



**CARIBBEAN  
EXAMINATIONS  
COUNCIL**

## **CSEC<sup>®</sup> CARIBBEAN HISTORY**



## **Subject Report with Exemplars**

*May/June 2024*



**CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**

**REPORT ON CANDIDATES' WORK IN THE  
CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE®  
EXAMINATION**

**MAY/JUNE 2024**

**CARIBBEAN HISTORY  
GENERAL PROFICIENCY**

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## INTRODUCTION

This guide has been put together using candidate responses to the 2024 June/July examination in CSEC Caribbean History. The report follows the original design of the examination paper.

The Caribbean History examination is offered at the June sitting each year. The examination comprises the following papers.

Paper 01 — Multiple Choice

Paper 02 — Structured Questions and Essays

Paper 031 — School-Based Assessment (SBA)

Paper 032 — Alternative to School-Based Assessment (private candidates)

Paper 01 consisted of 60 multiple-choice items and tested the core topics of the syllabus. Items were set to assess the Knowledge and Comprehension profile.

Paper 02 consisted of three sections: A, B and C, each corresponding with the three sections of the syllabus. Section A consisted of six structured questions and Sections B and C consisted of six essay questions each. Candidates were required to answer one question from each section. Each question was worth 25 marks.

Paper 031, the School-Based Assessment, consisted of three assignments or one project. Students, with the guidance of their teachers, were required to select a topic and write a project report or complete three assignments based on their research. Teachers marked the assignments and submitted a sample of students' work to CXC for moderation.

Paper 032, the Alternative to School-Based Assessment, was designed specifically for private candidates. Candidates were required to answer five questions based on a specific theme identified in the syllabus. The candidate entry for May/June 2024 was 7750.

There was a significant decrease in candidates' performance for 2024 when compared with 2023. In 2024, 63 per cent of candidates achieved Grades I–III while in 2023 the figure was 71 per cent. This decrease in performance was noticeable at the Grades I and II levels.

The percentage of candidates achieving Profile Grades A–C on the Use of Knowledge profile was approximately 62 per cent in 2024 and 60 per cent in 2023. Seventy-one per cent of candidates achieved Grades A–C on the Knowledge and Comprehension profile in 2023 when compared with 59 per cent in 2024.

## PAPER 01 — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Paper 01 assessed the Knowledge and Comprehension profile. Questions were distributed evenly across the areas of the core, with ten questions set on chronology and general trends. Performance tended to be fairly good with similar performance on all topics on the paper. The mean score was 35.41 marks out of 60 or approximately 59 per cent. This represents a decline in performance over 2023 when the mean was 39.63 or 66 per cent.

## PAPER 02 — STRUCTURED QUESTIONS AND ESSAYS

The questions on Paper 02 assessed the nine themes in the optional section of the syllabus. The questions were set to assess both the Knowledge and Comprehension (Profile 1) and the Use of Knowledge (Profile 2) profiles.

The mean on this paper was 20.82 out of 75 or approximately 28 per cent.

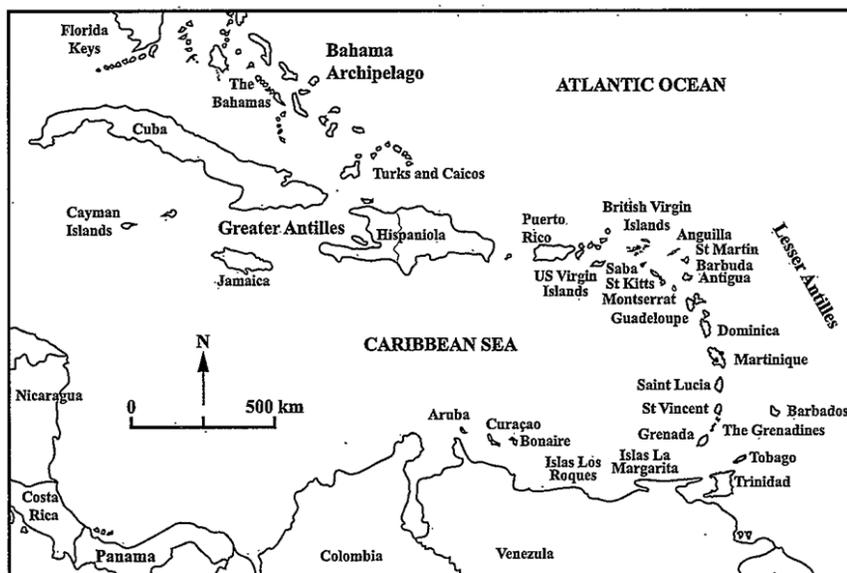
Performance on the questions which assessed Profile 1 was better than that on the questions which assessed Profile 2. The mean for Profile 1 questions was 45.80 out of 90 or approximately 51 per cent while the mean on Profile 2 questions was 39.16 out of 80 or approximately 49 per cent.

### Section A — Theme 1: The Indigenous Peoples and the Europeans

#### Question 1

Part (a) required candidates to study the map below and then name four islands inhabited by the Kalingos.

Study the map of the Caribbean below and answer the following questions.



Source: [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-the-greater-Caribbean-Archipelago-and-surrounding-continental-mainland\\_fig1\\_327086660](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-the-greater-Caribbean-Archipelago-and-surrounding-continental-mainland_fig1_327086660).

**Candidate's Response to Part (a)**

(a) Four islands uninhabited by the kalinagos include:

(i) Dominica ✓

(ii) St. Vincent ✓

KC: 4

(iii) Puerto Rico ✓

(iv) Trinidad ✓

**Examiner's Comments**

The candidate received full marks on this part of the question.

For Part (b), candidates had to explain three characteristics of Kalinago societies.

**Candidate's Response to Part (b)**

(b)  
The Kalinagos, also known as the Caribs, were warlike people, therefore their societies were different at some point as compared to the other indigenous people. The Kalinagos were well organized and organized when it came to time of war where Duboutu was the leader who trained the Kalinagos for war. However during times of peace, the Kalinago society and socialization was loose but a few laws were passed by the village heads in which the Kalinagos had to obey. The reason being for why they were well planned and organized when it came to war because Kalinago men had a keen interest for warfare.

Militaristic male culture  
KC: 1  
UK: 1

Furthermore, Kalinagos, mainly the boys once they reached the age of puberty, they were to live in a large rectangular house called the earbet where they were to undergo intense training for war. Therefore, this has resulted

in kalinago families being separated. The men were in the caribet once they hit puberty and moved to the warfare while the women and younger children lived in the villages away from the men. The kalinago women were only allowed to cook and prepare food for these men.

Men lived separately  
KC 1  
UK 2

Lastly, in kalinago societies, the position of leader was hierarchal but was also acquired based on physical strength or by being an outstanding warrior. The leader of the kalinagos was known as the *suboutu* where he planned raids, made decisions for warfare and maintained order.

Warrior Leader  
KC 1  
UK 2

In conclusion, kalinagos (caribs) had a unique society which was much different than the Mayans and Tainos, as mentioned before these differences were to a certain point since they had little similarities.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate demonstrated good use of knowledge.

Candidate's Response to Part (c)

(12 marks)

(c) Discuss THREE features of the Mayan economic system.

1) The Mayan society was highly advanced compared to the Tainos and Kalinagos and they participated in various trades. They would trade crops, as well as gold sometimes. They had large cities which they would use travellers to go to and trade with the people there.

Trade KC 1 UK 3  
Point on currency below is awarded here.

2) The Mayan had advanced civilizations and had built many temples, palaces and plazas. Their economy was large and they used limestone, concrete and other materials to build their towns & buildings. They had large cities and communities squares and were economically advanced.

Industry KC 1 UK 2

3) They had large plots of <sup>agriculture</sup> crops which they used in trading. The plentifulness of

the crops assisted in the advancement of society and they were able to trade for items to improve their cities and buildings. They also would mine for gold and other valuables and had a currency in which they used to buy things from people in their community, as well as others.

Agricultural prof KC 1 UK 2

Examiner's Comments

The candidate correctly stated and adequately explained each point relating to the Mayan economic system.

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## Question 2

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The indigenous people of the region combined art and religion as part of their daily lives. The location of their villages and the decoration of ceramics reflected their belief system.

- (a) (i) Name TWO artistic objects that reflected the religion of indigenous people. (2 marks)

### Candidate's Response to Part (a) (i)

a(i) Two artistic objects that reflected the religion of the indigenous people were zemis and pottery.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate gained full marks by identifying two artistic objects that reflected the religious beliefs of the indigenous people.

### Candidate's Response to Part (a) (ii)

- (ii) Name TWO substances used in religious ceremonies. (2 marks)

a(ii) Two substances are 1. The tobacco leaves that were crushed and offered to the gods mainly <sup>the</sup> in Kalmago village and 2. The crops like maize ~~was is a~~ were offered to the gods.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate correctly stated two substances — tobacco and food — specifically naming maize as the food.

Candidate's Response to Part (b)

(b) Explain THREE roles of the shaman/priest in Taino and Kalinago societies. (9 marks)

(b) In the Taino and Kalinago societies, the priests played a major role. In the Taino society, the cacique ~~was the~~ who was the chief was also the head priest. This meant that he had a lot of his society, for example, when the priest took the natural ~~time~~ ~~point~~ to "speak with the God" whatever decisions and actions that he wanted to enforce on the village and claim that these were directives from their gods. As the cacique was also their chief and priest, he religious ceremonies as the Tainos believed in a religion of nature and animism. Finally, the priest helped make decisions regarding the welfare and ~~order~~ ~~of~~ his governing of his Taino people.

KC - 1 Societal control  
UK -

KC - 1 Communicate with the gods

KC - 1  
UK - 1

Linked to societal control

Examiner's Comments

The candidate gained full marks for Knowledge and Comprehension by correctly stating three functions of the Shaman in the Taino and Kalinago society. However, the candidate should have given one more development point for each function.

