



**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 2013053**

MAY/JUNE 2013

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

**CARIBBEAN HISTORY**

**Paper 01 – General Proficiency**

*1 hour 15 minutes*

**06 JUNE 2013 (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. Look at how it is done in 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 answer space (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 this item later. Your score will be the total number of correct answers.

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

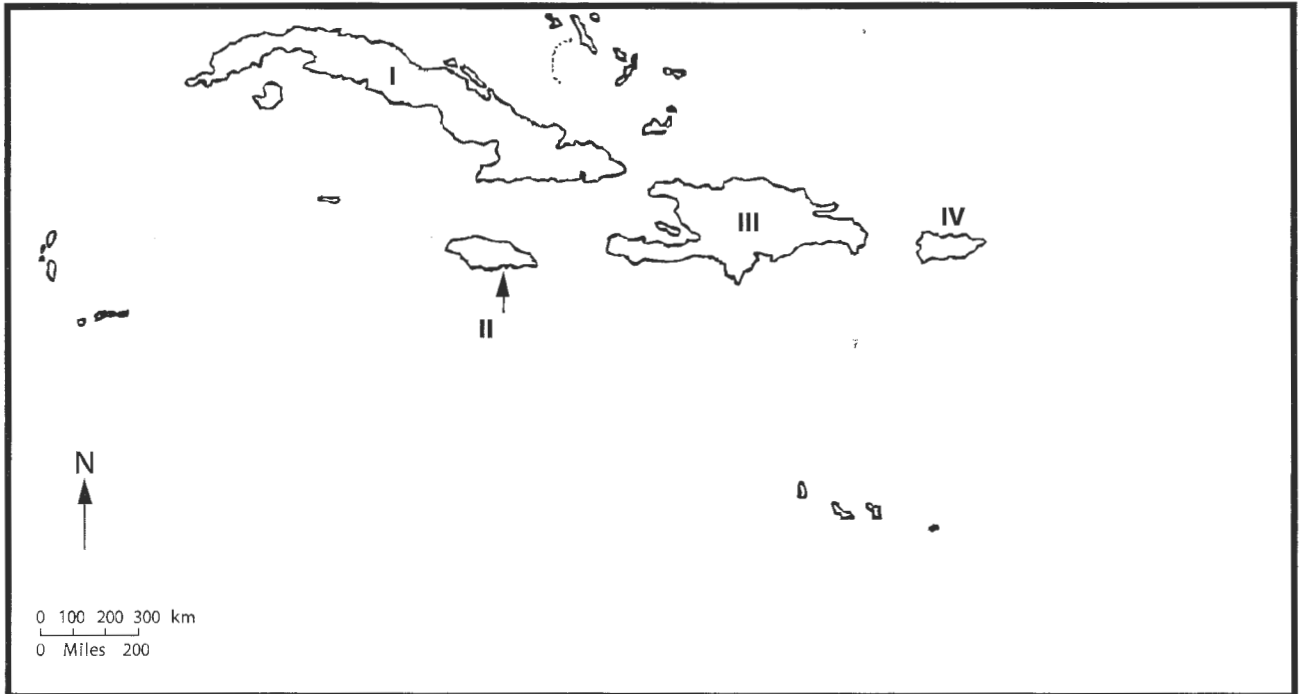
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1. Which of the following statements is TRUE of BOTH Jamaica and Cuba at the time of Columbus' arrival in the Caribbean?
  - (A) They were not inhabited.
  - (B) They were inhabited by Tainos.
  - (C) They were inhabited by Mayas.
  - (D) They were 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 settled mainly in Cuba.
  - II. They adopted many Taino customs.
  - III. They were skilled sailors and fishermen.
  - IV. They fiercely resisted the Spanish invaders.
  - (A) I and II only
  - (B) I and III only
  - (C) II, III and IV only
  - (D) I, II, III and IV
  
4. Ornaments worn by the Taino leaders were often made of
  - (A) gold
  - (B) bronze
  - (C) leather
  - (D) diamonds
  
5. Which of the following BEST explains why many Kalinago women spoke the Tainos' language?
  - (A) They worked in the fields with the Taino women.
  - (B) Girls were taught the Tainos' language by their elders.
  - (C) Taino women were often captured by Kalinago warriors.
  - (D) Kalinago women often traded with the Taino women.
  
