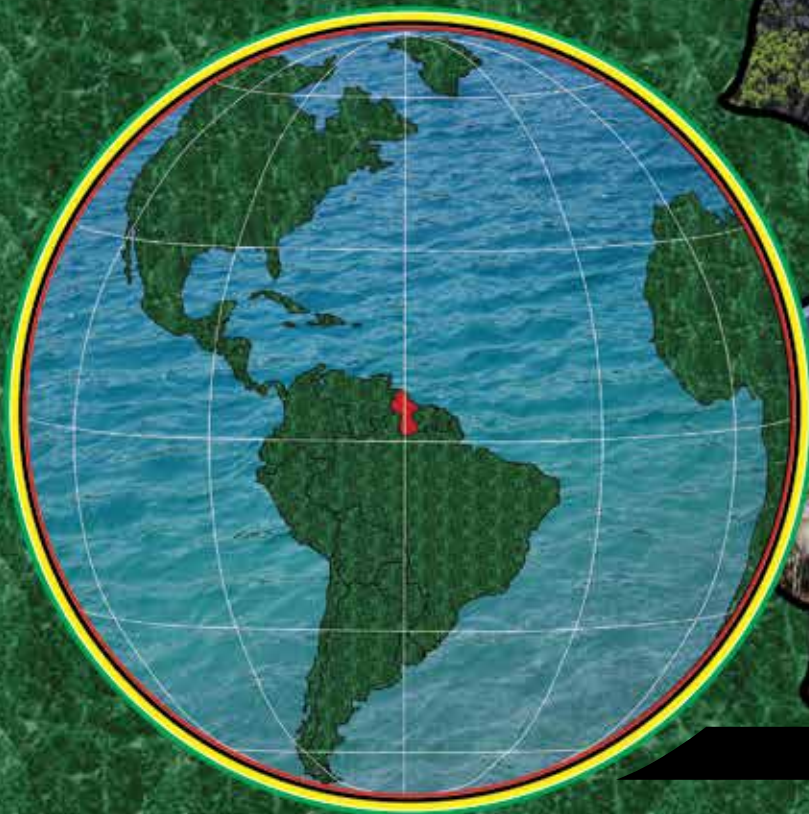


SOCIAL STUDIES MADE EASY

A PREPARATION TOOL FOR PRIMARY SOCIAL STUDIES EXAMINATIONS

**LEVELS
5 + 6**



**ONE PEOPLE
ONE NATION
ONE DESTINY**

JONATHAN AND BRISSHANA BENN

Social Studies Made Easy

A Preparation Tool
For Primary
Social Studies Examinations
Levels 5 and 6
Jonathan Benn (B.Sc.)
Brisshana Benn (B.Sc.)

Preface

Students, teachers and parents will find “Social Studies Made Easy (A Preparation Tool for Primary Social Studies Examinations)” very user friendly. Lessons have been systematically arranged and are easy to understand. Every lesson is followed by a Multiple Choice Assessment that contains common questions that students are going to encounter. The assessments help to ensure that students grasp concepts conveyed in each lesson. There are also Unit Reviews that contain questions that aim to test each child’s ability to apply all they have learnt. By completing unit reviews, it is hoped that children would recognize concepts learnt are not fragmented but are all interconnected.

Teachers and parents can take part in grading each assessment taken by students. Conveniently, answers for each multiple choice assessment have been placed in the book. Close monitoring of each child’s performance aids in the early identification of any weakness that a child might have. Parents and teachers are then encouraged to work together to correct identified weaknesses. Taking these measures would guarantee that every child achieves success in examinations like the “National Grade Six Assessment” written in Guyana and “Caribbean Primary Exit Assessment” written in neighbouring countries.

Acknowledgements

The authors were not able to make contact with the owners of copyright material. Since it was not possible to obtain permission to use any copyright material, we apologize. We would also appreciate any information that will better help us to acknowledge copyright owners.

The authors would like to thank God for his knowledge, understanding and wisdom. We want to thank everyone that has contributed to the completion of this book.

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SPELLING BEE

MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

STUDENT ASSESSMENT

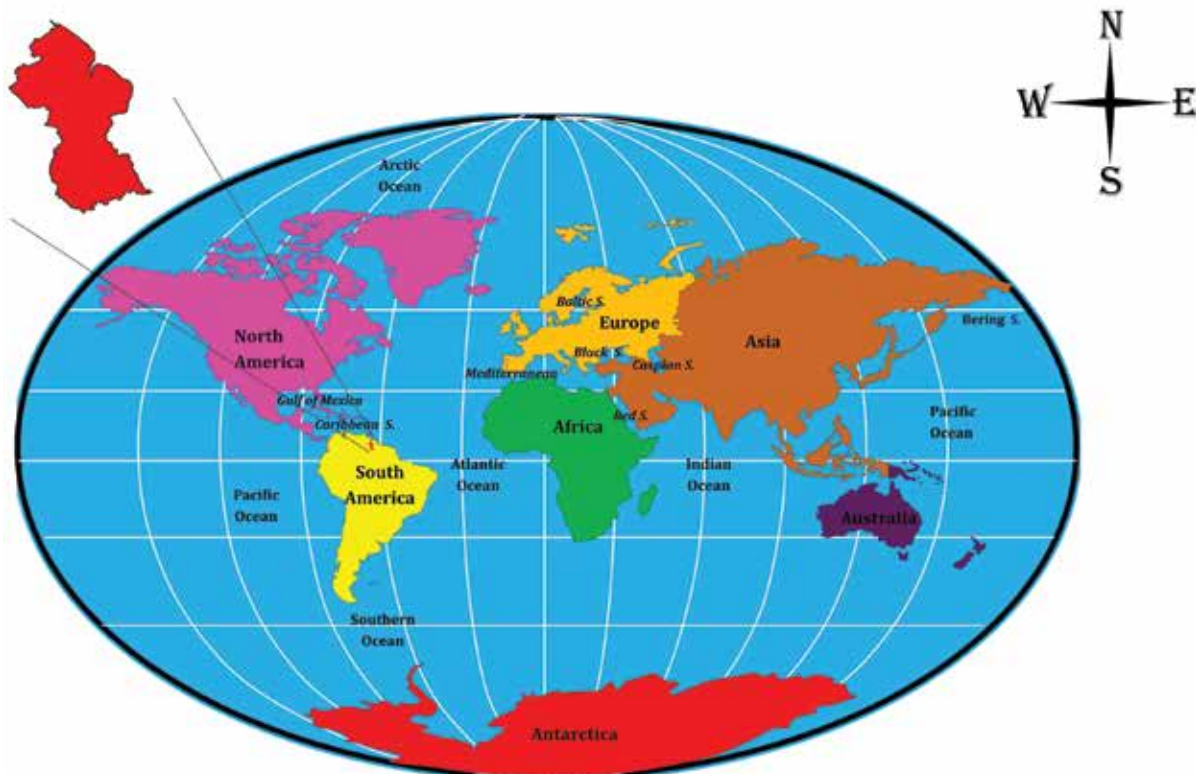
Continents, Oceans and Seas

A continent is commonly defined as a large landmass separated from other landmasses by water (oceans and seas). There are seven continents. **Guyana is located on the continent of South America.**

Name of Continents	Name of Countries
North America	Greenland , United States of America, Canada and Mexico
South America	Guyana, Suriname, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru
Africa	Angola, Combo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe
Europe	United Kingdom, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Netherlands, and Norway
Asia	Afghanistan, India, Israel, China, Japan, Pakistan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Russia
Australia	New Zealand and Papua New Guinea
Antarctica	There are no countries because of the hostile climate and weather.

Approximately seventy percent (70%) of the earth is covered with water. **An ocean** is a vast body of water surrounding or separating continents. There are five major oceans. These are the **Pacific, Southern, Atlantic, Arctic and Indian Oceans**. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.

A sea is a large body of water partly or fully enclosed by land. There are several seas including the **Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, Baltic, Mediterranean, Black, Red, Caspian and the Bering Sea**. The map below shows the location of the continents, oceans and seas.



Map showing the location of the continents, oceans and seas

Test 1

Study the map of the world below and then answer questions 1-15

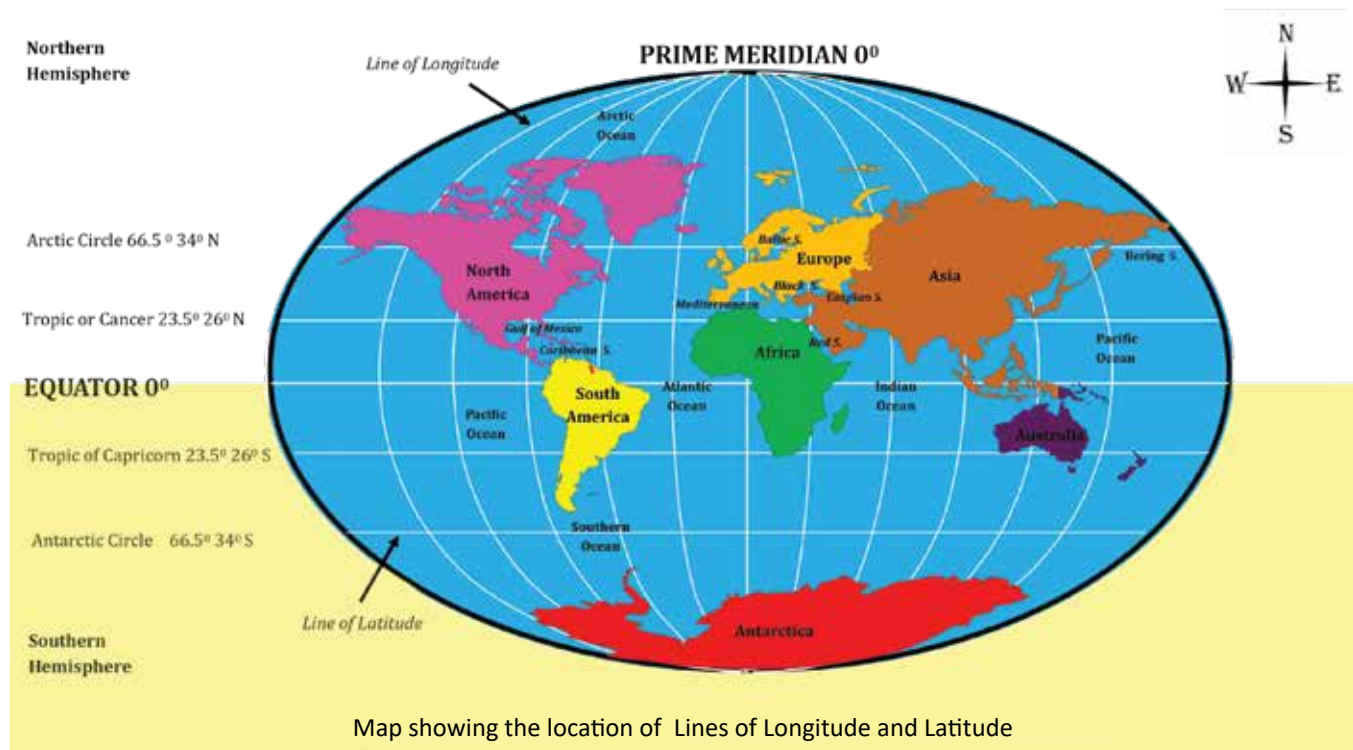


- The large mass of land on the map labelled R can be classified as a/an
 - sea.
 - lake.
 - ocean.
 - continent.
- The name of the continent at Q is
 - Asia.
 - Europe.
 - South America.
 - North America.
- If you were on the continent at P and travelled east, which continent would you first encounter?
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - Australia
 - North America
- Guyana is on the continent labelled
 - P.
 - R.
 - S.
 - U.
- Which is NOT a country located on the continent at T?
 - India
 - China
 - Brazil
 - Russia
- Which continent has no countries?
 - P
 - T
 - U
 - V
- What percentage of the earth is covered with water?
 - 90%
 - 70%
 - 50%
 - 20%
- The body of water that separates P from R and is labelled I can be classified as a/an
 - sea.
 - lake.
 - ocean.
 - continent.
- The name of the ocean at III is the
 - Pacific.
 - Atlantic.
 - Indian.
 - Arctic.
- If you are on the continent Q and travel west, which ocean would you first encounter?
 - Pacific.
 - Indian.
 - Atlantic.
 - Southern.
- North America is NOT bordered by the
 - Atlantic Ocean.
 - Arctic Ocean.
 - Pacific Ocean.
 - Indian Ocean.
- The body of water partially enclosed by land and labelled X can be classified as a/an
 - sea.
 - lake.
 - ocean.
 - continent.
- What is the name of the sea at X?
 - Red
 - Black
 - Caspian
 - Mediterranean
- If you were on the continent at P, then travelled north, which sea would you encounter first?
 - Mediterranean
 - Caribbean
 - Black
 - Bering
- Which continent DOES NOT border the Mediterranean Sea?
 - Australia
 - Europe
 - Africa
 - Asia

Lines of Longitude and Latitude

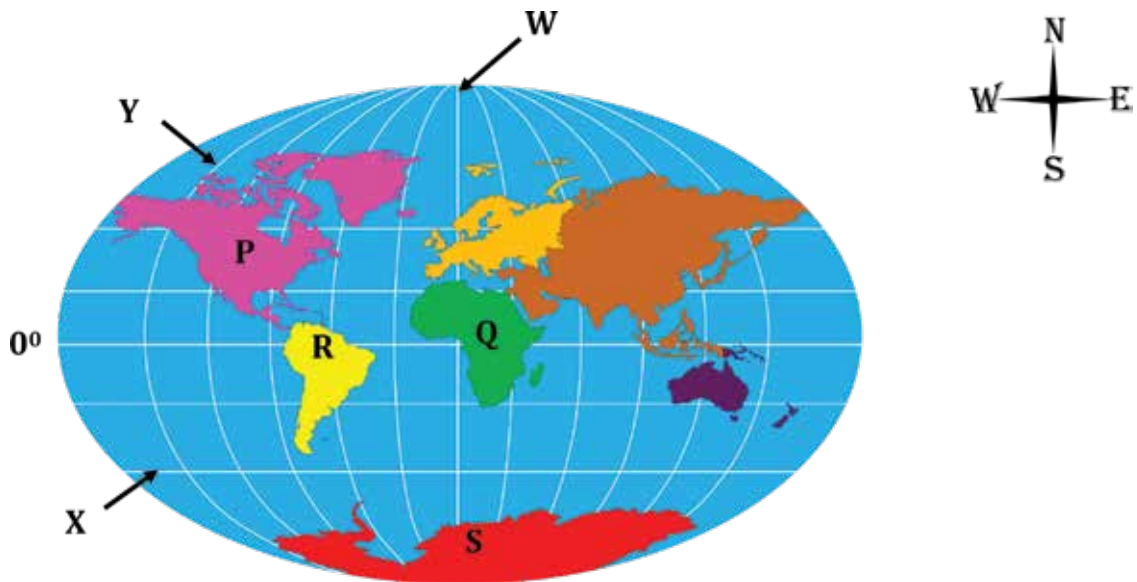
The earth is spherical in shape. Imaginary lines around the earth are called lines of longitude and lines of latitude. Lines of longitude run from north to south. Lines of latitude run from east to west. Lines of longitude and latitude may be used in navigation to locate places. The Equator, a line of latitude located 00, divides the earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Prime Meridian, a line of longitude located 00, divides the earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

The map below is showing the location of lines of longitude and latitude. Study and discuss the map with your teacher.



