

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
ENTRY LEVEL CERTIFICATE



CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMRU  
TYSTYSGRIF LEFEL MYNEDIAD

781/01

**John Gray High School**

**Entry Level Certificate**

**HISTORY**

A.M. FRIDAY, 24 March 2006

(1½ Hours)

**Examiner's Use Only**

<b>Total Marks</b>	
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions in Section A and Section B.

If you have difficulty in reading a question, put up your hand and the teacher-in-charge will read it to you.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

No certificate will be awarded to a candidate detected in any unfair practice during the examination.

## SECTION A

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

*Answer all questions in this section.*

**CIRCLE the letter that represents the correct answer.**

1. The Arawaks' leader was carried around in a:
  - (a) platter
  - (b) pitcher
  - (c) litter
  - (d) ladder
  
2. The Caribs and Arawaks migrated to the:
  - (a) East Indies
  - (b) West Indies
  - (c) West Nile
  - (d) West of Alaska
  
3. The Arawaks made intoxicating drink from:
  - (a) rice
  - (b) cactus
  - (c) yam
  - (d) cassava
  
4. The Caribs were generally stronger than the Arawaks because:
  - (a) they trained hard
  - (b) they ate human flesh
  - (c) they lived in the smaller islands
  - (d) they had faster boats
  
5. The Mayas lived in:
  - (a) square houses
  - (b) rectangular houses
  - (c) round houses
  - (d) triangular houses

6. The Mayas developed the:
- (a) barometer
  - (b) calendar
  - (c) speedometer
  - (d) speedboat
7. A Carib war leader was called:
- (a) a Cacique
  - (b) an Obutu
  - (c) a Halach Uinic
  - (d) a chief
8. Arawaks worshipped:
- (a) zemis
  - (b) themselves
  - (c) carbets
  - (d) ouicou
9. The Mayas had:
- (a) no gods
  - (b) one god
  - (c) two gods
  - (d) many gods
10. The Arawaks sloping head was a sign of:
- (a) beauty
  - (b) strength
  - (c) weakness
  - (d) bravery

[10 marks]

**CIRCLE five (5) navigational aids used by early explorers from the list provided:**

Clock, Compass, Scale, Generator, Quadrant, Electric drill, Astrolabe,  
Radio, Map, Ship, Microwave, Submarine.

[5 marks]

**CIRCLE the letter T / F if you think the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.**

1. Columbus was an Italian. T / F
2. Columbus' first voyage left Europe in 1492. T / F
3. Isabella was the Queen of Spain who sponsored Columbus. T / F
4. The name of Columbus's flag ship was the Santa Maria. T / F
5. There was almost a mutiny on Columbus's ship. T / F
6. One of Columbus's ship was the Pina. T / F
7. On Columbus's first voyage, he named an island in the Bahamas, "San Salvador". T / F
8. Columbus called the chain of islands in the Caribbean the "West Indies." T / F
9. The goal of Columbus was not to get to the East. T / F
10. Columbus named the lands of the Americas, the Old World. T / F