6. Which is the correct order, from MOST to LEAST powerful, of European social groups in the 1400s?
  - (A) Merchants, priests, peasants, kings
  - (B) Kings, priests, peasants, merchants
  - (C) Priests, kings, merchants, peasants
  - (D) Kings, priests, merchants, peasants
  
7. 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

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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 collect tribute from the Indians. In return, the Spaniards had 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

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10. Which of the following statements are TRUE of the British Caribbean colonies in the 18th century?
- I. They imported most of their foods.
  - II. They depended heavily on trade with Britain.
  - III. They had developed strong navies to defend their routes.
- (A) I and II only  
(B) I and III only  
(C) II and III only  
(D) I, II and III
11. Laws passed in British colonies to regulate the ratio of the black population to the whites were called the
- (A) Slave Laws  
(B) Deficiency Laws  
(C) Navigation Acts  
(D) Amelioration Proposals
12. Which practice made it MOST difficult for the captive Africans to revolt during the Middle Passage?
- (A) Most captives were shackled at all times.  
(B) They were only allowed on deck for exercise.  
(C) They were separated from other members of their tribe.  
(D) Sailors who manned the ship were selected with great care.
13. Which of the following did NOT occur in Africa as a result of the trade in enslaved Africans?
- (A) Uniting of Africa under European rule  
(B) Reduction of the West African population  
(C) Increased importation of European goods  
(D) Increase in warfare among West African societies
14. Which of the following means of protest were used by captive Africans during the Middle Passage?
- I. Refusing to eat
  - II. Attacking the crew
  - III. Committing suicide
  - IV. Complaining to the captain
- (A) I and II only  
(B) II and III only  
(C) I, II and III only  
(D) I, II, III and IV
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. Which of the following were consequences of the Haitian Revolution?
- I. All enslaved Africans were freed.
  - II. All the mulattos left the island.
  - III. The colony gained political independence.
- (A) I and II only  
(B) I and III only  
(C) II and III only  
(D) I, II and III

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17. All of the following were leaders of the enslaved Africans in the Haitian Revolution EXCEPT
- (A) Dessalines
  - (B) Boukman
  - (C) Christophe
  - (D) Napoleon
18. Which of the following was NOT a similarity between the Maroons of Jamaica and those of Suriname?
- (A) They both signed peace treaties with the British.
  - (B) They both planted, hunted and fished for a living.
  - (C) They both waged guerilla warfare on white plantations.
  - (D) They were both runaway slaves who had escaped into the forested interior.
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. A MAJOR cause of the "Bussa Revolt" of 1816 in Barbados was the
- (A) belief that emancipation was being delayed
  - (B) influence of Sam Sharpe's revolt in Jamaica
  - (C) shortage of provisions for the enslaved Africans
  - (D) activity of free blacks and coloureds which incited rebellion
21. Lord Mansfield is MOST closely associated with the declaration that
- (A) slavery was illegal in England
  - (B) the slave trade was unlawful
  - (C) the enslaved are our brothers
  - (D) slavery was legal in the Crown Colonies
22. 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
23. Which of the following were the MAIN objectives of the British Government in introducing the Apprenticeship System?
- I. To prepare the formerly enslaved for full freedom
  - II. To prevent a large-scale exodus of Africans from the estates
  - III. To facilitate the transition from enslavement to freedom
- (A) I and II only
  - (B) I and III only
  - (C) II and III only
  - (D) I, II and III

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24. Stipendiary magistrates were appointed MAINLY to
- I. protect the interests of the planters
  - II. report on the problems of the apprentices
  - III. settle disputes between planters and apprentices
  - IV. try all the court cases involving apprentices
- (A) I and III only  
(B) I and IV only  
(C) II, III and IV only  
(D) I, II, III and IV
25. Which of the following factors encouraged the formerly enslaved persons to remain on estates in Antigua and Barbados?
- I. They were paid high wages.
  - II. They had access to cottages on the estate.
  - III. They had the opportunity to grow crops on plantation land.
- (A) I and II only  
(B) I and III only  
(C) II and III only  
(D) I, II and III
26. Which of the following groups were MAINLY used by British Caribbean planters as immigrant workers in the period after 1833?
- (A) Africans
  - (B) Indians
  - (C) Chinese
  - (D) Europeans
27. Most Chinese immigrants were brought to the British Caribbean during the period
- (A) 1700 - 1750
  - (B) 1750 - 1800
  - (C) 1800 - 1850
  - (D) 1850 - 1900
28. Guyana and Trinidad received a larger number of Indian immigrants than other Caribbean colonies MAINLY because
- (A) the planters in both colonies needed more labourers
  - (B) Indians preferred to go to these two colonies
  - (C) these two colonies wished to introduce new crops
  - (D) these two colonies were geographically closer to India
29. Which factor BEST explains why East Indians did not return home after the period of indentureship was over?
- (A) Some of them accepted grants of money or land.
  - (B) Bounties were offered to induce them to renew their contracts.
  - (C) Many of them failed to take the offer of a free return passage home.
  - (D) Planters did not want them to return to the low standard of life in India.

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

31. Which of the following BEST explains why missionaries helped the formerly enslaved persons to create villages?

- (A) Villages facilitated churches and schools.
- (B) Villages allowed ex-slaves to own land.
- (C) Villages brought people together for recreation.
- (D) Villages increased the social status of the region.

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 their freed Africans to set up free villages
- (D) the freed Africans in Jamaica had more money to buy land than those in Barbados

33. Which group of territories contained MOST Crown land?

- (A) Antigua, Grenada, Guyana
- (B) Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad
- (C) Antigua, Guyana, Jamaica
- (D) Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad

Items 34–35 refer to the following information.