Test 2

Study the map of the world below and then answer questions 1-10



- Which of the following is TRUE about the line at X?
 - It is a visible line.
 - It is a line of latitude.
 - It is a line of longitude.
 - It runs from north to south.
- The line at Y
 - Is a visible line
 - Is a line of latitude
 - is a line of longitude.
 - runs from east to west.
- Lines like X and Y are important because they help us to
 - locate places.
 - predict the weather.
 - prevent climate change.
 - predict natural disasters.
- Which imaginary line is represented by the letter W?
 - Equator
 - Tropic of Cancer
 - International Date Line
 - Prime Meridian
- The line of latitude at 0° is the
 - Tropic of Cancer.
 - Equator.
 - Prime Meridian.
 - International Date Line.
- Which is NOT true about the line located at 0°?
 - It is a line of latitude.
 - It is a line of longitude.
 - It runs from east to west.
 - It divides the earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- The line located at 0° DOES NOT pass through
 - Mexico.
 - Brazil.
 - Ecuador.
 - Columbia.
- All of the following are in the Northern Hemisphere EXCEPT the
 - Antarctic Circle.
 - Arctic Circle.
 - Tropic of Cancer.
 - North Pole.
- Which line divides the earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres?
 - Equator
 - Prime Meridian
 - Tropic of Capricorn
 - International Date Line
- What is a difference between the line at X and the line at Y?
 - The line at X is an imaginary line while the lines at Y is a visible line.
 - The line at X runs from north to south while the line at Y runs from east to west.
 - The line at Y runs from north to south while the line at X runs from east to west.
 - The line at Y runs parallel to the equator while the line at X is half circles drawn through poles.

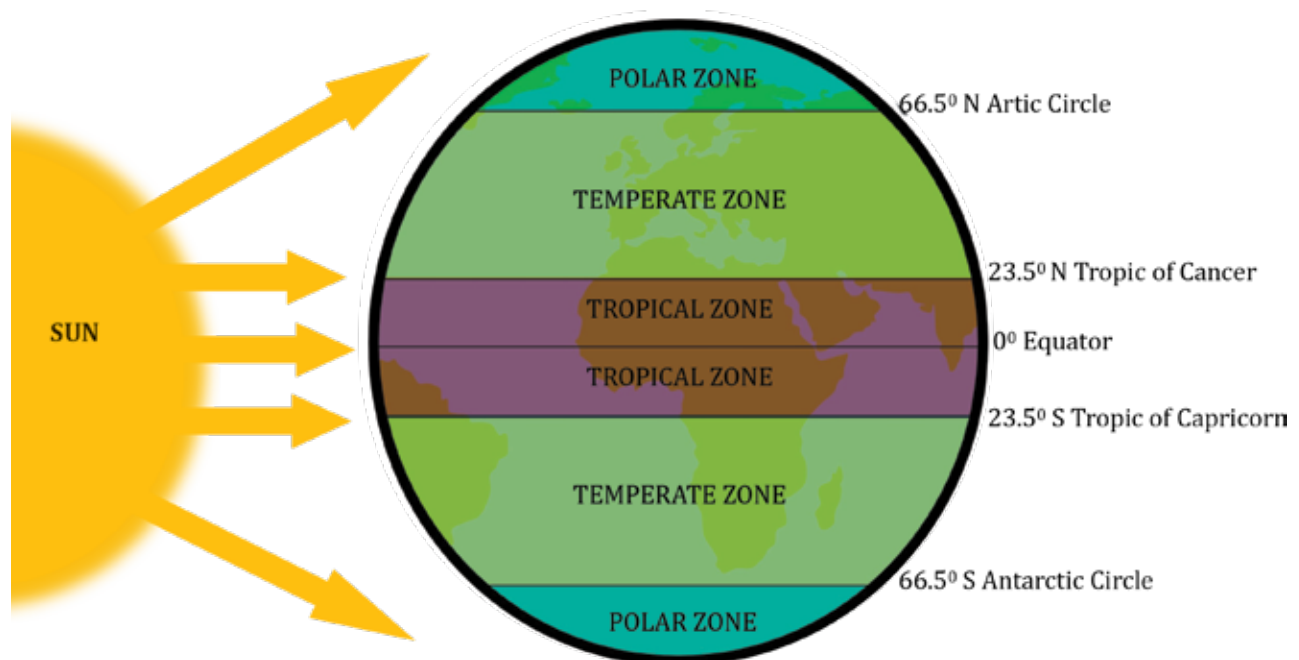
Climatic Zones

Weather is defined as the short term conditions of the atmosphere. Examples include sunny, rainy, snowy, windy, cloudy. Climate is the average prevailing temperature over a long period of time in a particular area. The earth is divided into three main climatic zones based on the amount of sunlight it receives. The three climatic zones are the Tropical, Temperate and Polar or Frigid Zone.

The Tropical Zone, which is near the Equator, receives the most sunlight. Temperatures are usually warm. It experiences a lot of sunny and rainy weather. **Guyana is located in the Tropical Climatic Zone.** Other countries like Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and many Caribbean countries are also located in the tropics. Within the tropics, you can also find many of the world's hottest deserts like the Sahara, Arabian and the Thar Desert. People who live in the Tropical Climatic Zone usually wear light, in both weight and colour, clothing to keep them cool. **The Temperate Zone** receives less sunlight. It experiences four seasons, summer, autumn, winter and spring. In summer, it is often sunny, while in the winter it is snowy. Countries like the USA, China and Afghanistan are located in the Temperate Zone. During the summer, people wear clothing to keep them cool, while during the winter, they wear clothing to keep them warm. **The Polar or Frigid Zone** receives the least sunlight. The temperature is always cold. It experiences a lot of snowfall. Countries like Norway, Greenland and parts of Canada are located in the Polar Zone. People that visit places in the Polar Zone always need to wear clothing that keeps them warm.

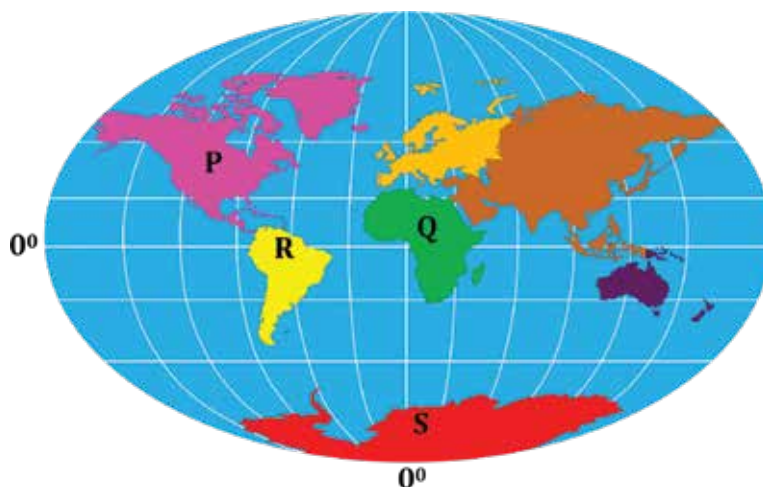
Global warming refers to the recent and ongoing rise in global average temperature near Earth's surface. It is caused mostly by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. **Global warming contributes to climate change.** **Climate change** includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer. Climate change has many dangerous effects. It causes changes in seasonal weather patterns. It also causes melting of ice caps in polar regions like Antarctica, which leads to an increase in sea levels. It is said that these regions could even become ice-free.

The map below is showing the location of the three major climatic zones. Study and discuss the map with your teacher.



Test 3

Study the map of the world below and then answer questions 1-5



- Which continent is located in the Tropical Climatic Zone?
 - P
 - Q
 - R
 - S
- Spring occurs in the continent at
 - P.
 - Q.
 - R.
 - S.
- Which continent would experience the hottest average temperatures throughout the year?
 - P
 - Q
 - R
 - S
- It is always cold in the continent
 - P
 - R
 - Q
 - S
- Ariel spent Christmas in a country that is located on the continent P. What type of climate did Ariel experience?
 - Temperate
 - Equatorial
 - Tropical Marine
 - Tropical Continental
- Study the following scenario and then answer question 6.

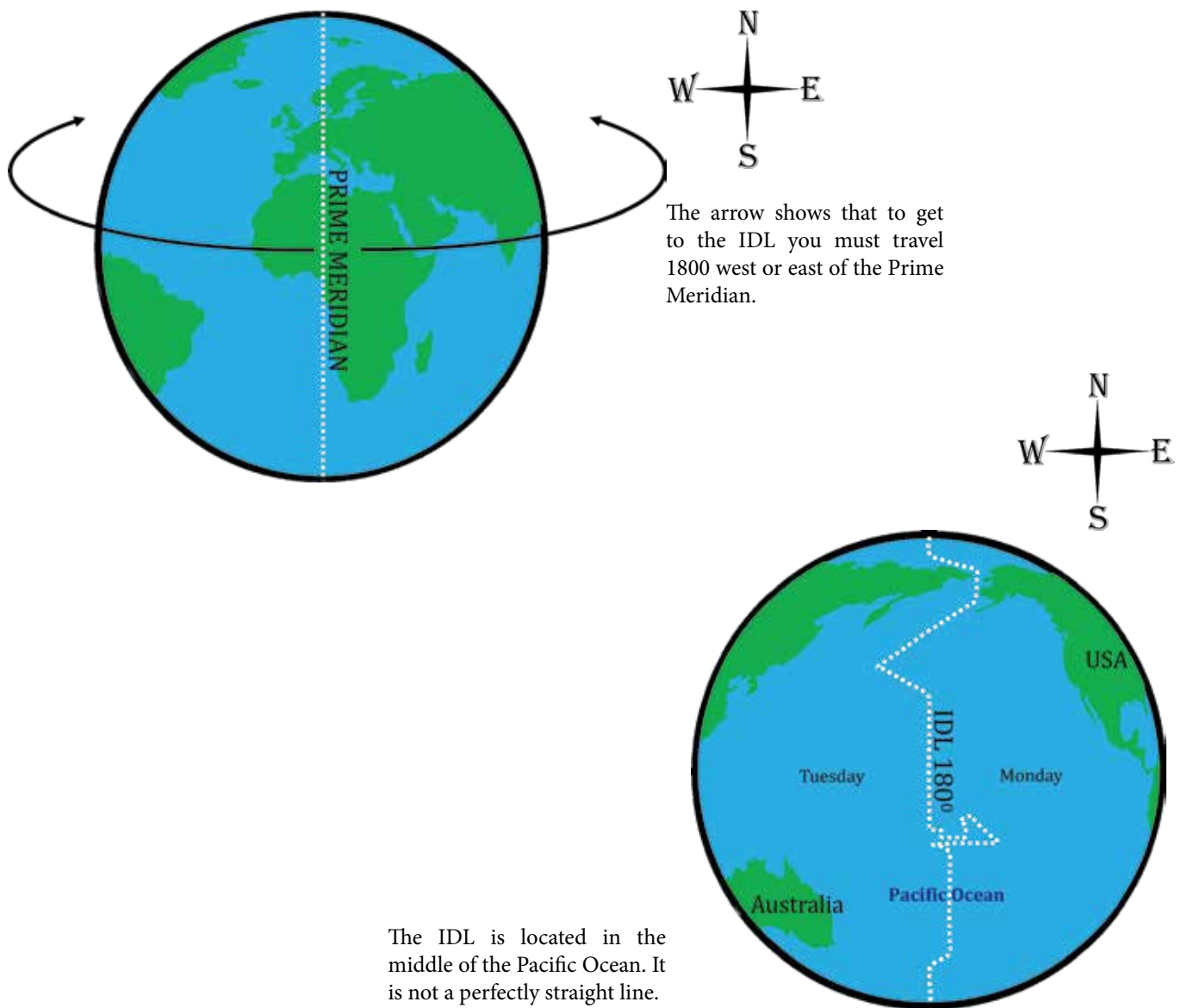
Jimmy visited a country where he had to wear gloves and thick woollen clothing.
- The deserts that experience the highest average temperatures are most likely located in the
 - Polar Climatic Zone
 - Temperate Climatic Zone
 - Tropical Climatic Zone
 - Rigid Climatic Zone
- Study the following scenario and then answer question 8.

Mark is visiting a country for his research project. For his trip he packed clothing to keep him warm throughout the year.
- Which country is Mark most likely visiting?
 - Canada
 - England
 - Brazil
 - Greenland
- Which statement is TRUE?
 - Weather and climate are the same.
 - Weather is the short term condition of the atmosphere at a particular place.
 - Climate change is not occurring.
 - Climate change can occur in a short period of time.
- Which of the following is most likely to result from climate change?
 - Rising sea levels
 - Creating of more land
 - Stable weather conditions
 - Increase in plants and animals

International Date Line

The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line of longitude of 180° that is located halfway around the world from the Prime Meridian. This simply means one must travel 180° east or west of the Prime Meridian to get to the International Date Line in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. It is not a perfectly straight line, but it helps us know the date and time in different countries. Countries immediately to the left of the International Date Line (e.g. Australia, Russia, China) have different times from countries immediately to the right of the International Date Line (e.g. USA, Canada). The countries immediately to the left of the International Date Line, are always ahead in time. Sometimes the countries are even an entire day ahead. For example, if it is Monday in the United States of America, it would already be Tuesday in Australia. The worldwide standard for Coordinated Universal Time, formerly known as GMT (Greenwich Mean Time), is now abbreviated as UTC (Coordinated Universal Time).

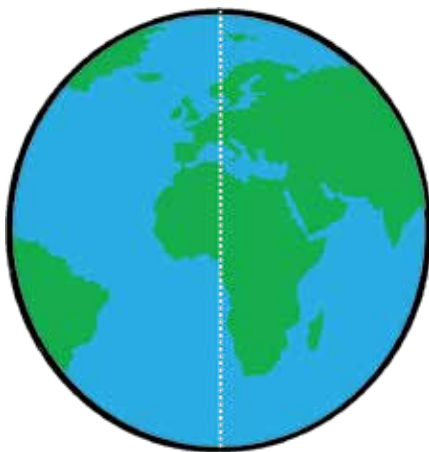
The map below shows the location of the International Date Line.



