

MULTIPLE CHOICE CARIBBEAN HISTORY FOR CXC

TEST 2

1. *The first migrants to the New World came from*
 - A. Siberia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Europe
 - D. Alaska
2. *The Mayan Civilization was found in*
 - A. North America
 - B. South America
 - C. Central America
 - D. The Caribbean
3. *The largest house in the Kalinagos' village was called the*
 - A. Bohio
 - B. Carbet
 - C. Ajoupa
 - D. Duho
4. *Which of the following was a lesser chief or nobleman in a Taino's village?*
 - A. Cacique
 - B. Boyez
 - C. Zemi
 - D. Mitayno
5. *Which of the following **best** explains why many women of the Kalinagos' tribe spoke the language of the Tainos?*
 - A. They tended crops with the Tainos women
 - B. The Kalinagos' girls were taught only the Tainos' language
 - C. Tainos women were taken to be wives by the Kalinagos' men
 - D. They traded with the Tainos' women
6. *Which of the following **best** explains the term 'Renaissance'?*
 - A. A rebirth of learning
 - B. Revolutions
 - C. The Feudal System
 - D. Nationalism
7. *The indigenous peoples resisted the Spanish in the following ways **except** by:*
 - A. committing suicide
 - B. committing infanticide
 - C. converting to Christianity
 - D. staging battles
8. *Fifteenth century sailors depended on the prevailing winds because:*
 - I. ships were powered by winds
 - II. steam engines were not yet invented
 - III. ships were small and light
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II only
 - D. I, II and III.
9. *Which of the following are reasons why the Spanish neglected the Lesser Antilles?*
 - I. These islands contain little gold or silver.
 - II. The islands were unsuitable for cattle ranching.
 - III. Many Kalinagos inhabited these islands.
 - A. I. Only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I and III only
 - D. I, II and III
10. *The British Navigation Acts were passed in the years:*
 - A. 1651 and 1660
 - B. 1660 and 1661
 - C. 1660 and 1676
 - D. 1640 and 1641
11. *Which of the following was the Yoruba's god of lightning?*
 - A. Orisha
 - B. Shango
 - C. Voodoo
 - D. Ghana
12. *Which of the following nations brought to the Eastern Caribbean their expertise in sugar production in the seventeenth century?*
 - A. French
 - B. Spanish
 - C. Dutch
 - D. British
13. *The sugar revolution in the British West Indies brought with it a political change from:*
 - A. the Proprietary System to Crown Colony
 - B. Crown Colony to the Old Representative System
 - C. The Old Representative System to Crown Colony
 - D. Proprietary System to the Old Representative System

14. The agent of an European trading company in West Africa was called a:
- A. factor B. captain
C. barracoon D. slaver
15. The smallest and hottest boiler was called the:
- A. kettle B. teache
C. cistern D. furnace
16. The Deficiency Act was enacted to control:
- A. the ratio of whites to enslaved Africans
B. movements of the enslaved Africans
C. the beating of drums
D. the diet of the enslaved Africans
17. Female enslaved Africans were able to resist slavery by:
- I. concealing other enslaved Africans who broke estate rules
II. delaying weaning as long as possible
III. infanticide
- A. I. only B. I and III only
C. I and II only D. I, II and III
18. Which of the following was **not** a leader of an enslaved African revolt in Caribbean history?
- A. Cuffy B. Leclerc
C. Tacky D. Boukman
19. Which of the following privileges were the free coloureds denied in St. Domingue before the Revolution?
- I. Obtaining high ranks in the militia
II. Engaging in learned professions
III. Adopting European dress and habits
- A. I only B. I and II only
C. I and III only D. I, II and III
20. The Maroons were enslaved Africans who
- A. were jailed
B. ran away from sugar plantations
C. were shipwrecked on an island
D. manumitted themselves
21. On which of the following did Chief Justice Lord Mansfield pass Judgement?
- A. The Thomas Clarkson case
B. The Shrewsbury case
C. The James Somerset case
D. The case of John Smith
22. The British Prime Minister who supported the Abolition of Slavery was:
- A. Thomas Clarkson
B. William Pitt
C. William Wilberforce
D. Granville Sharp
23. Which of the following were Amelioration Proposals?
- I. Female enslaved Africans should not be whipped
II. Religious instructions should be encouraged
III. Artisans should be paid wages
- A. I only B. I and II only
C. II and III only D. I, II and III
24. Both the Barbados revolt in 1816 and the Demerara revolt in 1823 erupted **mainly** because:
- A. the enslaved Africans felt that emancipation was being withheld from them
B. the enslaved Africans lacked food supplies
C. missionaries instigated the enslaved Africans to revolt
D. planters treated the enslaved Africans inhumanely
25. The Emancipation Act was implemented in the British West Indies on
- A. August 31st 1838
B. August 1st 1838
C. August 31st 1834
D. August 1st 1834
26. During the 19th century India was governed by
- A. an Indian Government
B. Britain
C. Portugal
D. France

