



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 2014051

MAY/JUNE 2014

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

CARIBBEAN HISTORY

Paper 01 – General Proficiency

1 hour 15 minutes

05 JUNE 2014 (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.

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 BEST explains why the Indigenous Peoples migrated to the Americas from their original homelands?
 - (A) They were searching for grasslands to feed their livestock.
 - (B) They were driven out of their homelands by warlike people.
 - (C) They were following herds of deer which they hunted.
 - (D) Their populations had grown too large to survive in their homelands.

2. 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.

3. Which of the following BEST describes the religious practices of the Kalinagos and Tainos?
 - (A) Nature worship and animal sacrifice
 - (B) Nature worship and ancestor worship
 - (C) Periods of fasting and animal sacrifice
 - (D) Long periods of fasting and ancestor worship

4. The Maya obtained their food MAINLY by
 - (A) fishing
 - (B) trading
 - (C) hunting
 - (D) farming

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) Taino women were often captured by Kalinago warriors.
 - (C) Kalinago women often traded with the Taino women.
 - (D) Kalinago girls were taught the language of the Taino by their elders.

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. 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) gain a base from which to attack the native peoples
 - (D) supply captive Africans to the Spanish colonies

8. Which of the following reasons BEST explains why the Dutch may be called the 'foster-fathers' of French and British settlers in the Caribbean in the 1600s?

- (A) The Dutch had skills in tobacco growing which they shared with the settlers.
- (B) The Dutch military conquered the indigenous people and made settlement safe.
- (C) The Dutch used their naval strength to protect the settlers from attacks from pirates.
- (D) The Dutch traders kept the settlers supplied with foodstuff and other essential goods.

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**

10. Which of the following BEST explains the decline of tobacco planting in the British Caribbean in the 1630s?

- (A) The planters were unable to obtain an adequate labour supply.
- (B) There was a rapid decline in the price of tobacco.
- (C) The planters were persuaded to cultivate sugar for greater profits.
- (D) Some Europeans restricted the importation of tobacco.

11. In the 1600s, Dutch islands in the West Indies were used MAINLY as

- (A) military bases
- (B) fishing ports
- (C) trading stations
- (D) plantation colonies

12. Which of the following statements is TRUE of the population of Barbados by the end of the 1600s?

- (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.

13. Which of the following resulted from the sugar revolution in the Caribbean?

- I. The mulatto population declined.
- II. The black population increased.
- 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

14. 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

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15. Which of the following occurred as a result of the change from tobacco to sugar cane cultivation in the 1600s?
- (A) The Old Representative System was replaced.
 - (B) The practice of monoculture in the Caribbean colonies ceased.
 - (C) There was an increase in the size of landholdings.
 - (D) The colonies became more dependent on indentured labour.
16. 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
17. Which of the following was NOT included in the 1739 peace treaty between the Maroons of Trelawny Town in Jamaica and the British authorities?
- (A) The Maroons were free to occupy an area set aside for them.
 - (B) The Maroons would help the British fight off any invading foreign enemy.
 - (C) The Maroons could farm and get licences to sell their produce in the markets.
 - (D) The Maroons could accept any runaway slaves as members of their community.
18. In 1763, a major uprising of enslaved Africans took place in the Dutch colony of
- (A) Berbice
 - (B) Curaçao
 - (C) Suriname
 - (D) St Eustâtius
19. 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) organizing the enslaved into a formidable fighting force
 - (D) dividing the country between the blacks and the mulattos
20. 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
21. The arguments that the humanitarians of nineteenth-century Britain used against slavery were MAINLY
- (A) legal
 - (B) moral
 - (C) political
 - (D) economic
22. Which of the following persons was NOT a leader in the Humanitarian movement?
- (A) Lord Mansfield
 - (B) Thomas Clarkson
 - (C) William Wilberforce
 - (D) Thomas Powell Buxton

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23. 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
24. The British Government was reluctant to authorize African immigration after the abolition of slavery MAINLY because
- (A) the planters were opposed to the scheme
 - (B) the scheme could lead to a new form of slavery
 - (C) Africans were too numerous in the colonies
 - (D) immigration from Africa was too expensive to operate
25. Which of the following was the MAIN reason Baptist missionaries helped to organize free villages for formerly enslaved persons?
- (A) To help secure land to build churches
 - (B) To make a profit from the sale of land
 - (C) To get more members for their churches
 - (D) To assist formerly enslaved persons who left the estate
26. The largest number of immigrants into the British Caribbean during the 19th century came from
- (A) India
 - (B) China
 - (C) Africa
 - (D) Portugal
27. Which of the following BEST explains why Indian indentured workers were imported to Guyana but not to Barbados after 1838?
- (A) Guyana had a greater shortage of labour than Barbados.
 - (B) It was cheaper to import Indians to Guyana than to Barbados.
 - (C) Indentured Indians were better paid in Guyana than in Barbados.
 - (D) The Indian government prevented immigration to Barbados.
28. 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
29. Indentured workers from Madeira brought elements of which culture to the British Caribbean?
- (A) Portuguese
 - (B) Chinese
 - (C) African
 - (D) Indian
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

Items 31–32 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.”

