

CARIBBEAN HISTORY
MAY/JUNE 2020
PAPER 1

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. The Kalinagos went on sea-faring expeditions in vessels called
 - (A) batos
 - (B) piragas
 - (C) caneyes
 - (D) tortillas
3. Which of the following is an activity in which the Maya engaged?
 - (A) Using matapi
 - (B) Making quipus
 - (C) Building temples
 - (D) Worshipping zemis
4. The Maya wrote using a type of writing called
 - (A) Cuneiform
 - (B) Epi-Olmec
 - (C) Indus Script
 - (D) Hieroglyphic
5. At Columbus' arrival in the Caribbean, both Jamaica and Cuba were
 - (A) not inhabited
 - (B) inhabited by Maya
 - (C) inhabited by Tainos
 - (D) inhabited by Kalinagos
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 is the town council in the Spanish American empire?
 - (A) Cabildos
 - (B) Corregidores
 - (C) Repartimiento
 - (D) Conquistadores
8. The Dutch may be called the 'foster fathers' of French and British settlers in the Caribbean in the 1600s because they
 - (A) converted the settlers to the Protestant faith
 - (B) kept the settlers supplied with essential goods
 - (C) shared their skills in tobacco growing with the settlers
 - (D) conquered the indigenous people to make settlement safe
9. Which is the correct order of the fifteenth century European social groups, from MOST to LEAST powerful?
 - (A) Merchants, priests, peasants, kings
 - (B) Priests, kings, merchants, peasants
 - (C) Kings, priests, merchants, peasants
 - (D) Kings, priests, peasants, merchants

Item 10 refers to the following statement.

"The authorities began the practice of allowing the Spaniards to extract labour and collect tribute from the Indians. In return, the Spaniards were to see that the Indians were 'protected' and converted to Christianity."

10. The "practice" referred to in the statement was known as the

(A) asiento
(B) audiencia
(C) residencia
(D) encomienda

11. In the 1600s, Dutch islands in the Caribbean 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

Which of the following occurred in Africa as a result of the trade in enslaved Africans?

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

14. 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.

15. The curing house on a Caribbean sugar plantation is associated with

(A) the packaging of sugar for immediate export
(B) caring for the sick slaves on the plantation
(C) caring for the poor whites on the plantation
(D) the removal of molasses from muscovado sugar

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

(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. Which of the following is true of the Maroons of Jamaica and Suriname?

(A) They sold meat to passing ships.
(B) They signed peace treaties with the French.
(C) They were converted to the Christian religion.
(D) They waged guerrilla warfare on white plantations.

18. Which of the following were consequences of the Haitian Revolution?
- All enslaved Africans were freed.
 - All the mulattoes left the island.
 - The colony gained political independence.
- I and II only
 - I and III only
 - II and III only
 - I, II and III
19. Which of the following causes is common to the Barbados Rebellion of 1816 and the Jamaican Rebellion of 1831?
- Planters did not provide the enslaved Africans with sufficient provisions.
 - Missionaries encouraged the enslaved Africans to fight for their freedom.
 - Enslaved Africans felt that their owners should pay them for their hard work.
 - Enslaved Africans thought that their freedom was being withheld by the planters.
20. Which slave revolt forced the British government to give serious consideration to the Emancipation Proposal?
- Bussa Revolt
 - Berbice Revolt
 - Haitian Revolution
 - Christmas Rebellion
21. The arguments that the British humanitarians used against slavery in the 1800s were MAINLY
- legal
 - moral
 - political
 - economic
22. The MAIN source of disputes between planters and formerly enslaved persons during apprenticeship was
- wage rates
 - child labour
 - Sunday work
 - property rentals
23. Which of the following was the MAIN purpose of the policy of amelioration?
- Putting an end to enslavement
 - Improving the conditions of the enslaved
 - Introducing a new supply of cheap labour
 - Maintaining the established system of enslavement
24. Which of the following describes how MOST planters and colonial assemblies reacted to amelioration?
- They willingly adopted the proposals for improvements.
 - They completely rejected or largely ignored the proposals.
 - They saw the proposals as a way to get the enslaved to produce more.
 - They saw the proposals as a good way to prepare the enslaved for freedom.
25. The reason Baptist missionaries gave for organizing free villages immediately after emancipation was to
- assist formerly enslaved persons
 - help secure land to build churches
 - make a profit from the sale of land
 - get more members for their churches

26. Which of the following push factors led to the emigration of East Indians to the Caribbean?

- I. Civil War
- II. Caste system
- III. Unemployment

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

27. The MAIN purpose of Indian immigration was to secure

- (A) labour for the rice plantations
- (B) cheap labour for the sugar plantations
- (C) more docile workers than the newly freed Africans
- (D) more efficient workers to replace the newly freed Africans

28. Which factor BEST explains why East Indians did not return home immediately after their term of indentureship was over?

