

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. MONDAY, 19 March 2007

(1½ Hours)

Examiner's Use Only

Total Marks	
------------------------	--

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

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

1. Columbus made four voyages to the Caribbean. **T / F**
2. The King and Queen of Spain sponsored Columbus' voyages. **T / F**
3. The names of Columbus' ships were the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. **T / F**
4. Columbus' crew was made up of criminals who were willing to travel for their freedom. **T / F**
5. The Santa Maria was Columbus' flagship. **T / F**
6. On Columbus' first voyage, he named an island in the Bahamas, "San Salvador". **T / F**
7. Columbus did NOT call the chain of islands in the Caribbean the "West Indies." **T / F**
8. The goal of Columbus was to find the Spice Islands off India. **T / F**
9. The Cayman Islands were seen by Columbus on the fourth and last journey. **T / F**
10. The Cayman Islands were NOT "discovered" in 1503 by Columbus. **T / F**
11. Las Tortugas was the name given to the Cayman Islands because of its plentiful supply of crabs. **T / F**
12. Prince Henry "the Navigator" was NOT a sailor. **T / F**
13. Prince Henry's interest in sailing led him to set up a navigational school in Portugal, where people could learn about sailing and world geography. **T / F**
14. There was a tradition of slavery in West Africa. **T / F**
15. West Africans were NOT used to the type of slavery that the Europeans forced on them. **T / F**

16. In West Africa, free persons could be put into domestic slavery as payment for their debts. **T / F**
17. Prisoners of war and people seized in raids were regarded as slaves in West Africa. **T / F**
18. There were four ways in which an African freeman could become a slave. **T / F**
19. Slaves in West Africa could regain their freedom after a while. **T / F**
20. When the Europeans went to Africa, they did not treat the Africans with respect. **T / F**
21. The Europeans bribed African rulers in order to collect Africans as slaves. **T / F**
22. European goods such as brandy and wine, iron goods, weapons, gunpowder and textiles, were NOT exchanged for Africans. **T / F**
23. Europeans did NOT encourage wars among the Africans. **T / F**
24. African rulers who agreed to supply the Europeans with slaves got weapons or guns in return. **T / F**
25. European slavery caused an increase in the African population. **T / F**
26. The European slave trade took skilled African craftsmen and natural leaders as slaves. **T / F**
27. Examples of traditional African crafts were iron working and weaving. **T / F**
28. African merchants imported poor quality goods such as cooking pots, hoes and cloth from Europe. **T / F**
29. Men and women skilled in healing were also taken away from Africa as slaves. **T / F**
30. Many African industries did NOT suffer as a result of European slavery. **T / F**

[30 marks]

Turn over.

SECTION B

Multiple-Choice Questions

Answer all questions in this section.

CIRCLE the letter that represents the correct answer.

1. The Arawaks' leader was a:

- (a) obutu
- (b) turtle
- (c) zemi
- (d) cacique

2. The Caribs and Arawaks set up their villages near the:

- (a) coast and streams
- (b) mountains
- (c) pool
- (d) forests

3. The cacique's house was known as a:

- (a) hut
- (b) bohio
- (c) board house
- (d) tent

4. Carib men lived in a:

- (a) hole
- (b) hammock
- (c) boat
- (d) carbet

5. Mayan villages were run by:

- (a) batabs
- (b) butlers
- (c) bandits
- (d) buffalos

6. The Mayans planted crops on family plots called:

- (a) milpa
- (b) nacoms
- (c) ah kin
- (d) maize

7. A Carib war leader was called the:

- (a) cacique
- (b) obutu
- (c) halach Uinic
- (d) chief

8. Arawaks worshipped:

- (a) zemis
- (b) themselves
- (c) ancestors
- (d) obotus

9. Mayan priests were called:

- (a) zemis
- (b) nacoms
- (c) boyez
- (d) ah'kin

10. The tribe that had boyez priests was the:

- (a) Aztecs
- (b) Mayas
- (c) Arawks
- (d) Caribs

[10 marks]

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct answer

1. was an island settled by Arawaks.
2. was an island settled by Caribs.
3. was an island settled by both Arawaks and Caribs.
4. was the name of a place Mayans settled.
5. is the word when referring to Arawaks, Caribs and Mayans.

