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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BAHAMAS JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2018

0065 SOCIAL STUDIES

PAPER 2 (100 Marks)

Tuesday **29 May 2018** 1:00 P.M.–3:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your school number, candidate number, initials and surname in the spaces provided on the question booklet.

For Section A circle the letter which represents the correct answer in the booklet.

Answer **ALL** questions in Sections B and C in the spaces provided in the question booklet.

There are **FIVE** source-based questions in Section D. Answer question **D1** and **TWO** other questions in the spaces provided. The questions are divided into several parts.

This question paper consists of **23** printed pages and **1** blank page.



SECTION A**MULTIPLE CHOICE (50 MARKS)****INSTRUCTIONS:**

Circle the letter which represents the correct answer in this booklet. Each correct answer is worth 1 mark.

1. One of the earth's seven large land masses is
 - A. Andros
 - B. Africa
 - C. Brazil
 - D. Canada

2. A large arm of an ocean or sea partly surrounded by land is a ...
 - A. desert
 - B. channel
 - C. gulf
 - D. hill

3. The object upon which the earth rotates is it's ...
 - A. axis
 - B. altitude
 - C. equator
 - D. pole

4. An imaginary line of latitude half way between the North and South Poles is called the ...
 - A. Arctic Circle
 - B. The Equator
 - C. Tropic of Cancer
 - D. Prime Meridian

5. The four main points on a compass are ...
 - A. Compass rose
 - B. Cardinal Directions
 - C. Compass Directions
 - D. Intermediate points

6. The part of the map that explains the symbols is the ...
 - A. Compass Rose
 - B. Scale
 - C. Legend
 - D. Title



7. The horizontal and vertical lines on a map form a....
- A. Box
 - B. Grid
 - C. Lines
 - D. Squares
8. This type of forest has evergreen trees the whole year round.
- A. Coniferous
 - B. Coppice
 - C. Deciduous
 - D. Equatorial
9. An area of very dry land is a ...
- A. Coniferous Forest
 - B. Deciduous Forest
 - C. Desert
 - D. Equatorial Forest
10. Which line of latitude runs through The Bahamas?
- A. Arctic Circle
 - B. Equator
 - C. Tropic of Cancer
 - D. Tropic of Capricorn
11. Which of the following tools would a subsistence farmer **NOT** use?
- A. cutlass
 - B. digging stick
 - C. watering can
 - D. tractor
12. What type of fishing is done for pleasure?
- A. Commercial fishing
 - B. Long line fishing
 - C. Sports fishing
 - D. Subsistence fishing
13. Which of the following industries is associated with “poaching” in The Bahamas?
- A. Banking
 - B. Farming
 - C. Fishing
 - D. Tourism



14. Which of the following is the most important industry in The Bahamas?
- A. Banking
 - B. Farming
 - C. Fishing
 - D. Tourism
15. The official hurricane season last from _____.
- A. April 1st – July 31st
 - B. August 7th – March 31st
 - C. June 1st – November 30th
 - D. October 12th – December 29th
16. A flowing stream of fresh water is a _____.
- A. Lake
 - B. Pond
 - C. River
 - D. Sea
17. Which of the following weather instruments is used to measure pressure?
- A. Anemometer
 - B. Barometer
 - C. Hygrometer
 - D. Thermometer
18. In which year was the first newspaper published in colony of The Bahamas?
- A. 1783
 - B. 1784
 - C. 1785
 - D. 1786
19. Who invented the cotton gin?
- A. Andrew Deveaux
 - B. Joseph Eve
 - C. Johann Guttenberg
 - D. Eli Whitney
20. Which group of people treated the Loyalists badly?
- A. The American Patriots
 - B. The French Soldiers
 - C. The Privateers
 - D. The pirates