Candidate's Response to Part (c)

(c) Discuss THREE religious practices of the indigenous people of the Caribbean. (12 marks)

(c) Three religious practices of the indigenous people of the Caribbean were animism and nature worship, which was seen by the Tainos, sacrifices, which were seen by the Mayans and the intake of Tobacco. It was also a religious practice of the Taino. Firstly, the Tainos believed in a religion called animism and nature worship, they respected nature and its' beauty and animals as well, as they were mostly peaceful. They took tobacco, which made them hallucinate state, they communicated with their lead and order their society. Secondly, the Mayans believed that in order to win their gods' favour they needed to do sacrifices to them, even though they weren't very often. Therefore, in the Mayan game, Pok-a-Tok, the loser of the game were sacrificed to the gods. Another instance of sacrifice amongst the Mayans, were blood sacrifices made by men as they cut themselves on various parts of their body with an alces thorn. Finally, another religious activity seen by the indigenous people was praises and worship to the gods on the top of temples. The Mayans took praising their gods very seriously, this led to them fasting for days before worshipping and feasting on their day of worship. During the time where the Mayans praised their gods, the men did blood sacrifices where they cut themselves with the alces thorn and the Mayans also gave up fruits to their gods.

KC - 1  
UK - 2  
Use of hallucinogens  
KC - 1  
UK - 1

KC - 1  
UK - 3

**Examiner's Comments**

The candidate gained full Knowledge and Comprehension (KC) marks by correctly stating three religious practices that were conducted by the indigenous people. However, the candidate did not fully develop one of the three points.

## Section A — Theme 2: Caribbean Economy and Slavery

### Question 3

- (a) List FOUR countries in West Africa from which Africans were captured to be enslaved in the transatlantic slave trade. (4 marks)

#### Candidate's Response to Part (a)

① In the transatlantic slave trade, Africans were captured to be enslaved from Sierra Leone, Congo, Benin and Senegal.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate lost one mark because he/she gave a country that is not in West Africa; Congo is in Central Africa.

For this question, candidates could have listed any three countries from the following list: Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo, Gambia.

Candidate's Response to Part (b)

(b) Explain THREE ways in which Africans were affected by the slave trade. (9 marks)

⑥ The Transatlantic slave trade affected the Africans in numerous ways. Firstly, they experienced much trauma due to experiencing the horrors of raids, where African on the trek to the coast, and the Middle Passage. This applied to the Africans who were captured to be enslaved. They had trauma because the raids consisted of ~~su~~ usually burning houses down so that the inhabitants would be forced to run out into the hands of armed men with horses. The trek to the coast, in which the captives were yoked and chained in a coffin, was equally horrifying. Finally, the majority of trauma stemmed from the Middle Passage, in which conditions were deplorable and ~~much~~ <sup>many</sup> ~~deat~~ fatalities occurred. All in all, the trade produced much horror for African captives, greatly affecting them.

Additionally, in the raids, usually the most productive members of society were taken. These included the strongest and hardest workers, mostly males but also females. This left the least productive members in Africa, that is the weak, elderly, sick and little children. Due to this, the Africans could not function as they did before, and a lot of people like farmers were lacking.

This resulted in Africa's decline of productivity and markets. It was also especially seen in ~~the~~ a lack of local artisans, thus the traditional ~~or~~ craft industries declined greatly.

Finally, the Africans were especially affected by a lack of development of Africa. Whilst the Europeans ~~had~~ developed the West Coast of Africa, with numerous trading ports and factories, they paid no heed to the rest rest of Africa. Further inland, Africans remained rooted in a very <sup>rural</sup> agricultural setting, with no new infrastructure ~~to~~ being built. The ~~p~~ Africans, thus suffered, as they were at a disadvantage and were being held back from improving themselves.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate demonstrated very good use of language. Three points were clearly identified; each point was properly developed. The candidate also gave relevant examples.

Candidate's Response to Part (c)

(c) Discuss THREE ways in which the triangular trade benefited European nations. (12 marks)

© The triangular trade benefited European nations in several ways. First, the ship-making industries greatly <sup>profited.</sup> ~~profited.~~ The triangular trade ~~of~~ obviously ~~was~~ needed transport across the seas to get to West Africa and the Americas. Ships were used, meaning that in European nations there would have been a greater demand for ships, as well as a captain and crew for these ships. All of this caused the ship-making industries to grow. This also extended to other industries such as ~~as~~ furniture and carpentry or lumber-making, in order to

obtain wood and so on for the ships and even plantation supplies.

In addition, the triangular trade ~~also~~ ensured a labour supply for the plantations in the Americas. The sugar industry required large amounts of land, capital, and labour to cultivate and produce sugar. The triangular trade enabled Europeans to ~~use~~ import African slaves, who proved to be a suitable labour force. There were many of them, <sup>they</sup> were ~~also~~ chattel slaves. So were controllable and cheap, and Africans came from an agricultural life, thus had knowledge from before ~~that~~ and ~~to~~ were also accustomed to the tropical climate. Due to the triangular trade, these Africans could be shipped from Africa to the Americas. Here, a suitable labour force was accessible due to the triangular trade.

In turn, the triangular trade made more profits for European nations. Because it provided labour for sugar plantations, it ~~is~~ inevitably led to these sugar plantations producing more sugar and selling more sugar, increasing the ~~revenue~~ revenue for the mother European countries. As plantations improved, other industries like ship-making, furniture banks with duties earned and insurance, and ~~is~~ competitors all expanded, as well as others. <sup>benefited</sup> European nations would have ~~benefited~~ greatly, with more businesses opening and money piling up. Without the triangular trade, ~~the~~ European nations <sup>therefore</sup> ~~could~~ <sup>provided</sup> ~~profit~~ more.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate presented a good discussion with well-developed points.

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### Question 4

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The system of slavery contained an element of cultural eradication. Through laws, religious practices and punishment, enslaved people were forced to abandon or hide their cultural beliefs.

- (a) Describe TWO regulations used to curtail traditional African cultural practices in the Caribbean. (4 marks)

#### Candidate's Response to Part (a)

a.) The banning of the drum by the European  
The drum was a method of communication used by the slaves, often to ridicule the masters. The masters aim was to deculturize the slaves therefore the drum was banned. They also thought that the drum would arouse feeling of rebellion and the slaves would get confidence to revolt.

Banning of drums  
KC 2

Slaves were not allowed to practice obeah or many times some planters prohibited them from participating in the Sunday market.

Slaves thought that the slaves' religious practices were they did not want the slaves to practice it. The slaves were often not allowed to meet; participate in the Sunday market because they would come in contact with other slaves with whom they practiced obeah songs and planned revolts against the whites. The planters used insecurity among hostile slaves and were in fear of revolt.

Outlawing of practicing any African religion.  
KC 2

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate received full marks; each point was well developed.

Candidate's Response to Part (b)

- (b) Explain THREE roles of the shaman or Obeah person in the retention of African cultural practices among the enslaved. (9 marks)

b.

The obeah men or shaman were responsible for planning and executing raids. They gave the Alibemba confidence to fight against the whites. They gave the soldiers ointments and potions which was said to make them invisible and immune to the bullets of the whites. They also used the signal of a drum during raids as a form of communication.

They were said to be divine and could tell the future by the use of fetiches and charms. Many people went to obeah men to tell their future. He provided them with charms and many Africans had a firm belief that obeahmen could tell the future.

The obeahmen were African community leaders who played a central role in African resistance to slavery. They thought that it was critical to maintain African culture such as practicing obeah and maintaining strong networks of kinship. They

Diviners  
- KC 1

Diviners  
UK 2

Leaders  
KC 1

Leaders  
UK 2

were often prohibited from practicing their religion,  
so the slaves used the Sunday market as a medium  
to practice their religion.

The obeahmen also healed the sick. He used herbs  
in the Africans strongly believed that the use of  
herbs were vital for maintaining a healthy body.  
Many people came to the obeah men to be healed  
and he often use herbs and charms to cure them.

Healer  
KC 1

Healer  
UK 2

#### Examiner's Comments

Each point in the candidate's response was well developed.

Candidate's Response to Part (c)

(c) Discuss the retention of THREE African cultural practices.

(12 marks)

(c) The slaves use many methods to retain their culture. One of the most effective was the Sunday market. Many of the slaves used the Sunday market as a culture. They sang Strong Networks of K were maintained. often on the plantation, slaves lived in a similar arrangement like they did in Africa and slave huts were constructed similar to their native homes. The elder africans taught the newly arrived slaves or

Retention of cultural practices  
- Music  
See also below  
KC 1

Retention of Cultural practices  
- Music and dance  
See also below  
UK 3

"guinea birds" their traditions and practices back home to keep the culture alive. This was the Retention of Folk characters - Anansi KC 1 of Anansi stories to children, maintaining of traditions like the Je Retention of Folk characters - Anansi UK 2 and practicing their language. The Africans retained their culture through their dress and adornment. The cloth they were given by the Europeans called "guinea blues" were often tied like how they would fashion clothing back home. They combed their hair in "cone rows" which often depicted escape routes out of the plantation. They tied their hair in a bright colorful fabric called kente cloth. Frequently, they Retention of cultural practices - Music and dance Add to above their native language. Although on many occasions, they tried to teach their Creole slaves their black culture, but many refused because they developed a sense of superiority over the native blacks as a result of the European masters. They were treated better and given better jobs, food, clothing and housing. Angry native-blacks unaccustomed to slavery revolted.

The African slaves also used methods such as prostitution. The female slaves became "concubines" or mistresses to the masters in order to gain benefits like better food, clothing and allowance. They often received prizes from the masters for their services. They used this money to obtain better clothing as they only received clothing twice a year and they improved conditions for themselves and their families. They often visited the Sunday market to show off their new clothing and many saved their prostitution to purchase their freedom (manumission). They practice <sup>religious</sup> practices.

Retention of African spiritual practices  
KC 1

used voodoo. An funny

African spiritual practices  
UK 2

The slaves retained their culture by rewriting these hostile conditions made Europeans within the drum as they thought it kept slaves occupied while working, make them build a sense of content of the conditions of slavery and ~~was~~ distracted them from thoughts of revolt and rebellion.

The African elders also maintained traditions through word of mouth and taught the young estate children about their culture.

Africans made many efforts despite many attempts by the Europeans to deculture them.

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**Examiner's Comments**

The language the candidate used was of a high standard.