[5 marks]

CIRCLE the misfit in the following lists of words.

1. Types of navigational instruments:

Galley, Carrack, Astrolable, Sunshades, Quadrant, Compass, Maps, Caravel

2. Portuguese explorers:

Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco da Gama, Prince Henry, Diego Cao, Pero de Covilha,
Ferdinand Magellan

3. English explorers:

Sir Francis Drake, John Hawkins, John Cabot, Captain Cook, Jacques Cartier

4. Foods exported from the Caribbean to Europe:

Yam, potatoes, red pepper, maize, dumplings, cocoa beans, bananas

5. European diseases caught by the Arawaks:

Measles, small pox, AIDS, influenza

[5 marks]

BLANK PAGE

SECTION D

Short Answer Questions

Answer all questions in this section.

- 1. Look closely at the picture below. Write the names of the areas marked A-F in the spaces provided:

A B

C D

E F

Write two (2) reasons why the great house is on a hill.

- 1.
- 2.

[8 marks]



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

WORD LIST

Triangular	ammunition	coffle	Liverpool	chained
England	marched	West Africa	barracoons	raids

The Slave Trade was also known as the trade. One slave port in England was Slave traders began their journeys to West Africa in Their ships were stocked with supplies such as pots, pans, and On reaching West Africa, the European traders collected Africans that were taken in night The Africans were quickly to the coast of Groups of slaves together were also known as a slave were like jails or cells on the West African coast, where the slaves were kept to await the European slave ships.

[10 marks]

3. Describe the slaves' journey across the Middle Passage.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

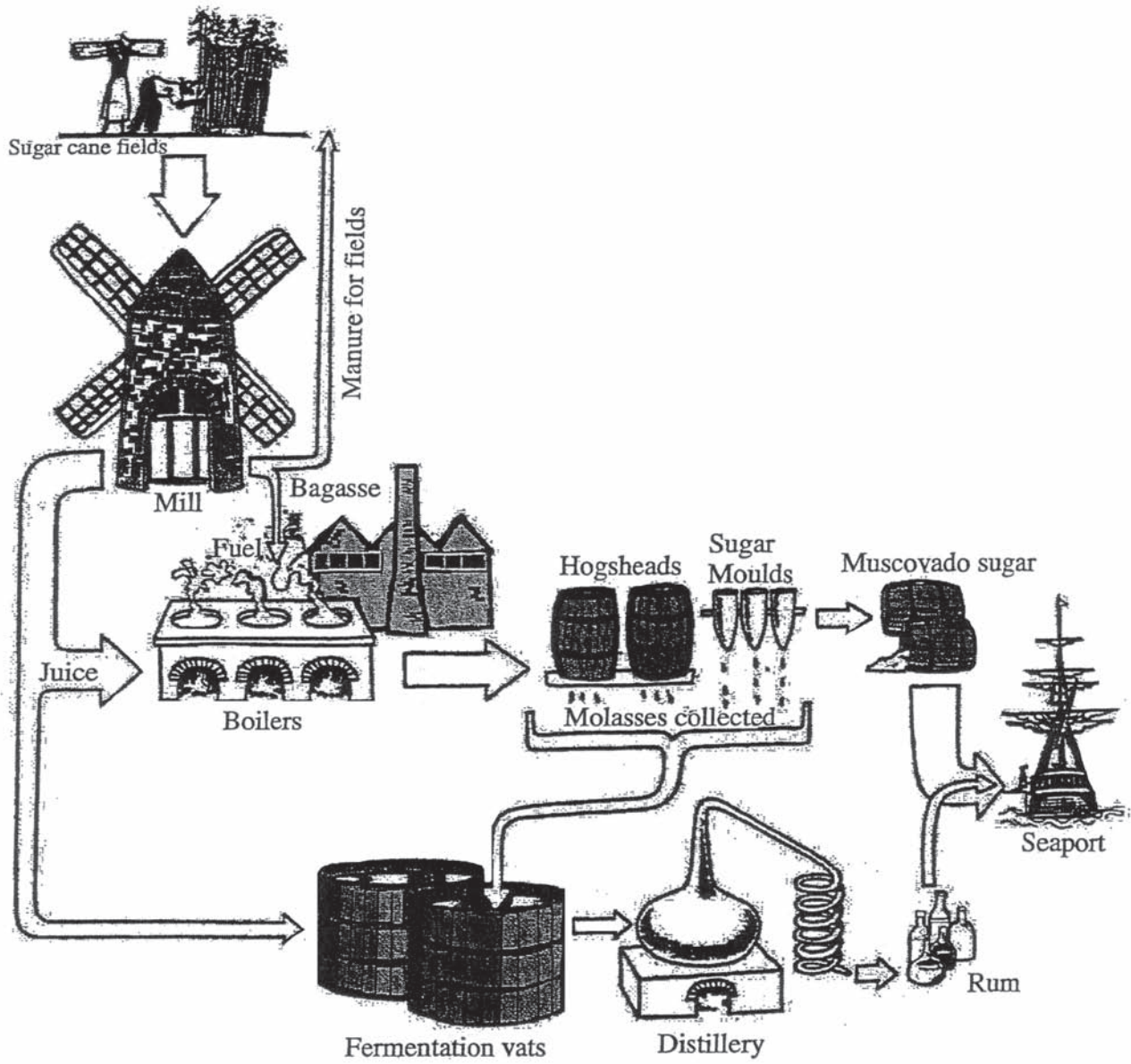
.....