Test 4

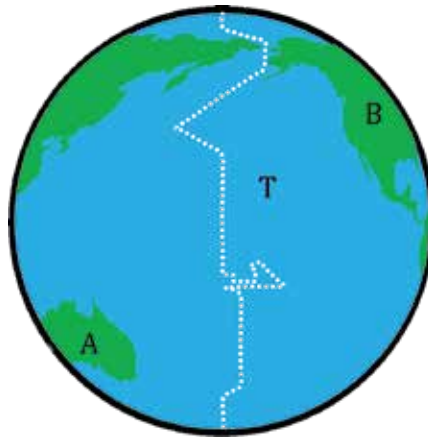
1. Which pair is an example of lines of longitude?
 - a. Equator and Prime Meridian
 - b. Prime Meridian and International Date Line
 - c. International Dateline and Equator
 - d. Equator and International Date Line
2. The International Date Line is directly opposite the
 - a. Equator.
 - b. Tropic of Capricorn.
 - c. Tropic of Cancer.
 - d. Prime Meridian.
3. Which best describes the International Date Line?
 - a. Line of latitude 00
 - b. Line of longitude 900
 - c. Line of longitude 1800
 - d. Line of latitude 3600

Study the illustration of the globe below and then answer questions 4 and 5.



4. What is the name of the line shown above?
 - a. International Date Line
 - b. Prime Meridian
 - c. Equator
 - d. Tropic of Cancer
5. Starting from the line, the International Date Line is located
 - a. 1800 West.
 - b. 1200 South.
 - c. 900 East.
 - d. 900 North.

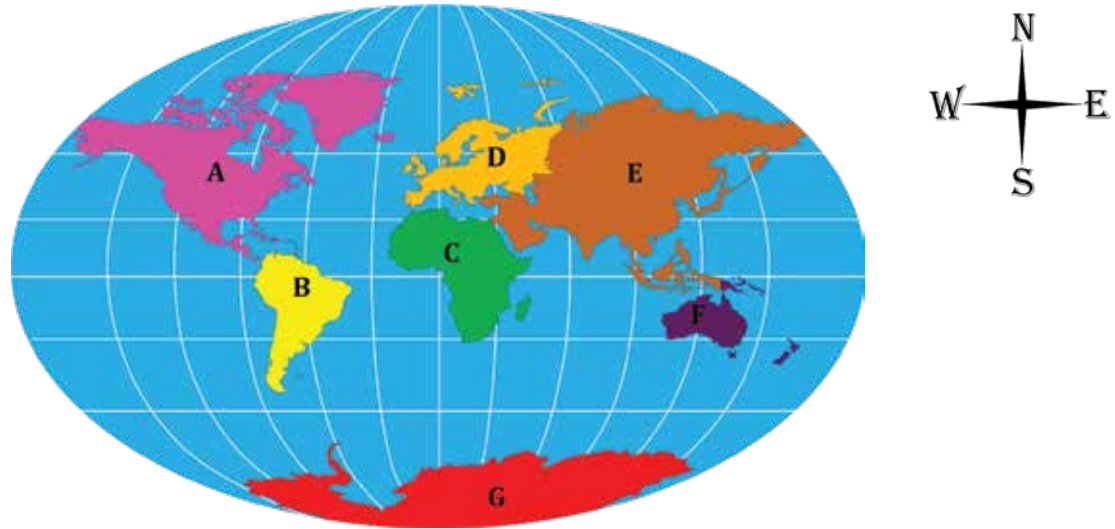
Study the illustration of the globe below and then answer questions 6-10



6. What is the name of the line shown above?
 - a. Equator
 - b. Prime Meridian
 - c. Tropic of Cancer
 - d. International Date Line

7. All of the following are true about the line shown above EXCEPT that it
 - a. is a line of longitude.
 - b. helps us to tell the time.
 - c. helps us to tell the date.
 - d. is a line of latitude.
8. 180° east of the line is the
 - a. International Date Line
 - b. Equator
 - c. Prime Meridian
 - d. Tropic of Cancer
9. What is the name of the ocean at T?
 - a. Arctic Ocean
 - b. Atlantic Ocean
 - c. Pacific Ocean
 - d. Indian Ocean
10. If it is Sunday in the country at A, what day would it be in the country at B?
 - a. Sunday
 - b. Monday
 - c. Tuesday
 - d. Saturday

1. Study the map of the world shown below, and then answer the questions that follow.



a. Define the term continent.

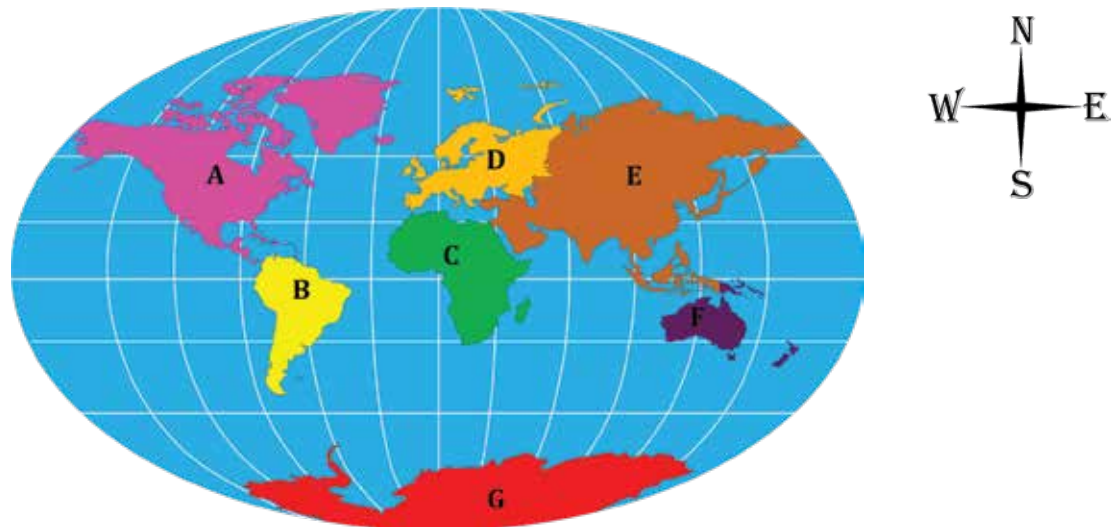
b. Shade the continent on which Guyana is located.

c. List two countries located on the continent marked E.

d. Name the continent that has no countries.

e. Give one reason why the continent identified in (d) has no countries.

2. Study the map of the world shown below, and then answer the questions that follow.



a. State the approximate percentage of the map that is covered with water.

b. Mark X on the location of the Indian Ocean.

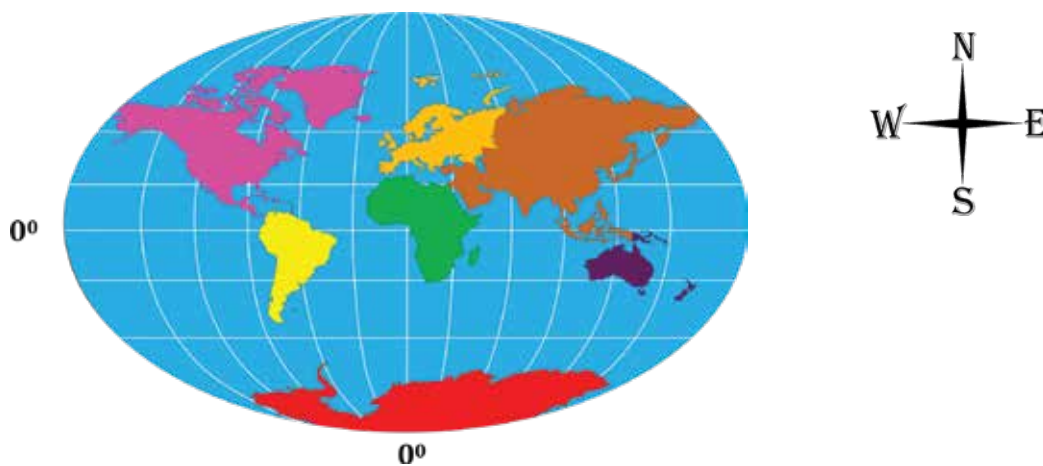
c. What is the name of the ocean located east of the continent marked E?

d. Mark Y on the location of the Mediterranean Sea.

e. What is the name of the sea located north of the continent marked B?

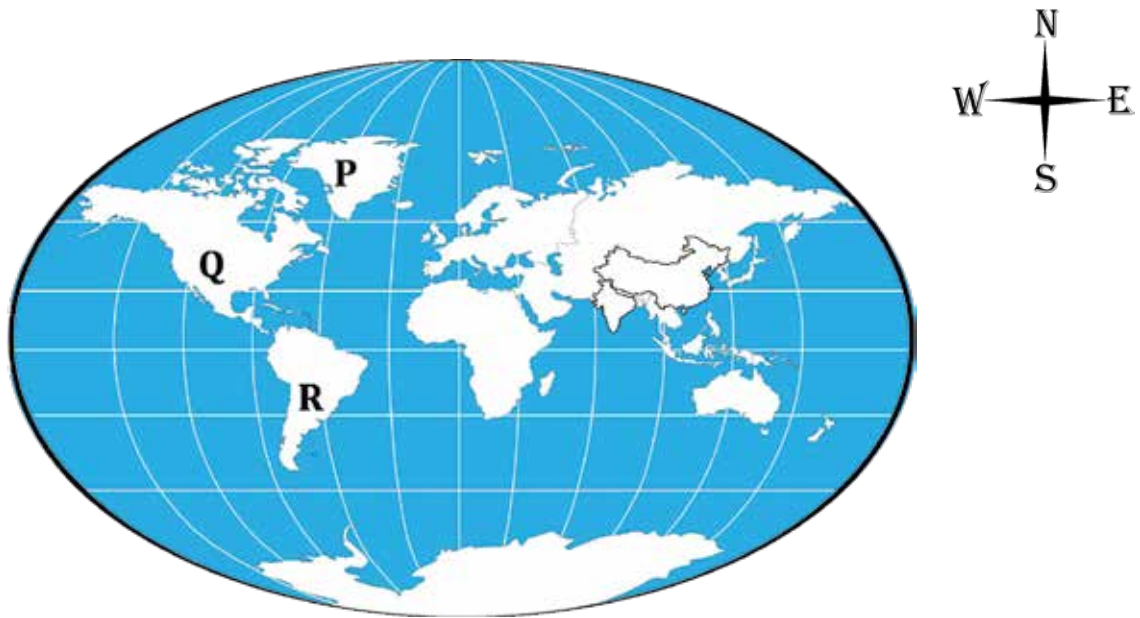
f. State one difference between an ocean and a sea.

3. Study the map of the world shown below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. What is the name of the line of longitude located at 0°?
- _____
- _____
- b. If you start at the line of longitude located at 0°, then travelled 180° east, what is the name of the line that you would encounter?
- _____
- _____
- c. What is the name of the ocean that the line you named at (3b) passes through?
- _____
- _____
- d. Insert on the diagram the location of the Equator.
- e. List two countries the Equator passes through.
- _____
- _____
- f. Give two reasons why lines of longitude and latitude are important.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Study the map of the world shown below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- Shade on the map the Tropical Climatic Zone.
- List two countries located in the Tropical Climatic Zone.

- What type of climate is experienced in the continent at Q?

- Dennis is moving from the continent at R to the continent at Q. Describe one lifestyle change that he would need to make after moving.

Amerindians

Where did they come from? The Amerindians came from the continent of Asia. They came from countries such as Mongolia.



Map showing the continent of Asia and the route taken by Amerindians to Guyana

How did they come? They walked across the Bering Strait, (a frozen bridge), through North America, Central America, then into South America.



Early Amerindians

Why did they come? They left Asia during the fourth ice age, fleeing from the cold and following herds of buffalo and other animals for food.



The Amerindians are the **Indigenous** or native people of Guyana. This means they were the first to arrive in Guyana. When they arrived, they first gave it the name “Guiana”, meaning land of many waters. The Arawaks were the first tribe to settle, then the Caribs. The head of these Amerindian tribes was called Chiefs, Captains or Touchaus. The Amerindians lived in houses called benabs. These houses were made of tree barks, branches, straws, vines and a special troolie/eta palm. Using weapons made of stone and bone, they were excellent hunters and fishermen. The Amerindians also learned to cultivate the land where they settled. Their staple food was sweet and bitter cassava, which was used to make cassava bread and farine. Traditionally, the Amerindian women would also chew and ferment the cassava to make an alcoholic beverage known as Piwari. In total, nine Amerindian tribes settled in Guiana, including four main tribes, **Arawaks, Caribs, Wapisianas and Warraus**, and five other sub - tribes.

1. Arawaks
2. Caribs
3. Wapisianas

4. Warraus
5. Arecunas
6. Akawaio

7. Macushis
8. Patamonas
9. Wai Wai

Test 5

Study the map of the world below and then answer questions 1-3



1. On which continent is Guyana located?
 - a. Q
 - b. T
 - c. R
 - d. U
2. Which continent did the Indigenous people come from?
 - a. Q
 - b. T
 - c. R
 - d. P
3. Choose the correct route the Indigenous people took to get to Guyana.
 - a. Q→U→P
 - b. T→R→U
 - c. T→Q→U
 - d. U→Q→T
3. The word Indigenous means
 - a. last people.
 - b. native people.
 - c. chosen people.
 - d. endangered people.
4. The Indigenous people of Guyana are the
 - a. Africans.
 - b. Europeans.
 - c. East Indians.
 - d. Amerindians.
5. What is the meaning of the name 'Guiana' given by the Indigenous people?
 - a. Golden Land
 - b. Land of the free
 - c. Land of many waters
 - d. Golden City of El Dorado
6. How did the Indigenous people travel to Guyana?
 - a. They travelled by buses.
 - b. They were brought on ships.
 - c. They walked across the Bering Strait.
 - d. The swam across the Caspian Sea.
7. Guyana's native people crossed the
 - a. Red Sea.
 - b. Caspian Sea.
 - c. Bering Sea.
 - d. Mediterranean Sea.
8. The Indigenous people came to Guyana
 - a. by following animals for food.
 - b. in search of new land.
 - c. in search of gold.
 - d. to work as slaves.
9. The first Indigenous tribe to arrive in Guyana was the
 - a. Warraus.
 - b. Arawaks.
 - c. Wapisianas.
 - d. Caribs.
9. All of the following are leaders of Indigenous tribes EXCEPT a
 - a. Chief.
 - b. Captain.
 - c. Touchau.
 - d. Commander.
10. The Indigenous people lived in houses called
 - a. benabs.
 - b. igloos.
 - c. logies.
 - d. caves.
11. The Indigenous people made their weapons using
 - a. stones and bones.
 - b. broken bottles.
 - c. metals.
 - d. plastic.
12. The staple diet of the Indigenous people consisted mainly of
 - a. rice.
 - b. maize.
 - c. cassava.
 - d. potatoes.
13. How many main Amerindian tribes settled in Guyana?
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 8
 - d. 9

Amerindians Contributions

Examples of Amerindian contributions

Names of Places :

Country: Guiana, now spelt Guyana

Places: Timehri, Aruka, Bartica

Rivers: Cuyuni and Mazaruni

Waterfalls: Kaieteur, Orinduik

Food:



Pepper pot



Cassava bread



Farine



Piwari

Clothing:



Straw Skirt



Straw Hat



Headdress

Craft:



Hammock



Tibisiri
basket



Coloured Beads
Jewellery

Musical Instrument:



Rattles



Drums



Flutes

Associated Celebrations:

- Mashramani - It is celebrated on the 23rd of February. The word Mashramani means celebration after hard co operative work.
- Amerindian Heritage Month - It is celebrated in the month of September.