21. Which pirate was nick named Calico Jack?
- A. Stede Bonnet
 - B. Edward Teach
 - C. Charles Vane
 - D. John Rackham
22. What was the name of the pirate's flag?
- A. Jolly Rancher
 - B. Jolly Roger
 - C. Olly Roger
 - D. The Adventurer of the sea
23. Why was The Bahamas considered to be a pirate "haven" during the 18th Century?
- A. Deserted islands
 - B. lack of governance
 - C. Treacherous waters
 - D. All of the above
24. One of the main reasons for The Eleutheran Adventurers choosing The Bahamas ...
- A. British Territory
 - B. Geographical distance
 - C. No form of Government
 - D. uninhabited
25. The most unfortunate event for The Eleutheran Adventurers was ...
- A. Captain Roberts' betrayal
 - B. The Civil War
 - C. The king's decision
 - D. The shipwreck of The William
26. Which pirate was the most feared?
- A. Anne Bonney
 - B. Edward Teach
 - C. Mary Read
 - D. Stede Bonnet
27. Which island was the first Buccaneers hideout?
- A. Cuba
 - B. Jamaica
 - C. Santo Domingo
 - D. Tortuga

28. How long did the Depression years last?
- A. 25 years
 - B. 30 years
 - C. 45 years
 - D. 50 years
29. The main sponging ground was the ...
- A. Cay Sal Bank
 - B. Little Bahamas Bank
 - C. The Bight of Acklins
 - D. The Great Bahama Bank
30. The special enclosure to soak the sponge was called a ...
- A. Cay
 - B. Kraal
 - C. Pond
 - D. Tub
31. How did Buccaneers earn a living?
- A. attacking Spanish treasure ships
 - B. catching conch and crawfish
 - C. hunting wild cattle and trading in skins
 - D. mining for gold and diving for pearls
32. Which Royal Governor replaced Woodes Rogers in 1721?
- A. George Phenney
 - B. John Maxwell
 - C. Ralph Gray
 - D. William Colebrooke
33. Which hotel did bootleggers use as their headquarters, during the prohibition era?
- A. British Colonial Hotel
 - B. Royal Victoria Hotel
 - C. The Lucerne Hotel
 - D. The Fort Montagu Hotel
34. Many groups came and settled in The Bahamas. What was the main reason why the Eleutheran Adventurers came?
- A. For religious freedom
 - B. For security
 - C. For free land
 - D. For prosperity



35. From 1718–1973, The Bahamas has had many Royal Governors. Who was the second Royal Governor?
- A. Sir Ralph Gray
 - B. George Phenney
 - C. Woodes Rogers
 - D. William Shirley
36. Which **THREE** islands were first to be represented in the House of Assembly?
- A. Abaco, Eleuthera and New Providence
 - B. Bimini, Long Island and San Salvador
 - C. Eleuthera, Harbour Island and New Providence
 - D. St. George's Cay, Eleuthera and Harbour Island
37. In what year did The Bahamas become a member of the Commonwealth?
- A. 1972
 - B. 1973
 - C. 1974
 - D. 1975
38. What is the official language of the Commonwealth?
- A. Creole
 - B. English
 - C. French
 - D. Spanish
39. Commonwealth Day is celebrated on the second Monday in _____
- A. April
 - B. February
 - C. January
 - D. March
40. On which Island is the Caribbean Development Bank located?
- A. Barbados
 - B. Grenada
 - C. Jamaica
 - D. St. Lucia
41. When is the holiday for "Majority Rule" celebrated?
- A. April 15th
 - B. August 1st
 - C. January 10th
 - D. June 10th