.....

[5 marks]

BLANK PAGE

The process of sugar and rum production



- 4. Study the pictures opposite and then describe the work done by the slaves at the different stages of sugar production.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[5 marks]

5. From the following **Word Bank**, select and write down all the words that belong under the six headings.

Voodoo	drums	patois	Anansy stories	banjo	Creole
headkerchiefs	flutes	breadfruit	coats	Shango	River Mama
Ackee	Pocomania	La Diabless	tambourines	chickens	

(a) **Language**

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) **Religion**

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) **Music**

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) **Food**

.....

.....

.....

.....

(e) **Social relations**

.....

.....

.....

.....

(f) **Dress**

.....

.....

.....

.....

[17 marks]

6. Why were the tribal languages among West Africans lost when they came to the Caribbean?

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2 marks]

7. Explain how the Africans ensured that their musical culture survived in the Caribbean.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[3 marks]

8. What is the difference between active and passive forms of slave resistance?

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2 marks]

9. At the end of **each** of the following statements, write the words “Passive resistance” or “Active resistance.”

- (a) Telling lies to avoid doing something or to create confusion.
- (b) Poisoning the overseer or planter.
- (c) Pretending not to understand their master’s order.
- (d) Committing suicide.

[4 marks]

SECTION E

10. The Cayman Islands’ historical relationship with Jamaica.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

“The British Government appointed a Governor of Jamaica. He was also responsible for the administration of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands.”

(i) What was the title of the official responsible for the Cayman Islands and Jamaica?

.....
[1 mark]

(ii) Name the third territory mentioned in the passage, which was ruled by the Governor.

.....
[1 mark]

(iii) In the following blank spaces write the correct order of the five events numbering the earliest event as No. 1 and the most recent as No. 5.

1971: Cayman’s administrator gained the title of Governor.

1959: A new Constitution was introduced under which the Cayman Islands ceased to be a dependency of Jamaica.

1798: The Governor of Jamaica appointed three Caymanians to be Justices of the Peace.

1831: The first elections for government were held.

1863: The Islands were officially attached to Jamaica.

[5 marks]

(iv) Which land-based industry was built up on the Brac?

.....
[1 marks]

(v) List four materials that were available to the early Caymanian settlers for building houses

.....
.....
.....
.....

[4 marks]

11. Answer true or false to the following statements:

Today air transport is very important to the Cayman Islands because:

(a) Inter-island air services have greatly helped the development of Cayman Brac;

.....
[1 mark]

(b) Most people who come to stay here come by air.
[1 mark]

END OF EXAMINATION