Dance:

- Mari Mari

Other important contributions:

The poison curare that can be used to cure muscular rigidity in diseases such as tetanus.

Test 6

1. All of the following were named by the Amerindians EXCEPT,
 - a. Guiana.
 - b. Georgetown.
 - c. Mazaruni River.
 - d. Kaieteur Falls.
2. Which of the following is NOT an example of a traditional Amerindian food?
 - a. Pepper pot
 - b. Cassava bread
 - c. Farine
 - d. Roti and curry
3. Piwari is a traditional Amerindian drink made by
 - a. blending farine and cassava.
 - b. grinding maize and cassava.
 - c. crushing potatoes and maize.
 - d. chewing and fermenting cassava.
4. Most traditional Amerindian clothing are made of
 - a. leather.
 - b. straw.
 - c. cloth.
 - d. leaves.
5. All of the following are traditional Amerindian craft EXCEPT the
 - a. hammock.
 - b. embroidery bags.
 - c. beaded jewellery.
 - d. Tibisiri basket.
6. Which of the following is NOT an example of a traditional Amerindian instrument?
 - a. Flute
 - b. Rattles
 - c. Drums
 - d. Accordion
7. What does the word Mashramani mean?
 - a. Land of many waters
 - b. Celebration after hard work
 - c. Co operative work
 - d. Land of the native people
8. Which of the following dances would be performed at an Amerindian heritage event?
 - a. Mari Mari
 - b. Kathak
 - c. Nagara
 - d. Waltz
9. What is the name of the Amerindian medicine that can be used to treat tetanus?
 - a. Curare
 - b. Piwari
 - c. Cassiri
 - d. Maba
10. Which of the following is NOT a contribution made by the Amerindians ? They
 - a. named many of our rivers.
 - b. gave us a variety of foods like cassava bread and pepperpot.
 - c. named our capital city, 'Georgetown'
 - d. gave us the name Mashramani.

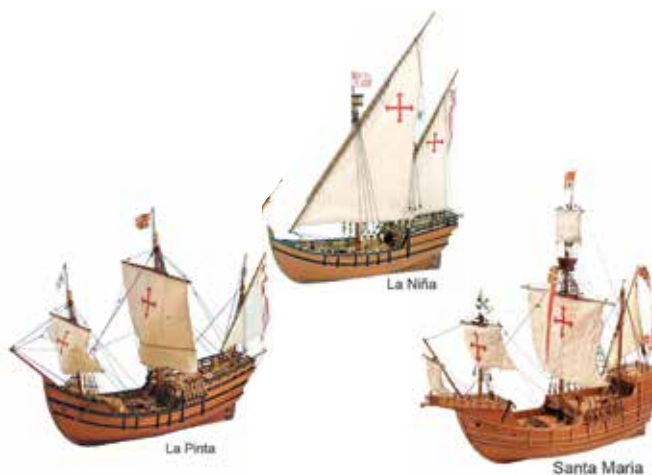
Europeans

Where did they come from? The Europeans came from the continent of Europe. They came from countries such as England, France, Spain and Netherlands.



Map showing the continent of Europe

How did they come? The Europeans came on ships. Christopher Columbus discovered the West Indies. The Pinta, Nina & Santa Maria are famous European ships used by Christopher Columbus.



Why did they come? The Europeans came in search of new lands and the Golden City of El Dorado



Early Europeans

The Europeans were the second group of people to come to Guyana. The Europeans came in search of new lands. They also came in search of the Golden City of El Dorado. They first encountered the Amerindians and began to trade with them using a barter system. The Europeans would give the Amerindians knives, axes, lengths of cloth and coloured beads in exchange for food supplies, annatto dye and hemp, which they used to make rope for their ships.

The Europeans decided to remain in Guyana. They changed its name from Guiana to British Guiana. They remained because they found that the soil and climate were suitable for cultivating products such as tobacco, cotton and sugar cane. All of the products, especially sugar, was in great demand in the European nations. It was needed for distilling and brewing and making cakes, biscuits and beverages like tea. However, to cultivate sugar, large labour forces were required. So the Europeans decided first to enslave the Amerindians to work on the sugarcane plantations. However, the Amerindians did not work well on the plantations. The Europeans recognized this, and they treated the Amerindians cruelly. They had to find alternative labour and decided to enslave the Africans. The Portuguese, East Indians and the Chinese were brought by the Europeans as indentured labourers.

Test 7

Study the map of the world below and then answer question 1-10.



- Which continent did the Europeans come from?
 - O
 - L
 - U
 - R
- All of the following are countries Europeans came from EXCEPT
 - England.
 - Mongolia.
 - France.
 - Spain.
- The Europeans came to Guyana
 - in search of food.
 - in search for new lands and gold.
 - as indentured immigrants.
 - to work on sugar plantations as slaves.
- When the Europeans arrived in Guyana, they first encountered the
 - Africans.
 - Portuguese.
 - Amerindians.
 - Chinese.
- The Europeans bartered all of the following with the first people they discovered in Guyana EXCEPT,
 - knives.
 - axes.
 - hemp.
 - cloth and coloured beads.
- The Europeans received all of the following from the first people they discovered in Guyana EXCEPT
 - hemp.
 - annatto dye.
 - food.
 - guns.
- Europeans decided to remain in Guyana to plant all the following crops EXCEPT,
 - rice.
 - Sugar cane.
 - cotton.
 - tobacco.
- Which crop increased the demand for large labour forces on the plantation?
 - Tobacco
 - Cotton
 - Rice
 - Sugar cane
- The crop that increased a demand for labourers was used for all the following reasons EXCEPT
 - to trade with Africans.
 - distilling and brewing in Europe.
 - making cakes and biscuits in Europe.
 - making beverages like tea in Europe.
- In what order did the Europeans obtain labourers to plant the crop?
 - Amerindians, African, Portuguese, East Indians, Chinese
 - Portuguese, East Indians, Chinese Amerindians, Africans
 - African, Portuguese, East Indians, Chinese, Amerindians
 - African, Amerindians, Portuguese, East Indians, Chinese

European Contributions

Examples of European contributions

Europeans have given us our native language "English". Spanish and French are also taught in secondary schools as languages.

Food:



Pastries



Pies

Clothing:



Suit



Dress

Craft:



Ceramics



Pottery

Musical Instrument:



Accordion



Bag Pipes



Guitar

Associated Celebration:

- English Fringe Festival

Dance:

- Waltz

Other important contributions

The Europeans have named many places in Guyana.

Dutch	French	English	Spanish
Stabroek	La Bonne Intention	Georgetown	Santa Rosa
Soesdyke	Le Repentir	Kingston	El Dorado
Uitvlugt	Le Ressouvenir	Bourda	Anna Regina
Goed Fortuin	Mon Repos	Lethem	Anna Catherina
Vreed-en-Hoop	Non Pariel	Wales	
Meten -Meer-Zorg	Versailles	Charity	

Test 8

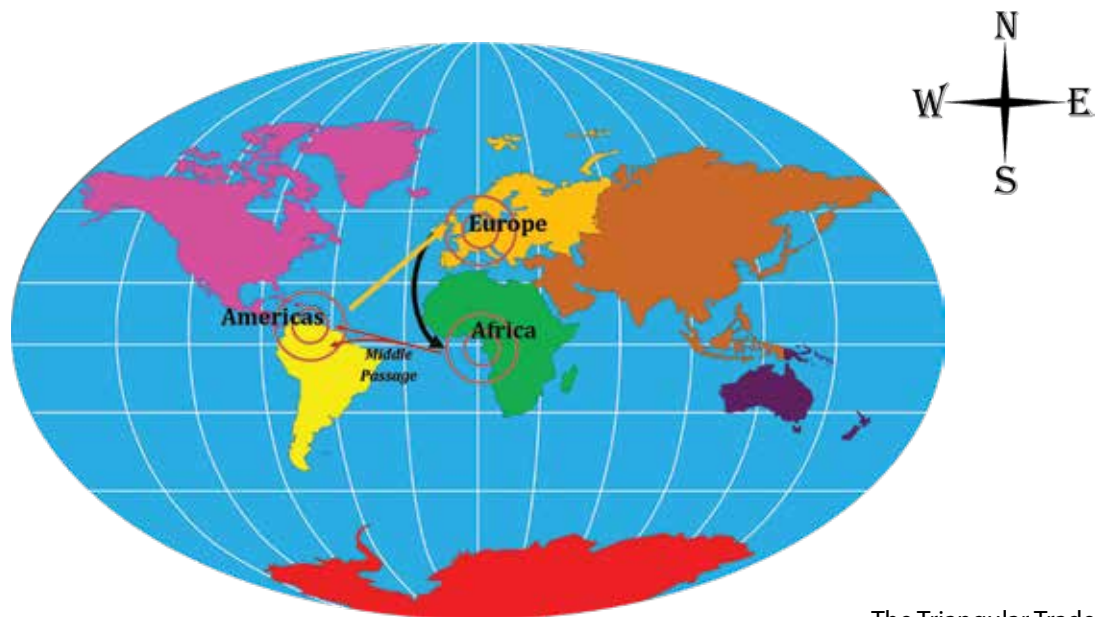
1. Which of the following is NOT a European Nation?
 - a. Netherland
 - b. Australia
 - c. France
 - d. Spain
2. The official language of Guyana is
 - a. French.
 - b. English.
 - c. Spanish.
 - d. Dutch.
3. Which of the following is an example of a traditional European food?
 - a. Pepper pot
 - b. Pastries
 - c. Farine
 - d. Sweet and Sour relishes
4. In Europe, you would find most men wearing a
 - a. suit.
 - b. kurta.
 - c. dhoti.
 - d. dashiki.
5. Which of the following is NOT an example of a traditional European instrument?
 - a. Bag Pipe
 - b. Tassa
 - c. Guitar
 - d. Accordion
6. Which of the following dances would be performed at a traditional European wedding?
 - a. Waltz
 - b. Mari Mari
 - c. Nagara
 - d. Masquerade
7. Which of the following are examples of names given by the Dutch?
 - a. Stabroek, Soesdyke, Uitvlugt, Goed Fortuin
 - b. La Bonne-Intention, Le Repentir, Le Ressouvenir
 - c. Georgetown, Bourda, Lethem,
 - d. Santa Rosa, El Dorado, Lethem
8. Which of the following are examples of names given by the Spanish?
 - a. Stabroek, Soesdyke
 - b. La Bonne-Intention, Le Repentir
 - c. Georgetown, Bourda
 - d. Santa Rosa, El Dorado
9. Which of the following are examples of names given by the English?
 - a. Stabroek, Soesdyke
 - b. La Bonne-Intention, Mon Repos
 - c. Georgetown, Bourda
 - d. Santa Rosa, El Dorado
10. Which of the following are examples of names given by the French?
 - a. Stabroek, Uitvlugt
 - b. La Bonne-Intention, Non Pariel
 - c. Georgetown, Charity
 - d. Santa Rosa, El Dorado

The Triangular Trade

The term Triangular Trade or Transatlantic slave trade is a generalization used to describe the trade between countries in Europe, Africa, and South America. It began because

- Amerindians did not work well under harsh plantation conditions.
- the cultivation of tobacco, cotton and later on sugarcane, demanded large labour forces.
- sugar was in great demand in Europe.

The map below shows the route of the Triangular Trade. Study and discuss the map with your teacher.



The Triangular Trade

➡ **At this stage, Europeans left Europe to travel to Africa. Rum, pieces of cloth, knives, cutlasses, guns and gun powder were taken to Africa to be traded for slaves.** In Africa, the strongest slaves were captured, branded, yoked two by two and kept in barracoons or slave quarters. The slaves were then traded to the Europeans in exchange for the rum, knives and pieces of cloth. This form of trade was called bartering.

➡ **At this stage, the slaves were then taken from Africa to countries in North and South America to be auctioned to plantation owners.** The journey was called the Middle Passage. This six months journey was the worst. The slaves were closely packed in the hold of ships. They lay in chains on wooden shelves. The heat in slave holds was fierce. The slaves could hardly move, and often time they fouled their own place and the stench was intolerable. Many got sick and died. Some slaves even committed suicide. When they arrived in countries like British Guiana, plantations owners bought and branded the best slaves. Members of the same family could even be bought by different plantation owners and separated. Sometimes plantations used sugar to buy the slaves while on other occasions, they could use money. Whenever money was received, it could be used to buy sugar, tobacco and cotton.

➡ **At this stage, the sugar, cotton and tobacco were then taken from the Americas to Europe.** They were in great demand in Europe to manufacture different products.

Test 9

Study the map of the world below and then answer questions 1-15.