Note that the candidate wrote a special note to the Examiner stating that he/she had crossed out pages of his/her work in error. Hence, the response was still corrected.

## Section A — Theme 3: Resistance and Revolt

### Question 5

“The Haitian Revolution of 1791 is unique in that the [enslaved] succeeded in overthrowing the planters, taking over the island completely and remaining in power.”

*Kevin Baldeosingh and Radica Mahase, Caribbean History for CSEC, Oxford University Press, p. 85.*

- (a) (i) List TWO leaders of the Haitian Revolution up to 1804. (2 marks)

#### Candidate's Response to Part (a) (i)

a) i) Toussaint L'Ouverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines.....

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate was able to list two leaders of the Haitian Revolution.

#### Candidate's Response to Part (a) (ii)

- (ii) List TWO social classes that were present in Haiti at the time of the Haitian Revolution. (2 marks)

ii) Grand blancs and the slaves..... kc=4

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate was able to list two social classes, as required.

Candidate's Response to Part (b)

(b) Explain THREE reasons, based on local or international circumstances, which may have led to the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution. (9 marks)

b) One international circumstance that led to the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution was the French Revolution of 17 that preceded it. In France at the time, the society was structured with the First Estate who were the officials of the Catholic church on top, then the Second Estate with kings, princes and other aristocratic figures then at the bottom of the social pyramid was the Third Estate who were merchants, peasants and slaves. The First and Second estates held all the money and power, imposed heavy taxes on the third estate to fund their wars and lifestyle and gave nothing back to the people. The third estate overthrew the first and second under the slogan of liberty, fraternity and equality. The notion of the French Revolution resonated the social groups in Haiti at the time. The Grand Blancs wanted the free Haiti without interference from the French Government. Petit Blancs wanted the riches of the Grand Blancs and free people of colour, the free people of colour wanted social equality with the whites and the slaves wanted freedom. The ideology of the French revolution led to the social and political unrest that preceded the Haitian Revolution. Without the slogan of liberty, equality and fraternity the social groups in Haiti would not have gained the inspiration to protest their concerns and go against it using active measures.

Influence of the French Revolution  
kc=1  
uk=2

Another circumstance that led to the Haitian revolution was the tension among the free social groups in Haiti. At the time, the Grand Blancs were focused on the chaos of the French Revolution and were trying to control the government without French interference, the Petit Blancs were at odds with the free people of colour and Grand Blancs because they wanted power and wealth while the free colour wanted equal rights as they were banned from doing even such as using French titles, wearing materials that the whites wore and other unfair rules. The rioting and fighting ~~and~~ diverted the attention of the free people away from the slaves and relaxed their vigilance with the whites not paying much attention to them, there was an opportunity for the slaves to take action against their oppressors.

Class and colour divisions  
kc=1  
uk=2

One circumstance that led to the Haitian Revolution was the harsh treatment of the slaves. At the time, Haiti was known as the "pearl of the Indies" as it was the leading producer of sugar and coffee in the Caribbean and possibly the world. They were also successful in other profitable markets such as coffee and indigo. Before 1791, Haiti was producing almost 90000 tonnes of sugar each year. These prosperous industries however, were dependent on the forced and free labour of Haiti's vast slave population. The slaves were oppressed by laws, their culture was banned, they worked long and grueling hours each day, the men were emasculated, women were

raped and their families were split up. The prosperity of the island was all because of them and yet they reaped no rewards. The conditions were also so terrible that the entire workforce had to be renewed every year. It is no surprise that the slaves were fed up at their circumstances. The hate and rage that ~~was~~<sup>would have</sup> built up over the years would have only exacerbated their desire for freedom which led to the uprising.

Continued brutal treatment  
kc=1  
uk=2

b. Total  
kc=3  
uk=6

### Examiner's Comments

The candidate provided excellent explanation of three reasons, based on local or international circumstances, which may have led to the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution.

Candidate's Response to Part (c)

(c) Discuss THREE consequences of revolts in the Caribbean. Your response MUST include the impact the revolts had on the enslaved population and the wider plantation economy.

(12 marks)

One consequence of the Haitian revolution was population reduction in Haiti. Firstly, the war caused the deaths of many slaves, free people of colour, whites and foreign soldiers. They would have died from the executions, environmental conditions or the diseases that plagued Haiti such as yellow fever. As a result of the war, the population was cut in half. Secondly, many whites and free people of colour fled Haiti and sought refuge in places like Cuba, Jamaica or other French colonies. This also meant that a large portion of the labour force was gone.

Loss of enslaved lives  
kc=1  
uk=2

Another consequence of the Haitian revolution was the economic state of Haiti was left in. Economic consequences led to a small workforce that was also unreliable since many

Economic consequences  
kc=1  
uk=3

Freed slaves detested the thought of returning to plantation labour even for wages. Most of the plantations and other infrastructure such as roads, homes and ports were also destroyed or burnt. Famine at plantations also reduced the fertility of the soil. Trade embargoes were also placed on Haiti by major world powers such as France, Britain and the USA in fear of their successful revolution influencing their slaves to do the same. Haiti was also required to pay France 150 million francs as compensation for losing their slaves and a colony and to recognize Haiti as a free and independent state. All this left Haiti unable to produce sugar, export it and make a profit at the same rate they did before the revolution. The economy never returned to pre-1791 levels.

Another effect was that the other colonies' ~~became more~~ sugar industries became more profitable. Firstly, with Haiti out of the market, other colonies such as Cuba and Jamaica had the potential to replace Haiti as lead sugar producer. Secondly, without the glut of Haitian sugar in the market, sugar was scarce so prices rose and the industries of other colonies became more profitable. The French emigres from Haiti that sought refuge in other places brought with them their knowledge in agriculture such as farming techniques, diversification of crops etc. All this led to the sugar industries and overall economies of other colonies becoming more profitable and efficient.

Impact on wider Caribbean
kc=1
uk=3

#### Examiner's Comments

This was an excellent discussion of the consequences of the Haitian Revolution.

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Question 6

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- (a) (i) Name TWO major slave revolts, **other than** the Haitian Revolution, that occurred in the Caribbean up to 1834. (2 marks)

**Candidate's Response to Part (a) (i)**

(a) (i) Christmas Rebellion and Barbados Rebellion

**Examiner's Comments**

The candidate gave an accurate response.

**Candidate's Response to Part (a) (ii)**

- (ii) Give the dates of the TWO major revolts listed in (a) (i). (2 marks)

(ii) Respectively 1831 (Christmas) and 1816 (Barbados)

**Examiner's Comments**

The candidate gave accurate dates for the two major slave revolts listed in Part (a) (i).

Candidate's Response to Part (b)

- (b) Explain THREE reasons why enslaved persons revolted against slavery in the Caribbean. (9 marks)

(b) There was a basic desire for freedom. It is the natural state of humans to be free and the plantations were places of captivity. They were not allowed free movement due to vagrancy laws, not allowed to practice religious customs, etc. This was more so for the African-born slaves than the Creole slaves. African born slaves were once free, thus they had the basic desire to regain that freedom, as for the Creole, they were born into slavery and thus were more sensitized to the living conditions. In order to uplift the ~~repressive~~ <sup>restrictive</sup> nature of plantations the slaves wanted to revolt and regain their freedom. They were also encouraged by non-conformist missionaries who taught them.

There were harsh slave laws and punishment that the enslaved wanted to escape. There were abusive and harsh punishment for simple treasons. This involved flogging using whips, mutilation for stealing or otherwise and quite often death. They were put in poorly ventilated and cheap houses. They were given very little food.

, especially in territories like Barbice, where they had to rely on the rivers. Many times planters absented themselves and left harsh and oppressive overseers who would undermine the basic welfare of the enslaved. They had to work up to 15 hours with no breaks except Sundays. Any form of cultural practice was met with punishment. They had to be locked up in iron chains and stocks, while being humiliated. These conditions gave rise to many rebellions, wanting it to end.

Many slaves thought their freedom was being withheld by the planters. This is mainly associated with territories like Barbados, Demarara and Jamaica (Christmas Rebellion). In Barbados a Registry Bill <sup>(1815)</sup> was passed to have a list and records of all slaves, including birth, death, names, etc. In Demarara <sup>(1823)</sup> amelioration policies were being passed which were to alleviate conditions. In Jamaica, news had spread about emancipation being delayed. In all cases the planters were furious about the mother country's imposition on their estate affairs. The enslaved mistook their anger as their opposition to their freedom. The slaves were enraged seeing their freedom being delayed which pushed them towards planning revolts.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate was able to explain three reasons why enslaved persons revolted against slavery in the Caribbean. However, one point needed more development.

Candidate's Response to Part (c)

- (c) Discuss THREE consequences of revolts in the Caribbean. Your response MUST include the impact the revolts had on the enslaved population and the wider plantation economy. (12 marks)

(c) In the rebellions many slaves had lost their lives. As with any form of war, death was sure to follow. Though rebellions were initially successful with great numbers, territories like Barbados and Jamaica instituted martial law and a three pronged relief in Barbice. These essentially meant gaining extra arms and killing any slave found outside the boundaries of the plantation. Many were shot, hung, mangled, burnt, etc. In Barbice more than 50 slaves were killed, their leader Cuffy committed suicide as well as very few whites being killed. In Barbados more than 150 slaves were killed on the spot, not a lot of whites died, rumoured to be 1 or 2, others were found and hanged. In Jamaica during Christmas Rebellion more than 200 slaves were hanged including their leader Sam Sharpe.

A lot of property was destroyed. All the slave revolts began with the burning of a plantation or white house. In the end these plantation lost a lot of crops which could be sold. Additionally equipment was damaged or sabotaged and livestock were killed. In Barbados 70 plantations were involved and most had their fields

incinerated. In Jamaica 160 # places were burnt or involved in the revolt. In Demarara, at least 50 estates were involved and damaged severely. Guns and ammunition was also used. In all cases this would incur a loss for the planters who had to pay for it all and a decrease in production of the estates, especially for small territories without much land.

