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.

FORM TP 2016051

TEST CODE 01210010

MAY/JUNE 2016

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE® EXAMINATION

CARIBBEAN HISTORY

Paper 01 – General Proficiency

1 hour 15 minutes

02 JUNE 2016 (p.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 to survive in their homelands.

2. In which island of the Greater Antilles were BOTH Kalinagos and Tainos found at the end of the fifteenth century?

   (A) Cuba
   (B) Jamaica
   (C) Hispaniola
   (D) 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. Which of the following did the Maya use as money?

   (A) Copper bars
   (B) Cocoa beans
   (C) Gold nuggets
   (D) Cowrie shells

6. Christopher Columbus sailed west MAINLY because he wanted to

   (A) discover the Americas
   (B) find a passage to the East
   (C) compete with the English
   (D) prove that the world was round

7. 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

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

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10. Which of the following statements are 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. In the 1600s, Dutch islands in the West Indies were used MAINLY as

(A) fishing ports
(B) military bases
(C) trading stations
(D) plantation colonies

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. Which of the following is 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 encouraged by their masters to farm on small provision grounds.
(D) They were allowed to own small properties without the owner's permission.

14. Which of the following did NOT occur in Africa as a result of the trade in enslaved Africans?

(A) Uniting of Africa under European rule
(B) Increased importation of European goods
(C) Reduction of the West African population
(D) Increase in warfare among West African societies

15. Which of the following statements about the population of Barbados by the end of the 1600s is TRUE?

(A) There were more whites than blacks.
(B) Blacks were far greater in number than whites.
(C) Coloureds were far greater in number than whites.
(D) There were equal numbers of coloureds and blacks.

16. Which of the following conditions did NOT result from the Haitian Revolution?

(A) The mulattoes were wiped out.
(B) The pattern of land ownership changed.
(C) The country became independent from France.
(D) The economy of the island was almost destroyed.

17. The motive of the enslaved Africans during the insurrection in St Domingue was MAINLY to

(A) associate with the whites
(B) acquire their own plantations
(C) free all the enslaved in the country
(D) establish the first independent black republic

18. Which of the following events in the Caribbean was influenced MOST by the French Revolution?

(A) The Maroon rebellion in Jamaica
(B) The Carib uprising in St Vincent
(C) The mulatto revolt in St Domingue
(D) The uprising of the enslaved in Dominica

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
(D) restore French control

20. Which of the following was NOT included in the 1739 peace treaty between the Maroons of Trelawny Town in Jamaica and the British authorities?

(A) The Maroons were free to occupy an area set aside for them.
(B) The Maroons would help the British fight off any invading foreign enemy.
(C) The Maroons could accept runaway slaves as members of their community.
(D) The Maroons could farm and get licences to sell their produce in the markets.

21. Which of the following persons was NOT a leader in the Humanitarian movement?

(A) Lord Mansfield
(B) Thomas Clarkson
(C) William Wilberforce
(D) Thomas Powell Buxton

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

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

23. The MAIN source of disputes between planters and formerly enslaved persons during apprenticeship was

(A) child labour
(B) wage rates
(C) Sunday work
(D) property rentals

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

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

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. The largest number of immigrants into the British Caribbean during the 19th century came from

(A) India
(B) China
(C) Africa
(D) Portugal

27. Which of the following were benefits the Emancipation Act of 1833 gave enslaved Africans in the British Caribbean?

I. A chance to work for wages
II. Social equality with the whites
III. Assistance from stipendiary magistrates

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

28. Large-scale immigration to Trinidad and Guyana between 1838 and 1870 led to

I. cultural diversity in those territories
II. racial conflicts among the ethnic groups
III. economic development in both territories

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

29. Indentured workers from Madeira brought elements of a culture to the British Caribbean. From which of the following cultures were these elements drawn?

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

30. The majority of immigrants brought to work in the British Caribbean in the years between Emancipation and the First World War were employed as

(A) shopkeepers
(B) small farmers
(C) unskilled labourers
(D) skilled factory hands

31. The planters' MAIN intention in encouraging formerly enslaved persons to settle near plantations after emancipation was to have them

(A) use estate hospitals
(B) guard the plantations
(C) work on the plantations
(D) attend the nearby schools

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. What action did William Knibb take to assist freed Africans to acquire land?

(A) Bribe the planters
(B) Warn the labourers
(C) Establish free villages
(D) Report to the governor

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34. Which of the following BEST explains why Guyana and Trinidad had the greatest need for immigrant labour?

(A) The planters wanted to introduce new crops.
(B) The planters no longer employed African labour.
(C) The creation of peasant villages led to a labour shortage.
(D) The planters were slow to adopt new labour-saving devices.

