

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST  
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN STUDIES  
ASP 122A: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA & THE  
CARIBBEAN

TIME: 30 MINUTES

QUIZ # 2

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

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1. In the early decades of the 20th century, the Caribbean economies recorded the lowest worker pay in history and Charismatic labour leaders began to emerge, often acting in the name of
  - a. nationalist.
  - b. anti-American.
  - c. on behalf of the struggles of blacks.
  - d. all of the above
  
2. According to Eric Eustace Williams, slavery and the slave trade were abolished only when
  - a. the theories of the moral, humanitarian or altruistic ideals of the British was credited.
  - b. the economic benefits of plantation and slave economies were no longer profitable.
  - c. the rise of Jacobin ideas in the French Revolution.
  - d. the cultural patterns (culture of poverty) was the economic behaviour of Caribbean economies.
  
3. One of the most important economic challenges that many Caribbean economies face today is their
  - a. high dependence on import products.
  - b. low dependence on export products.
  - c. high dependence on export products.
  - d. low dependence on import products.
  
4. During the era of Rexford Guy Tugwell and Operation Bootstrap, \_\_\_\_\_ was often pointed out as an economic miracle that could serve as a model for other underdeveloped nations.
  - a. Cuba.
  - b. Puerto Rico.
  - c. Caribbean.
  - d. Jamaica.
  
5. Sugar production on these Caribbean islands was modelled after the slave plantations because of
  - a. the abundant African slaves.
  - b. the increase in the demand of sugar.
  - c. none of the above.
  - d. the absence of indigenous labour.
  
6. With the abolition of slavery during the 19th century, the Caribbean economies experienced a shortage of labour which was compensated by workers from other countries, mainly
  - a. China.
  - b. Indonesia.
  - c. India.
  - d. all of the above.
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ income also represents the largest source of revenue in the Caribbean island economies.
  - a. Agriculture.
  - b. offshore banking.
  - c. Tourism.
  - d. Petroleum.
  
8. The historical juncture for the Caribbean to become a multicultural region was under arrangement known as:
  - a. tied labour.
  - b. A and C.
  - c. indenture contracts.
  - d. none of the above.

9. According to the Canadian Medical Association Journal, the famine in Cuba during the Special Period was caused by
- only political factors.
  - Political and economic factors.
  - only spiritual factors.
  - spiritual and economic factors.
10. The United States, in an effort to control and protect its interests in the Caribbean and prevent communism, decided to use military force collectively known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Wars against the labour movements.
- Sugar.
  - Banana.
  - Bahama.
  - Cold.
11. In 1898, the Spanish-American War began and the United States took possession of
- Cuba and Puerto Rico.
  - Cuba and Jamaica.
  - Puerto Rico and Jamaica.
  - Cuba.
12. The greatest concentrations of minerals most valuable on the international market are found in:
- Cuba.
  - Jamaica.
  - Trinidad and Tobago.
  - all of the above.
13. The relationship cultivated between Cuba and Venezuela in recent years has resulted in agreements that Venezuela provide \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for Cuban "missions" of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Oil, nurses.
  - Doctors, oil.
  - Nurses, oil.
  - Oil, doctors.
14. Guyana and Jamaica are into the World Bank's category of
- "Lower Middle Income Countries".
  - "High Income Countries".
  - "Upper Middle Income Countries".
  - none of the above.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the informal term used in Cuba to describe the reciprocal exchange of favors by individuals, usually relating to circumventing bureaucratic restrictions or obtaining hard-to-find goods.
- aniguismo
  - apiguismo
  - amiguismo
  - somiguismo
16. **T F** The British Industrial Revolution was made possible by slavery and the exploitation of the colonies.
17. **T F** The United States, in response to the Cuban Revolution, did not hesitate in implementing modernization projects aimed at adapting the Caribbean economies to new labour markets.
18. **T F** After the 1959 Cuban Revolution, citizens were required to pay less personal income tax.
19. **T F** The sugar industry under the slave plantation model began to increase after the Haitian Revolution in 1791.
20. **T F** The Soviet Union had been providing Cuba with petroleum at above-market prices, while paying below-market prices for Cuban sugar.