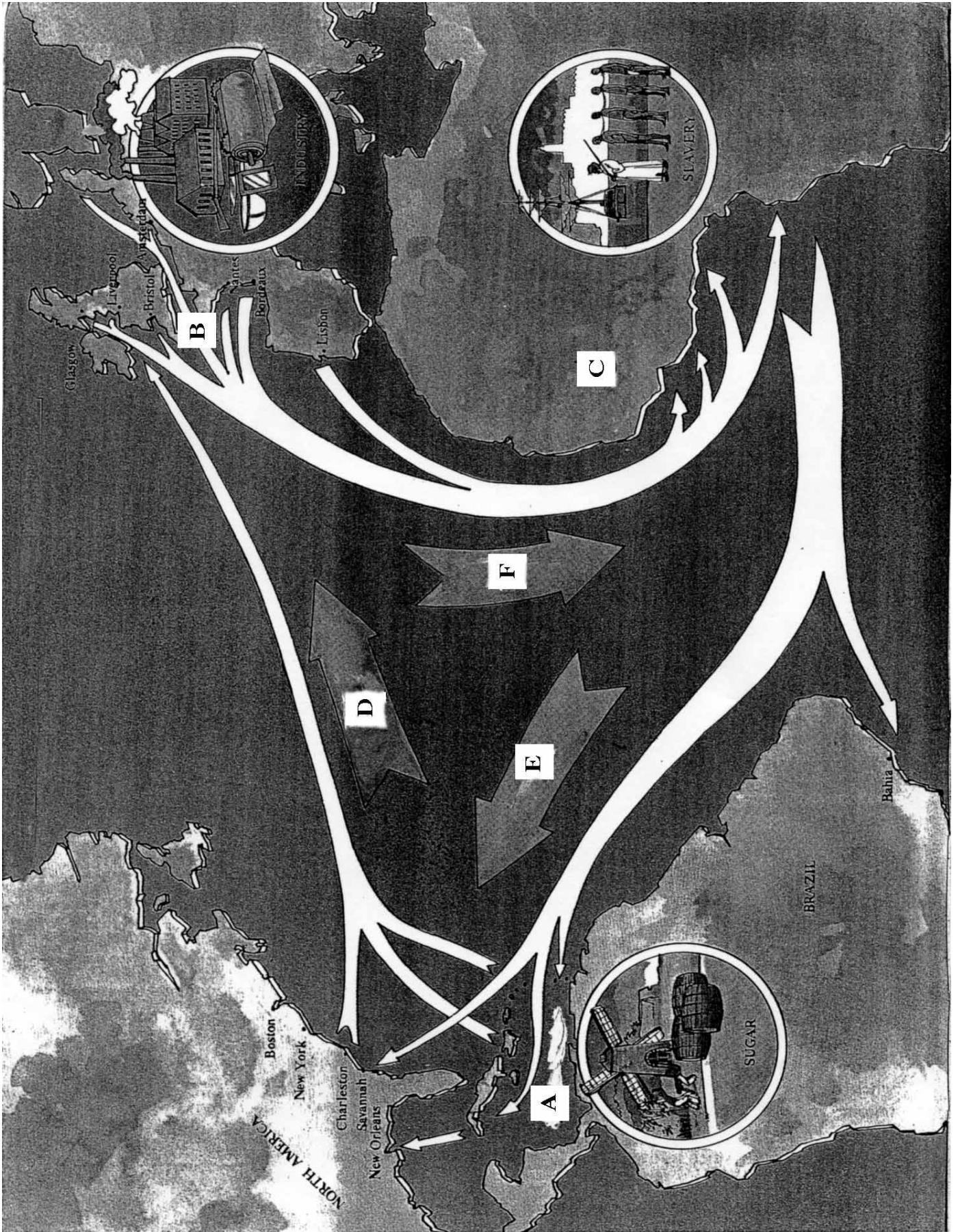
11. The Cayman Islands were seen by Columbus on the fourth and last journey. **T / F**
12. The Cayman Islands were not “discovered” in 1503 by Columbus. **T / F**
13. Las Tortugas was the name given to the Cayman Islands because of its plentiful supply of turtles. **T / F**
14. Prince Henry “the Navigator” was not a sailor. **T / F**
15. Prince Henry set up a Navigational School in Portugal. **T / F**
16. African slaves were not kept in factories on the West Coast of Africa. **T / F**
17. West Africans were NOT used to the type of slavery that the Europeans forced on them. **T / F**
18. In West Africa, free persons could NOT be put into domestic slavery as payment for their debts. **T / F**
19. Children were put in domestic slavery if their parents could feed them in times of famine. **T / F**
20. Prisoners of war and people seized in raids were regarded as slaves in West Africa. **T / F**
21. West Africans were put in slavery if they committed crimes such as witchcraft, adultery and murder. **T / F**
22. Some Africans were kidnapped and sold into slavery. **T / F**
23. Slaves in West Africa could regain their freedom after a while. **T / F**
24. When the Europeans went to Africa, they treated the Africans with respect. **T / F**
25. The Europeans did not bribe African rulers in order to collect Africans as slaves. **T / F**

26. Europeans considered Africans inferior. **T / F**
27. Africans were enslaved because they were Pagans. **T / F**
28. African rulers who agreed to supply the Europeans with slaves got weapons or guns in return. **T / F**
29. African rulers did NOT collect taxes, when the captured slaves were led through their borders. **T / F**
30. European slavery had a negative effect on African family life. **T / F**
31. The European slave trade did not take skilled African craftsmen and natural leaders as slaves. **T / F**
32. Examples of traditional African crafts were iron working and weaving. **T / F**
33. African merchants imported poor quality goods such as cooking pots, hoes and cloth from Europe. **T / F**
34. Men and women skilled in healing were also taken away from Africa as slaves. **T / F**
35. Many African industries did NOT suffer as a result of European slavery. **T / F**

[35 marks]

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## SECTION B

**Short Answer Questions***Answer all questions in this section.*

1. Look closely at the picture on the opposite page. Write the names of the areas marked **A-C** in the spaces provided:

**A** ..... **B** .....

**C** ..... [3 marks]

Write the names of the goods traded on the routes marked with the arrows **D-F**.

