraged the freed Africans to set up free villages
(D) the freed Africans in Jamaica had more money to buy land than those in Barbados

34. The missionaries helped formerly enslaved persons to establish villages MAINLY because they wanted to

(A) allow ex-slaves to own land
(B) facilitate churches and schools
(C) bring people together for recreation
(D) raise the social status of the residents

35. Which of the following crops was MOST likely to be sold in a peasant market?

(A) Cotton
(B) Tobacco
(C) Sugar cane
(D) Sweet potato

36. Fidel Castro overthrew the government of Fulgencio Batista by

(A) using American financial help
(B) making use of Russian warships
(C) joining forces with foreign powers
(D) organizing armed internal uprisings

37. Which of the following Caribbean territories was NOT occupied by the United States military forces in the early 1900s?

(A) Cuba
(B) Haiti
(C) Jamaica
(D) Dominican Republic

38. The policy by which the United States government was actively involved in directing the financial affairs of the Caribbean between 1905 and 1930 was known as

(A) Dollar Diplomacy
(B) Operation Bootstrap
(C) The Big Stick Policy
(D) The Good Neighbour Policy

39. To which event is the granting of protectorate status to Puerto Rico in 1898 by the United States connected?

(A) The Latin American War
(B) The Spanish American War
(C) The Cuban War of Independence
(D) The Puerto Rican War of Independence

40. Which of the following women was associated with the LUA of Belize?

(A) Una Marson
(B) Amy Bailey
(C) Phyllis Allfrey
(D) Cleopatra White

41. Which of the following is true about the West Indian disturbances of the 1930s?

(A) They resulted in stronger labour unions.
(B) They were supported by foreign agitators.
(C) They sought improved conditions for slaves.
(D) They were reacting to the Wood Commission.

42. In their efforts to improve working conditions around 1900, workers in the British Caribbean MOST often resorted to

(A) arson
(B) strikes
(C) rioting
(D) picketing

43. Which of the following female leaders was involved in the labour unrest of the 1930s?

(A) Audrey Jeffers
(B) Elma François
(C) Dame Nita Barrow
(D) Amy Ashwood Garvey

44. The focus of the Moyne Commission was to

(A) investigate ethnic conflicts among workers
(B) bring an immediate end to the anti-war protests
(C) investigate the existing socioeconomic conditions
(D) recommend penalties for the persons causing the unrest

45. During the post-1938 period, trade unions in the British Caribbean sought MAINLY to

(A) extend the vote for all working people
(B) organize strikes on estates and at the docks
(C) create equality among all men in the society
(D) improve wages and living conditions for workers

46. By the referendum of 1961, Jamaica decided to

(A) withdraw from the federation
(B) change its federal representative
(C) change the site of the federal capital
(D) reduce its financial contribution to the federation

47. The British West Indies Federation of 1958 was established because

(A) French Caribbean colonies had begun to federate
(B) the old representative system proved to be useless
(C) West Indian leaders felt that independence would be achieved faster through federation
(D) the Crown Colony government had given West Indians experience in running their affairs

48. Which of the following Caribbean territories were assimilated by France in 1946?

(A) Haiti, Martinique, Guadeloupe
(B) Marie Galante, Haiti, Dominica
(C) Saint Barthélemy, Haiti, Martinique
(C) Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique

49. The first Caribbean country to gain its independence was

(A) Cuba
(B) Haiti
(C) Jamaica
(D) Grenada

50. French territories in the Caribbean were granted overseas department status in the year

(A) 1944
(B) 1945
(C) 1946
(D) 1947

51. The MAIN source of disputes between planters and the formerly enslaved during apprenticeship was

(A) wages
(B) property
(C) child labour
(D) Sunday work

52. What was the arrangement between the Netherlands and her colonies known as?

(A) Assimilation
(B) Decolonization
(C) Tripartite Kingdom
(D) Associated Statehood

53. In which area of the African continent was the transatlantic trade in captive Africans MAINLY conducted?

(A) East Africa
(B) West Africa
(C) North Africa
(D) South Africa

54. What is the correct order of the abolition process?

(A) Apprenticeship, emancipation, amelioration, abolition of slave trade
(B) Emancipation, apprenticeship, abolition of slave trade, amelioration
(C) Abolition of slave trade, amelioration, emancipation, apprenticeship
(D) Amelioration, emancipation, abolition of slave trade, apprenticeship

55. Universal adult suffrage may be described as the right of

(A) educated people to govern a country
(B) all citizens of a specified age to vote
(C) blacks and non-blacks to share political power
(D) people with a given amount of property to run for elections

56. Which of the following statements correctly compares indentured labourers and enslaved persons at the time of slavery?

(A) Neither indentured labourers nor enslaved persons could legally own property.
(B) Neither indentured labourers nor enslaved persons were paid wages by the estate owners.
(C) Enslaved persons could not give evidence against their owners, indentured labourers could.
(D) Children of indentured labourers, like children of enslaved persons, were the property of the estate owners.

57. Which of the following British amelioration proposals applied to enslaved females ONLY?

(A) No more floggings
(B) Protector to be appointed
(C) No more separation of families
(D) Religious instructions to be provided

58. In which chronological order did the following events occur?

I. Cuban Revolution
II. Haitian Revolution
III. Grenadian Revolution

(A) I, II, III
(B) I, III, II
(C) II, I, III
(D) III, I, II

59. Which of the following persons was an important trade union leader in Guyana?

(A) Clement Payne
(B) Grantley Adams
(C) Hubert Critchlow
(D) Robert Bradshaw

60. In which chronological order did the following disturbances take place?

I. The Morant Bay Rebellion
II. The Bussa Rebellion
III. The Demerara Revolt
IV. The Christmas Rebellion

(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) I, II, III, IV

**END OF TEST**

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.**