- Which group started the trade system shown above?
 - Africans
 - Europeans
 - Amerindians
 - East Indians
- All of the following are reasons the slave trade began EXCEPT,
 - Europeans needed labourers to work on plantations.
 - the Amerindians did not work well on plantations.
 - sugar was in great demand in Europe.
 - Europeans wanted to set up plantations in other continents.
- The slave trade did not include the continent of
 - North America.
 - South America.
 - Asia.
 - Europe.
- Which is the correct order, from beginning to the end, in which the slave trade occurred?
 - P→Q→V
 - Q→V→P
 - P→V→Q
 - V→P→Q
- All of the following were taken from P→V EXCEPT,
 - anatto dye.
 - pieces of cloth.
 - knives.
 - cutlasses.
- Which of the following countries was a likely destination at V?
 - Spain
 - British Guiana
 - Congo
 - India
- Which of the following statement is True about activities that occurred at V?
 - Slaves were auctioned for.
 - Slaves were kept in logies.
 - Slaves were bartered for.
 - Slaves volunteered themselves to be sold.
- At stage V, barracoons were used. What were barracoons?
 - Areas below the ship
 - Slave quarters where slaves were kept
 - Houses where the Europeans stayed
 - The houses of the Africans
- Which part of the slave trade was known as the middle passage?
 - P→V
 - Q→P
 - V→Q
 - P→Q
- What ocean was crossed during the journey from V→Q?
 - Arctic
 - Pacific
 - Southern
 - Atlantic
- The duration of the journey from V→Q was approximately
 - 24 hours.
 - two weeks.
 - five to ten weeks.
 - six months.
- Which statement is NOT TRUE about the journey V→Q?
 - Slaves were closely packed in ships.
 - Slaves had separate rooms for each family.
 - Slaves committed suicide.
 - Slaves were chained together.
- All of the following were activities that occurred at Q EXCEPT
 - the best slaves were bought by plantation owners, rebranded and taken to plantations.
 - slaves were auctioned for.
 - families were always sent to the same plantation.
 - sugar and tobacco were bought.
- What was taken from Q→P?
 - Sugar
 - Pieces of Cloth
 - Knives
 - Cutlasses
- Which of the following countries was a likely destination at P?
 - Spain
 - British Guiana
 - Congo
 - India

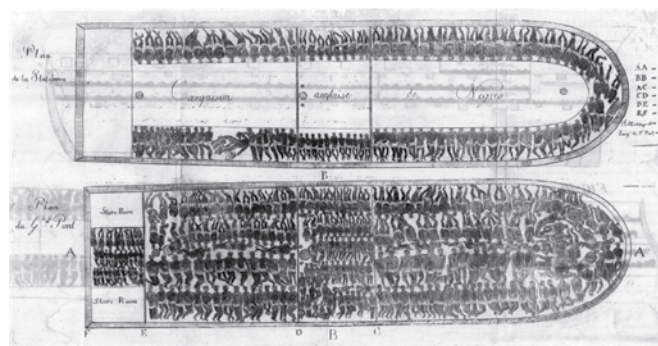
Africans

Where did they come from? The Africans came from the continent of Africa. They came from countries such as Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Mali, Gambia and Togo.



Map showing the continent of Africa

How did they come? They came on specially built slave ships.



Slave Ship

Why did they come? They came to work on the sugar plantation as slaves.



The Europeans lured Africans and brought them to British Guiana to work on sugar plantation as slaves. The journey from Africa to the British Guiana was known as the middle passage. It was horrific. Once in British Guiana, slaves were auctioned for by plantation owners. To show ownership, plantation owners branded the slaves. On plantations, slaves lived in houses made of mud. They worked from as early as 6 a. m in the morning up until sunset. Their staple diet consisted of plantains. Europeans treated the slaves harshly. Harsh treatment of slaves caused many slaves to commit suicide, runaway, and eventually give rise to several rebellions. The 1763 rebellion was led by Cuffy on Plantation Magdalenenburg. Other persons involved in this rebellion were Akara, Atta, Accabre and Gousarri. This rebellion failed because of disunity among the Africans. Cuffy shot himself, and the other leaders were defeated. Another rebellion arose on Plantation Le Ressouvenir in 1823. Quamina and his son Jack Gladstone were held responsible for the uprising. It was unsuccessful because the leaders had discouraged the Africans from being violent. Quamina was shot, and Jack Gladstone was sentenced to deportation and taken to St. Lucia where he was sold into slavery.

Thomas Buxton, Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, George Canning, James Ramsay and William Wilberforce started a campaign to abolish slavery. Slavery was abolished in 1834. After the abolition of slavery, slaves still had to work on plantations, but were now paid small wages. Some Africans, like Damon, refused to work. In 1834, he started a protest which ended up in him being hanged by the Europeans.

Slaves were finally freed on August 1st 1838. Africans then began to buy plantations. The first plantation bought by the freed slaves was plantation Northbrook, which was later renamed Victoria. They also started a village movement by purchasing communities. The first community purchased was Queenstown in Essequibo. Africans earned a living by practising peasant farming of crops like rice, and trade work like masonry, carpentry, plumbing and handcraft.

Test 10

1. Slaves were brought to Guyana from
 - a. Nigeria.
 - b. Mongolia.
 - c. Spain.
 - d. Scotland.
2. How did the Africans come to Guyana?
 - a. They were brought on slave ships.
 - b. They walked.
 - c. They travelled by buses.
 - d. They travelled on ships that they built.
3. The journey the Africans took to come to Guyana was called the
 - a. Triangular Trade
 - b. Middle Passage
 - c. Transatlantic Trade
 - d. First Voyage
4. The Africans came to Guyana
 - a. to work as slaves on sugar plantations.
 - b. in search of new land.
 - c. in search of food.
 - d. as explorers and hunters.
5. While working on the plantation, Africans
 - I were paid a salary
 - II were beaten by slave masters
 - III worked from 6 a. m to sunset
 - a. I and II only
 - b. I and III only
 - c. II and III only
 - d. I, II and III
6. The Africans on the sugar plantation rebelled because they were
 - I well paid
 - II poorly fed
 - III overworked
 - a. I and II only
 - b. I and III only
 - c. II and III only
 - d. I, II and III
7. On which plantation did the 1763 Berbice Slave Rebellion take place? Plantation
 - a. Magdalenenburg
 - b. Lilienburg
 - c. Le Ressouvenir
 - d. Enmore
8. From the following slaves, who "lead" the 1763 Berbice Slave Rebellion?
 - a. Cuffy
 - b. Akara
 - c. Atta
 - d. Accabre
9. Who were the persons responsible for the rebellion that took place on Plantation Le Resouvenir?
 - a. Quamina and Jack Gladstone
 - b. John Smith and Success
 - c. Cuffy and Akara
 - d. Accabre and Gousarri
10. Slavery was abolished in
 - e. 1831.
 - f. 1832.
 - g. 1833.
 - h. 1834.
11. What did the Europeans do to Damon? They
 - a. hanged him for protesting apprenticeship.
 - b. honoured him for protesting apprenticeship.
 - c. shot him for protesting apprenticeship.
 - d. sculpted a statue of him.
12. All the Africans were freed on
 - a. 1st August 1828.
 - b. 1st August 1838.
 - c. 1st August 1860.
 - d. 1st August 1863.
13. The first plantation bought by the freed Africans was plantation
 - a. Success.
 - b. Lilienburg.
 - c. Le Ressouvenir.
 - d. Northbrook.
14. Shortly after emancipation, the former enslaved people of Guyana worked together to establish the village of
 - a. Calcutta
 - b. Enmore
 - c. Victoria
 - d. Hopetown
15. To earn money, the Africans
 - I practiced peasant farming.
 - II exported sugar.
 - III made handcraft.
 - a. I and II only
 - b. I and III only
 - c. II and III only
 - d. I, II and III

African Contributions

Examples of African contributions

Africans were among the first rice planters in Guyana.

Food:



Cook up Rice



Conkie



Metagee



Foo Foo

Clothing:

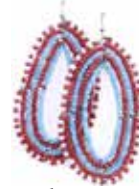


Dashikis



Head Wraps/Ties

Craft/Jewellery



Bead Earrings



Arm Band



Bead Chain



Carvings

Musical Instrument:



Maracas



Bongo Drums



Marimbas

Associated Celebration:

- Emancipation Day - It is celebrated on the 1st of August.
- Queh Queh

Dance:

- Cumfa
- Masquerade

Other important contributions

- Some people have adapted many African cultural beliefs e.g.
- Obeah
- Ole' Higue
- Voodoo
- Baccoo

Test 11

1. Africans were the first
 - a. rice planters.
 - b. sugarcane planters.
 - c. to arrive in Guyana.
 - d. to be treated harshly by the Europeans.
 2. Which of the following is NOT an example of a traditional African food?
 - a. Conkie
 - b. Foo Foo
 - c. Farine
 - d. Cook up
 3. What type of clothing would you find men in Africa wearing at traditional events?
 - a. Suit
 - b. Dashiki
 - c. Kurta
 - d. Sombreros
 4. All of the following are traditional African craft EXCEPT
 - a. hammocks.
 - b. bead earrings.
 - c. arm bands.
 - d. bead chains.
 5. All of the following are examples of traditional African instruments EXCEPT
 - a. Marimbas.
 - b. Bag pipes.
 - c. Bongo Drums.
 - d. Maracas.
- Study the caption below and then answer question 6.**
- At a traditional African wedding, Jaron and his family danced to the beat of drums and sang folk songs.*
6. What is the name of the celebration being observed?
 - a. Queh Queh
 - b. Cumfa
 - c. Masquerade
 - d. Sware
 7. During Mashramani, you would find people performing this traditional African celebration.
 - a. Queh Queh
 - b. Cumfa
 - c. Mari Mari
 - d. Masquerade
 8. Which of the following is NOT associated with African tradition?
 - a. Cumfa
 - b. Sware
 - c. Queh-Queh
 - d. Kathak
 9. Which of the following is NOT associated with traditional African beliefs?
 - a. Kanaima
 - b. Baccoo
 - c. Obeah
 - d. Voodoo
 10. All of the following are African contributions EXCEPT
 - a. foods like Metagee and Cook-up-rice.
 - b. clothing like Dashikis.
 - c. musical instruments like Bongo drums.
 - d. Jewellery like tillary.

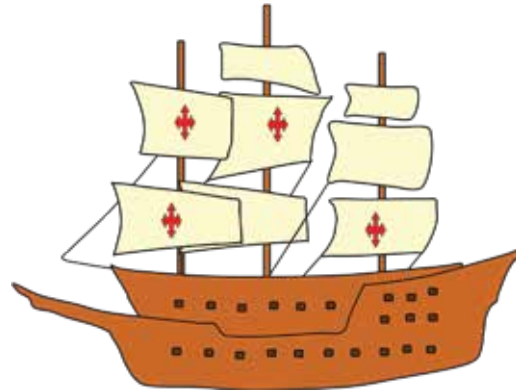
Portuguese

Where did they come from? The Portuguese came from the continent of Europe. They came from countries like Portugal and Madeira Island.



Map showing Portugal and Madeira Island

How did they come? They came on ships. The Louisa Baillie was the name of a ship that they came on.



Louisa Baillie

Why did they come? They came to replace the Africans and work as indentured labourers on sugar plantations.



Early Portuguese

The Portuguese came as indentured labourers to work on the sugar plantations for a period of five (5) years. The first forty (40) Portuguese came on **May 3rd, 1835**. They were sent to plantations Thomas, La Penitence and Liliendaal. Unlike the Africans, as indentured labourers, they were paid small wages from the beginning. However, they did not work well on the plantations, so after the first period of indentureship was finished, most Portuguese left the sugar plantations and opened their own businesses.

By 1856, the Portuguese controlled business in British Guiana. Instead of purchasing goods from African businessmen, Europeans started buying from Portuguese businessmen. **James Sayers Orr (Angel Gabriel)** accused the Portuguese of taking bread out of the mouth of African businessmen. This brought conflict between the Portuguese and the Africans who were losing customers. Africans began to attack Portuguese businesses during what was referred to as **Angel Gabriel Riots**.

Test 12

1. Where did the Portuguese come from?
 - a. Australia and Nigeria
 - b. Portugal and Madeira Island
 - c. India and France
 - d. Spain and India
2. How did the Portuguese come? They
 - a. travelled on the ship Louisa Baillie.
 - b. walked across the Bering Straight.
 - c. travelled on the Pinta, Santa Maria and the Nina.
 - d. travelled on the ships Whitby and Hesperus.
3. When did the first Portuguese arrive in British Guiana?
 - a. May 3, 1835
 - b. May 5, 1838
 - c. May 26, 1966
 - d. May 23, 1970
4. The Portuguese came to British Guiana
 - a. to work as slaves on sugar plantations.
 - b. in search of new land.
 - c. to work as indentured labourers on sugar plantations.
 - d. in search of food and warm climate.
5. All of the following were conditions
 - a. of Indentureship EXCEPT
 - b. working for less than five years.
 - c. working for at least five years.
 - d. working with wages.
 - e. being free to leave after five years.
6. Which of the following was NOT a plantation Portuguese were sent to?
 - a. Thomas
 - b. La Penitence
 - c. Liliendall
 - d. Vreed-en-Hoop
7. Why did the Portuguese stop working on plantations? They
 - a. were not paid wages.
 - b. did not work well on plantations.
 - c. had earned enough money.
 - d. were told to leave by the Europeans.
8. What did most of Portuguese men do after leaving sugar plantations? They
 - a. planted sugarcane.
 - b. opened their own businesses.
 - c. rioted against Europeans.
 - d. travelled to other continents.
9. Which ethnic group attacked the Portuguese?
 - a. Amerindians
 - b. Europeans
 - c. Africans
 - d. East Indians
10. All of the following were causes of the riots against the Portuguese EXCEPT
 - a. the Europeans began to buy more goods from the Portuguese.
 - b. James Sayers Orr accused the Portuguese of taking bread out of the mouths of Africans.
 - c. that they were controlling retailing in British Guiana.
 - d. that they were being forced to work for Africans.

Portuguese Contributions

Examples of Portuguese contributions

Portuguese have been excellent businessmen and developed many businesses in Guyana including

- J.P Santos
- Banks D.I.H
- Fogarty's Ltd
- John Fernandes Ltd

Food:



Stew Beef



Pancakes



Garlic Pork

Clothing:



Bouffant
Long Skirts



Sombreros



Waistcoats

Craft/Jewellery



Cork bags and
bracelets



Ceramics



Pottery

Musical Instrument:



Braggs



Rajas

Associated Celebration:

- Arrival Day - It is celebrated on the 5th of May.
- Saint Martins Day
- Holy Week
- Christmas Mass

Dance:

- Vira
- Chula
- Fandango

• Other important contributions

- Some people have adapted many Portuguese beliefs e.g.
- Holy Spirit or Pentecost.

Test 13

1. Portuguese were credited for being excellent
 - a. farmers.
 - b. businessmen.
 - c. rice planters.
 - d. land developers.
2. All of the following are traditional Portuguese foods EXCEPT
 - a. red beans soup.
 - b. stew beef.
 - c. foo-foo.
 - d. garlic pork.
3. All of the following are traditional Portuguese clothing EXCEPT
 - a. sombreros.
 - b. waistcoat.
 - c. bouffant long skirts.
 - d. straw skirts.
4. What clothing are you likely to see at a traditional Portuguese celebration?
 - a. Dashiki
 - b. Sari
 - c. Shalwar
 - d. Waistcoat
5. Africans are to carvings as Portuguese are to
 - a. cork bracelets.
 - b. head dresses.
 - c. hammocks.
 - d. bangles.
6. Which of the following pairs is an example of traditional Portuguese instruments?
 - a. Braggs and Rajas
 - b. Flute and Congo Drums
 - c. Rattle and Maracas
 - d. Tassa and Mandolins
7. Which of the following celebrations is associated with the Portuguese?
 - a. Queh Queh
 - b. Masquerades
 - c. St. Martin's Day
 - d. Cumfa
8. Amerindians are to Mari Mari as Portuguese are to
 - a. Nagara.
 - b. Kathak.
 - c. Cumfa.
 - d. Fandango
9. All of the following are popular Portuguese businesses EXCEPT
 - a. Banks D.I.H.
 - b. J.P. Santos.
 - c. Courts.
 - d. Fogarty's.
10. Portuguese have made all of the following contributions EXCEPT
 - a. garlic pork and beef stew.
 - b. rajas and braggs.
 - c. chula and vira.
 - d. wanton soup and fried rice.