**D** ..... **E** .....

**F** ..... [3 marks]

Write the name of the trade described on the map.

.....  
[2 marks]

2. Complete the following passage by filling in the correct word in the spaces provided. Use the Word List below.

**WORD LIST**

sores	female	poor	scramble	taken
served	family	slaves	gun	homes

After crossing the Atlantic, the ..... were in a sorry state, covered in ....., emaciated and bent, hardly in a fit condition to be sold. Mentally the slaves were in a ..... state too. They had been forcibly ..... from their ..... and separated from ..... and tribe. Slaves could be sold on board ship in what was referred to as a ..... . The slaves were lined up on deck, male and ..... separated and at the firing of a ..... the buyer rushed on board on the basis of ‘first come, first .....’.

[10 marks]

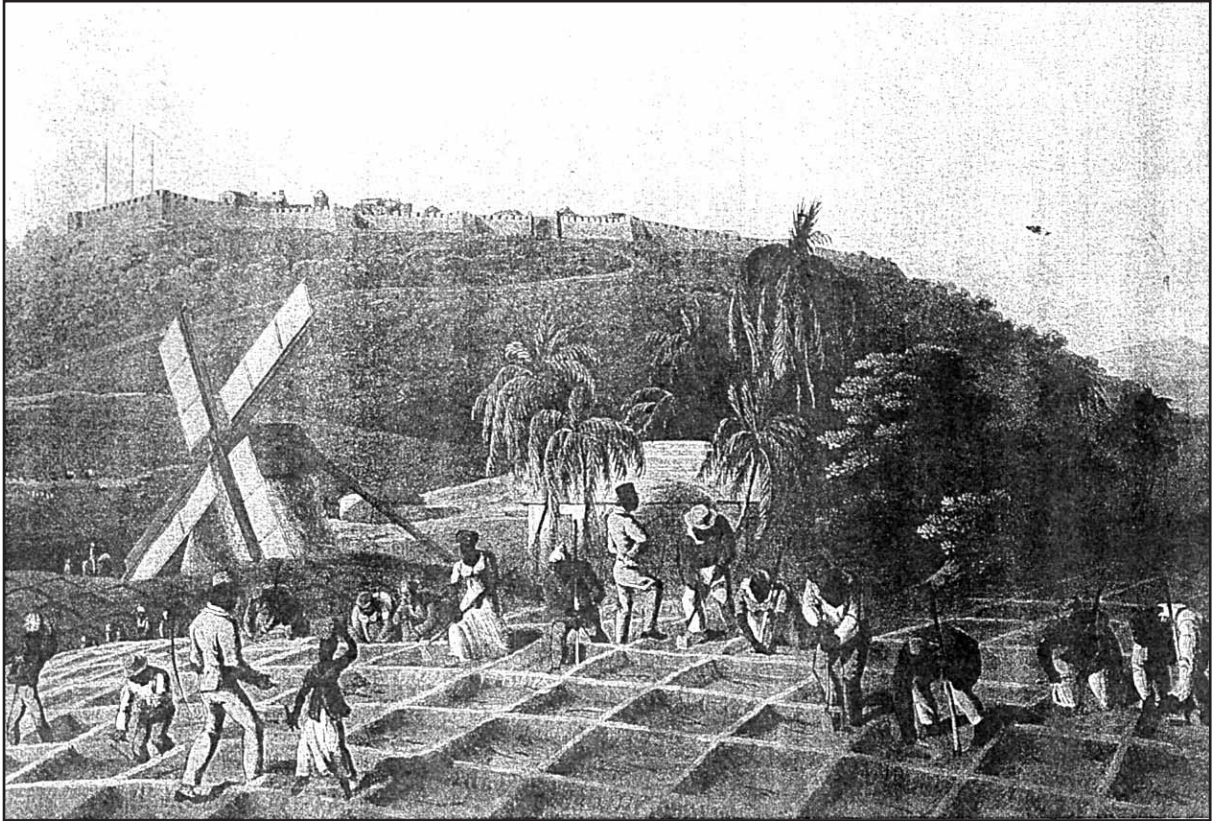
**3. Circle the letter T/F if you think the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.**