42. Which of the following is regarded as the civic duty of a citizen?
- A. right to assemble
 - B. right to speak
 - C. right to vote
 - D. right to worship
43. Which of the following Law Enforcement Agencies was first established in The Bahamas?
- A. The Bahamas Central Revenue Agency Department
 - B. The Bahamas Immigration Department
 - C. The Royal Bahamas Defense Force
 - D. The Royal Bahamas Police Force
44. What is the name given to the head of the Senate?
- A. Chairperson
 - B. Leader
 - C. President
 - D. Speaker
45. The Supreme Law of The Bahamas is the _____
- A. Articles and Orders
 - B. Constitution
 - C. Supreme Court
 - D. The Judiciary
46. Which of the following organisations was Dame Doris Johnson a part of?
- A. The Bahamian Democratic League
 - B. The Order of the Garter
 - C. The Women's Church League
 - D. The Women's Suffrage Movement
47. Which is the official church of The Bahamas?
- A. Christ Church Cathedral
 - B. St. Francis Xavers Cathedral
 - C. St. John's Baptist Cathedral
 - D. St. Matthews Anglican Church
48. The term, "Party Politics" can best be defined as ...
- A. being pressured to vote in a general election
 - B. belonging to several political parties
 - C. divorcing oneself from politics
 - D. supporting the Political Party of your choice



49. Which **TWO** organisations did The Bahamas join in 1973?
- A. United Nations and Eastern Caribbean Community
 - B. United Nations and European Union
 - C. United Nations and Organisation of American States
 - D. United States and Caricom
50. Who threw the Mace out of the window of the House of Assembly?
- A. Milo Butler
 - B. Lynden Pindling
 - C. Roland Symonette
 - D. Cyril Stevenson

