

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
		4



Entry Level

781/01

John Gray High School

Entry Level Certificate

HISTORY

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 12 March 2008

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.

SECTION A

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) Arawaks
- (d) Caribs

- 11.** Nearly ALL slaves were taken from:
- (a) North Africa
 - (b) Central Africa
 - (c) West Africa
 - (d) East Africa
- 12.** Slaves were kept in jail-like quarters on the coast called:
- (a) barracoes
 - (b) barracudas
 - (c) barracoons
 - (d) barricades
- 13.** The journey from West Africa to the West Indies was known as the:
- (a) outward passage
 - (b) middle passage
 - (c) North-West passage
 - (d) homeward passage
- 14.** The death rate on the journey from West Africa to the West Indies was usually:
- (a) 5%
 - (b) 30%
 - (c) 10%
 - (d) 50%
- 15.** Before being sold in the West Indies, slaves were often landed to be:
- (a) flogged
 - (b) refreshed
 - (c) converted
 - (d) married

16. The **MOST** successful form of slave protest used by the slaves was:
- (a) burning cane fields
 - (b) killing their masters
 - (c) running away
 - (d) pretending to be stupid
17. Which of the following persons was a great Maroon leader:
- (a) Juan de Serras
 - (b) Juan de Parma
 - (c) Major Campbell
 - (d) Major Williams
18. In Jamaica the word “**Maroon**” meant:
- (a) a fugitive slave whose spirit could not be broken by man
 - (b) a fugitive slave whose spirit could be broken by man
 - (c) a slave in a supervisory position
 - (d) a slave whose master is coloured
19. **ALL** of the following were gains received by the Maroons in the 1739 treaty **EXCEPT**:
- (a) full freedom
 - (b) the right to kill whites
 - (c) 1500 acres of land
 - (d) the right to choose their own leaders
20. The Maroons were able to defeat the British because:
- (a) they had superior weapons
 - (b) they had the support of the Spanish
 - (c) they choose surprise attacks over open conflict when fighting
 - (d) the Europeans outnumbered the Maroons

[20 marks]

SECTION B

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. On Columbus' first voyage, he named an island in the Bahamas, "San Salvador." **T / F**
6. The goal of Columbus was to find the Spice Islands off India. **T / F**
7. The Cayman Islands were seen by Columbus on the fourth and last journey. **T / F**
8. "Las Tortugas" was the name given to the Cayman Islands because of its plentiful supply of crabs. **T / F**
9. 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**
10. There was a tradition of slavery in West Africa. **T / F**
11. West Africans were used to the type of slavery that the Europeans forced on them. **T / F**
12. Prisoners of war and people seized in raids were regarded as slaves in West Africa. **T / F**
13. Slaves in West Africa could regain their freedom after a while. **T / F**
14. When the Europeans went to Africa, they treated the Africans with respect. **T / F**
15. The Europeans bribed African rulers in order to collect Africans as slaves. **T / F**

16. European goods such as brandy and wine, iron goods, weapons, gunpowder and textiles, were NOT exchanged for Africans. **T / F**
17. European slavery caused an increase in the African population. **T / F**
18. The European slave trade took skilled African craftsmen and natural leaders as slaves. **T / F**
19. Men and women skilled in healing were also taken away from Africa as slaves. **T / F**
20. Many African industries did NOT suffer as a result of European slavery. **T / F**

[20 marks]

SECTION C**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 that Mayans settled.
5. is the word used 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, Astrolabe, Sunshades, Quadrant, Compass, Maps, Caravel

2. Portuguese explorers:

Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco da Gama, Prince Henry, Diego Cao, Pero da 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 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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

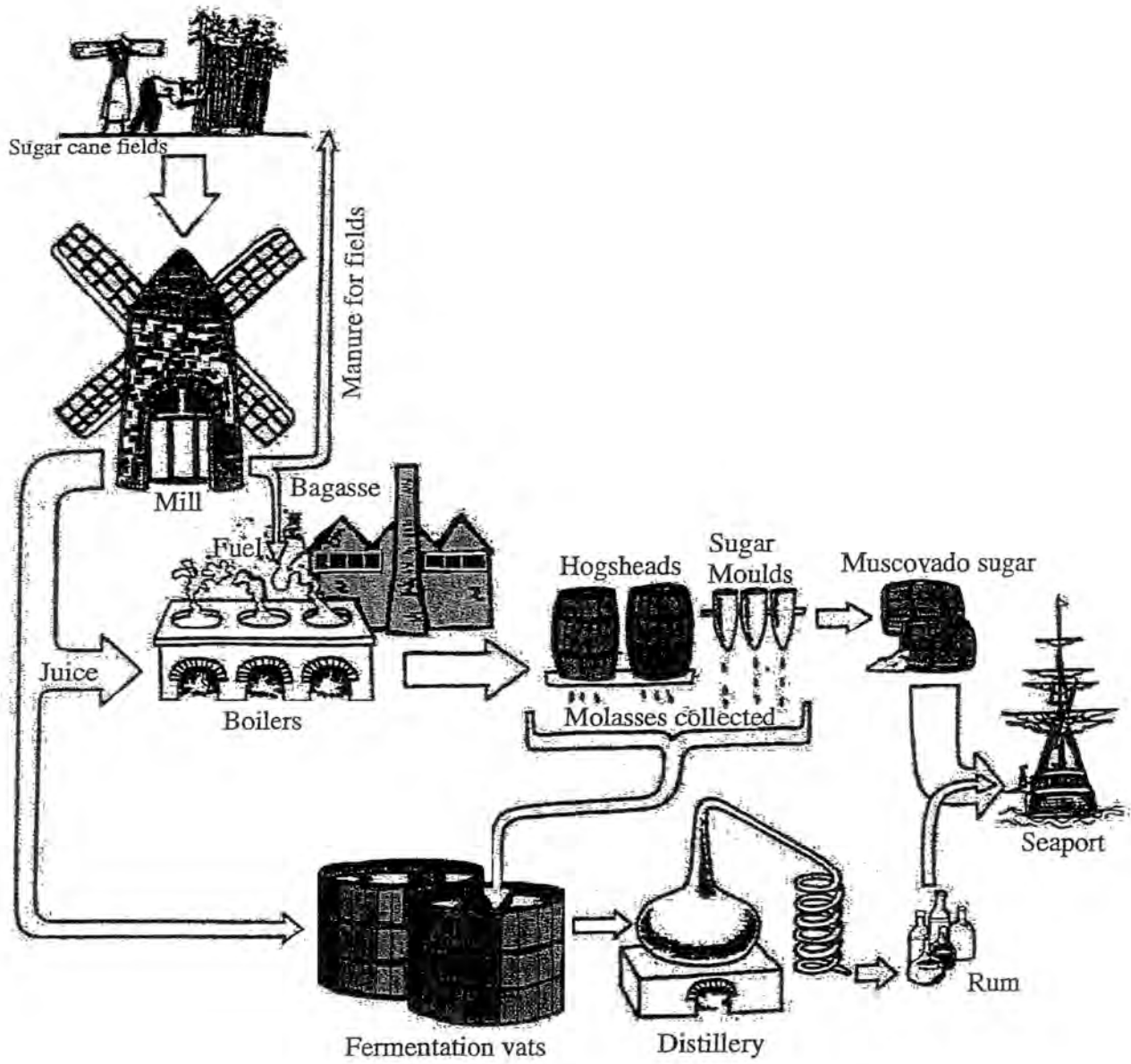
.....

