

**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.

TEST CODE **01210010**

FORM TP 2015051

MAY/JUNE 2015

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE®
EXAMINATION

CARIBBEAN HISTORY**Paper 01 – General Proficiency****1 hour 15 minutes****04 JUNE 2015 (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.

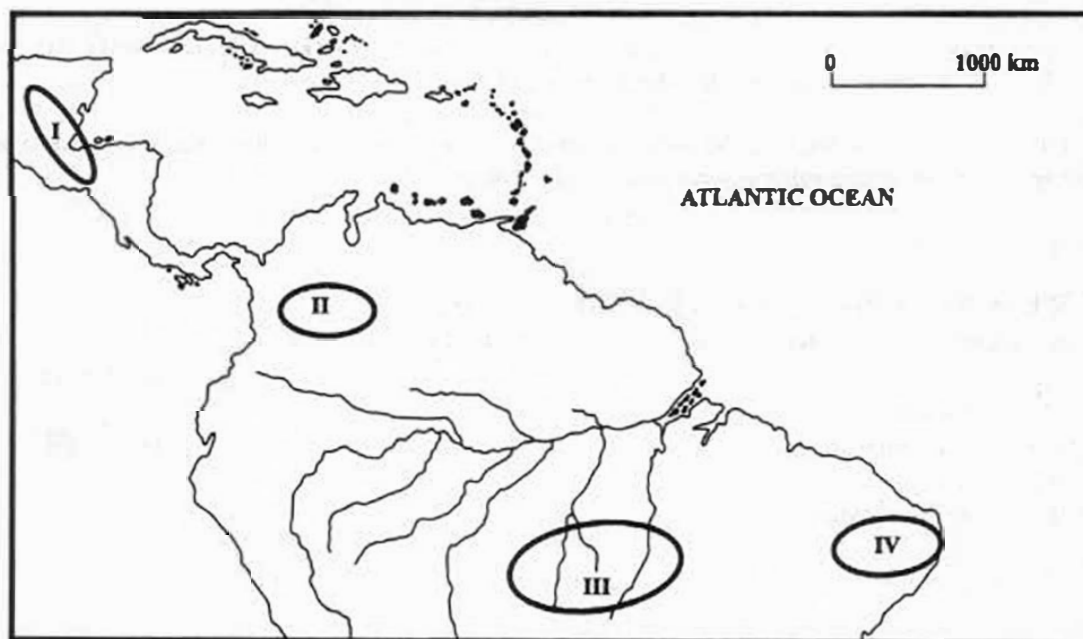
DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.



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1. Which of the following statements is TRUE of BOTH Jamaica and Cuba at the time of Columbus' arrival in the Caribbean?
- (A) They were not inhabited.
(B) They were inhabited by Tainos.
(C) They were inhabited by Mayas.
(D) They were inhabited by Kalinagos.
2. Which of the following BEST describes the religious practices of the Kalinagos and Tainos?
- (A) Nature worship and animal sacrifice
(B) Protective magic and animal sacrifice
(C) Nature worship and ancestor worship
(D) Long periods of fasting and ancestor worship
3. Which of the following statements are TRUE of the Kalinagos?
- I. They adopted many Taino customs.
II. They were skilled sailors and fishermen.
III. They fiercely resisted the Spanish invaders.
- (A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