These revolts eventually led to the enslaved emancipation. All of the revolts were documented and taken note of. In cases like the Christmas Rebellion, where William Knibb and Thomas Burdett was sent back to England, other abolitionists also went back and spread the horrors of the rebellion and the reason they occurred. These were used as evidence given to Wilberforce who was able to appeal to the courts in Britain and get closer emancipation. The most notable and impactful was of course the Christmas, with one of the largest slave populations and great impact from non-conformist missionaries. The revolts proved that slavery could be both damaging to the enslaved and plantations, which helped to perpetuate abolition forward in 1832.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate was able to produce an excellent discussion of the points related to the consequences of revolts in the Caribbean.

## Section B — Theme 4: Metropolitan Movements Towards Emancipation

### Question 7

Imagine that you are a journalist writing in a British newspaper in 1834. Discuss FIVE factors which led to the passage of the Emancipation Act.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 7

##### The passage of Emancipation

The emancipation movement has now come to an end as the British government has now ~~declared~~ <sup>declared</sup> ~~abolished~~ slavery abolished in all colonies and territories ~~aboard~~ on ~~August~~ <sup>August</sup> 1st. There were several factors that led to this monumental moment and ~~in this article~~ this article is one that is geared to tell the tale of how this movement came to an end. Specifically, the factors that influenced the passing of the Emancipation Act.

Perspective  
EC 1 mark

In 1823, the British government implemented Amelioration. This was to improve slave conditions. The planters at the time came up with this measure as a way to appease the humanitarians and to extend slavery. During the Amelioration period, planters were required to record any lashes over three hits. Enslaved, at the time, were also allowed to be baptised, they were not allowed to be sold for debt and women were not to be flogged. However, the planters did not adhere to these terms. In fact, under Amelioration, ~~the slaves~~ <sup>the enslaved</sup> were freed.

worst. The planters were upset and took their anger out on the enslaved. That to mention, ~~Amelioration~~ did not take place in several colonies. Antigua claimed that these enslaved were already treated well, Barbados too made such a claim but it<sup>still</sup> had to be implemented there. The planters opposed ~~amelioration~~<sup>Amelioration</sup> strongly as they were afraid that they would lose control of the enslaved leading to the ultimate failure.

Failure of amelioration... developed point  
KC 2 marks  
UK 2 marks

Surprisingly, the Emancipation movement never. Persons like the late Willberforce, Thomas Buxton advocated for emancipation and the movement was spread by word of mouth. They preached the freedom of the enslaved at church, they printed it in the news paper and made flyers that depicted the ~~crudelty~~<sup>cruelty</sup> of slavery and the British public was well in

Work of the abolitionists and religious groups... developed point  
KC 2 marks  
UK 2 marks

Thirdly, the enslaved were ~~advocates~~<sup>advocates</sup> for freedom as they lead many revolts, the most notable, for their impacts were the B rebellion, Demerara rebellion and The Christmas rebellion. During these rebellions plantations were destroyed, the equipment was damaged and whites were killed.

This brought down the economic value of the Caribbean and many investors pulled out due to ~~the~~ ~~risking~~ risk of losing their money if the plantations were to be burnt. This also affected the production of sugar as planters had to suffer the effects of that.

Challenges to the slave system... developed point  
EC 2 marks  
UK 2 marks

The fourth reason, ~~as to also do~~ <sup>also dealt with</sup> slave revolts. In the Caribbean there were many missionaries whom were tasked with educating the enslaved about God and religious prospect. When the revolts occurred the planters blamed the missionaries for ~~the~~ brain-washing the enslaved with thoughts of freedom, this led to some being thrown in jail and mistreated. John Smith for his association with the Demerara rebellion was thrown in jail where he died. This angered the British public causing them to turn against the planters.

Ill-treatment of the missionaries... well explained point  
KC 2 marks  
UK 2 marks

Finally, to top the cake. It was the bad behaviour of the planters that led to an act to be ~~passed~~ passed. In government the West India lobby, friends of planters or planters themselves

~~did not allow~~ would not agree to anything the abolitionist said. They were refusing to make any compromises which affected how the abolitionist and the industrialist saw them. They ~~did not~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~to do anything~~ even broke laws that they had ~~committed~~ <sup>committed</sup> to.

In conclusion, the relentless advocacy for the abolition of slavery, the failure of the system and the revolts in the Caribbean which drained the system of slavery, fought economically and socially, coupled with the outlandish refusal of ~~co-operation~~ <sup>co-operation</sup> from the West India Interest, were all factors that led to the passing of the Emancipation Act allowing the enslaved to call themselves free once more.

Attitude of the WI planters...not fully developed  
KC 1 mark  
UK 1 mark

London Articles

September 1st 1834

KC 9 marks  
UK 9 marks  
EC 5 marks  
Total 23 marks

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate presented four points that were very detailed and accurate. Clear and logically developed explanations were written from the perspective of a British journalist. The points were consistently argued. The essay had introduction and conclusion, and ideas were coherently expressed. There was only one point that was not properly developed.

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## Question 8

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Writing from the perspective of a stipendiary magistrate, discuss FIVE reasons why the Emancipation Act did not provide an effective pathway to freedom for the enslaved.

**Total 25 marks**

The question tested candidates' knowledge of the provisions of the Emancipation Act and the workings of the apprenticeship system. Candidates were expected to show how the Emancipation act created the apprenticeship system, and from a first-person narrator's style, portray the Stipendiary Magistrate's experience of how the system worked, showing that it kept the apprentices in bondage rather than closer to freedom.

In the absence of an exemplar, take note of the following points which should have been developed in answering the question.

- The Emancipation Act delayed actual freedom: The Emancipation Act did not bring immediate freedom to the enslaved. It instead ushered in a period of apprenticeship: four years of apprenticeship for domestic slaves and six years for praedial slaves. Slaves could be reclassified to make them work longer; domestic slaves could be demoted to praedial to make them work longer, and there was some uncertainty of how artisan slaves could be classified.
- The provision that apprentices work 45 hours a week without pay: This meant that they were not set free since most of the work week was unpaid labour. Apprenticeship was therefore still a form of bonded labour. Stipendiary Magistrates had to hear disputes between planters and apprentices over hours worked.
- Apprentices were to be paid for work exceeding 45 hours: Planters were unwilling to pay their former slaves. There was also an inability to pay, since there was a shortage of cash in the economy. A limited supply of clocks and watches made it difficult to monitor time over 45 hours. There were disputes about how the 45 hours would be allocated across the days of the week. It was difficult for apprentices to accumulate cash or benefit from this provision. This issue was a major one with which Stipendiary Magistrates had to deal.
- Food and clothing were to be provided by planters: This did not support the idea of slaves becoming independent and learning how to fend for themselves when freedom actually came. Planters resented this provision since apprentices were to be paid for overtime.
- Children under six years were free, but this was not practical, since their mothers were still enslaved: Mothers were pressured by planters to apprentice their free children. If they did not, some planters would evict them from the plantation. Since their mothers were not free, these freed children were still vulnerable to the slave system, in which formerly they would have worked as members of the third gang.

- Stipendiary Magistrates were appointed to oversee the system, but they were inadequate. The number of magistrates sent to oversee the system were inadequate to monitor the apprenticeship system in their territories. To visit plantations, they had to travel by horse over large distances; they were elderly men and former military officers, some physically unfit for the task. They were underpaid and overworked, many becoming ill and succumbing to the tropical environment. They were unable, especially in large territories, to deal with all the complaints and issues which arose from the apprenticeship system.
- The Act did not address the brutality of the slave system: There was nothing in the Emancipation Act to guarantee that corporal and other forms of punishment would cease. Punishments continued, and even a new mechanism for torture was introduced where the enslaved would be sent to the treadmill, on which they would be forced to pedal relentlessly, or be faced with wounds to their legs.

## Section B — Theme 5: Adjustments to Emancipation, 1838–1876

### Question 9

You are a journalist writing about the state of the sugar industry in the English-speaking Caribbean during the period after emancipation. Discuss with your readers TWO environmental factors and THREE socioeconomic factors that account for the condition of the industry up to 1854.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 9

PERSEPECTIVE

I am here again to discuss the social, economic and political state of the British Caribbean colonies. This time I will be analyzing the environmental and the socioeconomic factors that account for the conditions of the sugar industry. Since the Emancipation Act was passed in 1834, allowing all slaves to be free to do whatever they please, the sugar industry has been in a detrimental state. I have surmised that it is due to the following reasons: the recent natural disasters, soil exhaustion, the movement of the ex-slaves, ~~the~~ backward technology and the Free Trade Movement.

Since emancipation, the British Caribbean has been experiencing multiple natural disasters. These include floods, droughts, hurricanes and earthquakes. Up until now there has been a severe, long-lasting drought on the island of Jamaica. This makes water scarce and it is difficult to ~~be~~ cultivate much. The lack of moisture makes the plants wither and die, reducing crop yield and decreasing sales and profits for the planters. It is the complete opposite over in British

Natural disasters

KC-2

UK-2

the plantations being located below sea level, they are more susceptible to floods. These floods ruin the cane ~~for~~ fields and spoil the harvest, once again reducing sales and profits for the planters. Other islands have experienced similar disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes which have ~~definitely~~ <sup>been</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>detrimental</sup> contributed to the development of the sugar industry.

Another environmental issue that has affected the state of the sugar industry in the Caribbean is soil exhaustion. The older islands, especially

have been experiencing less crop yield & at harvest time. Soil samples were taken and it was found that the soil is lacking the nutrients needed to cultivate good sugar cane. This is clearly due to centuries of soil ~~use~~<sup>usage</sup> and

Poor soil conditions

KC-2

UK-2

the number of sugar sold is significantly less than pre-  
emancipation days. This, along with other more important factors that we  
will discuss later, has contributed to a rise in production costs. The  
sugar industry is definitely not what it used to be.

The obvious reason for the recent decline in the sugar industry  
is the exodus of the ex-slaves from the sugar plantation. Immediately  
after slavery was abolished, ~~the ex-slaves~~ most of the ex-enslaved  
moved from the plantations ~~to~~<sup>in</sup> search of a better life. Although some  
stayed on the plantations, they only worked part time and demanded

Labor problems

KC-2

UK-2

the the planters could not meet. Ironically, when the  
in that they were losing their labour force, they increased  
their wages again but this backfired on them. They ~~could~~ could not  
afford these high wages because profit was so low. Most sugar planters  
are struggling financially as a result. The loss of labour increased the  
cost of production, leaving the sugar industry hanging by a thread.