35. The migrants to Guyana and Trinidad from the Eastern Caribbean Islands, after 1838 were interested MAINLY in

(A) opening retail shops
(B) seeking higher wages
(C) working on sugar estates
(D) practising their religion freely

Item 36 refers to the following quotation.

"... and if an apple severed by the tempest from its native tree, cannot choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, ... incapable of self-support, can gravitate only toward the North American Union."

Eric Williams,
Columbus to Castro, p 410
London, André Deutsch 1970

36. By which agreement did the USA make Cuba "gravitate toward the North American Union"?

(A) The Platt Amendment
(B) The Teller Amendment
(C) The Hay–Pauncefote Treaty
(D) The Clayton–Bulwer Treaty

37. 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

38. Which of the following BEST summarizes the stated aims of the Monroe Doctrine?

(A) The prevention of new European colonization in the Americas
(B) The ending of European economic exploitation of the Americas
(C) The establishment of United States military control in the Americas
(D) The establishment of United States economic control in the Americas

39. Which of the following situations was a result of Puerto Rico becoming a Commonwealth in 1952?

(A) Puerto Ricans could vote in the United States presidential elections.
(B) The United States dollar was no longer the official currency of Puerto Rico.
(C) The United States president appointed the judges of the Puerto Rican courts.
(D) Puerto Rico became a self-governing country associated with the United States.

40. 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

41. Which of the following factors were responsible for the outbreak of riots and strikes in the British Caribbean during the 1930s?

I. A high level of unemployment
II. The inadequate education system
III. An increased awareness of injustice towards workers

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

42. Most of the Caribbean political leaders in the 1930s advocated constitutional changes MAINLY in order to

(A) obtain self-government
(B) promote social revolution
(C) promote the two-party system
(D) develop the colonies economically

43. Which of the following statements BEST describes the focus of the Moyne Commission?

(A) To end the unrest in the British Caribbean immediately
(B) To identify the persons causing the unrest and recommend penalties for them
(C) To investigate ethnic conflict between indentured immigrants and freed persons in the British Caribbean
(D) To investigate the economic, social and political situation in the colonies and to make recommendations

44. In many British Caribbean territories during the 1930s, there was a strong link between political parties and

(A) trade unions
(B) plantation owners
(C) the established Church
(D) stipendiary magistrates

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

Item 46 refers to the following statement.

"One from ten leaves nought."

46. With which of the following is the above statement associated?

(A) Jamaica's objections to a federal customs union
(B) Guyana's decision not to join the 1958 federation
(C) Jamaica's decision to withdraw from the 1958 federation
(D) British control of the foreign policy of the 1958 federation

47. Which of the following Caribbean countries became the first free and associated state of the USA?

(A) Cuba
(B) Margarita
(C) Hispaniola
(D) Puerto Rico

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

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

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49. The first Caribbean country to gain its independence was

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

50. In what order did the following countries gain political independence?

I. Guyana
II. Jamaica
III. Grenada

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

51. The body that had complete control over all the Spanish colonies of the New World was the

(A) House of Trade
(B) Board of Finance
(C) Council of Castile
(D) Council of the Indies

52. Which of the following causes is shared by the Barbados Rebellion of 1816 and the Jamaican Rebellion of 1831?

(A) The planters did not provide the enslaved Africans with sufficient provisions.
(B) The missionaries encouraged the enslaved Africans to fight for their freedom.
(C) The enslaved Africans felt that their owners should pay them for their hard work.
(D) The enslaved Africans thought that their freedom was being withheld by the planters.

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. In which chronological order did the British Caribbean planters first face competition from the following?

I. French beet sugar
II. Cuban slave-grown sugar
III. Sugar from St Domingue

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

55. Which of the following persons is NOT associated with the place with which he is paired?

(A) Marcus Garvey ... Jamaica
(B) Henry Morgan ... Port Royal
(C) Thomas Warner ... Trinidad
(D) Toussaint L'Ouverture ... Haiti

56. In which order did the following stages in the movement towards independence in British Caribbean territories take place?

I. Introduction of the party system
II. Election of a prime minister or premier
III. Achievement of universal adult suffrage
IV. Full internal self-government

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

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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 industries develop in the Caribbean?

I. Petroleum
II. Sugar
III. Banana

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

59. Mercantilism was the policy used by England and France to

(A) control the trade of their colonies
(B) invest their profits in their colonies
(C) transfer their way of life to the colonies
(D) win the friendship of the Kalinagos in St Kitts

60. In which order did the following occur during the 1960s in the British Caribbean?

I. Associated statehood
II. Federation
III. Independence

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

END OF TEST

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