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

34. To which territory is the statement referring?

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

35. What action did Knibb take to assist freed Africans to acquire land?

- (A) Warn the labourers
- (B) Plead with the planters
- (C) Establish free villages
- (D) Report to the Governor

Item 36 refers to the following quotation.

“... and if an apple severed by the tempest from its native tree, cannot choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, ... incapable of self-support, can gravitate only toward the North American Union.”

*In Eric Williams,  
From Columbus to Castro.*

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

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

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37. Which of the following was the IMMEDIATE cause of the US 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) Spanish troops invaded the island of Cuba.
38. Which of the following situations was a result of Puerto Rico becoming a Commonwealth in 1952?
- (A) Puerto Ricans could vote in United States presidential elections.
  - (B) The United States dollar was no longer the official currency of Puerto Rico.
  - (C) The United States president appointed the judges of the Puerto Rican courts.
  - (D) Puerto Rico became a self-governing country associated with the United States.
39. Fidel Castro overthrew the government of Fulgencio Batista by
- (A) using American financial help
  - (B) joining forces with foreign powers
  - (C) making use of Russian warships
  - (D) organizing armed internal uprisings
40. Which of the following did the United States view as valid reasons to intervene in the internal affairs of Caribbean countries in the early 20th century?
- I. To prevent foreign intervention considered harmful to U.S. investment
  - II. To promote orderly and stable government in the region
  - III. To secure the approaches to the Panama Canal
- (A) I and II only
  - (B) I and III only
  - (C) II and III only
  - (D) I, II and III
41. Which of the following was NOT true about the West Indian disturbances of the 1930s?
- (A) They led to the Moyne Commission.
  - (B) They were supported by foreign agitators.
  - (C) They were connected with trade union activities.
  - (D) They were influenced by social conditions.
42. Which of the following statements BEST describes the focus of the Moyne Commission?
- (A) To end the unrest in the British Caribbean immediately
  - (B) To identify the persons causing the unrest and recommend penalties for them
  - (C) To investigate conflict between indentured immigrants and freed persons in the British Caribbean
  - (D) To investigate the economic, social and political situation in the colonies and to make recommendations



43. 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) improve wages and living conditions for workers
  - (D) create equality among all men in the society
44. Marcus Garvey is BEST remembered 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 factors were responsible for the general unrest in the British Caribbean during the 1930s?
- I. A high level of unemployment
  - II. The inadequate education system
  - III. An increased awareness of injustice towards workers
- (A) I and II only
  - (B) I and III only
  - (C) II and III only
  - (D) I, II and III
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) change the federal capital
  - (B) withdraw from the federation
  - (C) change its federal representative
  - (D) reduce its financial contribution to the federation
48. The first Caribbean country to gain its independence was
- (A) Haiti
  - (B) Cuba
  - (C) Grenada
  - (D) Jamaica
49. Under Crown Colony government, the Colonial Office expected its governors and other officials to
- (A) share political power with the formerly enslaved
  - (B) introduce the principles of democratic government
  - (C) work toward improving living conditions of the enslaved
  - (D) cooperate with the wealthy planters in governing the colonies
50. Which Caribbean territories were assimilated by France in 1946?
- (A) Marie Galante, Haiti, Dominica
  - (B) Saint Barthelemy, Haiti, Martinique
  - (C) Haiti, Martinique, Guadeloupe
  - (D) Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique

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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 the developed ones
  - (D) large-scale killing of native people by a more powerful group

52. 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

53. In which area of the African continent was the trans-Atlantic trade in captive Africans MAINLY conducted?

- (A) East Africa
- (B) West Africa
- (C) North Africa
- (D) South Africa

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

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

Item 55 refers to the following chart, which shows sugar production in four British Caribbean territories, 1815–1894.

**BRITISH CARIBBEAN SUGAR PRODUCTION (1815 - 1894) IN THOUSANDS OF TONS**

Year	TERRITORIES			
	(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

55. Which of the following trends in production between 1815 and 1894 is indicated in the chart above?

- (A) All of the territories experienced growth between 1815 and 1894.
- (B) Sugar production declined in all of the territories between 1882 and 1894.
- (C) The slowest period of growth of Territory II was between 1828 and 1882.
- (D) Sugar production in Territory I declined steadily between 1815 and 1894.

56. What was 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

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57. Which of the following persons is NOT associated with the place with which he is paired?
- (A) Marcus Garvey ... Jamaica
  - (B) Henry Morgan ... Port Royal
  - (C) Thomas Warner ... Trinidad
  - (D) Toussaint L'Ouverture ... Haiti
58. Which of the following British Caribbean territories was FIRST granted adult suffrage?
- (A) Jamaica
  - (B) Barbados
  - (C) Trinidad
  - (D) Guyana
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. Which of the following factors would have been LEAST likely to influence British Caribbean leaders to seek Independence?
- (A) The example of the French Caribbean leaders who favoured Commonwealth status
  - (B) The willingness of the British Government to grant Independence
  - (C) The collapse of the attempt at British West Indian Federation
  - (D) The view that there were many political and social benefits to be gained

**END OF TEST**

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