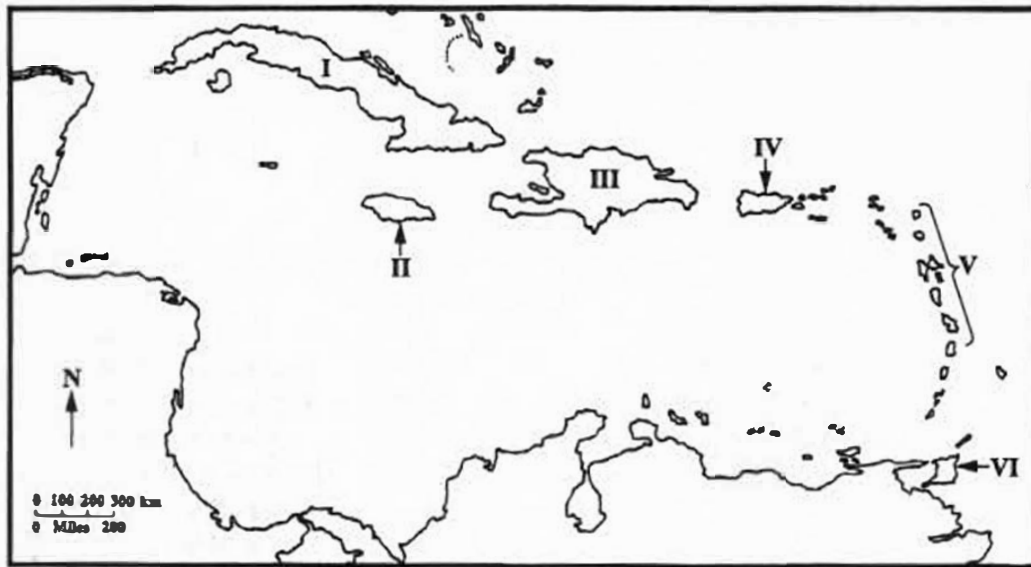
Item 4 refers to the following map of the Atlantic Ocean.



4. The area where the Kalinagos lived before they migrated to the Caribbean islands is labelled
- (A) I
(B) II
(C) III
(D) IV

5. Which of the following did the Maya use as money?
- (A) Cocoa beans
 - (B) Copper bars
 - (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. Which is the correct order of the 15th century European social groups from MOST to LEAST powerful?
- (A) Merchants, priests, peasants, kings
 - (B) Kings, priests, peasants, merchants
 - (C) Priests, kings, merchants, peasants
 - (D) Kings, priests, merchants, peasants

Item 8 refers to the following map of the Caribbean.



8. On which of the following islands was the first Spanish settlement established?
- (A) I
 - (B) II
 - (C) III
 - (D) IV

9. In which century were the English most successful in establishing settlements in the Caribbean?
- (A) Fourteenth
(B) Fifteenth
(C) Sixteenth
(D) Seventeenth
10. The MAIN aim of the English and French in establishing colonies in the Caribbean was to
- (A) mine gold and precious minerals
(B) convert the natives of the Caribbean
(C) produce tropical crops for the mother country
(D) relieve the mother country of excess population
11. Tobacco ceased to be the staple crop of the early English colonists in the Caribbean MAINLY because
- (A) the European demand for tobacco declined
(B) there was not enough labour for growing tobacco
(C) there was a decline in the quality of Caribbean tobacco
(D) Caribbean tobacco could not compete on the European market
12. 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
13. The term 'barracoon' is BEST associated with the
- (A) cultivation by captive persons in Africa
(B) trade in captive persons on the African coast
(C) housing of enslaved persons in the Caribbean
(D) punishment of enslaved persons in the Caribbean
14. Which of the following means of protest were used by captive Africans during the Middle Passage?
- I. Attacking the crew
II. Committing suicide
III. Complaining to the captain
- (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 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 allowed to own small properties without the owner's permission.
(D) They were encouraged by their masters to farm on small provision grounds.
16. An enslaved African in the British Caribbean who stole from the owner was LEAST likely to be
- (A) whipped
(B) mutilated
(C) charged a fine
(D) placed in the stockade