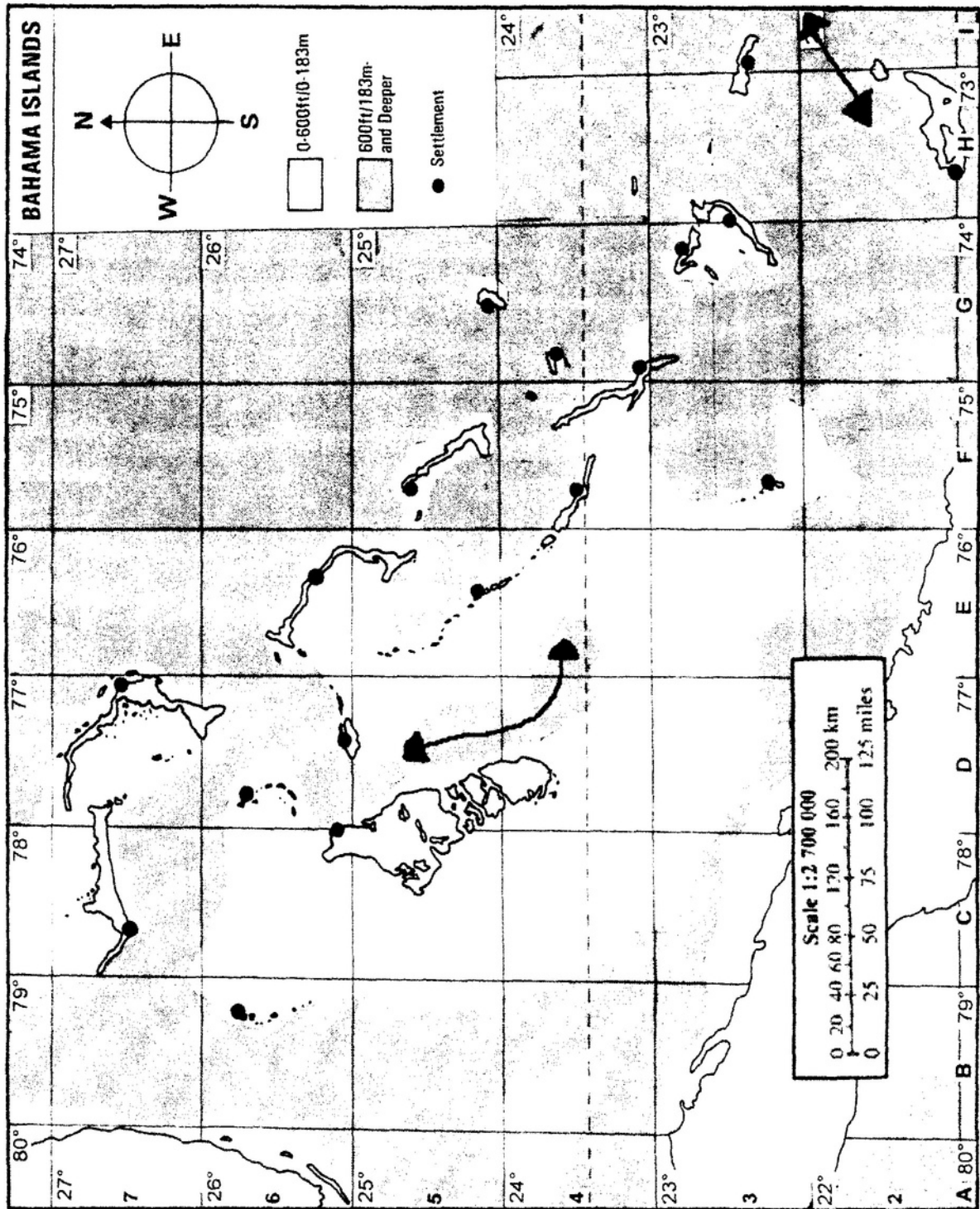


SECTION C

COMPLETION (10 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Study the map of The Bahamas then complete the following statements by filling in the blank spaces with the correct word(s). Each correct answer is worth one (1) mark.



1. What is the direction of Nassau, New Providence from Alice Town, Bimini? _____.
2. Which island is directly located to the southwest of Grand Bahama? _____.
3. Which island is located in square F3? _____.
4. Identify one island that 78° longitude passes through _____.
5. What is the direction of Freeport, Grand Bahama to Nassau, New Providence? _____.
6. Which settlement is located at 24.6° N, 75.8° W? _____.
7. The distance between Nassau, New Providence and Spring Point, Acklins is _____.
8. Name the body of water located between Inagua and Mayaguana _____.
9. Which settlement is located in square G5? _____.
10. Which body of water is located directly east of Andros? _____.



SECTION D

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are **FIVE (5)** questions in this section **D (I), D (II), D (III), D (IV)** and **D (V)**. Answer question **D (I)** and **TWO (2)** other questions **ONLY**. The questions are divided into several parts. The maximum mark for each part is shown in brackets [].

Question D (i) – Proprietary Government

Study Sources A and B then answer **ALL** the questions.

Source A:

A picture of two Lord Proprietors of The Bahamas



Wikimedia (2013) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/9/99/Lord_Berkeley_and_Carteret_combination_image.jpg

Source B:**An excerpt of proprietary government in the Bahamas**

“Sayle effectively established a new era in Bahamian history when he asked Lord Ashley Cooper, then the proprietor (meaning property owner) of the Carolinas, to take over The Bahamas. King Charles II granted a patent (government grant) for the Bahama Islands to six well known men of the time. The Proprietors’ powers included the right to establish a constitution and even a subordinate nobility, to pass laws as long as they were consonant with English law, to administer justice, to collect rents and tithes (though not customs), to coin money, raise troops, exercise martial law, and even make war and peace. At the same time, though, the Proprietors were encouraged to allow some form of political representation for all freemen, to permit freedom of religion, and to promote the settlements of foreigners as long as they were prepared to become British subjects.”

Neil E. Sealey, Chris Curry (2006) & (Craton, 2000)
<https://www.facebook.com/HistorybgcseStudents/posts/163202773840464>



- (a) In which year did the Proprietary Government take over The Bahamas?

_____ [1]

- (b) There were six Lord Proprietors. Name **TWO**.

_____ [2]

- (c) The Lord Proprietors sent many governors to The Bahamas. Using the chart below list **THREE** and briefly describe their characters.

	GOVERNORS	CHARACTERISTICS
1.		
2.		
3.		

[3]

- (d) *"The Lord Proprietors showed very little interest in The Bahamas."*

Do you agree you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

_____ [4]

Question D (ii) – Farming in The Bahamas

Study Sources C and D then answer **ALL** the questions.