Times are changing and if the sugar industry wants to keep up,  
plantations have to make technological advancements. There are many new  
machines that can be put to good use in the sugar industry but

planters are so old fashioned that they refuse to change from the ancient methods. They could be using vacuum pans which would make the

Need to upgrade equipment  
KC-2  
UK-2

in much faster and more effective. The quality of  
is better than ever before and as a bonus, a labour

force would not be required. They could also purchase centrifuges which separates the sugar crystals from the molasses much more quickly and effectively.

Once again, a labour force would not be required. British Guiana has recently begun taking on these new methods but stubborn Jamaican planters refuse to let go of the past. As the result, the sugar industry continues to decline.

Thanks to the Navigation Acts established by the British government, the colonies did not have to worry about a market to sell their sugar on but thanks to the recent Sugar Duties Equalization Act, West Indian sugar has to compete <sup>on</sup> an international market. On the international market, sugar prices are much lower than what the West Indian planters are

Competition/Removal of preferential treatment  
KC-2  
UK-2

and not help them with their many

financial issues. Recently, Britain has been purchasing beet sugar more ~~than~~ than West Indian cane sugar. They are unable to compete with <sup>the</sup> subsidized and bounty-fed beet sugar of Cuba, East India and other countries. The competition that they are facing from these various other industries brings the thought "Will West Indian Sugar Survive?"

In conclusion, my dear  readers, ~~with~~ the Caribbean sugar <sup>industry</sup> is struggling more than ever before. Natural disasters like droughts and <sup>and soil exhaustion</sup> floods <sup>^</sup> negatively affect the production of sugar cane. The exodus of freed persons from the plantations along with backward technology and competition contribute to the decline in the sugar industry.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate answered the question accurately, giving thorough explanations that convey historical facts, details and meaning.

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Question 10

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Imagine that you are an official sent by the Indian government to the Caribbean to observe and report on the systems of immigrant labour in the Caribbean after 1834. In your report, discuss TWO reasons why immigrant labour was seen as necessary by planters and THREE effects that immigrant labour had on the sugar industry and society in the Caribbean.

Total 25 marks

Candidate's Response to Question 10 – Sample 1

Mr. Bharat,

As requested, I have completed a thorough examination of the system of immigrant labor in the Caribbean. I have observed the workings of several countries, and held discussions with many planters to determine the need for and effect of this labor. In this report, you will find detailed the two main reasons why the Caribbean planters found this labor scheme necessary, as well as the <sup>three</sup> major impacts of this labor on the Caribbean society and economy, as compiled from my findings.

Firstly, immigrant labor was widely regarded as a necessity, to replace the ~~pre~~<sup>previous</sup> labor group, the Africans. With the passing of total emancipation for all former African slaves in 1838, many planters were left without a labor force, and, I was told, many anticipated this labor shortage even before that. Thus, to replace the ~~new fields and~~ previous labor force, who were generally displeased with plantation labor, <sup>and</sup> unwilling to stay on the plantations, or work for low wages, new ~~people~~<sup>group</sup> were imported. Some of the earlier schemes involved the Portuguese from Madiera or the Azores, and China, and there is their most recent scheme, of Indian immigration. <sup>porting</sup> ~~Importing~~ these labor forces lead to a build-up of available laborers, which meant the planters had access to a steady nucleus of workers. It also lead to competition for employment, which lead to a general lowering of wages, due to an increased willingness of the working class to accept low wages, under threat of no employment at all.

Immigration was also seen as a social boon. Under African ~~slave~~<sup>very</sup> conditions, the populations of the colonies were often made up of a majority of Africans, usually a ratio of 3:1 Africans to Englishmen. With their emancipation, this posed a threat, as such a large population of previously disenfranchised workers could cause serious harm, if they truly attempted. Thus, the importation of foreign laborers served to create a "buffer class" between the English and the Africans. This "buffer class", comprised of, at

first, Portuguese and Chinese laborers, served to redirect the frustrations of the African people onto them, from the Whites. This was accomplished by granting the immigrant laborers greater rights than the Africans, such as greater wages, amenities, and more freedom. This created resentment between the populations, and also prevented upward social mobility for the African masses.

Immigration then, has impacted the Caribbean in several ways, one of which is culture. With each immigrant group, different aspects of different cultures are introduced. The Portuguese, for example, introduced their languages, and last names, such as "Gomez". The Chinese introduced many things - foods and preservation methods, like pickling. There are many forms of entertainment, like "like like" and the introduction of Buddhism. The Chinese language, too, is spoken, and customs of setting off fireworks have been adopted. There is also evidence of Indian culture on these islands. Instruments are played, the celebration of our festivals, like Holi and Phagwah are permitted, and jewelry and style of dress can be seen in many places, and our song and music is explored as well.

The Caribbean economy has also been developed through these schemes. Many of the Chinese and Portuguese laborers prefer retail work to agriculture, and so many small businesses and shops have been opened. They offer services such as hairdressing, groceries, convenience stores, and other businesses. Some also sell produce.

markets, further developing the economy. The Indian immigrants have introduced alternative methods of fertilization, as well as the growing of rice in wetlands, which has allowed for more efficient use of the island lands under cultivation.

Immigrant labor, lastly, has bolstered the sugar industries. Under the importation of foreign laborers, the planters have been provided with a steady flow of labor, essential to maintaining sugar production and cultivation.

The Indian laborers, especially, are reportedly excellent workers, and in introducing new means of fertilization, they were able to improve the quality of the soil, and increase sugar production. Lower wages also lead to a lower cost of production, and, combined with the reliable laborers and improved sugar yields, the sugar industry has been saved from an imminent collapse.

This concludes ~~my~~ my report. I hope it was satisfactory, and answered all questions you posed about the immigration schemes in the Caribbean region.

Respectfully,

Secretary of Regional Affairs

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate answered the question accurately, providing thorough explanations to convey historical facts, details and meaning.

## Section B — Theme 6: Caribbean Economy, 1875–1985

### Question 11

Imagine that you are the member of a commission sent from Britain to investigate the crisis in the sugar industry in the Caribbean in the late 19th century. Discuss THREE ways in which the crisis impacted the planters and TWO ways in which they dealt with these impacts.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 11

Britain has experienced a period of significant economic decline due to the mismanagement and wrongful decisions they had made in handling the operations of the sugar industry. As a member of the Jefferson Commission I have been properly equipped to adequately analyse and identify the source, along with the several implications of this decline. The crisis has been dealt with but the dire effects still linger to this day, let us recall.

Firstly, the planters were left in experiencing significant debt in this period of time. Due to the competition from Cuban beet sugar, a key problem in the production of British cane sugar could be recognized. This was the backwardness of technology, seventeenth

century tools were being used in the nineteenth century which hence decreased our quantity being produced, not to mention our quality. Cuban beet sugar was bolstered with the use of vacuum pans, numerous mills and centrifuges which all increased their efficiency while we were stuck with simple tools such as axes when we should have been utilising ploughs. Seeing as we attempted to fix this by improving our mechanisation to combat this competition it was not realised or thought about the negative of our depleting funds. We were already in a state of ~~decre~~ inefficiency as our production costs were above what we were selling, by borrowing money for the mechanization only pushed us into further debt and in no way were the banks at the time willing to lend us more money than they had already given without guaranteed compensation.

So secondly, due to the consistent monoculture of sugar we failed to research the negative effects which in this period of time was finally acknowledged. For the many years, sugar was cultivated, our yields began to continuously decrease simply to the exhaustion of our soil, by the lack of variation in nutrients juxtaposed to the virgin and well nourished fertile lands of other countries such as Cuba, hence, our yield decreased about 10% following every 2 months.

only allowing other producers to produce thousands of tonnes each field and at a faster rate than we produced. Not to mention, our cane sugar wasn't exactly in high demand as we had to increase our prices to aid our debt and high production costs seeing as we were doing everything in our power to match other prospective producers!

Secondly, due to the monocultural cultivation of sugar decline in our

thirdly, due to the focus on the monocultural cultivation of sugar we did not have the size or space in landholdings to 'dive' into other ventures such as coffee, cocoa, indigo and cotton. Hence, we were still stuck in a period of economic decline, without any more forms of innovation, debt to be paid to planters. It was pure unfortunate decisions being made by the planters as perhaps landholdings could have been better divided so an equal amount of different crops was being produced. Not to mention, this would have eliminated the problem of the decreasing fertility of our exhausted soil as the nutrients from all the different crops would have been dispersed and accumulated within the soil.

~~Due~~ Due to the effects of the crisis I have mentioned above, we are lucky to have developed certain course of actions to appease these issues.

The development of scientific agriculture being one of these, government administered botanists were appointed to research and propagate the improvement of our declining field and infertile lands. Consequently, new fertilising techniques was adopted such as regular manuring by which the ~~ex~~ faeces of animals on estates such as cattle and horses was placed into the soil and advanced of crop rotation was to be set in place upon the redistribution of lands for more crops. Seeing as they are continuously coming up with new innovations for the betterment of our plantations as well as various agricultural societies like the Department of Agriculture in Trinidad, the crisis slowly dissolved.

Also, the works of the Royal Commission who brought about many declarations for the betterment of cultivation in terms of land reforms by which small landholdings were to be bought from small planters and by redistributing the lands the prospect of other crops such as coffee, cocoa and cotton developed. Also by amalgamating these smaller land holdings an ~~in~~ increase provided to accommodate these ventures. Along with the development of new railways, ports and plants only fostered development and improved the circumstances of the sugar crisis.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate clearly identified three crises that impact the planters. He/she also identified two ways to deal with the impacts.

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### Question 12

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As a business owner, you have decided to seek investors for the Caribbean sugar industry. In a meeting to encourage persons to finance your venture. Discuss FIVE factors you would use to convince potential investors that this is a worthwhile opportunity.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 12

Dear Sir,

Hello, sir. I hope this letter finds you well.

