THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

EXAMINATION OF SEMESTER 2. 20 03-04

Code and Name of Course: FD11A/CARIBBEAN CIVILISATION

Date and Time: 26th April 2004 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: This paper has 7 page(s) and

Paper (2) Final
Duration: 2 hours

40 questions

Multiple Choice/True or False – 1 Point for Each Correct Answer

Directions: This paper is a combination of multiple choice and true or false questions. It will be computer marked. An answer card is provided. Candidates must fill in the required details correctly at the top right hand corner of this card. This should be done in pen. It cannot be read by the computer.

Then, using a pencil, candidates must correctly shade in their ID numbers in the box on the left of the card.

Please note that the computer programme reads only those responses (ID number and answers) that have been shaded in using a pencil.

It is extremely important to read each question very carefully, then, using the pencil, shade in the box which in your view represents the correct response.
SUB SECTION 1  NATIVE CARIBBEAN/AMERINDIAN CIVILISATION
1. “The Amerindian people in the Bahama Islands when Columbus landed there in 1492 are called the Lucayos by some authorities.”
   a) True
   or
   b) False
2. The Spaniards found “at the westernmost end of Cuba a primitive people who had, however, learned certain advanced agricultural techniques from their more culturally advanced neighbours, the Arawak/Tainos.”
   a) True
   or
   b) False
3. Within the “strongly stratified” Taino/Arawak society of the Greater Antilles the strata of Caciques was divided into greater and lesser Caciques, the former the equivalent of Kings/Queens, the latter to “chiefs of districts.”
   a) True
   or
   b) False
4. “Las Casas thought that the aboriginal province of Xaragau was the court of the whole island, its head the most respected ruler.”
   a) True
   or
   b) False

SUB SECTION 2  MODERN EUROPEAN CIVILISATION
5. “By how many miles does J. H. Parry show that Christopher Columbus’ underestimated the distance between Europe and east Asia – especially Japan which he called Cipangu?
   a) 7,000 miles
   b) 3,000 miles
   c) 27,000 miles
   d) 5,000 miles
6. To the population of which other set of islands did Christopher Columbus compare the people of the Northern Caribbean in 1492-93?
   a) The Comoros
   b) The Shetlands
   c) The Galapagos
   d) The Canaries
7. Lewis Hanke names Bartholomew de Las Casas as the source of the text of Antonio de Montesinos sermon delivered in December 1511?
   a) True
   or
   b) False
8. “If only the Arawak/Taino peoples of the Greater Antilles, with their large population, had possessed some of the fighting spirit of the Island/Red Caribs
they could have prevent conquest by the Spaniards who were just barely their military superiors.”

a) True
or
b) False

SUBSECTION 3: CONTINENTAL AFRICAN CIVILISATION

9. “The cave/rock paintings and engravings of the Sahara Desert include images depicting many of the larger African animals as well as camels and horse-drawn chariots.”

a) True
or
b) False

10. Significant discoveries of the extremely fine sculptural tradition of one of the following Nigerian cultures were made in the early 20th century: which?

a) Igbo Ukwu
b) Nok
c) Ife
d) Benin

11. “The ancient Nok Culture of Nigeria was a Stone Age and not an Iron Age culture.”

a) True
or
b) False

12. “Artistic style and the materials they utilised are key links in the chain of cultural continuity between the art of the Ancient Nok Culture and those of Ife, Igbo-Ukwu and Benin.”

a) True
or
b) False

13. Racist European scholars in their determination to prove the backwardness of ‘Negro Africa’ have often denied the African originality of Ancient Egypt, Ife art and Great Zimbabwe.

a) True
Or
b) False

14. “One key objective of Portuguese maritime explorations along Africa’s western coast during the 15th century was to gain access to the trade in gold of Bilad al Sudan which long monopolised by the Muslims of North Africa.” Which of the following was another such major objective?

a) To escape the effects of the Turkish capture of Constantinople
b) To find a sea route to fabled Benin
c) To make contact with the Kongo Kingdoms well known in Europe
d) To make contact with Africans from Mali who they knew had earlier explored the Atlantic
SUB SECTION 4: AFRICAN CARIBBEAN CIVILISATION, AGAINST ENSLAVEMENT 1

15. "There is compelling evidence that during the Middle Passage enslaved African women and men participated in numerous shipboard slave revolts/mutinies."
   a) True
   or
   b) False

16. "A major thesis in Eric Williams book, Capitalism and Slavery, is that Atlantic chattel slavery was a key factor in the development of capitalism in the Atlantic world but Barbara Solow’s work marshals powerful evidence against this particular Williams thesis."
   a) True
   or
   b) False

17. In the circumstances prevailing in the late eighteenth and early 19th century Jamaican slavery it was correct for a contemporary white observer accurately to declare, “the Negroes are the only market people. Nobody else dreams of selling provisions.”
   a) True
   or
   b) False

18. Captain John Stedman’s book shows that Maroons/’Bush Negroes’ in Surinam regarded the black Rangers fighting for the Europeans against them as ‘Poltroons and Betrayers of their Countrimen.’
   a) True
   or
   b) False

SUB SECTION 5: AFRICAN CARIBBEAN CIVILISATION AGAINST ENSLAVEMENT 2 (The Haitian Revolution)

19. In which of the following years did the Africans in Haiti engage in their first reported armed rebellion against slavery?
   a) 1522
   b) 1512
   c) 1757
   d) 1804

20. In which of the following years, according to Carolyn Fick, did the major conspiracy of revolt led by Makandal take place?
   a) 1757
   b) 1791
   c) 1522
   d) 1679

21. The great Haitian anti-slavery Revolution represented a fundamental development in human freedom because of which of the following?
   a) It endorsed the ideas of the American and French Revolutions
   b) It asserted the right to freedom and equality of women
c) It asserted the right to freedom and national self-determination of all peoples.
d) It demonstrated the commitment to freedom of enslaved African people.