Source C:

A picture of farming done at The Bahamas Agricultural Marine and Scientific Institute (BAMSI)



Bahamaslocal.com (2015)

<http://www.bahamaslocal.com/files/BAMSI5.jpg>

Source D:

An excerpt of farming in The Bahamas

“Agricultural production in the Bahamas focuses on four main areas: crops, poultry, livestock, and dairy. Poultry, winter vegetables, and citrus fruits are the mainstay of the agricultural sector, which is concentrated in The Abacos. Exports consist mainly of grapefruits, limes, okra, papaya, pineapples, and avocado. These foods tend to grow quite well here (particularly the pineapples of Eleuthera which are fabulous!). Bananas, oranges, mangoes are also popular fruits. More than 5,000 acres of agricultural land in the Bahamas are used for citrus production. In 1993, about 14 million pounds of poultry meat was produced, valued at \$15.3 million; egg production was estimated at 4.15 million dozen eggs, valued at \$4.85 million; and agricultural exports were an estimated 18,794 tons. In addition to citrus fruits, exports included honeydew, cantaloupe, watermelon and squash.”

(Bahamas guide, 2016)

<http://thebahamasguide.com/business-investment/agriculture/>



- (a) What is the meaning of the word farming?

_____ [1]

- (b) Identify the **TWO** main types of farming conducted in The Bahamas.

_____ [2]

- (c) Explain **THREE** problems farmers experience in The Bahamas

_____ [3]

- (d) *"Farming in The Bahamas is a dying industry."*

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons to support your answer.

_____ [4]

Question D (iii) – The Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF)

Study Sources E and F then answer ALL the questions.

Source E:

A picture of one of The Royal Bahamas Defence Force ships



Yting (2014)

<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/J2k2kyU4qzg/maxresdefault.jpg>

Source F:**An excerpt of The Royal Bahamas Defence Force**

“The Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) is the navy of The Bahamas. Since The Bahamas does not have an army or an air force, its navy composes the entirety of its armed forces. Under The Defence Act, the Royal Bahamas Defence Force has been mandated to defend The Bahamas, protect its territorial integrity, patrol its waters, provide assistance in times of disaster, maintain order in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies of The Bahamas, and carry out any such duties as determined by the National Security Council. The Defence Force is also a member of Caricom Regional Security Task Force. The task force has seen action in the United Nations mandate in Haiti 1994. The RBDF is strictly a naval force, and therefore differs from the rest of its Caribbean counterparts. With about 1,000 members, it is the largest of the Commonwealth Caribbean navies. Several changes in equipment have been seen in the history of the RBDF. In the beginning, the British uniform was worn by RBDF personnel; now U.S. woodland camouflage is worn (as opposed to the U.S. Army universal camouflage worn by The Royal Bahamas Police Force Drug Enforcement Unit).”

(Bahamas Government, 2011)

http://ac.cec.edu.bs/classof_2014/droberts/Royal%20Bahmas%20Folder.htm



- (a) What is the meaning of the phrase law enforcement agencies?

_____ [1]

- (b) Identify **TWO** roles The Royal Bahamas Defence Force executes in The Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

_____ [2]

- (c) Explain **THREE** problems The Royal Bahamas Defence Force is currently challenged to control in The Bahamas.

_____ [3]

- (d) *"The Royal Bahamas Defence Force is failing in the execution of its duties."*