I am writing this letter to seek investors for the Caribbean Sugar Industry. As a secondary producer, I believe that this is a wonderful opportunity for you since your business needs ~~ing~~<sup>a</sup> mass supply of sugar to function. Before you decline, let me tell you; the Caribbean sugarcane is grown on fertile soil, there is a large labour force and industrialisation is present.

Firstly, let me brief you on this opportunity. The Caribbean has large acres of land which allows them to produce on a large scale. Not only is the land in abundance, but,

the soil is also fertile which leads to the high quality of sugar.

Secondly, if you ~~decide~~ <sup>decide</sup> to invest in the region, do not worry about importing a labour force. After the Haitian Revolution, many skilled slaves migrated to Cuba and share their knowledge from previous plantations. Thus, there is an ~~existing~~ <sup>existing</sup> skilled labour force already awaiting on your approval.

Thirdly, you do not need to worry about "machinery." While the new world is far from Europe, they are still developed. Moreover, the region experienced an industrial revolution and switched ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> machinery for a while now. Due to heavy and powerful machinery being incorporated in daily activities, the industry is able to produce on large scales and supply its investors.

Subsequently, I would like to inform you that <sup>developing</sup> trading relationships would be the least of your concerns. During the

Early 1800s, the United States of America had been depending on Cuba for its raw material. ~~The Caribbean~~ Recently, the United States became Cuba's biggest investor, ~~it~~ supplying the North American Grant with about \$50 million worth of Sugar.

If that is not enough to change your mind, the ~~Caribbean~~ Caribbean sugar industry is also extremely profitable as it produces roughly 50% of the sugar on the Caribbean market. Having the Caribbean sugar industry at your fingertips allows you to ~~earn~~ <sup>earn fast</sup> revenue for your self and your monarch.

Conclusively, I believe that you should invest in the Caribbean sugar industry as it is profitable and already has the existing resources. In other words, the available fertile lands, powerful machinery, existing labour force, profitable market and functional trading relationships ~~allows you~~ <sup>will</sup> allow you to facilitate profits for both you and your monarch.

I do hope that you consider being a Caribbean investor, today. Do write me back.

yours sincerely,

#### Examiner's Comments

The perspective was clearly stated. The candidate identified five factors to attract potential investors.

## Section C — Theme 7: The United States in the Caribbean, 1776–1985

### Question 13

As a journalist at the US-based newspaper *The New York Daily Express*, you are sent to the Caribbean to report on US–Caribbean relations. In your article, discuss FIVE reasons for the involvement of the United States in the Caribbean between 1776 and 1870.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 13

After the United States gained its independence, it began its pursuit which involved annexing new territories. Five reasons for US involvement in the Caribbean are defence, trade and investment, expansion, ideology and economic interests.

The Caribbean is geographically quite close to America. It also contains three passages to the US's "backyard"; the Mona passage, the Anegada passage, and the Windward passage. The US took it as their obligation to protect themselves. The Caribbean could host naval bases for this purpose. America also wanted coaling (fueling) stations for their steam ships. They thought that it was necessary to protect the country and its people from any opposition that may, or may not anchor in one of the close, easily accessible Caribbean countries.

The US was also seeking lucrative business opportunities for its citizens. They were also in search

of profitable investments. As stated earlier, America is close to the Caribbean, closer than Britain. Therefore they were able to provide wanted manufactured products to the Caribbean. Although Britain tried to institute trade bans between America and the Caribbean, trade continued. This trade between these two territories was not new, as during slavery America would export goods like flour, salt fish and oil to the Caribbean, and in return, import molasses, sugar, rum etc from the West Indies.

Expansion was a critical factor that led to US involvement in the Caribbean. This can be related to the Manifest Destiny which states that the U.S. was destined by God to stretch from coast to coast. This idea was further supported with the purchase of Louisiana from France. America was involved in annexing as much territories as possible, by using tactics like the Dollar Diplomacy, which involved giving grants and soft loans to countries as a way of getting the governments to agree with its policies. They got away with this by means of the

Monroe Doctrine, which stated that any attempt by any European nation to intervene in any country that was considered independent would be viewed as a threat to US security and as a result, the US would be forced to intervene.

US ideology composed of the US considering itself superior. America stated that it was the 'champion of democracy' and that in time, countries would 'gravitate' towards her. The US wanted American influence to be demonstrated and integrated to other territories, and this was a way of maximising their power even more. They felt that American culture was superior to that of countries which existed in the Caribbean and Latin America.

Finally, the US had economic interest in the Caribbean, and it would definitely benefit them having business operations right in their 'backyard'. The Caribbean.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate gave appropriate historical context, correct definitions for selected terms and relevant illustrations to support the points being made. This was one of the few candidates who identified and correctly named the three passages in the Caribbean that served as gateways to the US.

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### Question 14

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Discuss FIVE ways in which the Cuban Revolution impacted the Caribbean region from 1959 to 1985.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 14

It is often said that "Accomplishing big things can create a significant <sup>impact on the</sup> people ground us" and ~~this is a quote~~ there isn't a better to quote to compare ~~of~~ the Castro Revolution of 1959 to than this. In this essay, I will discuss five ways in which the Cuban Revolution impacted the region from 1959 to 1985.

Firstly, the Cuban Revolution impacted Grenada in 1979, as socialism/communism spread to Grenada. This occurred when a Political Party called the New J.E.W.E.L. Movement took over Grenada by force. The ~~New~~ J.E.W.E.L. in New J.E.W.E.L. stands for Joint Endeavor for Welfare, Education and Liberation and they were led by Maurice Bishop. Maurice Bishop overthrew Eric Gairy who was the first Prime Minister of Grenada.

Secondly, socialism also spread to Jamaica due to impact of the Cuban Revolution. This was because ~~the~~ Jamaica's Prime Minister at the time, Michael Manley, was good friends with Fidel Castro, the leader of Cuba. This was the start of Jamaica and Cuba's relationship in 1972. Due to this friendship with Castro, Manley got the idea to create The National Housing Trust (NHT) because he was influenced by Castro's to provide free housing for Cubans, by removing tenant fees and giving ~~to~~ away homes to people who were homeless. For example: If I had two houses in Cuba, Castro would take one of my houses and give it to

Someone who was homeless.

Thirdly, on October 25, 1983, four years after communism spread to Grenada, the US invaded them. Due to the long time in which they took to invade it suggested that the US were planning and that communism got bigger in Grenada. The US also invaded Grenada to restore order as a group of extremists had taken over and they overthrew Maurice ~~Bishop~~ Bishop as they claimed they needed someone who was more extreme so they replaced him with Bernard Coard. They also invaded Grenada to stop them from working/trading with the Soviet Union as they wanted to build a bigger airport in Grenada by using loans from the Soviet Union. Bigger airports meant bigger aircrafts and the USA saw this as a potential threat as the Soviet Union could transport bombs via aircraft to attack the US. They ~~had~~ feared this because they had done the same to Hiroshima by dropping an atomic bomb by aircraft.

Fourthly, the USA supported corrupted leaders who were anti-communism due to the impact of the Cuban Revolution. They supported Dominican Republic President Rafael Trujillo, who was a cheat, a liar, a thief, and ~~a~~ a narcissistic narcissist simply because he ~~was~~ was anti-communism. This was to prevent the Dominican Republic from adopting communist ideals.

lastly, the USA gave monetary support to other countries in the Caribbean for example : Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados, etc. to prevent them from following in Castro's footsteps. This ~~would~~<sup>was</sup> be an effective way to prevent the spread of communism as the ~~country~~ countries would fear to go against USA, knowing that they are supported by them financially and they wouldn't lose this support.

In conclusion, the Castro Revolution impacted the Caribbean region significantly as socialism spread to many Caribbean countries and it caused the USA to become even more involved in the Caribbean.

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate examined the positive and negative impact of the Cuban revolution on the Caribbean region. He or she did not limit his/her response to one Caribbean country but correctly referred to and described the impact of the Cuban revolution on five Caribbean countries — Grenada, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Barbados — giving correct specific historical details to support the points being made.

## Section C — Theme 8: Caribbean Political Development up to 1985

### Question 15

Before 1939, major attempts at unification in the British-colonized Caribbean failed. Discuss FIVE reasons for this failure.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 15

The British government made major attempts at unification before 1939. They believed it would be good for colonies as well as themselves. Federation was seen as a way for Britain to justify their disinterest in their colonies. They wanted to cut costs so they could have more money to invest in their interest in East India. Two attempts at a Leeward Islands Federation was made, one in 1674 and another in 1871. They then tried the Windward Islands Federation in 1874. Both of these federations ended in failure.

The ~~competitive~~<sup>competitive</sup> nature of the islands caused the attempt at federation to fail. The islands such as St. Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla and Montserrat all had the same industries that desired the same markets. Sugar was one of the main exports along with alternative crops such as cotton or cocoa. The islands apart of the federation were quite used to competing against each other and found it difficult to work together with their economic rivals. They all exported their products to the same European and North American markets. This caused them to be reluctant to work with each other and so their competitive nature led to the failure of federation.

Secondly, there was a concern for the freedom of movement policy. Federation meant that the islands were to lend a helping to each other. Federation provided freedom of movement.

from one colony to the next in search of jobs, better pay and a better life. Because of this some countries were losing their labour supply to countries that offered higher wages and better working conditions. This stunted the growth of these industries. The countries receiving the colonists were growing at a fast rate in terms of population but so was the crime rate. Crime rate in these colonies went up. There was also more workers than there was work in these colonies. On the positive side, their economies continued to grow however the negatives outweighed the positives. This caused the failure of federation because colonies were concerned with their progression.

Thirdly, leaders did not want to cede their authority to another country. Pride also got in the way of federation. A central government would be formed with a leader (governor) coming from one of the territories apart of federation. This governor would see to it that federation ran accordingly. The pride of some leaders got in the way of the success as they did not want to lose any of their power. They wanted to hang on to their authority. There were also concerns about favouritism towards one's country by the governor. Leaders were afraid of unfair treatment. The uncooperative nature of the

leaders then led to the failure of federation.

