



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 2019050

MAY/JUNE 2019

**CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE®
EXAMINATION**

CARIBBEAN HISTORY

Paper 01 – General Proficiency

1 hour 15 minutes

04 JUNE 2019 (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. Look at the sample item below.

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



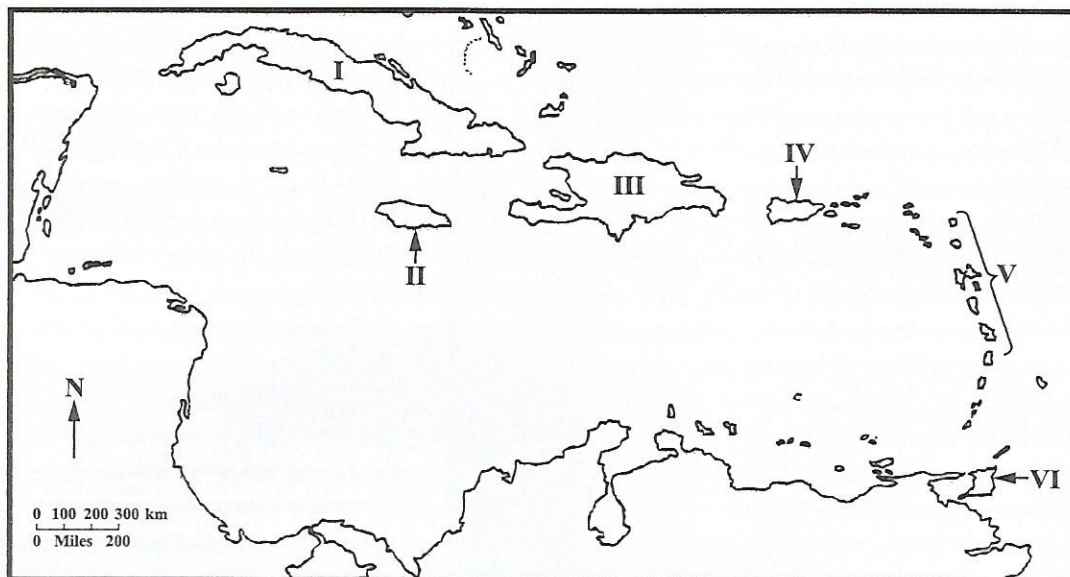
The best answer to this item is “An astrolabe”, so (D) has been shaded.

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.

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 that 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. Which of the following BEST describe the religious practices of the Tainos?
- (A) Nature worship and animal sacrifice
 - (B) Nature worship and ancestor worship
 - (C) Protective magic and animal sacrifice
 - (D) Long periods of fasting and ancestor worship
3. The Maya wrote using a type of writing called
- (A) Cuneiform
 - (B) Epi-Olmec
 - (C) Indus Script
 - (D) Hieroglyphic
4. Which of the following did the Maya use as money?
- (A) Cocoa beans
 - (B) Copper bars
 - (C) Gold nuggets
 - (D) Cowrie shells
5. Which of the following BEST explains why many Kalinago women spoke the Taino language?
- (A) They worked in the fields with the Taino women.
 - (B) Kalinago women often traded with the Taino women.
 - (C) Taino women were often captured by Kalinago warriors.
 - (D) Kalinago girls were taught the language of the Taino by their elders.
6. Which of the following islands was the FIRST to be settled by the English?
- (A) St Kitts
 - (B) Antigua
 - (C) Grenada
 - (D) Barbados
7. In which century were the English MOST successful in establishing settlements in the Caribbean?
- (A) Fourteenth
 - (B) Fifteenth
 - (C) Sixteenth
 - (D) Seventeenth

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

Item 9 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.”