27. *Madeirans were encouraged to come to Trinidad because of:*
- ~~A.~~ the prospect of high wages
 - B. free land grants
 - C. the incentives for white collar jobs
 - D. the warm tropical climate
28. *In 1841 Africans were imported to the Caribbean **mainly** from:*
- A. Ivory Coast
 - B. Nigeria
 - C. Dahomey
 - ~~D.~~ Sierra Leone
29. *Which of the following was **not** a problem of Chinese immigration?*
- A. The Chinese Government was opposed to it
 - ~~B.~~ Too many of the immigrants were women
 - C. The scheme was very expensive
 - D. China was not a British colony
30. *Which of the following groups was responsible for introducing the gold and silver jewelry industry into Trinidad?*
- ~~A.~~ East Indians
 - B. Chinese
 - C. Africans
 - D. Portuguese
31. *After 1838 the freed Negroes wanted to move off the sugar estates because:*
- I. the estates represented symbols of slavery
 - II. they wanted to be 'truly' independent
 - III. the women wanted to housewives
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I and III only
 - ~~D.~~ I, II and III
32. *The free village movement was **more** prominent in Jamaica than in Barbados because:*
- I. there was more land available
 - II. planters sold unused land cheaply
 - III. substantial help came from missionaries
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - ~~C.~~ I and III only
 - D. I, II and III
33. *Which of the following was **not** an early East Indian settlement in Trinidad?*
- A. Calcutta
 - B. Fyzabad
 - C. Madras
 - ~~D.~~ Arima
34. *The development of the peasantry in the British West Indies resulted **mainly** in:*
- A. a major growth in the sugar industry
 - B. an increase in the production of cocoa
 - C. a decrease in the production of short crops
 - ~~D.~~ an extension in the production of cash crops
35. *In which of the following countries were the peasantry established on a large scale?*
- I. Antigua
 - II. Trinidad
 - III. British Guiana
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - ~~C.~~ II and III only
 - D. I, II and III
36. *By the beginning of the 19th century, the Caribbean came under the sphere of the U.S. influence when the latter acquired:*
- I. use of the port of New Orleans
 - II. Louisiana
 - III. Florida
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. II and III only
 - ~~D.~~ I, II and III
37. *Which of the following U.S. statesmen likened Cuba to an apple that has little choice but to gravitate to the United States?*
- ~~A.~~ John Quincy Adams
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. James Monroe
 - D. Franklin Roosevelt
38. *By the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in 1850, which two countries agreed to share the construction and control of an isthmian canal?*
- A. The United States and France
 - ~~B.~~ The United States and England
 - C. The United States and Columbia
 - D. The United States and Panama
39. *The invasion of Grenada by the U.S. and the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States took place in:*
- A. 1979
 - ~~B.~~ 1983
 - C. 1985
 - D. 1980

40. The United States cultural influence has been adopted in the British Caribbean in the following ways **except**:
- listening to Country and Western music
 - playing baseball
 - chewing gum
 - wearing jeans
41. Which of the following was **not** a cause of the unrest of the 1930s?
- Poor health facilities
 - Bad housing
 - Educational opportunities
 - Terrible working conditions
42. The **principal** cause of high infant mortality rate during the 1930s in the Caribbean was:
- tuberculosis
 - malnutrition
 - yellow fever
 - malaria
43. The oilfield workers in Trinidad in 1937 protested **mainly** against:
- low pay
 - long working hours
 - no pensions
 - no sick leave compensation
44. Some of the main trade unions formed in the British West Indies between 1938 and 1940 were:
- the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union
 - the Manpower and Citizens' Association and Labour Union
 - the Barbados Progressive League
- I only
 - I and II only
 - I and III only
 - I, II and III
45. Which of the following was **not** a recommendation of the Moyne Commission?
- Strengthening trade unions
 - Introduction of Labour Departments
 - Dismissal of Crown Colony Governments
 - Establishment of a West Indian Welfare Fund
46. Which of the following brought an end to the Representative System in Jamaica?
- Emancipation
 - The Sugar Duties Act
 - The Morant Bay Rebellion
 - The Baptist Revolt
47. Opposition to the Crown Colony Government in Trinidad during the 1920s came **mainly** from:
- middle class nationalists
 - the British Government
 - the working classes
 - the Governor
48. Economic benefits of the West Indian Federation were:
- more efficient administration
 - creation of a larger market
 - free transfer of goods and services
- I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I and III only
 - III only
49. The British Government dissolved the West Indian Federation in:
- 1961
 - 1960
 - 1962
 - 1965
50. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established in:
- July 1952
 - August 1955
 - July 1962
 - August 1960
51. Which of the following was **not** an African musical instrument?
- Drums
 - Claves
 - Chac chac
 - Rattles
52. By the Treaty of Paris on December 10th 1898, the United States obtained from Spain:
- Guam
 - Puerto Rico
 - Cuba
- I and II only
 - III only
 - II and III only
 - I, II and III
53. West Indian lower class families were **matrifocal**. This meant that:
- the women were career oriented
 - families centred around the mother or grandmother
 - newly weds resided with the bride's family
 - the children carried their mother's title

54. Which of the following countries was responsible for introducing cricket to the West Indies?

- A. England
- B. France
- C. Australia
- D. India

55. Which of the following was **not** a Spanish conquistador?

- A. Diego Velasquez
- B. Hernan Cortez
- C. Antonio de Montesinos
- D. Francisco Pizarro

56. The Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 divided the world outside of Europe between:

- A. France and Portugal
- B. England and Spain
- C. Spain and France
- D. Spain and Portugal

57. The 'Western Design' was

- A. a scheme forcing Spain to recognize Britain's right to colonize and trade in the Caribbean
- B. Columbus' plan to prove that the world is round
- C. a plan by the Dutch West India Company to raid and plunder Spanish ports
- D. a treaty signed by both Spain and England to effectively colonize the Caribbean

58. Which of the following was the first to achieve independence?

- A. Trinidad and Tobago
- B. Jamaica
- C. Haiti
- D. Cuba

59. After World War II the Caribbean became involved in an ideological conflict between the U.S and Russia, known as the:

- A. Good Neighbour's Policy
- B. Bay of Pigs
- C. Cold War
- D. Big Stick Policy

60. The final stage in the constitutional evolution of the British West Indies was:

- A. Independence
- B. Self-government
- C. Crown Colony Government
- D. Representative Government