East Indians

Where did they come from? The East Indians came from the continent of Asia. They came from the country, India. Some districts in India from which they came include Chota Nagpur, Kolkata, Burdwan and Bancoorah.



Map showing the country, India

How did they come? They came on ships. The names of two ships they came on were the M.V. Whitby and M.V. Hesperus.



M.V. Whitby

M.V. Hesperus

Why did they come? They came to work as indentured labourers on the sugar plantations.



Early East Indians

The East Indians came to work as indentured labourers on the sugar plantations for a period of 5 years. The first set of East Indians arrived in British Guiana on **May 5th, 1838**. They were sent to plantations Highbury, Waterloo, Vreed-en-Hoop and Anna Regina. For their labour, they were paid small wages. The place in which they lived was called bound yards, and they lived in long ranges called logies. Even though only men signed indentured contracts, women and children had to work also. They worked on plantations from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Like the Africans, they were cruelly treated. They were flogged with cat o' nine tails. After being flogged, salt was rubbed on their backs. They were sometimes locked up in a house known as the sick house. If they ran away, they were beaten when caught.

This cruel treatment of the East Indians led to numerous strikes and disturbances on plantations like Plantation Lusignan (1912), Plantation Rose Hall (1913), Plantation Leonora (1939) and Plantation Enmore (1948). Five sugar workers were killed on Plantation Enmore during the rebellion namely, **Lalabagee, Surujbali, Harry, Pooran and Rambarran**. After the first period of indentureship ended in 1843, most East Indians left the plantations and decided to return home to India. However, some East Indians remained in British Guiana and used the money they saved to purchase land. Several schemes like Anna Regina, and Vergenoegen (Essequibo), Cane Grove and Helena (Demerara), and Bush Lot and Black Bush Polder (Berbice) were also developed to encourage East Indians to remain. The East Indians used their land to build their homes and practice planting of rice, green vegetables and provisions.

Test 14

1. Which country did the East Indians come from?
 - a. Portugal
 - b. France
 - c. Canada
 - d. India
2. How did the East Indians come to British Guiana? They
 - a. travelled on the ship Louisa Baillie.
 - b. walked across the Bering straight.
 - c. travelled on the Pinta, Santa Maria and the Nina.
 - d. travelled on the ships Whitby and Hesperus .
3. When did the East Indians first arrive in British Guiana?
 - a. May 3, 1835
 - b. May 5, 1838
 - c. May 16, 1966
 - d. May 26, 1966
4. The East Indians came to Guyana
 - a. to work as slaves on the sugar plantations.
 - b. in search of new land.
 - c. to work as indentured labourers on the sugar plantations.
 - d. in search of food and warmer climate
5. The first set of East Indian indentured labourers were sent to all the following plantations EXCEPT
 - a. Highbury
 - b. Vreed-en-Hoop
 - c. Anna Regina
 - d. Le Ressouvenir
6. All of the following were conditions of indentureship EXCEPT
 - a. being free to leave after five years.
 - b. working for at least five years.
 - c. working with wages.
 - d. only the men had to work.
7. The quarters in which the East Indians lived were called
 - a. bound yards.
 - b. benabs.
 - c. barracoons.
 - d. barracks.
8. The houses in which East Indians lived were referred to as
 - a. bound yard.
 - b. logies.
 - c. barracoons.
 - d. barracks.
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - a. East Indians were flogged with cat – o – nine tails.
 - b. East Indians were locked up in a house known as the sick house.
 - c. If the East Indians ran away, they were beaten once caught.
 - d. East Indians were not paid wages.
10. On which plantation were the five East Indian sugar workers killed?
 - a. Plantation Lusignan (1912)
 - b. Plantation Rose Hall (1913)
 - c. Plantation Leonora (1939)
 - d. Plantation Enmore (1948)

East Indian Contributions

Examples of East Indian contributions

East Indians have made significant contributions towards the development of the sugar cane and rice industries.

Food:



Dhal and Rice



Dhal Puri and Curry



Mithai

Clothing:



Shalwar



Sari



Lahenga



Kurta

Craft/Jewellery



Bindi



Bangles



Nose Rings



Tillary

Musical Instrument:



Sitar



Tassa



Dholak



Mandolin

Associated Celebration:

- Phagwah/Holi- Is referred to as the festival of colours. It celebrates the triumph of good over evil.
- Arrival Day - It is celebrated on the 5th of May. It reminds us of all the indentured labourers that came to Guyana.
- Diwali - It is also known as the "Festival of Lights".

Dance:

- Kathak
- Nagara

Other important contributions

- East Indians are credited for our Agricultural and land development.

Test 15

1. Which of the following persons is an East Indian and was one of Guyana's presidents?
 - a. Dr. Bharat Jagdeo
 - b. Desmond Hoyte
 - c. Samuel Hinds
 - d. Arthur Chung
2. Which of the following is NOT an example of a traditional East Indian Food?
 - a. A Mithai
 - b. Stew beef
 - c. Dhal and rice
 - d. Roti and curry
3. What type of clothing are they likely to wear ?
 - a. Dashiki and Head Ties
 - b. Kurta and Sari
 - c. Suit and Waistcoat
 - d. Sombreros and Long Bouffant skirts
4. All of the following are traditional East Indian jewellery EXCEPT
 - a. beaded chains.
 - b. bangles.
 - c. nose rings.
 - d. tillary.
5. Which of the following is not an example of a traditional East Indian instrument?
 - a. Sitar
 - b. Tassa
 - c. Mandolin
 - d. Pipa
6. The festival of lights is called
 - a. Diwali.
 - b. Phagwah.
 - c. Eid-ul-Fitr.
 - d. Eid-ul-Adha.
7. The festival of good over evil is
 - a. Diwali.
 - b. Phagwah.
 - c. Eid-ul-Fitr.
 - d. Eid-ul-Adha.
8. At a traditional Indian festival, which of the following dances are you most likely to observe?
 - a. Kathak
 - b. Masquerade
 - c. Mari Mari
 - d. Dragon dance
9. Which activity is associated with the early East Indian Indentured Labourers?
 - I Development of the charcoal industry.
 - II Development of the rice industry
 - III Establishment of land development schemes.
 - a. I and II only
 - b. I and III only
 - c. II and III only
 - d. I, II and III
10. East Indians have made all of the following contributions EXCEPT
 - a. dhal and rice, and sweet meats.
 - b. sari, shalwar and the kurta.
 - c. nose ring and bindi.
 - d. cook-up-rice and conkie

Read the caption and then answer question 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Indar are attending a traditional East Indian event.

Chinese

Where did they come from? The Chinese came from the continent of Asia. They came from the country China.



Map showing the country, China

How did they come? They came on ships. The Glentanner and Lord Elgin were the first ships they came on. Other ships they came on included, the General Wyndham, Royal George, Whirl Winds, Persia, Lady Elma Bruce, Ganges, Zouave, Pride of Ganges and Jeddo.



Glentanner

Lord Elgin

Why did they come? They came to work as indentured labourers on the sugar plantations.



Early Chinese

The Chinese came to work as indentured labourers on the sugar plantations for a period of 5 years. The first set of Chinese arrived in British Guiana on **January 12th, 1853**. They were sent to Plantations Blankenburg Estate, Windsor Forest, Anna Regina, Anna Catherina, Stewartville, Schoonord and Skeldon. They were paid small wages. They worked on the plantations, but over time they became dissatisfied with the low wages they were being paid by the Europeans. Hence, some of them left plantations and lived in the first-ever Chinese settlement, **Hopetown**. To earn a living, some Chinese started to practice rice farming, others opened businesses, and some started to make charcoal.

Test 16

1. Which continent did the Chinese come from?
 - a. South America
 - b. Asia
 - c. Europe
 - d. Africa
2. Which country did the Chinese come from?
 - a. China
 - b. Mongolia
 - c. Russia
 - d. India
3. The first Chinese arrived in British Guiana on the
 - a. Louisa Baillie and Pinta.
 - b. Glentanner and Lord Elgin.
 - c. Whitby and Hesperus.
 - d. Pinta and Santa Maria.
4. Which ship is not associated with the arrival of additional Chinese to British Guiana?
 - a. Persia
 - b. Jeddo
 - c. Nina
 - d. Royal George
5. When did the Chinese first arrive in British Guiana?
 - a. January 3, 1835
 - b. May 5, 1838
 - c. January 12, 1853
 - d. May 3, 1859
6. The Chinese came to British Guiana
 - a. to work as slaves on sugar plantations.
 - b. in search of new lands.
 - c. to work as indentured labourers on sugar plantations.
 - d. in search of food.
7. The first Chinese indentured labourers were sent to all of the following plantations EXCEPT
 - a. Blankenburg Estate and Windsor Forest.
 - b. Magdalenenburg and Le Ressouvenir.
 - c. Anna Regina and Anna Catherina.
 - d. Stewartville and Skeldon.
8. Why did the Chinese indentured labourers leave the plantations?
 - a. They did not work well on the plantations.
 - b. They were not paid.
 - c. They were treated badly.
 - d. They wanted to return home.
9. The first village that the Chinese settled in after they left the plantations was
 - a. Victoria.
 - b. Queenstown.
 - c. New Amsterdam.
 - d. Hopetown.
10. To earn a living after they left the plantations, Chinese did all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. open their own businesses.
 - b. make charcoal.
 - c. plant rice.
 - d. plant sugarcane.

Chinese Contributions

Examples of Chinese contributions.

Guyana's first president, Mr. Arthur Chung, was a Chinese immigrant.

Food:



Chowmein



Fried rice



Wonton Soup

Clothing:



Tunics



Cheongsams



Sarongs

Craft/Jewellery



Lantern



Fan



Embroidery Design

Musical Instrument:



Cymbals



Drums



Pipa

Associated Celebration:

- Arrival Day - It is celebrated on the 5th of May.
- Chinese New Year
- Lantern Festival

Dance:

- Dragon Dance
- Lantern Dance
- Lion Dance

Other important contributions

- They are exceedingly skilful in martial arts , acrobatics and aerobics.
- Chinese have also been credited for the development of the charcoal industry.

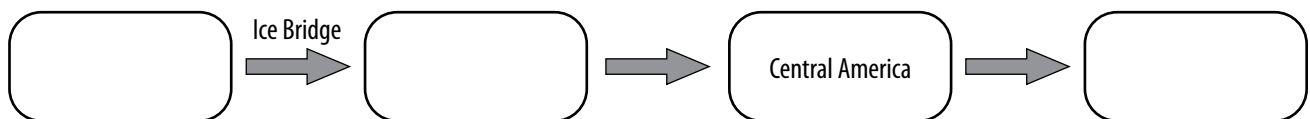
Test 17

1. Guyana's first president was a/an
 - a. Amerindian.
 - b. East Indian.
 - c. Chinese.
 - d. European.
2. Who was Guyana's first president?
 - a. Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham
 - b. Arthur Chung
 - c. Samuel Hinds
 - d. Cheddi Jagan
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of a traditional Chinese food?
 - a. Mithai
 - b. Chowmein
 - c. Wanton soup
 - d. Fried rice
4. What type of clothing would you find waiters wearing in a traditional Chinese restaurant?
 - a. Dashiki and Head Ties
 - b. Shalwars and Sari
 - c. Sarongs and Tunics
 - d. Sombreros and Long Bouffant skirts
5. All of the following are traditional Chinese craft EXCEPT
 - a. lanterns.
 - b. fans.
 - c. embroidery designs.
 - d. nose rings
6. Which of the following is an example of a traditional Chinese instrument?
 - a. Sitar
 - b. Pipa
 - c. Mandolin
 - d. Tassa
7. One of the biggest Chinese festival is
 - a. Diwali.
 - b. Phagwah.
 - c. Chinese New Year.
 - d. Christmas.
8. At a traditional Chinese festival which of the following dances are you most likely to observe?
 - a. Kathak
 - b. San Dancing
 - c. Nagara
 - d. Dragon Dance
9. Chinese have been credited for
 - a. the development of the charcoal industry.
 - b. the development of the rice industry.
 - c. the development of the medicine curare.
 - d. naming many places in Guyana.
10. The Chinese have made all of the following contributions EXCEPT
 - a. sari, shalwars and lahenga.
 - b. fried rice and chowmein.
 - c. cymbals and pipa.
 - d. dragon dance and lion dance.

5. Study the image below, and then answer the questions that follow.

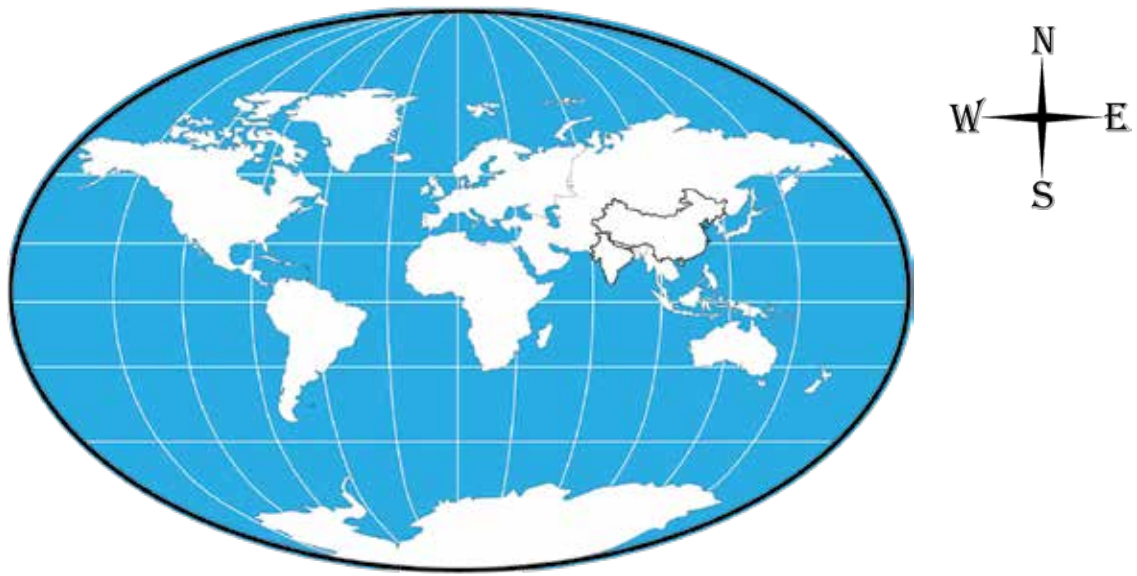


- a. Name the ethnic group shown in the picture above.