9. The ‘practice’ referred to in the statement was known as the

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

10. Which of the following strategies were NOT used to weaken the Spanish Monopoly in the Caribbean up to 1763?

- (A) Piracy and settlement
- (B) Sporadic attacks and open warfare
- (C) Colonization and contests in the European courts
- (D) Illegal trading and negotiation of treaty agreements

11. Which of the following groups of items did the Europeans use 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. 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
13. The term 'barracoon' is BEST associated with the
- (A) cultivation by captive persons in Africa
 - (B) trade of enslaved persons in the Caribbean
 - (C) housing of captive persons on the African coast**
 - (D) punishment of enslaved persons in the Caribbean
14. The curing house on Caribbean sugar plantations was associated with
- (A) caring for sick enslaved persons on the plantation
 - (B) the packaging of sugar for immediate export
 - (C) caring for the poor whites on the plantation
 - (D) the removal of molasses from Muscavado sugar**
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. 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. Toussaint L'Ouverture contributed to the success of the Haitian Revolution MAINLY by
- (A) setting up a system of fortification
 - (B) developing a revolutionary ideology
 - (C) dividing the country between blacks and mulattos
 - (D) organizing the enslaved into a formidable fighting force**
18. The free coloureds of St Domingue revolted in 1790 because they
- (A) supported the cause of the King of France
 - (B) were dissatisfied with their status in society**
 - (C) wished to assist the enslaved Africans
 - (D) wanted to prevent the enslaved Africans from revolting

19. In 1763, a major uprising of enslaved Africans took place in the Dutch colony of
- (A) Berbice
 - (B) Curaçao
 - (C) Suriname
 - (D) St Eustatius
20. The punishment MOST frequently meted out to the enslaved on eighteenth century sugar estates was
- (A) flogging
 - (B) treadmill
 - (C) starvation
 - (D) imprisonment
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. The MAIN source of disputes between planters and formerly enslaved persons during apprenticeship was
- (A) wage rate
 - (B) child labour
 - (C) Sunday work
 - (D) property rental
23. The Registry Bill was intended to
- (A) punish slave masters
 - (B) register persons born into slavery
 - (C) prevent the illegal sale of the enslaved
 - (D) continue the excessive punishment of the enslaved
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 did not continue during apprenticeship
 - (D) planters were correctly compensated for the loss of enslaved Africans
25. Most West Indian planters saw the period of apprenticeship MAINLY as
- (A) a means of ensuring a steady labour supply
 - (B) a time for training the enslaved in new skills
 - (C) an opportunity to educate the enslaved
 - (D) a time to reorganize sugar production

26. 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
27. Large-scale immigration to Trinidad and British Guiana between 1838 and 1870 led to
- I. cultural diversity in those territories
 - II. racial conflicts among the ethnic groups
 - III. economic growth in both territories
- (A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III
28. Indian indentured labour was introduced into the British Caribbean in order to
- (A) ease the labour problems of the planters
(B) help keep the colonies peaceful
(C) help introduce new crops into the colonies
(D) prevent the freed Africans from getting jobs
29. 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 expansion of sugar production in Barbados
(C) The introduction of new religions in the Caribbean
(D) The introduction of a variety of ethnic groups in Trinidad
30. The majority of the Portuguese 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. 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

Items 32–34 refer to the following information.

“William Knibb foresaw that planters would try to force extra work from their free labourers by increasing rent on homes on the estate.”

32. To which territory is the statement referring?

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

33. Which of the following BEST describes the response by free labourers in the Caribbean to planters’ attempts to force them to remain on the plantation?

(A) Riots against the planters
(B) Payment of the increased rent
(C) Refusal to leave the plantation
(D) Establishment of homes off the plantation

34. 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

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 potatoes

36. “The adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in cases of wrong doing or impotence, to the exercise of the international police force.”

The above statement is associated with President

(A) Ulysses S. Grant
(B) Woodrow Wilson
(C) Theodore Roosevelt
(D) John Fitzgerald Kennedy

37. Which of the following was the IMMEDIATE cause of the United States declaring 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 the Spanish invasion of Cuba.
(D) The United States was angered by General Weyler’s atrocities.