The following reasons contributed to the high death rate of slaves on the Middle Passage:

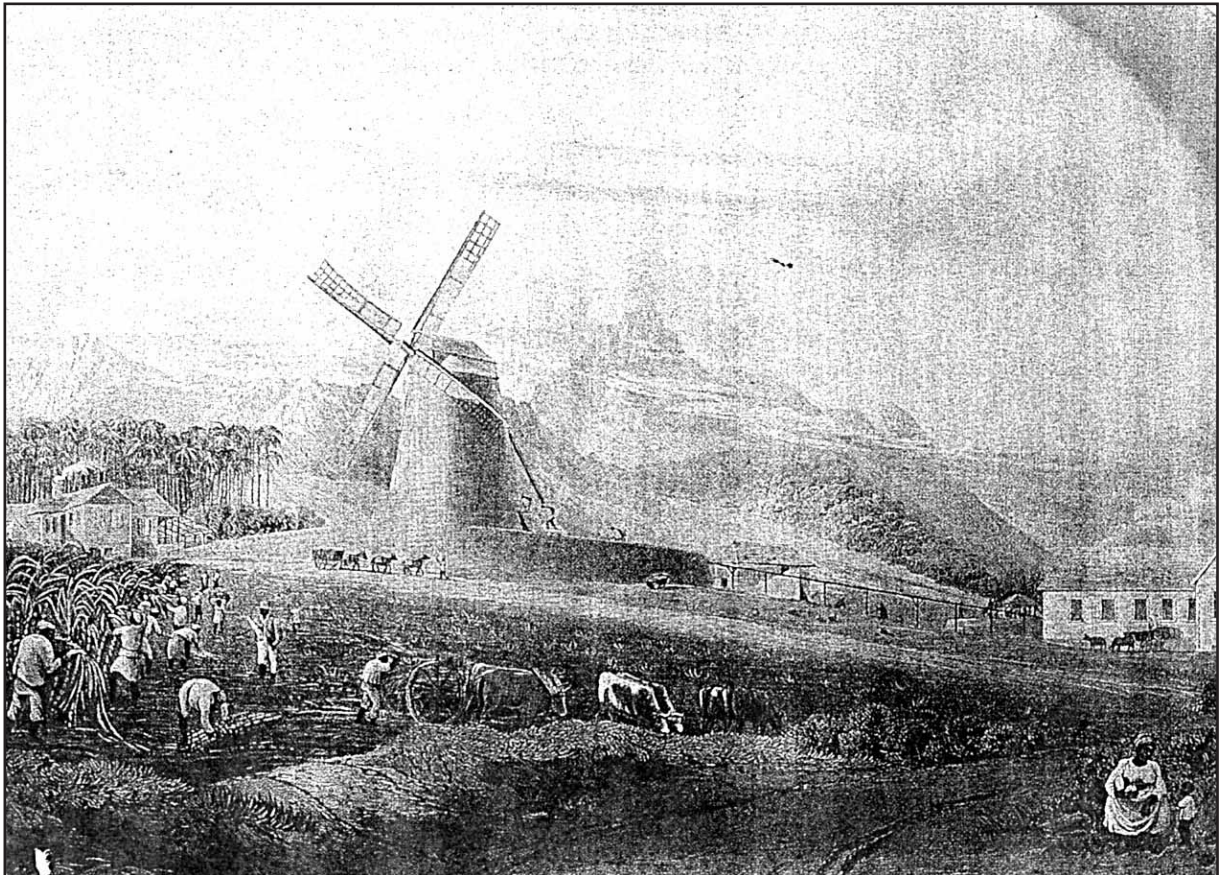
- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Total loss by the sinking of the ship                          | <b>T / F</b> |
| 2. The drowning of slaves to claim insurance                      | <b>T / F</b> |
| 3. Death by suicide   | <b>T / F</b> |
| 4. There were more women than men                                 | <b>T / F</b> |
| 5. Slaves were not used to the air-conditioning on board the ship | <b>T / F</b> |

[5 marks]

A



B



4. (a) Study the pictures **A** and **B** on the opposite page and then describe the activities in **each** picture.

**A.** .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
[3 marks]

**B.** .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
[3 marks]

(b) Give **each** picture a title.

