



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

Paper 6 Caribbean History, 1794–1900

9697/06

May/June 2013

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a pencil for any rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: Emancipation and its consequences

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE TRANSITION FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM

- 1 Read the Sources and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1**, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the Sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

Immediate and effective measures shall be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies under such provisions for regulating the conditions of negroes as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.

All the children born after the passing of any Act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of the passing of any Acts of Parliament for this purpose, shall be declared free; subject nevertheless to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance.

All persons now slaves shall be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers and acquire thereby all the rights and privileges of free men; subject to the restriction of labouring, under conditions and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners.

From the resolution passed in the British House of Commons, June 1833.

Source B

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any such apprenticed labourer to purchase his or her freedom from such apprenticeship, even without the consent or in opposition, if necessary, to the will of the person or persons entitled to his or her services, upon the payment to such person or persons of the value of such services.

From the Emancipation Act passed in August 1833.

Source C

We do not find any sufficient reason referring to this island why an unrestricted freeing of slaves should not happen here in 1834, rather than in 1838 or 1840. We are perfectly satisfied that no possible future efforts, during so short a term of years, can bring the slaves of other colonies to the same advanced state of religious and social improvement as that to which those in Antigua have already reached.

It cannot have escaped the observation of your Excellency that there are circumstances in the condition of this colony which invite more of such a favourable change than perhaps any other. Among these may be suggested the all-important and paramount one of an utter dependence of the labourer on the proprietor for the means of procuring food, because of the frequent droughts and the absence of unoccupied lands.

Message from the Legislature of Antigua to the Governor, November 1833.

Source D

A visit to this township was most interesting, it being the first of those numerous settlements of the freed slaves which sprang into existence immediately after emancipation. It comprises about fifty acres of land. Twenty-five of these acres were purchased early in 1835 by Mr Phillippo as particularly suitable for a village settlement on account of the good roads about it and its proximity to Kingston and Spanish Town. In June 1838, two months before entire freedom was proclaimed, the first plot of land was purchased by Henry Lunan, formerly a slave and headman on an adjoining plantation. I record his name to mark with special emphasis this commencement not only of liberty but of an independent peasantry in the island of Jamaica.

An account of a visit to a free village in Jamaica, 1861.

Source E

The practice which prevailed in slavery, of granting grounds to the slaves, from which they derived the means of subsistence in food for themselves and their families, and by the sale of surplus produce, gave a great advantage to the labourers when they acquired freedom. It rendered them independent of labour on the plantations. It enabled them to hold out for proper wages for their hours of labour. The proprietors could not hold out with the same safety, for the lack of labour on their properties at some, if not all, periods of the year must have been ruinous. The wages of labour therefore have been settled more at the will of the labourer than at that of his employer. This must continue to be the case until a great increase in the labouring population shall make the cost of labour cheaper.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica, in a letter to the government in Britain, 1839.

Now answer the following question.

'In the 1830s, ex-slaves had no more than a promise of future freedom.' How far do Sources A–E support this statement about the situation in the British Caribbean?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

- 2 How important were economic forces in bringing about the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean area?
- 3 Examine the similarities and differences of the transitional systems between slavery and full freedom in various Caribbean colonies.
- 4 Examine the ways in which emancipation affected the relationship between fully freed people and former slave owners.
- 5 To what extent did the development of peasantries affect Caribbean plantation economies?
- 6 Assess the effectiveness of planters' efforts to deal with the problems of the Caribbean sugar industry in the nineteenth century.
- 7 Explain how and why health facilities developed in British Guiana and Trinidad after 1850.
- 8 Explain the significance of the Morant Bay Rebellion in the history of Jamaica and the British Caribbean.

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