

1. The Maya wrote using a type of writing called

(A) cuneiform
(B) Epi-Olmec
(C) Indus Script
(D) hieroglyphic

2. The Kalinagos went on sea-faring expeditions in vessels called

(A) batos
(B) piragas
(C) caravel
(D) caneyes

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

(A) cacique
(B) ouboutou
(C) audiencia
(D) halach uinic

4. Which of the following did the Maya use as money?

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

5. The Maya obtained their food MAINLY by

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

- 6.

The duty of the encomendero regarding 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

- 7.

In which century were the English MOST successful in establishing settlements in the Caribbean?

(A) Fourteenth
(B) Fifteenth
(C) Sixteenth
(D) Seventeenth

- 8.

Which of the following is the town council in the Spanish American empire?

(A) Alcalde
(B) Cabildos
(C) Repartimiento
(D) Conquistadores

- 9.

Which TWO European countries were chief rivals in the setting up of colonies in the Americas in the early 16th century?

(A) Portugal and Spain
(B) England and Spain
(C) England and France
(D) France and Portugal

10.

The MAIN goal of the English and French 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 its excess population

11.

Which of the following resulted from the changeover from tobacco to sugar cane cultivation in the Caribbean?

- I. The black population increased.
 - II. The mulatto population declined.
 - III. The number of land owners declined.
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) I, II and III

12.

Legislation 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

13.

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

- (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.

The term 'barracoon' is MOST likely associated with the

- (A) cultivation by captive persons in Africa
- (B) trade in enslaved persons in the Caribbean
- (C) housing of captive persons on the African coast
- (D) punishment of enslaved persons in the Caribbean

15.

Which of the following ports were British slave ships MOST likely to visit during the 1700s?

- (A) Havana
- (B) Kingston
- (C) Rio de Janeiro
- (D) Port-au-Prince

16.

An enslaved African in the British Caribbean who stole from his/her 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 punishment MOST frequently meted out to the enslaved on 18th century sugar estates was

- (A) flogging
- (B) treadmill
- (C) starvation
- (D) imprisonment

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
- (D) Christmas Rebellion

21. Which of the following was the MAIN purpose of the policy of amelioration?

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

22. Lord Mansfield is MOST closely associated with the declaration that

- (A) the slave trade was unlawful
- (B) the enslaved were our brothers
- (C) slavery was not legal in England
- (D) slavery was legal in the crown colonies

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) Praedials were to continue working for their former masters for six years.
- (D) Apprentices were to work the first 40 hours of the week for no wages.

24. Which of the following organizations supported the abolition of slavery?

- (A) Clapham Sect
- (B) Absentee Owners
- (C) West India Interest
- (D) Colonial Church Union

25. Which of the following did the amelioration measures of 1823 propose?

- (A) Enslaved persons should not be sold.
- (B) Enslaved families should be divided.
- (C) No enslaved woman should be flogged.
- (D) Children should not be allowed to work on estates.

26.

Most of the immigrant workers used in the Cuban sugar industry in the 19th century were

- (A) Indians
- (B) Chinese
- (C) Africans
- (D) Europeans

27.

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

28.

Which of the following did NOT result from the immigration of indentured labourers to the Caribbean after emancipation?

- (A) The expansion of rice cultivation in Guyana
- (B) The introduction of new religions to Guyana
- (C) The expansion of sugar production in Barbados
- (D) The introduction of a variety of ethnic groups in Trinidad

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

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.

Which of the following BEST describes a British Caribbean peasant proprietor in the period after emancipation?

- (A) Someone who cultivated plots of land on his/her own account.
- (B) Someone who sold ground provisions in the market.
- (C) Someone who worked for very low wages.
- (D) Someone who worked on a large farm.

33.

The main source of evidence which supports the positive contributions of the peasantry to the economy of the British West Indies in the latter part of the 19th 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

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. Which of the following was NOT a result of the development of the peasantry in the British Caribbean after 1838?

- (A) Diversification of the economy
- (B) Legal recognition of the practice of obeah
- (C) Greater expansion of non-conformist churches
- (D) A growing sense of independence among freed Africans

36. Fidel Castro overthrew the government of Fulgencio Batista by

- (A) using financial aid from America
- (B) making use of Russian warships
- (C) joining forces with foreign powers
- (D) organizing armed internal uprising

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 the Havana harbour.
- (C) The United States was angered by the Spanish invasion of Cuba.
- (D) The United States was angered by General Weyler's atrocities.

38. Which of the following Caribbean territories was NOT occupied by US military forces in the early 1900s?

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

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

- (A) The ending of European economic exploitation of the Americas
- (B) The prevention of new European colonization in the Americas
- (C) The establishment of US. military bases in the Americas
- (D) The establishment of US. economic control in the Americas

40. Which of the following women was associated with the Labourers and Unemployed Association (LUA) of Belize?

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

41. The focus of the Moyne Commission was to

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

42.

Which of the following factors did NOT contribute to the dissatisfaction of the masses during the popular protests in the Caribbean during the 1930s?

- (A) The Great Depression
- (B) The Second World War
- (C) Inadequate social services
- (D) Low wages paid to workers

43.

Which of the following is true about the agitation of West Indian workers in the 1930s?

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

44.

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 the wages and living conditions for workers

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

46.

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.

In which 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

Item 48 refers to the following statement.

"One from ten leaves nought."

48.

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) British control of the foreign policy of the 1958 Federation
- (D) Jamaica's decision to withdraw from the 1958 Federation

49.

Which Caribbean territories were assimilated by France in 1946?

- (A) Haiti, Martinique, Guadeloupe
- (B) Marie Galante, Haiti, Dominica
- (C) Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique
- (D) Saint Barthelemy, Trinidad and Tobago, Martinique

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

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

51. Which group of people was ranked directly below the Grand Blanc in the social hierarchy in St Domingue in the 18th century?

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

52. '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 53 refers to the following quotation.

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

53. 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

54. Which of the following shows the correct order of the steps towards full freedom in the British Caribbean?

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

55. 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.

56. Which of the following Dutch territories gained independence by 1980?

- (A) Aruba
- (B) Curaçao
- (C) Suriname
- (D) Sint Maarten

57.

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

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

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

58.

In which of the following territories was Hubert Critchlow an active trade unionist?

- (A) Trinidad and Tobago
- (B) British Guiana
- (C) Barbados
- (D) Grenada

59.

Which of the following leaders was the first female prime minister of a Caribbean country?

- (A) Muriel Greaves
- (B) Gertrude Protain
- (C) Eugenia Charles
- (D) Portia Simpson-Miller

60.

Which of the following persons served as Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation?

- (A) Eric Williams
- (B) Grantley Adams
- (C) Alexander Bustamante
- (D) Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow

END OF TEST

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