31. Which of the following BEST describes the response of free labourers in the Caribbean?
- (A) Riots against the planters
 - (B) Refusal to leave the plantation
 - (C) Payment of the increased rent
 - (D) Establishment of their homes off the plantation
32. With which of the following was the ‘Mico Charity’ MAINLY associated?
- (A) Health
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Free villages
 - (D) Sugar production
33. Which of the following was NOT a means by which freed men acquired land after emancipation?
- (A) Renting estate lands
 - (B) Squatting on Crown lands
 - (C) Buying old estate lands
 - (D) Receiving land from the British government
34. Which of the following was a consequence of the establishment of the peasantry in the large territories of the British West Indies?
- (A) Decrease in small holdings
 - (B) Expansion of Crown Lands
 - (C) Development of free villages
 - (D) Development of tenantry system
35. The migrants from the Eastern Caribbean Islands to Guyana and Trinidad after 1838 were interested MAINLY in
- (A) seeking higher wages
 - (B) establishing retail shops
 - (C) working on sugar estates
 - (D) practising their religion freely
36. 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) Operation Bootstrap
 - (B) Dollar Diplomacy
 - (C) The Big Stick Policy
 - (D) The Good Neighbour Policy
37. Which of the following Caribbean territories was NOT occupied by the U S military forces in the early 1900s?
- (A) Jamaica
 - (B) Haiti
 - (C) Cuba
 - (D) Dominican Republic
38. 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 United States military control in the Americas
 - (D) The establishment of United States economic control in the Americas

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

40. Fidel Castro overthrew the government of Fulgencio Batista by

- (A) using American financial help
- (B) making use of Russian warships
- (C) joining forces with foreign powers
- (D) organizing armed internal uprisings

41. Which of the following persons was NOT an outstanding figure in the development of the trade union movement in the British Caribbean?

- (A) Uriah Butler
- (B) Arthur Cipriani
- (C) Hubert Critchlow
- (D) Samuel Jackman Prescod

42. Which of the following personalities was NOT directly associated with the riots of the 1930s in the British Caribbean?

- (A) George Price of Belize
- (B) Robert Bradshaw of St Kitts
- (C) Clement Payne of Barbados
- (D) Alexander Bustamante of Jamaica

43. The unrest of the 1930s in the British Caribbean was caused MAINLY by the

- I. increased cost of living
- II. high level of unemployment
- III. return of West Indians from overseas

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

44. During the post-1938 period, trade unions in the British Caribbean sought MAINLY to

- (A) extend the vote for all working people
- (B) create equality among all men in the society
- (C) organize strikes on estates and at the docks
- (D) improve wages and living conditions for workers

45. 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

Item 46 refers to the following statement.

"One from ten leaves nought".

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

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47. Which of the following territories did NOT join the British West Indies Federation?
- (A) Guyana and Belize
 - (B) Grenada and Antigua
 - (C) Saint Vincent and Dominica
 - (D) Saint Kitts-Nevis and Saint Lucia
48. 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) Inter-island communication would be more economical.
 - (D) Citizens would be able to move more freely in the various territories.
49. Which of the following 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, Haiti, Martinique
50. 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
51. In which chronological order did the following events take place in the British Caribbean?
- I. End of the Apprenticeship Scheme
 - II. Passage of the act to abolish the trade of captive Africans
 - III. Emancipation of enslaved Africans
- (A) I, II, III
 - (B) I, III, II
 - (C) II, III, I
 - (D) III, I, II
52. The MAIN source of disputes between planters and the formerly enslaved during apprenticeship was
- (A) wages
 - (B) property
 - (C) child labour
 - (D) Sunday work
53. What were the major exports of the British Caribbean territories in the late 19th century?
- (A) Sugar and gold
 - (B) Sugar and bauxite
 - (C) Tobacco and sugar
 - (D) Bananas and bauxite
54. In which chronological order did the British Caribbean planters face competition from the following?
- I. French beet sugar
 - II. Cuban slave-grown sugar
 - III. Sugar from St Domingue
- (A) I, II, III
 - (B) II, III, I
 - (C) III, II, I
 - (D) II, I, III

55. José Martí is associated with the struggle for independence in
- (A) Cuba
 - (B) Haiti
 - (C) Puerto Rico
 - (D) The Dominican Republic

57. The Cuban sugar industry in the 1800s received most of its capital from
- (A) the USA
 - (B) Spain
 - (C) England
 - (D) Germany

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

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

58. In which **chronological order** did the following **industries develop** in the Caribbean?

- I. Petroleum
 - II. Sugar
 - III. Banana
- (A) I, II, III
 - (B) II, I, III
 - (C) II, III, I
 - (D) III, II, I

56. 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 one territory declined steadily between 1815 and 1894.

59. Which of the following West Indian personalities is NOT placed beside the island which he served?
- (A) Adams Barbados
 - (B) Marryshow Trinidad
 - (C) Bustamante Jamaica
 - (D) Bradshaw St Kitts

60. In which chronological order did the following events occur?
- I. Cuban Revolution
 - II. Haitian Revolution
 - III. Grenadian Revolution
- (A) I, II, III
 - (B) I, III, II
 - (C) II, I, III
 - (D) III, I, II

END OF TEST

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