**A** ..... [2 marks]

**B** ..... [2 marks]

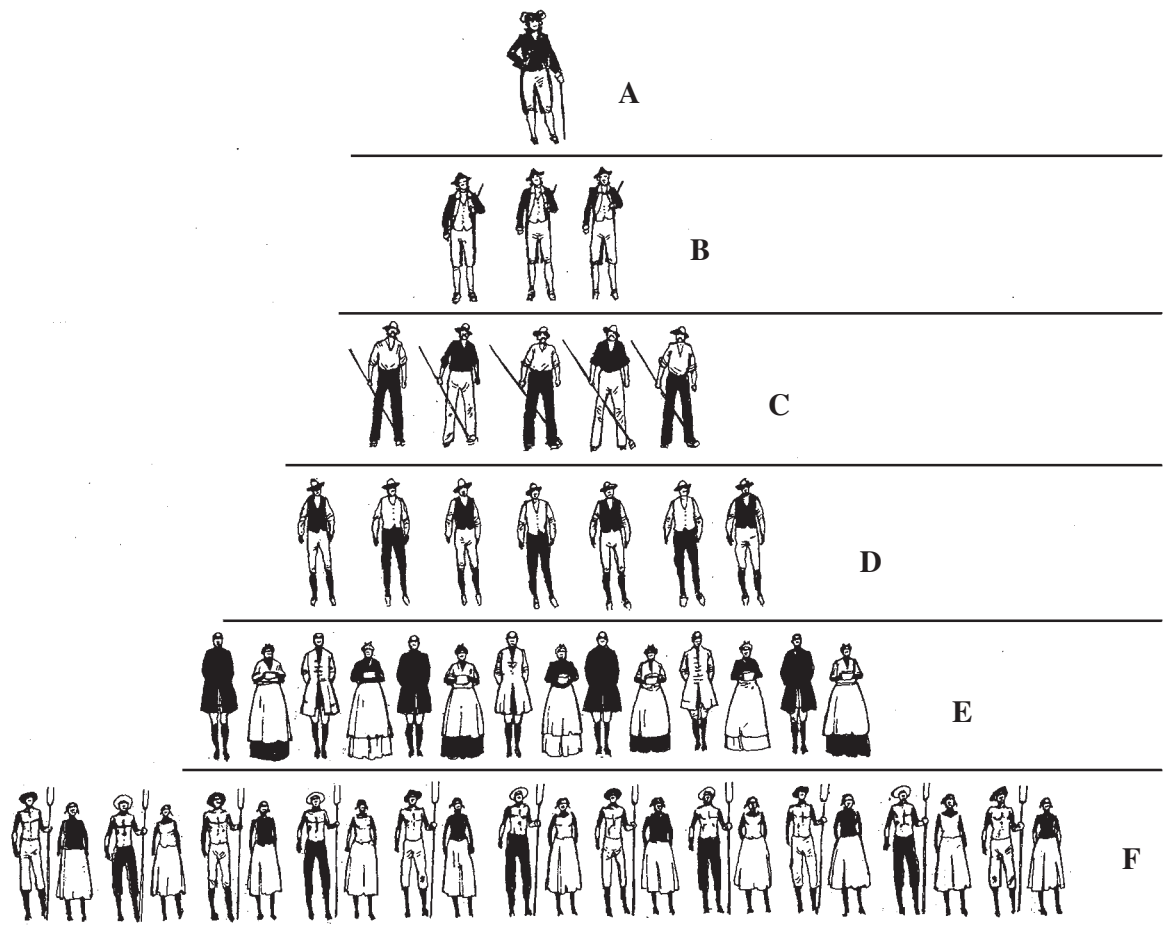


5. The Social Pyramid of the Plantation System.

From the following word bank SELECT and WRITE the correct Name beside each group A-F.

Governors & Planters      Field slaves      Poor whites      Overseers/Bookkeepers

Free blacks      Domestic slaves/skilled slaves



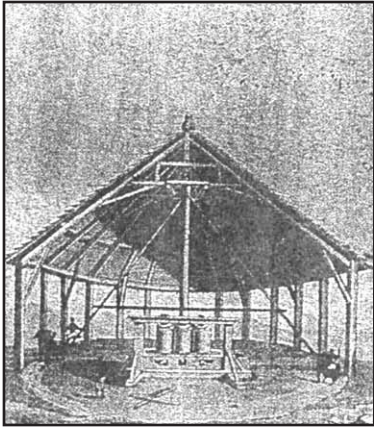
[12 marks]