22. Haiti’s is the only victorious country in world history that has ever had to compensate an enemy it soundly and lawfully defeated.
a) True
or
b) False

a) True
or
b) False

SUB SECTION 6: ASIAN INDETURE AND ITS BACKGROUND

24. Which of the following Caribbean territories received the smallest number of Indian Indentured Labourers during the 19th and early 20th centuries?
a) Surinam
b) British Guiana
c) Jamaica
d) Trinidad and Tobago

25. “The decision of the early 19th century British rulers of India to establish Western-style private property rights in India was the single most important cause of induced Indian migration into Indenture in the 19th and early 20th centuries.”
a) True
or
b) False

26. Which of the following is one of the great books taken by Indian Indentured Labourers to the Caribbean as mentioned by Seecharan?
a) The Vedânta
b) The Sutras of Patanjali
c) The Mahavamsa
d) The Mahâharâta

SUB SECTION 7: POST-EMANCIPATION CARIBBEAN CIVILISATION – NEW SOCIAL CLASSES EMERGE

27. According to Jean Besson, a number of Nonconformist denominations first made efforts to bring Christianity to enslaved Africans. Which does she say was the first to enjoy notable success in this mission in Jamaica?
a) The Methodists
b) The Moravians
c) The Baptist
d) The Quakers
28. “On the evidence of Jean Besson, the Jamaican parish of Portland and not Trelawny is the home of the largest concentration of ‘church-founded villages in the island.’”
   a) True
   Or
   b) False

29. “Jean Besson makes it clear that the missionaries ‘Church-founded villages’ project, while clearly assisting the ex-enslaved people, was also fundamentally an effort to provide the plantation with a settled labour-force.”
   b) True
   Or
   b) False

SUB SECTION 8: CIVILISATIONAL CLAIMS IN THE EARLY CARIBBEAN ANTI-RACIST AND ANTI-COLONIAL TRADITION

30. “Edward Wilmot Blyden attained the office of Secretary of State in the West African state of Sierra Leone.”
   a) True
   Or
   b) False

31. J. J. Thomas shows that James Anthony Froude in writing about the late 19th century Caribbean presented an honest and well-researched account of major facets of British colonial rule in the 19th century Caribbean.
   a) True
   Or
   b) False

32. From which of the following does Marcus Garvey quote extensively in his 1914 *Talk to Afro-West Indians*?
   a) Dr DuBois
   b) Dr Scholes
   c) Dr Blyden
   d) Dr Love

33. Marcus Garvey claim in his 1914 pamphlet, *A Talk to Afro-West Indians*, that a key internal cause of the low status of Africans ‘at home and abroad’ was:
   a) The failure of Africans to join the UNIA
   b) The failure of ‘representative and educated’ Africans to act in solidarity with their fellow Africans.
   c) Africans opting for migration over ‘struggling where they are living.’
   d) African’s calling each other ‘nigger.’

SUB SECTION 9: NATIONALITY, THE STATE, DIASPORA AND IDENTITY

34. Sir Alexander Bustamante, perhaps like the majority of Jamaicans, was at best tepid in his support for the Federation of the British West Indies?
   a) True
   Or
   b) False

35. “A key cause of the total failure of the Federation of the British West Indies was the opposing visions of its nature held by Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica.”
a) True
Or
b) False

SUB SECTION 10: MULTIPLE DIASPORAS AND MULTIPLE CITIZENSHIP
36. For what, according to Winston James, is Peter Ogden, an early West Indian resident in New York best known?
   a) Establishing black freemasonry in the USA
   b) Organising the first black Odd-Fellows Lodge in a Northern City
   c) Leading a slave revolt in the USA
   d) Taking a group of ex-slaves from the USA back to Africa

37. Which of the following British North American colonies did British Caribbean slave migrants to the USA in the 17th and 18th centuries help to establish?
   a) Louisiana
   b) New York
   c) New Jersey
   d) South Carolina

SUB SECTION 14: CARIBBEAN SOCIALISM AND CIVILISATION
38. What was Cuba's national reserve when the Cuban Revolution came to power after the waste and corruption of the Batista years?
   a) 500,000,000
   b) 100,000,000
   c) 70,000,000
   d) 10,000,000

39. Cuba in Angola had to fight and defeat the military forces of which of the following?
   a) The Soviet Union
   b) The Democratic Republic of the Congo
   c) The Republic of South Africa
   d) Zaire

SUB SECTION XVII: CARIBBEAN SPORTING CREATIVITY
40. "Rohan Kanhai, the Indo-Guyanese cricketer spoken of by C.L.R James, belonged to a group of young West Indies cricketers that included Everton Weeks and Clyde Walcott."
   a) True
   Or
   b) False