Fourthly, fear of federation affecting the nature of government. In Barbados, a part of the Windward Islands Federation, concerns arose of whether a change in their system of government would take place. The Old Representative System favoured the white minority of Barbados and ensured they remained rich and in control. In the other colonies the Crown Colony Government was in use where the Crown was more involved and the concerns of the masses were addressed. This was the opposite in Barbados and so the white minority did not want to be a part of the Federation because they were scared it would bring about a change in their government. The masses and the governor, John Pope-Hennessy were however in favour. He was unable to convince the whites that he was not on the side of the masses and was later removed from his position. The Bajans fought to keep their government and opposed federation which eventually led to its failure.

Lastly, islands did not believe they were getting good service for their large amount of money. To run a federation a large sum of money was needed. The federal government needed this to operate efficiently. This money was obtained from the colonies and those who were wealthier paid more. The federal government was not effective in its roles and so the colonies felt their investments was for nothing. They no longer wanted to give money to a failing operation. This retarded the operation of the Federal government and so federation was unsuccessful.

These are some reasons for the failure of federation. Many already thought federation was bound to fail and so were uncooperative and some refused to give up their authority. The British governments desire to at costs were unsuccessful and federation failed once in the form of the Leewards of 1674, twice in the Leewards of 1871 and thrice in the Windwards of 1874-1876.

#### Examiner's Comments

This was a very good response. Most of the points were well-reasoned and supported by historical facts. Overall, the response represents a well-structured essay and the candidate showed good paragraphing skills.

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## Question 16

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Examine FIVE reasons for the creation of the British West Indies Federation in the English-speaking Caribbean in 1958.

Total 25 marks

### Candidate's Response to Question 16

In 1958, there was a creation of a British West Indies Federation in the English Speaking Caribbean. Throughout this time period, the British West Indies were enduring many hardships and problems particularly affecting the labouring class. Persons felt as though they were being ignored and neglected. This was when an idea of federation was brought up. Federation refers to a governmental body with representatives from each member states making up council to oversee the affairs of the British West Indies. There was five major reasons for the creation of this Federation.

Firstly, the islands in the Caribbean were perceived to be very similar; they were viewed to have similar background and culture which opted for a good reason to establish a Federation. The British West Indies were viewed to have similar lifestyles, norms, cultures, ideas, language and history, which often allowed them to be grouped together. Because these territories were so alike and shared many experiences, it was seen as a contributing factor to allow for a harmonious and effective Federation overseeing these areas. It was viewed that a Federation would allow the area to foster a strong unity and cooperation because of their similarities.

Secondly, these areas had a very strong desire for Self Governance due to neglect they felt by Britain, but Britain didn't want to grant

full Self Governance and proposed the idea of a Federation. Throughout the 1900's, it can be noticed that the Caribbean endured many hardships and pressures due to World War I, World War II and the Great Depression. Throughout this period though, it was noticed that Britain sent no aid or assistance, showing to the Caribbean an extent of neglect and ignorance. This led to their desire for self-governance shown through their protest of <sup>problems associated with</sup> housing, health, labour and education. Britain, however, did not want to grant Self governance and proposed Federation. Federation was proposed as a stepping stone into self-governance and <sup>to</sup> facilitate the development into self-governance.

Thirdly, it was presented and perceived to be a good opportunity to enhance economic growth and impact on global stage through fostering helpful relationships with neighbouring islands. One major reason for Federation was it could allow the British Caribbean to develop strong partnerships, trade relationships and agreements to enhance the islands' growth. This was viewed to increase production <sup>the development of these partnerships in</sup> output and productivity for each island through importing and exporting from each island because of purchasing from each other. These partnerships would create a stronger impact and voice of the Caribbean <sup>on a global stage</sup>. Federation was brought to foster economic relationships to benefit each island under an umbrella government.

Fourthly, in the British West Indies the major system of governance was for Crown Colony Government, under this territories experienced no sort of representation in councils or <sup>in political spaces, so Federation</sup> politically. It was presented to be a way to get rid of Crown Colony Government and gain Self Governance. One major reason for the Federation was to allow for representation in a political environment because persons felt like they weren't represented, heard or understood. So, Federation would allow them to advance towards a more progressive society which would facilitate representation.

Lastly, there was ideology and international movements that <sup>encouraged</sup> the uplifting of Africans, <sup>and challenging white roles</sup> a way this could've been done was through Federation. There were many conferences <sup>globally</sup> that spread the idea that African diaspora were important, impactful and relevant to society, not inferior or unequal to whites. This ideology encouraged persons to challenge white norms, one major norm being colonization. Federation, which <sup>white</sup> could lead to self governance, was viewed as a way of challenging prescribed roles and allowing for the African Diaspora to rise and acknowledged properly in society.

In Conclusion, the Five major reasons for the creation of a Federation in the British West Indies are: unity of similar identities, <sup>to act</sup> as a stepping stone for End Self Governance, to facilitate a beneficial umbrella government, <sup>a step for</sup> to allow representation and due to an ideology that challenges dominant white power through Federation.

#### Examiner's Comments

This was an excellent response. The candidate has an impressive understanding of the topic and was able to fully explain five points.

## Section C — Theme 9: Caribbean Society, 1900–1985

### Question 17

Discuss the **main** features of any FIVE festivals and/or celebrations that took place in the Caribbean between 1900 and 1985.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 17

The Caribbean is home to people who hail from all walks of life and have varying cultural beliefs. It is one of the most culturally diverse areas of the world. Various festivals and celebrations are done among Caribbean people to enforce this Caribbean identity. This essay seeks to discuss the main features of various Caribbean festivals.

Firstly, Diwali is a festival brought by the Indians during the indentureship period. It is a festival that celebrates good over evil and light over darkness. It is known as the festival of lights. Dozens thousands of Caribbean people celebrate this festival that occurs in late October or early November. Diyas (lamps lit in clay containers) are lit to light up what is said to be the darkest night of the year to invoke the presence of the Hindu goddess, Maa Lakshmi, who is the goddess of light. On this night, celebrants, particularly Indians, would tell stories of how the festival came about, stories from the scriptures, and more. Additionally, persons would make sweetmeats to share with family and friends. It is a season of

~~togetherness~~ togetherness. It is typically celebrated in Trinidad and Guyana, where majority of the Indian immigrants went, but it spread across the Caribbean over the years.

Secondly, Phagwah is another Hindu festival celebrated in the Caribbean. It is celebrated in the Hindu month of 'Phagin' and is used to represent the return of the Hindu God, Shree Ram, back to Ayodhya after fourteen (14) years of exile. It is the festival of colours and it also celebrates good over evil. Persons celebrate it through rubbing coloured powders on each other, throwing ~~forth~~ coloured liquid known as 'abeer' on each other, and also playing with water. Persons would ~~also~~ also make a variety of sweetmeats and dishes and share it among friends and family during this time. This festival is also typically celebrated in Trinidad and Guyana as many of the Indians went to those territories.

Thirdly, Eid-ul-Fitr is another festival celebrated in the Caribbean. It is a Muslim festival that is done after the month of Ramadan. Ramadan is a

month in each year where Muslims would fast (consume no food or water) from sunrise to sunset everyday and they would pray. After <sup>(typically in March)</sup> Ramadan, Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated where Muslims would have large feasts. It is a time of togetherness and is one where Muslims would give back to the poor and give back to society as a whole. They would also share sweetmeats and other foods with their friends and family.

Fourthly, Crop Over is a Barbadian originating festival which began in around the sixteenth century. This festival aims at celebrating the harvest of a new crops. Since much labour and work is extended towards growing ~~of~~ quality crops and producing quality sugar, the harvest being successful is one where festivity is in the air. It is celebrated through music and having feasts.

Finally, Carnival is a festival celebrated throughout the Caribbean, in almost all countries.

It was done on the Monday and Tuesday before Ash Wednesday and it is one of the biggest celebrations in the Caribbean. Much foods and other delicacies in the Caribbean would be made and people would unite as a whole and march the streets, dancing to Caribbean chutney, calypso or reggae music. This festival is generally done at the beginning of the year, before Lent, a forty (40) day fast done by Christians to pray, but over the years, the festival has shifted to the middle of the year in some Caribbean territories and towards the end of the year in others. Trinidad is one of the only countries to remain ~~the~~ celebrating it before Lent.

To conclude, many festivals have formed over the years and this contributes to Caribbean culture, a property that unites all Caribbean people.

#### Examiner's Comments

This was a well-developed and organized essay. The candidate demonstrated that he/she knows the historical facts.

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### Question 18

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Discuss FIVE reasons for the emergence of religious groups in the Caribbean between 1900 and 1955. In your response, you MUST name at least THREE religious groups.

Total 25 marks

#### Candidate's Response to Question 18

A religious group is a group of people who believe in the same deity, rituals, customs, rites of passages and ultimately way of life. In the Caribbean especially between the years 1900 and 1985, many new religious groups emerged. They may have emerged due to culture, health, not wanting to conform to the main church of England, syncretism and as an identity.

Firstly, religious groups emerged because of culture. From the 1900s and thereafter, the Caribbean was classified as a multiracial society and therefore there are many ethnic groups that came with their religions, namely Hinduism and ~~Indians~~ <sup>Indians</sup>. Hinduism is not just a religion but also a culture. The concept of India and Hindu are inseparable as they are both from the same word. The original language of the Hindus <sup>is</sup> were Sanskrit it first started out as Sindhu but change 's' to 'h' and ended with Hindu then the Greek came and they took off the 'h' and also the 'u' and added on the Greek 'ia' and ended up with India. Therefore religions especially Hinduism emerged as due to the culture.

of the Indians.

Secondly, religious groups may have also developed due to health. In the Caribbean, during slavery in the 1700's to 1800's, not many professional doctors were available so when an enslaved fell ill, they would be in the hot houses where they were treated by older women with a great knowledge of herbs. This tradition continued well into the 1900's when there was only one doctor for every 19,400 people. This could not suffice and many turned to Myal doctresses who would use herbs to cure such ailments. Additionally, many believed that there were diseases that could not be cured ~~being~~ by professional doctors as those diseases were caused by spirits and needed spirit doctors especially in Myalism. Many other people have also stated that their doctors recommend them going to a herbalist, this also led to the belief in such practices and hence the emergence of a religion.