- b. Complete the flow diagram to describe the route travelled to Guyana by the group of people named at 'a'.
- c. State one reason why this group of people came to Guyana.
- d. Name two materials from the environment the persons seen in the picture used to make their clothing and ornaments.
- e. Explain the importance of the environment in the daily life of the group of people named at 'a'.

6. Study the map of the world below, and then answer the questions that follow.



a. The Triangular Trade was started by one of Guyana's ethnic groups. Mark X on the continent from which the ethnic group came.

b. List the three continents involved in the Triangular Trade.

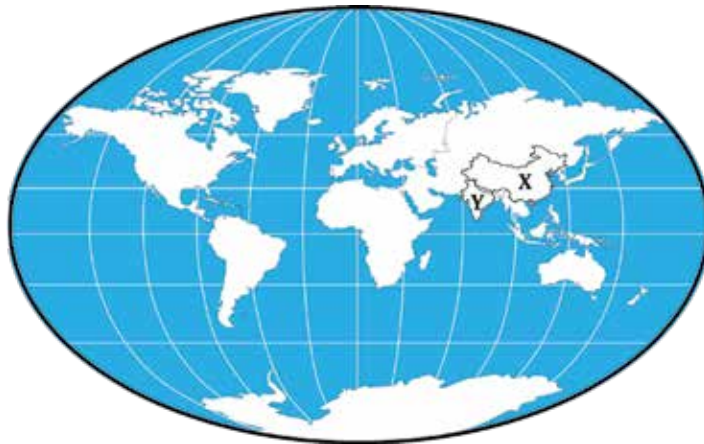
c. Give one reason why the Triangular Trade began.

d. Insert arrows on the diagram to show the route of the Triangular trade.

e. Mark Y on the arrow that represents the worst stage of the Triangular Trade.

f. Give two reasons why the stage you marked at (6e) was described as the worst stage of the Triangular Trade.

7. Study the map of the world below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. Two of Guyana's ethnic groups came from the countries X and Y. Name the continent from which these two ethnic groups came.

- b. List the names of the ethnic groups that came to work as indentured labourers in British Guiana.

- c. Complete the table by inserting the ethnic group, date they arrived and names of ships they arrived on.

Country the ethnic group came from	Ethnic group	Date Arrived	Ships they arrived on
x			
y			

- d. Give two differences in contributions made, to Guyana, by the two ethnic groups identified in the table above.

UNIT REVIEW

8. Study the table below which shows information about rebellions that took place on sugar plantations and then answer the questions that follow.

Year	Name of sugar plantation on which rebellion took place	Name of leader in the rebellion
_____	Plantation Magdalenenburg	_____
1823	_____	Quamina
_____	Plantation Enmore	_____

- a. Complete the table shown above.
- b. Describe one way the ethnic groups were treated on the sugar plantations that caused them to take part in rebellions.

- c. State one form of resistance, other than rebellion, in which the slaves took part.

- d. Give one reason why the rebellion that took place in the year 1973 failed.

- e. What does the disturbance on Plantation Enmore reminds Guyanese about?

9. Study the list of contributions made by our ethnic groups and then answer the questions that follow.

i Beef stew ii Kaiteur iii Chowmein iv Waltz

a. Select a word from the list to complete the table.

Group	Contributions
1	Pipa, Sarongs, _____
2	Mari-Mari, Rattles, _____
3	Sombreros, Braggs, _____
4	Pastries, Suits, _____

Study the images and then answer the questions that follow.



(A)



(B)

b. Name the ethnic group and the industry they are credited for in Guyana.

A Ethnic group _____ B Ethnic group _____

Industry _____ Industry _____

c. The Europeans named several places in Guyana. Use the names below to fill the table

Anna Regina, La Ressouvenir, Stabroek, Uitvlugt,
Georgetown, Victoria, El Dorado, Mon Repos

Dutch	French	English	Spanish

10. Study the pictures below showing children dressed in cultural clothing, and then answer the questions that follow.



Serah



Malachi



Soshi

“The children are dressed in their cultural clothing to go to school and celebrate culture day.”

- a. Arrange the names of the children according to the order in which their ancestors came to Guyana.

- b. Name the child/children whose ancestors came from the continent of Africa

Asia

- c. On what date did Serah's ancestors first arrive in Guyana?

- d. What were the names of the two ships used to bring Serah's ancestors?

- e. Give one similarity between Serah's and Soshi's ancestors.

- f. Give one difference between Malachi's and Serah's ancestors.

Guyana's Rivers

The course of a river is the path of the river from its beginning (source) to its end (mouth or estuary). A river's course includes three stages;

- Upper Course: The upper course is the beginning of the river. The beginning of the river is called the source. At this stage erosion of river bed occurs.
- Middle Course: At this stage, more erosion occurs at river banks and the materials are transported by water currents.
- Lower Course: The lower course is the end of the river. The end of the river is called the estuary or mouth. At this stage, all eroded materials are deposited into oceans and form structures like sandbanks, deltas and even islands.

Guyana has three main rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice Rivers. The Essequibo River is the longest river. The source of the Essequibo River is the Kamao Mountain range. A tributary is a smaller river that branches off from the main rivers. A confluence is the point at which two or more rivers meet. All three of Guyana's main rivers end at the Atlantic Ocean.



Map showing the location of Guyana's Rivers

Test 18

1. The path of the river from beginning to the end is called its
 - a. source.
 - b. course.
 - c. estuary.
 - d. tributary.

2. The beginning of a river is called its
 - a. source.
 - b. course.
 - c. estuary.
 - d. tributary.

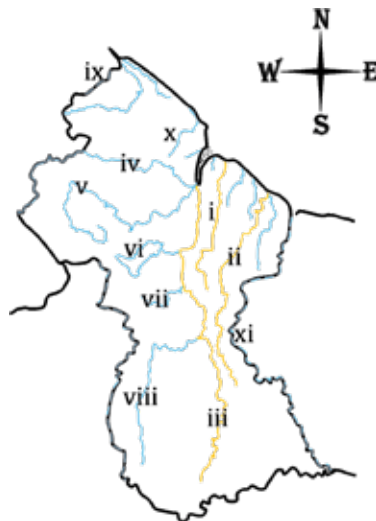
3. The end of a river is called its
 - a. source.
 - b. course.
 - c. estuary.
 - d. tributary.

4. At a river's upper course,
 - a. eroded materials are deposited.
 - b. eroded materials are being transported.
 - c. the river bed is heavily eroded.
 - d. there is the least erosion.

5. At a river's lower course,
 - a. eroded materials are deposited.
 - b. eroded materials are being transported.
 - c. the river bed is heavily eroded.
 - d. there is the most erosion.

6. Deposition leads to the formation of all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. sand banks.
 - b. deltas.
 - c. caves.
 - d. islands.

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 7-15.



7. All are main rivers EXCEPT,
 - a. iii.
 - b. iv.
 - c. i.
 - d. ii.

8. The longest river is at
 - a. v.
 - b. iii.
 - c. i.
 - d. vii.

9. The Kamao Mountain range is the source of the river at
 - a. ii.
 - b. iv.
 - c. v.
 - d. iii.

10. At which ocean do all of Guyana's main rivers come to an end?
 - a. Indian
 - b. Atlantic
 - c. Pacific
 - d. Arctic

11. The Cuyuni river is at
 - a. i.
 - b. v.
 - c. viii.
 - d. iv.

12. The rivers at viii and vi are tributaries of the
 - a. Essequibo River.
 - b. Demerara River.
 - c. Corentyne River.
 - d. Berbice River.

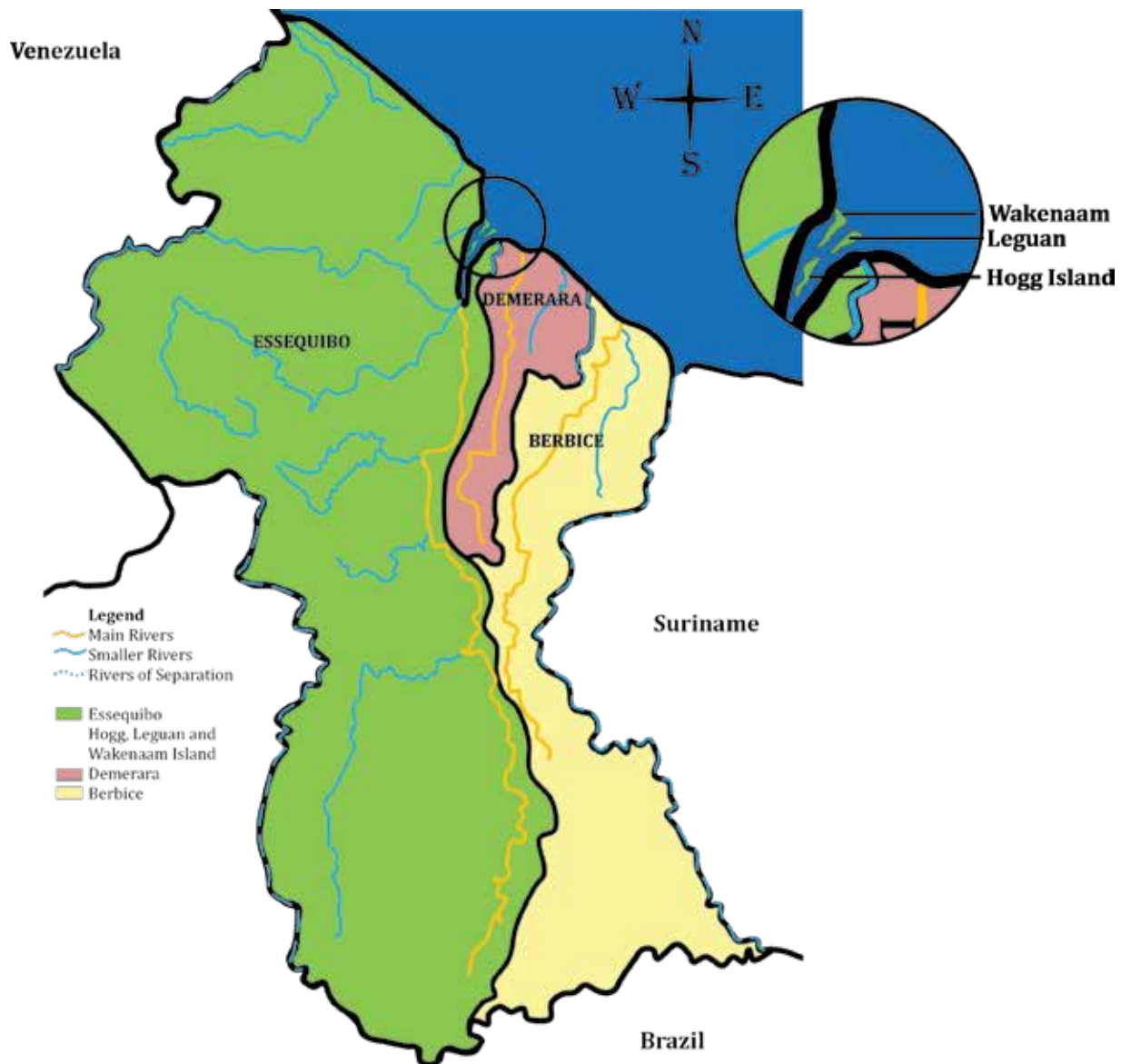
13. The point at which the rivers iv and v meet is known as the
 - a. confluence.
 - b. tributary.
 - c. estuary.
 - d. source.

14. The river at ix is the
 - a. Wenamu River.
 - b. Corentyne River.
 - c. Amakura River.
 - d. Ireng River.

15. The river at xi is the
 - a. Wenamu River.
 - b. Corentyne River.
 - c. Amakura River.
 - d. Ireng River.

Guyana's Rivers

Historically first occupied by the Dutch, Guyana's three Counties, Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice were named after Guyana's main rivers. Their capitals were Fort Island, Borselem Island and Fort Nassau respectively. In 1814 the Dutch ceded the three counties to the British who then merged them in 1831 to form British Guiana. Venezuela later claimed the county of Essequibo as their own. **However, a Treaty of Arbitration signed at Washington 2nd February, 1897, and later arbitral award issued October 3rd 1899, confirmed the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, asserting that the county of Essequibo belongs to Guyana, "is we own".** No longer under British rule, the three counties now make up the Co-operative Republic of Guyana. Essequibo is the largest county. There are 365 islands in the Essequibo River. Three well-known islands are at the mouth or estuary of the Essequibo River. These are the Hogg, Leguan and Wakenaam Islands. The county of Essequibo is separated from Demerara by the Boerasirie River. Demerara is the smallest but most densely populated county. It is separated from Berbice by the Abary River. **The map below shows the location of Guyana's counties.**



Map showing Guyana's Counties

Test 19

1. The first group to occupy Guyana's three counties were the

a. English.
b. French.
c. Spanish.
d. Dutch.

2. The three counties were named after

a. rivers.
b. oceans.
c. islands.
d. villages.

3. What was the name of the capital of the county that was located at the place v?

a. Borselem Island.
b. Fort Nassau.
c. Fort Island.
d. Fort Zeelandia.

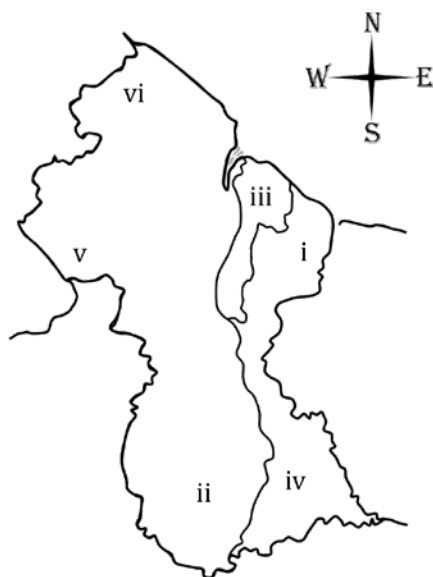
4. In 1814, the three counties were given to the

e. English.
f. French.
g. Spanish.
h. Dutch.

5. All of the following are examples of islands located in the largest county EXCEPT,

a. Hogg Island.
b. Wakenaam.
c. Cayman.
d. Leguan.

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 6-10.



9. The counties in which that vi and iii are separated by the

a. Abary River.
b. Barima River.
c. Takutu River.
d. Boerasirie River.

10. The counties in which iii and iv are separated by the

a. Abary River.
b. Barima River.
c. Takutu River.
d. Boerasirie River.