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

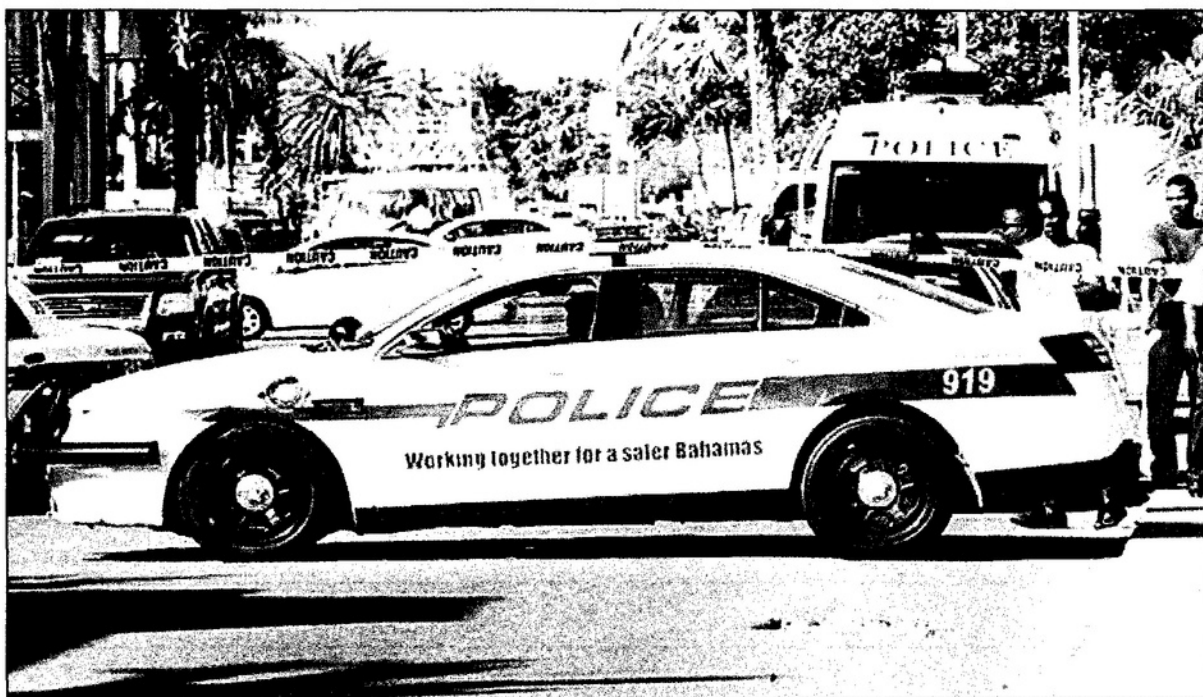
Give reasons to support your answer.

_____ [4]

Question D (iv) – Social Issues – Crime

Study Sources G and H, then answer ALL the questions.

Source G: Crime in The Bahamas pictures



*A picture of the police investigation taking place in the Bahamas Tribune (2015)
<http://thetribune.media.clients.ellingtoncms.com/img/photos/>*

Source H:

An Excerpt of Crime in The Bahamas

“While many destinations in the Caribbean call for normal safety precautions – like guarding valuables – and carry only a small risk of crime, the Bahamas is the opposite. The crime rate on this popular island locale is quite high, and tourists are often targeted. Some of the crime is petty, like pick pocketing, but there have also been serious incidents where weapons have been used. In October 2009, 11 tourists were robbed at gunpoint while touring Queen’s Staircase. Later that year in November, 18 cruise ship passengers were robbed at gunpoint in the middle of the day near Nassau. They had been participating in a popular Seaway tour. In February 2010, an American tourist was attacked with a cutlass on Harbour Island. Armed robbery has occurred at more remote locations as well. Tourists posting on a cruise web site reported being mugged on recent visits to the Bahamas, including one woman who was in front of a hotel with her young daughter. Some people reported police being of little help. Statistics show armed robbery on the whole has increased on the island.”

<https://safesearch.avira.com/#images/result?q=crime+in+the+bahamas&source=art>

- (a) What does the word crime mean?

_____ [1]

- (b) List **TWO** major crimes committed by young Bahamian men today

_____ [2]

- (c) Explain **THREE** reasons why people commit crime in the society

_____ [3]

- (d) *"The best way to prevent/stop crime in our society is to use capital punishment."*

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons to support your answer.