Thirdly, many religious groups did not want to abide by the principles of the Church of England. The Church of England also known as the Planters Church

was the Anglican denomination. This church was unpopular with the freed people as it turned a blind eye to their sufferings during the time of slavery and sided with the planters. The freed people thought it was discriminating to them and did not want to be a part of something that once turned its back on them. Although, Baptist, Moravians, Methodist etc were formed in the late 1700s, they came to the Caribbean and sided with the enslaved and fought for their freedom, this grew favour with the freed people as they also gave leadership positions such as deacons to the blacks. The blacks also and other freed people later went on to make their own denominations following the examples of the Non-conformist churches and thus contributed to diverse emergence of religious groups during the 1900's. kc 2 uk 3

Fourthly, many religious groups emerged as a result of syncretism. Religious groups would also

merge with ~~an~~ other religious groups and created another religious group. Revivalism as well as Pocomanion was were emerged as a result of syncretism. It blended Christians beliefs along with African worship practices such as ~~the~~ drumming and they created another religion. ~~Other examples of~~ Syncretism allowed the believer to enjoy the principles of a religion as well as the cultural practices of another. One example of this can be from Hindus converting to Christianity but still having a shrine for one of the Hindu Gods/Goddesses in their homes.

Lastly, another reason for the emergence of religious groups in the 1900's was identity / racial pride. In the 1900's, Blacks were beginning to ~~have a sense of their~~ to embrace their race and hence began the Pan-Africanism movement, started and carried out by notable individuals such as Marcus Garvey, Henry Sylvester Williams and J. J. Thomas. This movement then led to the formation of a religious group; ~~restorationism~~ Rastafarianism. They believed in gathering of blacks back to Africa, their homeland and teaches about how great blacks were and how much they contributed to the world for example

the Pythagoras theorem. This movement started as well as racial pride and identity which is a reason so many religious groups emerged in the 1900s.

kc 2 uk 3

In conclusion, <sup>many</sup> religious groups emerged from 1900 to 1985 namely because of culture, health, refusal to conform to the church of England, syncretism and racial pride/identity. These many reasons and more have helped to shape how ~~these~~ ~~the~~ religious ~~these~~ diverse and complicated the religious life of the Caribbean people are. Despite their many religious groups however, the Caribbean is a tolerant and for the most part ~~is~~ respectful of each others religion.

#### Examiner's Comments

This was a very well-organized script. Most of the points were well developed.

## PAPER 032 — ALTERNATIVE TO THE SCHOOL-BASED ASSESSMENT (SBA)

This paper consists of five questions. Questions 1–4 requires short responses while Question 5 requires an extended response in the form of an essay. Generally, candidates adequately interpreted and analysed the excerpts, and used their background knowledge along with the excerpt to answer the questions effectively.

### Question 1

#### SOURCE I



Source: <https://azmartinique.com/en/all-to-know/did-you-know/the-slave-revolts-in-martinique>.

#### Candidate's Response to Question 1

1. Identify TWO actions, depicted in Source 1, which represent the worst fears of whites in plantation society.

The worst fears of whites in plantation society are slave revolts which would cause destruction of facilities and crops, and loss of life for both slaves and owners. This would result in <sup>expensive</sup> purchases to repair and replace.

(2 mark)

#### Examiner's Comments

This candidate received full marks for the response.

Question 2

SOURCE II

They are so far superior in number to the Whites, that one should think it would be unsafe, considering all circumstances, to live amongst them. The reasons of the planters' security are these: the slaves are bought from several places in Guinea which are different from one another in language, and consequently they can't converse freely; or, if they could, they hate one another so mortally, that some of them would rather die by the hands of the English, than join with other Africans in an attempt to shake off their yoke. None of them are allowed to touch any arms, unless by their Master's command, or go out of the bounds of the plantation to which they belong, without special permit signed by their owner or overseer.

Source: Charles Leslie, *History of Jamaica*, 1740. In F.R. Augier and S.C. Gordon, *Sources of West Indian History*, 1962, Longman, p. 123–124.

Candidate's Response to Part (a)

(a) Using Source II, identify THREE measures used by planters to prevent slave rebellions.

Three ~~measures~~ measures used by planters to prevent slave rebellions according to Source II were as follows. Firstly, the slaves were brought from different places. This means they would at times speak different languages and <sup>would</sup> not be able to converse or communicate freely. Secondly, they were not allowed to touch any arms without permission from their master and lastly, the enslaved could not leave their plantations without a permit signed permit to leave, from their owners or overseer (3 marks)

Examiner's Comments

The candidate received full marks for this response.

**Candidate's Response to Part (b)**

(b) Outline ONE reason why the measures identified in (a) failed.

One reason why they failed is that the slaves developed ways to communicate with each other ~~over time~~ by mixing their home ~~language~~ ~~languages~~ language with the language of their masters.

(2 marks)

**Examiner's Comments**

The full two marks were awarded for this response.

### Question 3

#### Candidate's Response to Question 3

- 3: List FOUR acts of resistance used by enslaved persons to undermine the day-to-day efficiency of the plantation system.

1) They pretended to be ill ✓

2) They intentionally hurt themselves ✓

3) Mothers committed acts of abortion ✓

4) They worked lazily ✓

(4 marks)

#### Examiner's Comments

The candidate accurately listed four acts of resistance that enslaved persons used to undermine the daily operations of the plantation system.

## Question 4

### Candidate's Response to Question 4

4. Explain how ONE named slave rebellion was influenced by anti-slavery discussions in the metropole.

One slave rebellion which was influenced by the anti-slavery discussion in the metropole would be the Barbados revolt of April 14, 1816 which was caused by the slaves mistaking the registry ~~act~~ which was supposed to help with the abolition of slave trade for <sup>their</sup> free paper. This led to the Barbados revolt led by ~~Wesley~~ that was intended to be a non violent revolt in order to ~~negotiate~~ <sup>and gain</sup> with the government ~~about~~ their freedom.

(4 marks)

#### Examiner's Comments

This was an accurate response to the question.

## Question 5

This question required candidates to consider all the sources presented when answering the question.

### SOURCE I



Source: <https://azmartinique.com/en/all-to-know/did-you-know/the-slave-revolts-in-martinique>.

### SOURCE II

They are so far superior in number to the Whites, that one should think it would be unsafe, considering all circumstances, to live amongst them. The reasons of the planters' security are these: the slaves are bought from several places in Guinea which are different from one another in language, and consequently they can't converse freely; or, if they could, they hate one another so mortally, that some of them would rather die by the hands of the English, than join with other Africans in an attempt to shake off their yoke. None of them are allowed to touch any arms, unless by their Master's command, or go out of the bounds of the plantation to which they belong, without special permit signed by their owner or overseer.

Source: Charles Leslie, *History of Jamaica, 1740*. In F.R. Augier and S.C. Gordon, *Sources of West Indian History, 1962*. Longman, p. 123–124.

### SOURCE III

Firstly, a proliferation of acts of day-to-day resistance are identified; these were generally designed not to overthrow the slave system, but to undermine its efficiency in order to hasten its eventual abandonment.

Source: Hilary Beckles, "Caribbean Anti-Slavery: The Self-Liberation Ethos of Enslaved Blacks". In Hilary Beckles and Verene Shepherd, *Caribbean Slave Society and Economy: A Student Reader*, Ian Randle Publishers, 1991, p. 363.

### SOURCE IV

The third stage [of revolts in the Caribbean] relates to the general crisis in plantation slavery; it is linked with the impact of Haitian politics and serious anti-slavery discussions in the metropole — 1804–1838.

Source: Hilary Beckles, "Caribbean Anti-Slavery: The Self-Liberation Ethos of Enslaved Blacks". In Hilary Beckles and Verene Shepherd, *Caribbean Slave Society and Economy: A Student Reader*, Ian Randle Publishers, 1991, p. 363.

## Candidate's Response to Question 5

5. Consider the FOUR sources given on pages 4 and 5. Discuss FOUR reasons slave rebellions did not result in freedom for those who revolted. Cite TWO specific examples to support EACH reason.

Though the slaves had a number of advantages and opportunities to overthrow the whites, most slave rebellions did not result in the freedom of those who revolted. Four reasons for these results are, firstly, most of the slaves which rebelled against <sup>the whites</sup> were not properly <sup>(No access to weapons)</sup> armed and <sup>proper</sup> lacked training. This allowed the whites who were well armed and trained to round them up instantly. Secondly, the blacks were not always <sup>they would</sup> united in their decisions on how to rebel. This caused unorganization and miscommunication between slaves allowing them to be easily beaten by local militia.

Thirdly, the betrayal of both the slaves which was caused by a house or field slave <sup>or</sup> telling a plantation owner when a revolt would commence. Slaves did this in order to gain <sup>privileges</sup> ~~from~~ their masters and special treatment from their masters. An example of this would be the Lemercier revolt which took place August 15, 1823, where the slaves who were planning a non-violent revolt, to ask for their freedom ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> betrayed by a house slave who ~~had~~ <sup>overheard</sup> and told his master ~~of~~ who then told government officials. <sup>by</sup> the time the slaves were ready to revolt the government had already

called for help <sup>from</sup> by the local militia and other overseas military like Barbite.

lastly the revolts were stamed by the help of the maroons who used tactics like guerrilla warfare and camouflage to easily defeat their enemies. This was the case with the Christmas Rebellion which occurred December 27, 1831 led by Sam Sharpe. After the revolt commenced the whites called in help from the maroons of Jamaica whom had settlement villages in both the leeward & windward <sup>side</sup> of <sup>the</sup> islands. The reasons the maroons had to help the whites is because of the capitulation treaty signed by both the maroons and British in March 1st 1739. The treaty stated that maroons had to help to <sup>capture</sup> runaway slaves <sup>and help to</sup> stop revolts attempts made by slaves. Slaves were disappointed and felt heavily betrayed by the maroons.

(20 marks)

#### Examiner's Comments

The discussion was worth 17 out of the 20 marks allotted.