17. A MAJOR cause of the 'Bussa Revolt' of 1816 in Barbados was the
- (A) activity of free blacks and coloureds
 - (B) belief that emancipation was being delayed
 - (C) influence of Sam Sharpe's revolt in Jamaica
 - (D) shortage of provisions for the enslaved Africans
18. Which of the following factors contributed to the success of the Maroons in Jamaica and Suriname in their resistance to slavery?
- I. Large size of the two territories
 - II. Nearness of difficult and remote terrain
 - III. Cooperation of free coloureds
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) I, II and III
19. The free coloureds of St Domingue revolted in 1790 because they
- (A) wanted to prevent the enslaved Africans from revolting
 - (B) were dissatisfied with their status in society
 - (C) wished to assist the enslaved Africans
 - (D) supported the King of France
20. Which of the following enslaved persons were MOST likely to use poisoning of owners as a means of resistance?
- (A) Artisans
 - (B) Domestics
 - (C) Field hands
 - (D) Factory workers
21. Which of the following was the MAIN purpose of the policy of Amelioration?
- (A) To maintain the established system of enslavement
 - (B) To put an end to enslavement in the British Caribbean
 - (C) To introduce a new supply of cheap labour to the British Caribbean
 - (D) To improve the conditions of the enslaved in the British Caribbean
22. Which of the following groups was the FIRST to amend the policy of Amelioration?
- (A) The Humanitarians
 - (B) The Anglican Church
 - (C) The West India Lobby
 - (D) The British Government
23. Which of the following was NOT a requirement of the Apprenticeship System?
- (A) Apprentices were to be trained to become skilled labourers.
 - (B) Planters were to provide food and clothing for the apprentices.
 - (C) Apprentices were to work the first forty hours of the week for no wages.
 - (D) Praedials were to continue working for their former masters for six years.
24. Stipendiary Magistrates were persons originally sent out from Britain to ensure that
- (A) the courts of the colonies were in order
 - (B) there were no abuses of the Apprenticeship System
 - (C) the illegal trade in captive Africans was brought to an end
 - (D) planters were correctly compensated for the loss of their enslaved Africans

25. Which of the following organizations did NOT support the abolition of slavery?
- (A) The Quakers
 - (B) Amis des Noirs
 - (C) The Clapham Sect
 - (D) The Colonial Church Union
26. Which of the following groups was MAINLY used by British Caribbean planters as immigrant workers in the period after 1833?
- (A) Indians
 - (B) Africans
 - (C) Chinese
 - (D) Europeans
27. Indian indentured labour was introduced into the British Caribbean in order to
- (A) help keep the colonies peaceful
 - (B) ease the labour problems of the planters
 - (C) help introduce new crops into the colonies
 - (D) prevent the freed Africans from getting jobs
28. Which cultural elements did indentured workers from Madeira bring to the British Caribbean?
- (A) Indian
 - (B) African
 - (C) Chinese
 - (D) Portuguese
29. The MOST significant contribution of the Portuguese immigrants to the economy of the British Caribbean in the 1800s was in the
- (A) provision of estate labour
 - (B) introduction of rice growing
 - (C) development of the retail trade
 - (D) formation of Portuguese associations
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) labourers
 - (B) shopkeepers
 - (C) small farmers
 - (D) factory hands
31. Help in the formation of free villages in Jamaica came MAINLY from
- (A) planters
 - (B) missionaries
 - (C) local assemblies
 - (D) Stipendiary Magistrates
32. There were more free villages in Jamaica than there were in Barbados MAINLY because
- (A) in Jamaica more land was 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) freed Africans in Jamaica had more money to buy land than freed Africans in Barbados
33. Which group of territories contained the MOST Crown land?
- (A) Antigua, Grenada, Guyana
 - (B) Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad
 - (C) Antigua, Guyana, Jamaica
 - (D) Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad

34. Which of the following BEST describes a British Caribbean peasant proprietor in the period after emancipation?
- (A) Someone who worked on a large farm.
 - (B) Someone who worked for very low wages.
 - (C) Someone who sold ground provisions in the market.
 - (D) Someone who cultivated plots of land on his/her own account.
35. Which of the following crops was MOST likely to be sold in a peasant market?
- (A) Cotton
 - (B) Tobacco
 - (C) Sweet potatoes
 - (D) Sugar cane
36. 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
37. Which of the following was the IMMEDIATE cause of the United States declaration of war against Spain in 1898?
- (A) The United States took over Panama.
 - (B) The U.S.S. Maine was blown up in Havana harbour.
 - (C) The United States was angered by General Weyler's atrocities.
 - (D) The United States was angered by Spanish invasion of Cuba.
38. Which of the following was the aim of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823?
- (A) All enslaved persons in Cuba would be freed.
 - (B) Puerto Rico would be protected by the United States.
 - (C) The United States would oppose European intervention in the 'New World'.
 - (D) The United States would uphold the independence of Caribbean territories.
39. 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
40. The MAIN reason for United States' interest in Panama in the first decade of the 20th century was to
- (A) provide greater opportunities for trade
 - (B) provide employment for Americans in Panama
 - (C) improve the relationship between the two countries
 - (D) improve communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific
41. In their efforts to improve working conditions around 1900, workers in the British Caribbean MOST often resorted to
- (A) strikes
 - (B) rioting
 - (C) arson
 - (D) picketing