38. By which agreement did the USA make Cuba “gravitate toward the North American Union”?

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

39. The MAIN reason for the United States' interest in Panama in the first decade of the twentieth 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
40. Which of the following Caribbean territories was NOT occupied by US military forces in the early 1900s?
- (A) Cuba
 - (B) Haiti
 - (C) Jamaica
 - (D) Dominican Republic
41. Which of the following commissions was sent to investigate conditions in the Caribbean as a result of the 1930s riots?
- (A) Foster Commission
 - (B) Deane Commission
 - (C) Moyne Commission
 - (D) Norman Commission
42. Which of the following personalities was directly associated with the riots of the 1930s in the British Caribbean?
- (A) Fidel Castro of Cuba
 - (B) George Price of Belize
 - (C) Maria Nugent of Jamaica
 - (D) Clement Payne of Barbados
43. 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
44. Marcus Garvey is BEST known for his
- (A) participation in the 1937 riots
 - (B) teachings on black nationalism
 - (C) deportation from the United States
 - (D) association with the trade union movement
45. Which of the following territories did NOT join the British West Indies Federation?
- (A) Guyana and Belize
 - (B) Grenada and Antigua
 - (C) St Vincent and Dominica
 - (D) St Kitts-Nevis and Saint Lucia
46. 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

47. Which of the following considerations MOST influenced the decision to form the British West Indies Federation of 1958?
- (A) All territories would participate on an equal basis.
 - ☒ (B) Federation would help the independence movement.
 - (C) Interisland communication would be more economical.
 - (D) Citizens would be able to move more freely in the various territories.
48. 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
49. Which of the following Caribbean territories became a free and associated state of the USA.?
- (A) Cuba
 - (B) Margarita
 - (C) Hispaniola
 - ☒ (D) Puerto Rico
50. Which of the following Caribbean territories were assimilated by France in 1946?
- (A) Haiti, Martinique, Guadeloupe
 - (B) Marie Galante, Haiti, Dominica
 - (C) Saint Barthelemy, Haiti, Martinique
 - ☒ (D) Guadeloupe, St Martin, Martinique
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
52. Which of the following leaders served as the first female prime minister of a Caribbean territory?
- (A) Una Marson
 - (B) Muriel Greaves
 - ☒ (C) Eugenia Charles
 - (D) Gertrude Protain
53. Which of the following laws was intended to improve the treatment of enslaved indigenous people?
- ☒ (A) The Code Noir
 - (B) The Laws of Burgos
 - (C) The Deficiency Law
 - (D) The Amelioration Act
54. Which of the following British Caribbean territories was FIRST granted adult suffrage?
- ☒ (A) Jamaica
 - (B) Guyana
 - (C) Trinidad
 - (D) Barbados

55. Which of the following Dutch territories gained independence by 1980?
- (A) Aruba
 - (B) Curaçao
 - (C) Suriname
 - (D) Sint Maarten
56. What is the correct order of the abolition process?
- (A) Apprenticeship, emancipation, amelioration, abolition of slave trade
 - (B) Abolition of slave trade, amelioration, emancipation, apprenticeship
 - (C) Amelioration, emancipation, abolition of slave trade, apprenticeship
 - (D) Emancipation, apprenticeship, abolition of slave trade, amelioration
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. 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. St Domingue slave-grown sugar
- (A) I, II, III
 - (B) II, III, I
 - (C) III, II, I
 - (D) II, I, III
59. Which of the following persons was an important trade union leader in Guyana?
- (A) Vere Bird
 - (B) Clement Payne
 - (C) Robert Bradshaw
 - (D) Hubert Critchlow
60. In which order did the following stages in the movement towards independence in British Caribbean territories take place?
- I. Full internal self-government
 - II. Achievement of universal adult suffrage
 - III. Election of a prime minister or premier
- (A) I, II, III
 - (B) II, III, I
 - (C) III, II, I
 - (D) II, I, III

END OF TEST

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