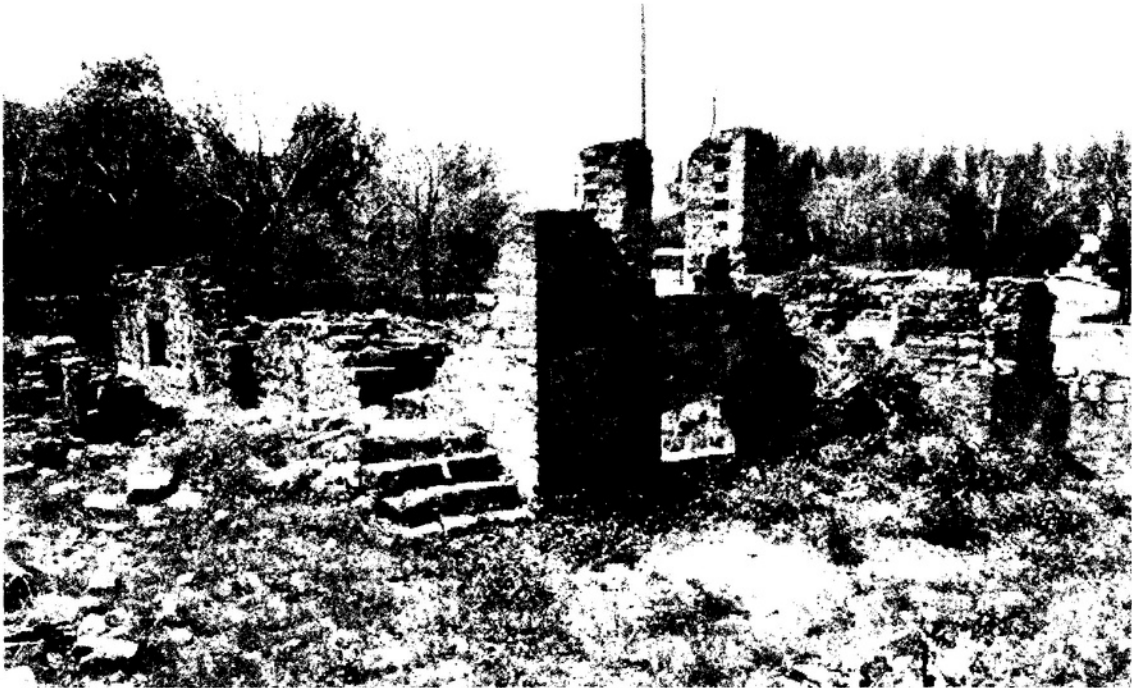
_____ [4]



Question D (v) – The Loyalists

Study sources I and J then answer ALL the questions.

Source I: A picture of the Wylly's plantation ruins on New Providence



Travelblog.com (2010)

https://photos.travelblog.org/Photos/27950/496377/f/5096469-Clifton_Heritage_Park-0.jpg

Source J:

An excerpt of Loyalists in The Bahamas

“Between 1783 and 1785 many Loyalists who had been expelled from the American colonies immigrated to the islands with their slaves. These slaves, or their parents, had originally been transported to the New World from West Africa during the eighteenth century to work on cotton plantations. This influx to the Bahamas increased the number of Whites to approximately 3,000 and the number of slaves of African ancestry to approximately 6,000. Most of the slave plantations established by the Loyalists in the Bahamas were on the “Cotton Islands”—Cat Island, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, San Salvador, and Rum Cay. At first they were successful economic enterprises; after 1800, however, the production of cotton declined because the slash-and-burn technique used to prepare the fields for planting depleted the soil. Following the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire in 1838, some departing plantation owners gave their land to their former slaves, and many of these freed slaves adopted the names of their former owners in gratitude.”

(Everyculture, 2016)

<http://www.everyculture.com/Middle-America-Caribbean/Bahamians-History-and-Cultural-Relations.html>



- (a) Which Empire the Loyalists wanted to be a part of?

[1]

- (b) List **TWO** factors that caused the Loyalists to come to The Bahamas.

[2]

- (c) The loyalists experienced some challenges in settling The Bahamas. Briefly describe **THREE**.

[3]

- (d) *"Loyalists made many contributions to The Bahamas."*

Do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons to support your answer.

[4]



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