.....

[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.

(a) **In the field**

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

(b) **At the mill**

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

(c) **In the factory/boiling house**

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

[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	headkerchiefs	flutes
breadfruit	coats	Ackee	Pocomania	Creole	River Mama

(a) **Language**

.....

.....

.....

(b) **Religion**

.....

.....

.....

(c) **Music**

.....

.....

.....

(d) **Food**

.....

.....

.....

(e) **Social relations**

.....

.....

.....

(f) **Dress**

.....

.....

.....

[12 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.**”

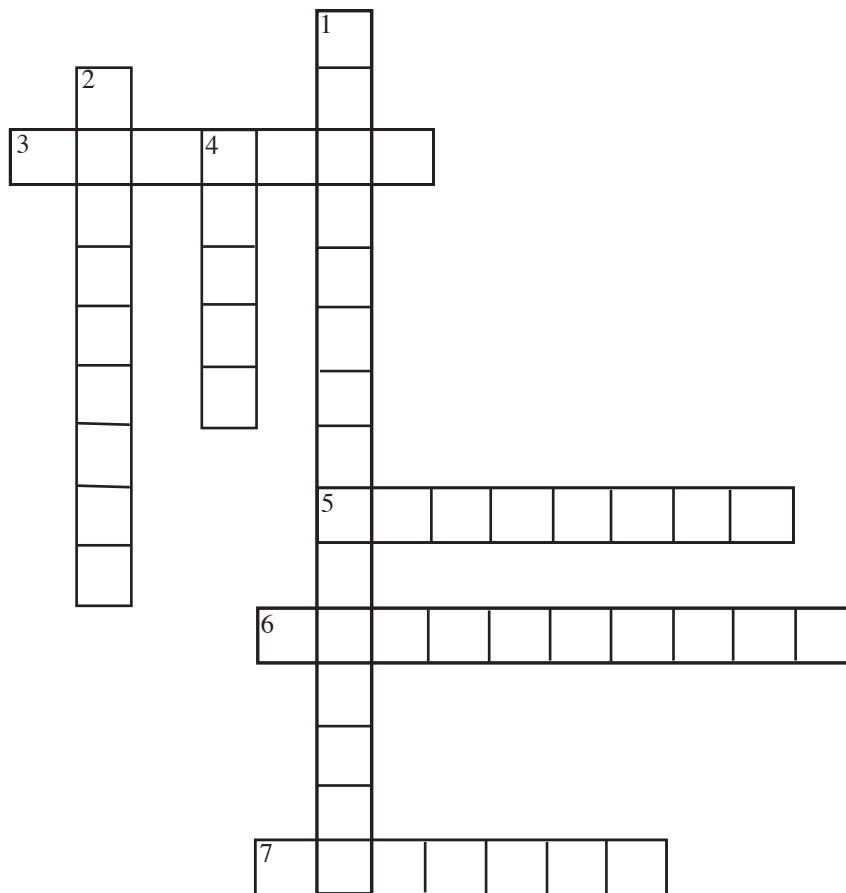
- (a) Telling lies to avoid doing something or to create confusion.
- (b) Poisoning the overseer or planter.
- (c) Pretending not to understand their master’s order.
- (d) Committing suicide.

[4 marks]

Maroons in Jamaica

Complete the puzzle using the following words or phrase to answer the clues below:

freedom	second maroon war	red coats	abeng
	nanny town	Jamaica	topography



Across

- 3. Spanish freed and runaway slaves were the first Maroons on this island.
- 5. The British soldiers were called because of the uniform they wore.
- 6. A geographic feature that aided the development of Maroon communities.
- 7. One of the benefits gained by the Maroons in the 1739 treaty.

Down

- 1. The public flogging of a Maroon caused this event in 1795.
- 2. The name of a Maroon settlement named after their most famous female leader.
- 4. The name Maroons gave to the cow horns they blew.

[7 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