**Caribbean History**

**Advent Term Quiz #2**

**Grade 11**

**Circle the letter beside the correct answer**

1. Which of the following was the **LEAST** common form of protest used by enslaved in the BWI in the late 18th century?
2. Petitioning the crown
3. Sabotage of equipment
4. Armed revolt
5. Poisoning of livestock
6. The slave rebellion which forced the British government to seriously consider an emancipation proposal was the:
7. Bussa Rebellion
8. Berbice Rebellion
9. Haitian Revolution
10. Christmas Rebellion
11. Which of the following **BEST** explains why slave revolts were harshly put down?
12. To prevent future uprisings by the enslaved population
13. To ensure the enslaved populations lived in fear
14. To remove the current leaders of the revolts
15. To deter enslaved persons from hiding revolts leaders
16. Which of the following was **LEAST** likely to improve the social status of freed blacks and coloureds in the 1700s?
17. Wealth
18. Education
19. Light skin colour
20. Number of children
21. All of the following were measures used to control enslaved Africans, **EXCEPT:**
22. Slaves could not assemble in groups
23. Slaves could not cultivate provision grounds
24. Slaves could not leave estates without permission
25. African religious and cultural expressions were outlawed
26. Which Caribbean country was the greatest recipient of East Indian migrants between 1838 and 1917?
27. Guyana
28. Jamaica
29. Grenada
30. Trinidad
31. The largest number of immigrants into the British Caribbean during the 19th century came from;
32. India
33. China
34. Africa
35. Portugal
36. Which of the following were benefits the Emancipation Act of 1833 gave enslaved Africans in the British West Indies?
37. A chance to work for wages
38. Social equality with the whites
39. Assistance from stipendiary magistrates
40. I and ii
41. I and iii
42. Ii and iii
43. I, ii and iii
44. Large-scale immigration to Trinidad and Guyana between 1838 and 1870 led to;
45. Cultural diversity in those territories
46. Racial conflicts among the ethnic groups
47. Economic development in both territories
48. I
49. I and ii
50. Ii and iii
51. I, ii and iii
52. Indentured workers from Madeira brought elements of a culture to the British Caribbean. From which of the following cultures were these elements drawn?
53. Indian
54. African
55. Chinese
56. Portuguese
57. The majority of immigrants brought to work in the British Caribbean in the years between Emancipation and the First World War were employed as;
58. Shopkeepers
59. Small farmers
60. Unskilled labourers
61. Skilled factory hands
62. Which of the following **BEST** explains why Guyana and Trinidad had the greatest need for immigrant labour?
63. The planters wanted to introduce new crops
64. The planters no longer employed African labour
65. The creation of peasant villages led to a labour shortage
66. The planters were slow to adopt new labour- saving devices
67. The migrants to Guyana and Trinidad from the Eastern Caribbean Islands, after 1838 were interested **MAINLY** in:
68. Opening retail shops
69. Seeking higher wages
70. Working on sugar estates
71. Practicing their religion freely
72. Indentured workers were brought from India to the Caribbean **MAINLY** to:
73. Provide cheap labour for the sugar industry
74. Reduce the surplus population of India
75. Demonstrate new techniques in sugar production
76. Assist in efforts to diversify agriculture
77. Barbados did not require immigrants after Emancipation **MAINLY** because:
78. Very little sugar was being produced
79. The planters refused the loan guaranteed by Britain
80. There was a labour surplus in the island
81. The Barbados sugar industry was mechanize
82. Which of the following did **NOT** result from the introduction of immigrant labourers to the Caribbean after Emancipation?
83. Creation of conflict between racial groups
84. Higher wages for most ex-slaves
85. Increased sugar production
86. Cultural diversity in the Caribbean
87. Which of the following **BEST** explains the opposition of the British government to the large-scale importation of Africans into the Caribbean after 1838?
88. The labour force in the Caribbean was already sufficient
89. Whites opposed a large increase in the number of blacks
90. The British were afraid that new immigrants would be violent
91. The scheme seemed like a revival of slavery
92. The ex- slaves of the British Caribbean required money to purchase land in the post- emancipation period from which of the following sources?
93. Loans from non- conformist missionaries
94. Proceeds from the sale of their provisions
95. Loans from the British government
96. The pooling together of their savings
97. i. ii and iii
98. i. ii and iv
99. ii, iii and iv
100. i. ii. Iii and iv
101. The main reason why India was preferred to China as a source of immigrant labour was that;
102. Indian immigrants were good peasant farmers
103. Indians were skilled in agriculture
104. Indians were less expensive to transport and generally stayed longer
105. Indians were liked by the blacks
106. Because of their fear of religious conversion, Indian immigrants;
107. Pretended to be Christians
108. Refused to send their children to school
109. Did not marry black ex-slaves
110. Returned home after one year
111. All of the following led to the stoppage of Chinese immigration to the West Indies **EXCEPT;**
112. China began to suffer from depopulation
113. Chinese mortality rate was very high
114. The government in China felt it hurt Chinese pride
115. Chinese immigrants were expensive to transport
116. The **BEST** reason for describing the Indian immigration scheme as a new system of slavery is;
117. The long journey between India and the Caribbean
118. Living and working conditions on plantations
119. Recruitment practices in India
120. The way they were transported on ships
121. Which of the following was **NOT** an effect of Indian immigration in the Caribbean;
122. They diversified the culture of the region
123. They introduced new skills into agriculture
124. They introduced new religious practices
125. They established retail trading
126. The abolitionists saw the Amelioration proposals as a way to

a. Bring about an immediate end to slavery in the British Caribbean

b. Improve the conditions of slaves in the British Caribbean (socio-economic)

c. Allow British Caribbean slaves to get skills they could use after emancipation

d. Ensure that all slaves in the British Caribbean were registered

1. Which of the following territories chose full freedom instead of apprenticeship in 1834?
2. Antigua
3. Jamaica
4. Grenada
5. Guyana
6. Which of the following territories had an adequate supply of labour after emancipation?
7. Barbados
8. Guyana
9. Jamaica
10. Trinidad
11. Which of the following factors best explain why Chinese indentured immigration to the British Caribbean stopped after 1866?
12. The Chinese did not like the climate in the Caribbean
13. The Chinese government was opposed to immigration
14. It was less expensive to bring immigrants from India
15. Chinese immigrants preferred to go to California
16. I and II only
17. I, II and III only
18. II, III and IV only
19. I, II, III and IV
20. After 1895, Indian indentured immigrants were no longer entitled to
21. A free return passage to India after five years
22. Housing free of cost on the estates
23. Sundays and public
24. Medicine and hospitalization free of cost
25. Which of the following was an effect of the importation of Indian indentured labourers to the British Caribbean?
26. Rapid diversification of agriculture
27. Higher wages for the ex-slaves
28. Tension between the racial groups
29. Decline in sugar production
30. Which of the following ended Indian immigration to the British Caribbean in 1917?
31. The Indian government legislated against it
32. There was no longer need for foreign labour
33. English humanitarians continually attacked it
34. The sugar economy wad declining
35. The two most popular occupations for ex-slaves after emancipation was
36. Small-scale agriculture
37. Small-scale agriculture and handicraft
38. Retail trading and fishing
39. Retail trading and handicraft
40. Which of the following was not an effect of the establishment of the peasantry?
41. Expansion of small-scale farming
42. Mechanization of the sugar industry
43. Introduction of immigrant labour
44. Reduction in sugar prices