- (A) Some of them accepted grants of money or land.
- (B) They feared being rejected by their families at home.
- (C) Many of them did not know of the offer of a free passage home.
- (D) Planters did not want them to return to the low standard of life in India.

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. Which of the following is the MOST significant factor explaining the Colonial Office's lack of support for the establishment of free villages?

- (A) Desire to appease the planters
- (B) Dislike of the previously enslaved
- (C) Lack of money to finance settlements
- (D) Desire to maintain labour for plantations

32. The main source of evidence to support the peasantry positive contributions to the economy of the British West Indies in the latter part of the nineteenth century was an increase in the

- (A) production of a variety of cash crops
- (B) production of beet sugar over cane sugar
- (C) number of vagrants throughout the region
- (D) number of village settlements in the rural areas

33. Which of the following was NOT a means by which freed Africans acquired land after emancipation?

- (A) Renting estate land
- (B) Buying old estate land
- (C) Squatting on crown land
- (D) Receiving free crown land

34. Which of the following was a result of the development of the peasantry in the British Caribbean after 1838?

- I. Diversification of the economy
- II. Legal recognition of the practice of *obeah*
- III. A growing sense of independence among freed Africans

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

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. Which of the following clauses from the Jones Act shows that it was just as restrictive as the Foraker Act?

- (A) Veto power was granted to the governor.
- (B) US citizenship was granted to Puerto Ricans.
- (C) The two branches of government were separated.
- (D) An increase in the number of local government posts.

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. Which of the following presidents of the United States was responsible for the Good Neighbour Policy?

- (A) James Monroe
- (B) Barack Obama
- (C) John F. Kennedy
- (D) Franklin D. Roosevelt

40. Which of the following was intended MAINLY to prevent further extension of European influence in the 'New World'?

- (A) Monroe Doctrine
- (B) Platt Amendment
- (C) Dollar Diplomacy
- (D) Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

41. Which of the following factors contributed LEAST to the dissatisfaction of the masses during the popular protests in the Caribbean during the 1930s?

- (A) The Great Depression
- (B) Inadequate social services
- (C) Low levels of employment
- (D) Low wages paid to workers

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

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

44. Which of the following persons was an important trade union leader in Grenada in the 1930s?

- (A) Eric Gairy
- (B) Clement Payne
- (C) Maurice Bishop
- (D) Albert Marryshow

45. 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

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

47. Funding for the 1958 British West Indian Federal Government was obtained from

- (A) mandatory levies from each island
- (B) local custom duties in all the island
- (C) mandatory levies from the larger islands
- (D) a percentage of the income tax from Caribbean citizens

48. The majority of French people in the Caribbean objected to Assimilation because they

- (A) would no longer be colonists but Frenchmen
- (B) were to accept the French culture as superior
- (C) were to be a part and not separate from France
- (D) were to ensure the loyalty of the people to France

49. For which of the following reasons were citizens of Puerto Rico satisfied with commonwealth status offered by the United States?

- (A) The ability to promptly settle disputes with the US.
- (B) Increase in the number of employed Puerto Ricans.
- (C) The island was guaranteed protection by the US military.
- (D) Farmers were competing with cheap imported foodstuff from the US.

50. The first Caribbean country to gain its independence was

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

51. Which group of people was ranked directly below the Grand Blanc in the social hierarchy in St Domingue in the eighteenth century?

- (A) Nobles
- (B) Affranchis
- (C) Aristocrats
- (D) Petit Whites

52. The arrangement between the Netherlands and her colonies was called

- (A) assimilation
- (B) decolonization
- (C) tripartite kingdom
- (D) associated statehood

53. José Martí is associated with the struggle for independence in

- (A) Cuba
- (B) Haiti
- (C) Jamaica
- (D) Puerto Rico

54. What is the correct order of the steps towards full freedom in the British Caribbean?

- (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

Item 56 refers to the following chart, which shows sugar production (in tons) in four Caribbean territories during the period 1815 to 1894.

Year	Territory			
	I	II	III	IV
1815	79 660	8 837	7 682	16 520
1828	72 198	16 942	13 285	40 115
1882	32 638	48 325	55 327	124 102
1894	19 934	50 958	19 934	102 502

56. In which territory did sugar production experience a steady decline?

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

57. The Cuban sugar industry in the late nineteenth century received most of its capital from

- (A) Spain
- (B) the USA
- (C) England
- (D) Germany

58. The Rastafarian belief in the emergence of a king originated from the teachings of
- (A) Ché Guevara
 - (B) Eric Williams
 - (C) Marcus Garvey
 - (D) Nelson Mandela
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
50. Which of the following persons served as Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation?
- (A) Eric Williams
 - (B) Grantley Adams
 - (C) Alexande Bustamante
 - (D) Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow

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