6. From the list of words provided, write the correct name beside the mills in the picture:

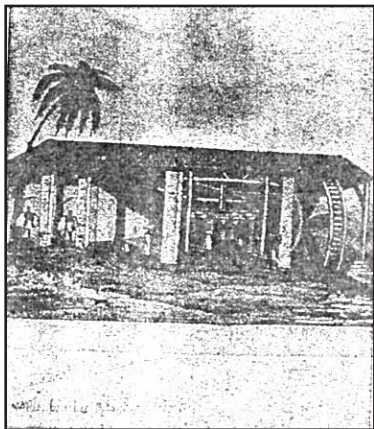
Water      Wind      Cattle.

1.



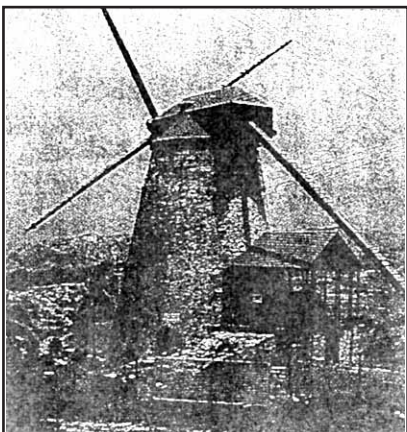
.....

2.



.....

3.



.....

[3 marks]

**Turn over.**

## 7. FROM DISCOVERY TO SETTLEMENT.

**Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:**

Although discovered and charted, the Cayman Islands remained unexplored and unsettled for many years. The only visitors were the many sailors who anchored their ships here to catch turtles and to get fresh water before continuing their journey. In 1592, Captain William King sailed to Grand Cayman from Jamaica. He later wrote “landed at Grand Cayman, being the westernmost, where we found no people, but a good river of fresh water: and there we turned up three score of great tortoises or turtles. Two of these with eggs, fed ten men for a day.” Captain King also mentioned the doves, wild geese and other fowl that he saw on the island.

Probably many sailors came to these islands to load up with turtle and other fresh food that was important to prevent scurvy. Another writer in 1643 mentions that “the island is much frequented by English, Dutch and French ships that have come purposely to salt up the flesh of these tortoises”. By the end of the eighteenth century so many ships had visited these islands in order to catch turtles that the turtles had began to die out.

- (a) Give **two** (2) reasons why ships stopped for a time in the islands before continuing their journey.

.....  
 .....  
 [2 marks]

- (b) Name **two** (2) birds Captain King saw in Grand Cayman.

.....  
 [2 marks]

- (c) How many years ago was it that Captain King sailed to Grand Cayman?

.....  
 [1 mark]

- (d) How did sea captains preserve their meat?

.....  
 [1 mark]

- (e) Why were the turtles dying out?

(f) Name the century in which the following years fell:

1745 .....

1336 .....

1121 .....

1428 .....

1550 .....

[5 marks]

**8. Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:****PROSPECT, BODDEN TOWN, GEORGE TOWN**

Prospect was one of the first places settled in Grand Cayman. The site was probably chosen because of its protective reef. A fort with guns was built there in case of attack from pirates or Spanish.

Little is known of the date of the beginning of the Bodden Town settlement, but it is clear that it was one of the first areas selected for that purpose. The name probably comes from the number of people with the name “Bodden” who settled there.

Although Bodden Town was an earlier settlement than George Town, the latter quickly overtook Bodden Town in size and importance. The Hog Sty Bay area was probably chosen because of its excellent harbour. There is deep water there and only in a “Norwester” is there any danger to shipping. The soil around George Town is quite fertile so the settlers could grow food.

George Town was probably founded during the reign of King George the Second and by the end of the 18th century was regarded as the main town on Grand Cayman. As at Prospect, the settlers built a fort to defend George Town. This fort was circular and the walls were three feet thick. These forts were built by the people of Grand Cayman using only local knowledge and local materials. The manning of the forts and the defence of the harbours was entirely a matter for the local people.

(a) Give **two** (2) reasons early settlers chose Prospect to build their homes.

.....  
 .....  
 [2 marks]

(b) Give **three** (3) reasons George Town became more important than Bodden Town.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 [3 marks]

(c) Why did the settlers call the town “George Town”?

.....  
 .....  
 [2 marks]

(d) Why did the settlers build forts?

.....  
 .....  
 [2 marks]

[9 marks]