

HISTORY

COURSEWORK ASSIGNMENTS

FOR ATTACHED AND UNATTACHED CANDIDATES

DUE DATE TO TEACHERS: _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

BAHAMAS GENERAL CERTIFICATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Assignment must be supervised by a practicing History teacher. The attached form is to be signed by both the candidate and the teacher. **ALL** assignments **MUST** reach the Examination and Assessment Division of the Ministry of Education on or before **7th MAY, 2021**. *Subject to Change

Complete assignments should be about **2000-4500 words**. Coursework will be assessed using the following criteria:

- selection, deployment and communication of content
(Assessment Objective 1) [15]
- understanding of basic terminology and concepts involved
(Assessment Objective 2) [15]
- ability to place the chosen problem in context and to reveal an empathetic understanding of individuals and situations
(Assessment Objective 3) [15]
- interpretation, use and evaluation of sources; relevance of conclusions drawn from the evidence produced by sources.
(Assessment Objective 4) [15]

Total: 60 (i.e. 30%)

This paper consists of 4 pages and 1 blank page

TOPIC: European Settlement and Rivalry

Study **ALL** of the sources before answering **ALL** the questions. The sources provide information which can be of help in answering the questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions but, where you **MUST** use particular sources, the question(s) will tell you to do so.

QUESTION 1

- (a) **Study Source A.** Explain how Spain governed its American empire between 1500 and 1700. [7]
- (b) **Study Source B.** How did European powers oppose the Spanish monopoly in the New World? [8]

QUESTION 2

Study Sources C and D. Discuss the reasons why the Spanish settled in the Caribbean. [15]

QUESTION 3

Study Sources E and F. You are an English colonist who accompanied Thomas Warner to St. Kitts in 1622. Describe how you were able to settle there and describe the challenges you experienced in the first five years. [15]

QUESTION 4

Study All the Sources. ‘Spain was successful in the Caribbean.’ Do these sources prove this statement to be true? Explain your answer. [15]

TOPIC: EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND RIVALRY

Source A:

Monopoly became the core of the Spanish colonial system in the Caribbean. The Caribbean colonies became a royal monopoly and the Caribbean Sea became closed to all but Spanish trade, Spanish government, Spanish religion, and Spanish people. The aim was the development of the Spanish colonies as the exclusive preserve of Spain.

From a history book published in 1970. The author was Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago for over 20 years.

Source B:

The English sailor Hawkins sailed to Guinea and traded with Portuguese sailors. He obtained a number of slaves as well as cloths, linens and other goods. He then sailed to the mainland where the governor came with troops. He was told he could not trade because Your Majesty had prohibited it on pain of death. He then entered into a private arrangement with the governor. The people on the shore bought cloths and other things as well as 140 slaves. He then sailed to Rio de la Hacha where he sold the rest of the slaves and a large part of their goods.

A Spanish account of Hawkins' second slave voyage. It is from a letter to the Spanish King, 1565.

Source C:

Francisco de Garay has moved the town for us to the south side of the island because the land there is plentiful in bread and beef and with very good water and good ports suitable for navigation to Santa Marta, the mainland and Peru. He has begged us for a licence so that the town can be built close to a sugar mill which is being constructed. Thirty or forty people might settle there so that cultivation and rearing of animals can commence.

From a letter to the Spanish King, 1534.

Source D:

We request that Your Highness allow us to grant licenses to send armed ships from this island to fetch slaves from Cape Verde Islands. Your Highness may believe that if this is permitted it will be very advantageous for the future of the settlers of these islands, and for the royal revenue. It will also benefit the Indians, who will be cared for and who will not have to do so much hard work. We will be able to look after their souls, and they will increase in numbers.

A letter from Spanish monks in Hispaniola to the Spanish King, 1516.

SOURCE E:

A gentleman of London, one Captain Thomas Warner, became acquainted with several Indian kings inhabiting the Caribbean islands. Viewing the island of St. Kitts he thought it would be a very good place for the planting of tobacco which could be sold at a good price. Back in London he persuaded some friends to invest some money in his plan. In 1623 they arrived and obtained a licence from the King of St. Kitts. They settled near to the king's house and began to build their houses and also a fort with defences.

From an account in 1675 by one of the early settlers of St. Kitts

SOURCE F:

Columbus claimed the island of St. Kitts for Spain in 1493. The first English and French colonies were established there in the 1620s when together they massacred the local population. The English and the French divided the island between themselves. In 1629 a Spanish force seized St. Kitts and destroyed the few buildings and burnt the crops. But the English settlement was rebuilt following the peace between England and Spain in 1630.

An extract from a history textbook