

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN STUDIES

AFS 122: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN AND
AFRICAN COUNTRIES

TIME: 30 MINUTES

QUIZ # 1

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

- Which of the following is the best example of planned economy
 - U.S.A
 - U.K
 - China
 - Brazil
- During the nineteenth century, African rulers usually desired transfer of which of the following western technologies?
 - Medicines
 - Weapons
 - Navigational instruments
 - Chemical fertilizers
- Among the most popular leaders of Africa was Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire, whose regime has been called a Kleptocracy due to it
 - looting of nation's wealth.
 - developing of the nation's infrastructure.
 - society or a system ruled and dominated by the small minority of the top wealthiest citizens.
 - priority of human mind
- According to Leonce Ndikumana, which of the following factors that gave hope for the faster growth in Africa in 2008:
 - Macroeconomic stability.
 - Increases in international aid.
 - Improved security in key areas of the continent.
 - All of the above
- The Caribbean economy is closely linked to the performance of the:
 - U.K economy
 - U.S economy
 - China's economy
 - All of the above
- An anthropologist Marshall Sahlins once argued that the economic history of the Caribbean can be conceived as the history of
 - European cultures' passion with coffee, tobacco and sugar.
 - African cultures' passion with soft drug.
 - A and B
 - All of the above
- Which of the following sectors accounts for less and less of most islands' GDP:
 - Tourism
 - Hospitality
 - Agriculture
 - Finance
- In the 1980s, socialist ideas were discarded throughout almost the entire continent as "capitalism" became seen as the route to salvation in what became known as the
 - Washington Consensus.
 - Washington Commandment.
 - Washington Census.
 - Washington Bible.
- Since the end of the Cold War almost all developed countries have
 - Slashed foreign aid spending.
 - Increased foreign aid spending
 - Reduced exploiting the developing countries
 - None of the above

10. CARICOM is an acronym for:
- Caribbean Community
 - Caribbean Communication
 - Caribbean
 - All of the above
11. Since the advent of independence for most African countries, the African continent has struggled with a seemingly endless array of development challenges, from:
- chronic food insecurity
 - political instability
 - epidemic disease
 - all of the above
12. From Columbus' first voyage, there were the assertions by the indigenous people that there was a city of gold on the continent called,
- the city of El Dorado
 - the city of El Darodo
 - the city of El Katomba.
 - None of the above.
13. During the Cold War, the main goal of much of the aid money was to
- reduce the war against poverty.
 - developed the African countries.
 - win the allegiance of African leaders.
 - solve the problem of employment.
14. **T F** During the early colonial era, from the arrival of Columbus to the end of the 17th century, the Caribbean economies were based on the extraction of minerals, mainly gold and silver, using non indigenous labour.
15. **T F** From the Dependency theory it was believed that poorer regions must strength their trading ties with the developed world in order to prosper.
16. **T F** In the years immediately after independence, many nations in Africa agreed to follow rigorous IMF restructuring plans.
17. **T F** Decision makers is a set of systems and institutional arrangement for decision making concerning allocations of resources, production and distribution of goods and services.
18. **T F** The three primary systems for allocating resources are command, market, and socialism.
19. **T F** The Western Africa flourished during the 15th century, and this wealth was based on trade in precious stones.
20. **T F** During the 18th and the early 19th centuries, sugar plantation in the Caribbean became alarming and this caused labour demanded to increase which was later solved by increase in technology.