42. Which commission was sent to investigate conditions in the Caribbean as a result of the 1930s disturbances?
- (A) Foster Commission
(B) Moyne Commission
(C) Norman Commission
(D) Deane Commission
43. Which of the following statements are TRUE of education for MOST Caribbean blacks in the early 20th century?
- I. Opportunities for education were limited because they were poor.
II. Very few blacks were allowed admission to the best schools.
III. Their education followed the pattern of the British system.
- (A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III
44. Which of the following statements is TRUE of trade unions in the British Caribbean?
- (A) Before the 1930s, no trade union existed in the British Caribbean.
(B) By 1910, trade unions in the British Caribbean had gained legal recognition.
(C) After the 1930s, trade unions in the British Caribbean became stronger and more numerous.
(D) Trade unions were formed in the British Caribbean only after legislation recognizing them was passed.
45. Which of the following trade union leaders is NOT correctly matched with the territory he worked for?
- (A) Clement Payne – Barbados
(B) Alexander Bustamante – Jamaica
(C) Nathaniel Critchlow – Belize
(D) Uriah 'Buzz' Butler – Trinidad
46. In what order did the following countries gain political independence?
- I. Guyana
II. Jamaica
III. Grenada
- (A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, II, I
47. 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
48. 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
49. One feature of the 1958 Federation was that the government of each individual territory would
- (A) cease to exist
(B) continue as before
(C) share power with the federal government
(D) hand over power to the federal government

50. 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) the crown colony government had given West Indians experience in running their affairs
- (D) West Indian leaders felt that independence would be achieved faster through federation

51. 'Colonialism' may be described as the

- (A) spread of Roman Catholicism worldwide
- (B) settlement and exploitation of one country by another
- (C) assistance given to developing countries by developed ones
- (D) large-scale killing of native people by a more powerful group

Item 52 refers to the following quotation.

"Tell me by what right and justice do you keep these Indians in such cruel and humble servitude?"

52. Which of the following was passed to ensure that the Indians were NOT kept in "cruel and humble servitude"?

- (A) The Asiento
- (B) The Code Noir
- (C) The Laws of Burgos
- (D) The Deficiency Laws

53. Which of the following statements correctly compares indentured labourers and enslaved persons?

- (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 owner.

54. Which of the following countries have NEVER been colonized by Spain?

- (A) Cuba and Jamaica
- (B) St Kitts and Antigua
- (C) Trinidad and Hispaniola
- (D) Panama and Puerto Rico

55. In which order were the following groups introduced as the MAIN source of labour in the British Caribbean?

- I. Africans
- II. Indians
- III. Chinese

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

56. 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) Amelioration, emancipation, abolition of slave trade, apprenticeship
 - (D) Abolition of slave trade, amelioration, emancipation, apprenticeship
57. Which of the following statements is TRUE of Cuba in the 1800s?
- (A) It had become a major sugar producing territory.
 - (B) Logwood production had become a major industry.
 - (C) Tobacco had replaced sugar as the leading product.
 - (D) Indigenous Indians were the major source of agricultural labour.
58. Which of the following statements describes universal adult suffrage?
- (A) The right of all citizens of a specified age to vote
 - (B) The right of educated people to govern a country
 - (C) The right of blacks and non-blacks to share political power
 - (D) The right of people with a given amount of property to run for elections
59. In which chronological order did the following industries develop in the Caribbean?
- I. Petroleum
 - II. Tobacco
 - III. Sugar
 - IV. Banana
- (A) I, II, III, IV
 - (B) II, III, I, IV
 - (C) II, III, IV, I
 - (D) III, II, I, IV
60. In which chronological order did the following disturbances take place?
- I. The Morant Bay Rebellion
 - II. The Haitian Revolution
 - 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.