

**Caribbean History
May – June 2011**

Question 18

Theme 9: Caribbean Society, 1900 - 1985

Discuss why Indian immigrants were reluctant to join the established Christian churches in the 1900s. In your response pay particular attention to the geography of the land, nature of transportation, the changing transportation needs and demands, improvements in technology and in systems of transportation and communication.

Total 25 marks

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In the 1900s Indian Immigrants in the Caribbean were reluctant to join the Christian ~~the~~ churches and they also were reluctant to become creolized and accept the ~~the~~ B behavior of the Britain colonies.

The Indian Immigrant greatly refused to join the churches in the 1900 because of one main reason. They were socially out-casted by the other racial groups. The whites greatly resented them while the blacks turned a blind eye towards them. The Indians knew the church were mainly white and although the blacks joined the church ~~they~~ and were greatly resented they did not want to join. The whites said the Indians were only good for labour and the Indians knew true. The blacks also constantly told the Indians that they were of a higher class to them although they were black. The Indians also disliked the blacks and did not want to join there religion.

The Indian immigrants also were greatly involved ~~with~~ in ~~there~~ ^{their}

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own religion. When the ~~the~~ Indians came they brought their culture with them. The Indians were Muslim and did not want to change. The whites hated any religion that was not Anglican. ~~and~~ The Indians read the Koran (Quoran) and they also prayed alot. Praying was an essential part of their life. The Indians prayed everyday, five times a day. They followed the Koran and everything in it. The Indians believed in equality but due to the strong feelings of the whites ~~they were~~ ^{the} hate Indians hated them. In Guyana the Indians there were hated for there religion more than any area in the Caribbean.

In the Caribbean the British wanted the immigrants to become creolized. Some cultures accepted this very easy such as the Chinese. The ~~Chinese~~ Chinese changed to Christian names and they also joined the Christian religion in the Caribbean. They also learnt how to speak english well. Creolization was not accepted by the Indian immigrants as easily as the Chinese. The Indians

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wanted to keep everything about their culture. In Guyana creolization by the Indians was greatly resisted. They did not want to accept British or Christian names. They knew creolization would have not made them any higher in the social ladder. Some Indians accepted creolization but the majority rejected it. In some islands 1:260 Indians immigrant accepted creolization. In some the figures were much higher. Creolization was not the law but it would have been admired. Some Indians accepted it so they would no longer be outcasted for their foreign names, ~~but~~ They could become established shop-keepers. Creolization was not accepted by the Indians and very few became creolized.

The Indians in the Caribbean did not follow under the Christian Church and they themselves had their reasons. They also outcasted creolization and their reasons were justified.

Comments

This question tested the candidate's knowledge of the Indian labourer's reluctance to join the Christian churches in the 1900s.

Statement on overall quality

The quantity of this answer was very weak and so it was awarded a low score.

Knowledge and Comprehension

The candidate displayed a very limited knowledge base. Lacking in solid information the candidate could not produce the level of understanding and appreciation required in an acceptable response.

Use of Knowledge

The candidate failed to explore definite issues and situations and as a result the quality of the interpretation suffered. The response lacked depth indicating inadequate preparation and a low level award was a more than appropriate description of the candidate's answer.

Enquiry and Communication

The candidate did not come to terms with the Indian's inclination to be socially exclusive, the power of his native language, the all embracing nature of his religion and the extent to which all of these were protected by a colonial administration wary of a new system of enslavement. The candidate brought a very limited range of information to the examination and made poor use of it so that the answer could not possibly earn a high grade.