6. Which one of the following letters is placed in the county of Berbice?

a. v
b. iii
c. vi
d. i

7. Which letter is placed in the largest county?

a. iv
b. iii
c. vi
d. i

8. Which letter is placed in the smallest county?

a. iv
b. iii
c. vi
d. i

Guyana's Natural Regions

Guyana is divided into four natural regions distinguished by topographic, climatic and vegetation features.

Natural Region	Boundary	Build	Soil	Vegetation	Climate
Low Coastal Plain	Point Playa to the Corentyne	Flat Plains. Situated below sea level.	Pegasse, Silt and Clay	Courida, Mangrove, shrubs, grass	2 wet and 2 dry seasons
Hilly Sand and Clay Region	Pomeroon to Corentyne River	Hilly	White sand and clay, Brown and red sand	Tall Trees	Hot days and cool nights. Relief rainfall
Forested Highland Region	Amakura to Corentyne River	Mountainous	Mostly rocky	Taller Forest Trees	Rainfall throughout the year.
Interior Savannas	Ireng to Takutu River	Rolling Grassland. Separated into North and South by Kanuku Mts.	Clayey rocky soil	Sand paper Grass, and cashew nuts	1 wet and 1 dry season (6 months each)

The map below shows the location of Guyana's natural regions.



Map showing the location of Guyana's Natural Regions

Test 20

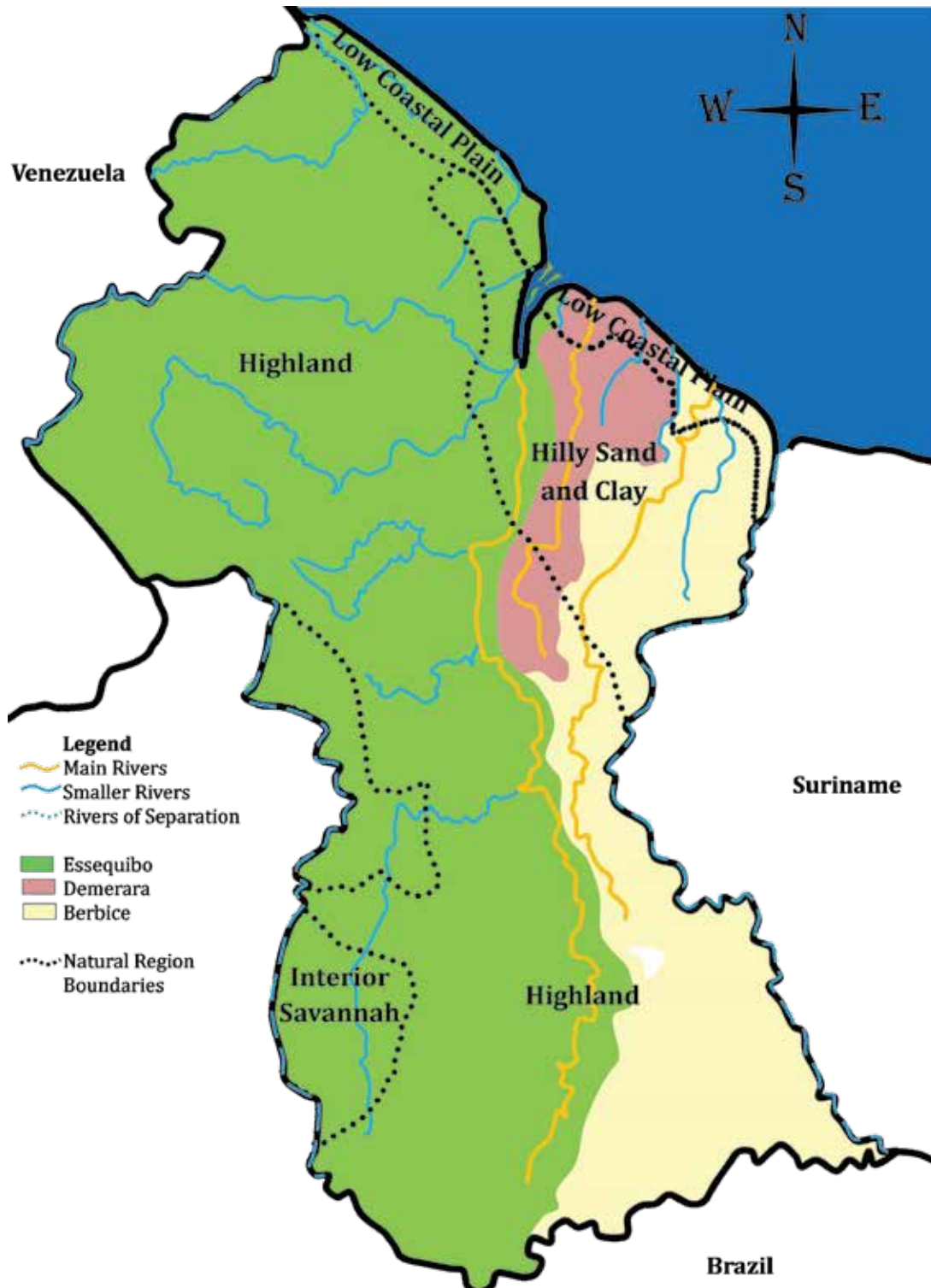
Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-10.



- In which natural region the place at ii is located?
 - Low Coastal Plain
 - Hilly Sand and Clay
 - Forested Highland Region
 - Interior Savannas.
- This place is in the natural region that stretches from Point Playta to the Corentyne River.
 - vii
 - i
 - iii
 - iv
- Which place is in the natural region that stretches from the Pomeroon to the Corentyne River?
 - vii
 - i
 - iii
 - V
- What is the name of the natural region in which the place at i is located?
 - Low Coastal Plain
 - Hilly Sand and Clay
 - Forested Highland Region
 - Interior Savannas
- Which place is in a natural region that has soil that supports the growth of lush grasslands.
 - iv
 - ii
 - viii
 - v
- This place is in a natural region that has Pegasse, Silt and Clay soils.
 - iv
 - ii
 - viii
 - v
- This place is in the most mountainous natural region.
 - ix
 - i
 - viii
 - iii
- Which weather condition is associated with the natural region that the place iii is found?
 - Two wet and two dry seasons
 - Hot days cool nights and relief rainfall
 - Rainfall all year round and hot wet climate
 - Six months' rainfall and six months dry weather
- This place is in the natural region that usually experiences two wet and two dry seasons.
 - ix
 - i
 - viii
 - iii
- This place is in a natural region that is divided into north and south by a mountain.
 - i
 - iii
 - viii
 - ii

Map Study (Natural Regions)

The map below shows the location of Guyana's natural regions. Study and discuss the map with your teacher. As you study the map, try to identify the oceans and rivers that are near to them. Try to identify the counties in which they are located.



Map showing the location of Guyana's Natural Regions

Test 21

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-5

1. Which natural region is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean?
 - a. Low Coastal Plain
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay
 - c. Forested Highland Region
 - d. Interior Savannahs
2. Which natural region is bordered by the Ireng and Takutu River
 - a. Low Coastal Plain
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay
 - c. Forested Highland Region
 - d. Interior Savannahs
3. This natural region starts around the Pomeroon River, and extends to the Cuyuni-Mazaruni Rivers then ends at the Corentyne River.
 - a. Low Coastal Plain
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay
 - c. Forested Highland Region
 - d. Interior Savannahs
4. All the following natural regions have parts that lie within all three counties EXCEPT the
 - a. Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay.
 - c. Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannahs.
5. How many natural regions have parts that lie within the county of Essequibo?
 - a. 4
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 1

Guyana's Administrative Regions

The constitution that came into effect on October 6th, 1980, provided for Guyana to be divided into ten (10) Administrative Regions. The main purpose for the country to be divided into the ten (10) Administrative Regions was to ensure that every Guyanese has the opportunity to share in the development of the country and to ensure effective governance. It is easy to remember the names of each Administrative Region because most of them are named after rivers that flow through them. For example, the Barima and Waini Rivers flow through Region One (1). Hence, Region One (1) is Barima-Waini. There are great things to learn about each region. For example, every region has a Regional Democratic Center (RDC). Each region's regional centre is listed in the table below. The largest region is Region Nine (9). Region Four (4) is the smallest but most densely populated region. Region Seven (7) is divided into the Upper Mazaruni, Kartabo Triangle and the Bartica Triangle. Region Eight (8) is mostly made up of forest, rivers and mountains, which makes it very difficult to move around in that region. Region Ten (10) is bordered by all the regions EXCEPT Regions One (1), Two (2) and Nine (9). As you continue to read this book, you will learn more great things about each region. **The map below shows the location of Guyana's Administrative Regions.** Study and discuss the map with your teacher.



Reg.	Regional Democratic Center
1	Mabaruma
2	Anna Regina
3	Vreed-en-Hoop
4	Triumph
5	Fort Wellington
6	New Amsterdam
7	Bartica
8	Mahdia
9	Lethem
10	Linden

Map showing the location of Guyana's Administrative Regions

Test 22

- Guyana was divided into Administrative Regions on
 - 1st August, 1838.
 - 26th May, 1966.
 - 23rd February, 1970.
 - 6th October, 1980.
- How many Administrative Regions is Guyana divided into?
 - 13
 - 10
 - 7
 - 4
- The letter H represents region
 - 10.
 - 8.
 - 5.
 - 1.
- The letter J is in
 - Barima-Waini.
 - Pomeroon – Supenaam.
 - Essequibo Islands– West Demerara.
 - Demerara-Mahaica.
- There is no coastal boundary for
 - Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - Upper Demerara –Upper Berbice.
 - Demerara-Mahaica.
 - Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
- This is the largest region.
 - Cuyuni-Mazaruni
 - Upper Demerara - Berbice.
 - Demerara-Mahaica
 - Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo

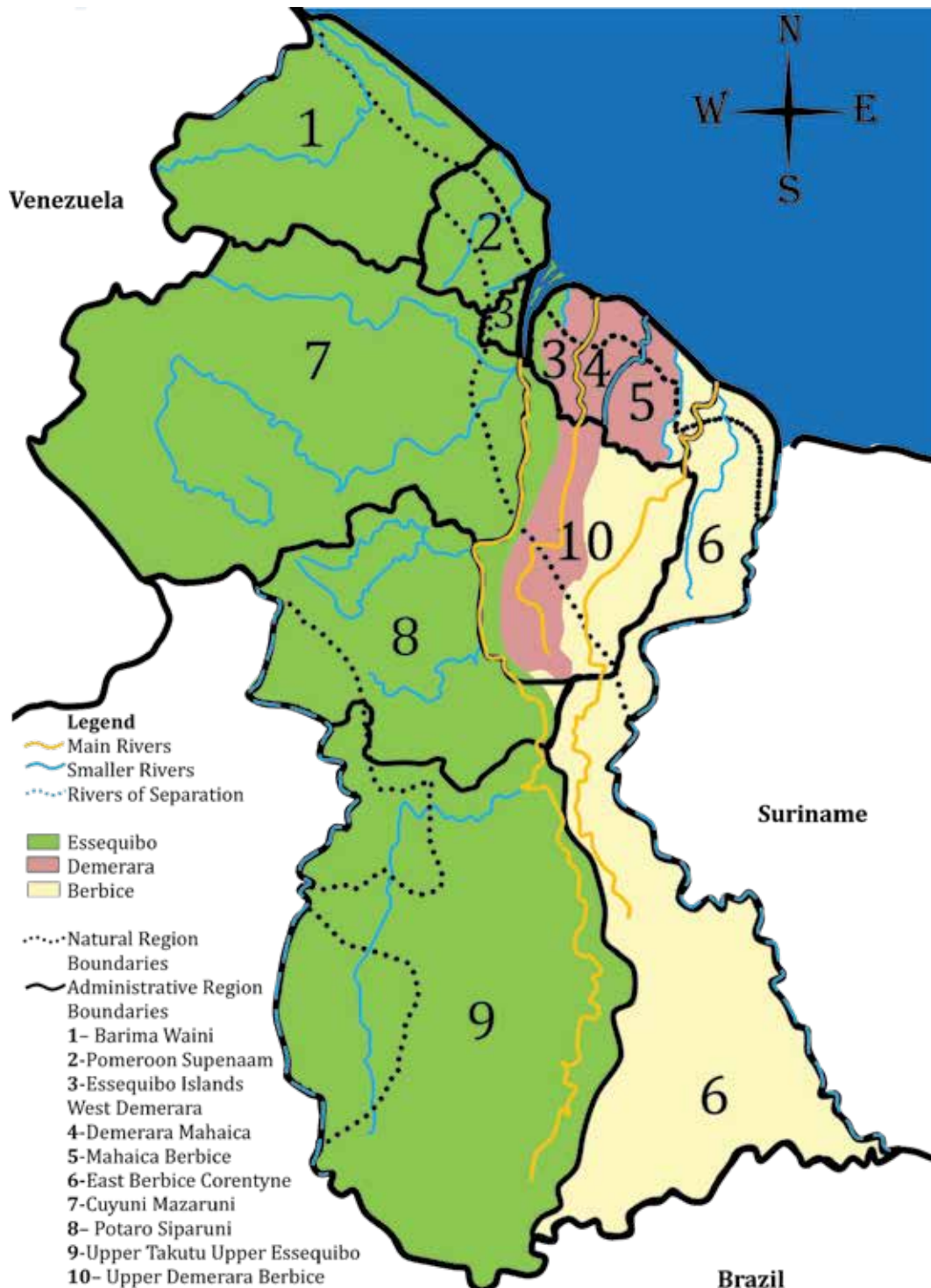
Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 3-9.



- Region No. 4 is represented by letter
 - B.
 - F.
 - I.
 - J.
- Region No. 7 is represented by letter
 - A.
 - D.
 - F.
 - G.
- Potaro-Siparuni is represented by letter
 - D.
 - G.
 - H.
 - I.
- This region is divided into the Upper Mazaruni, Kartabo Triangle, and the Bartica Triangle.
 - Cuyuni-Mazaruni
 - Upper Demerara-Berbice.
 - Essequibo Islands – West Demerara
 - Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo
- East Berbice-Corentyne is represented by the letter
 - A.
 - C.
 - E.
 - J.
- The smallest region is
 - Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - Upper Demerara - Berbice.
 - Demerara-Mahaica.
 - Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
- It is difficult to move around in
 - Potaro-Siparuni.
 - Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice.
 - Demerara-Mahaica.
 - Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
- Guyana is divided into administrative regions to
 - allow citizens to vote in secret
 - allow people to settle in hinterland areas
 - increase the number of people travelling
 - ensure better management of communities

Map Study (Administrative Regions)

The map below shows the location of Guyana's Administrative Regions. Study and discuss the map with your teacher. As you study the map, try to identify the oceans and rivers that flow through each Administrative Region. As mentioned earlier, you will realize some regions are named after the rivers that flow through them. Try to identify the counties and the natural regions in which they are located.



Map showing the location of Guyana's Administrative Regions

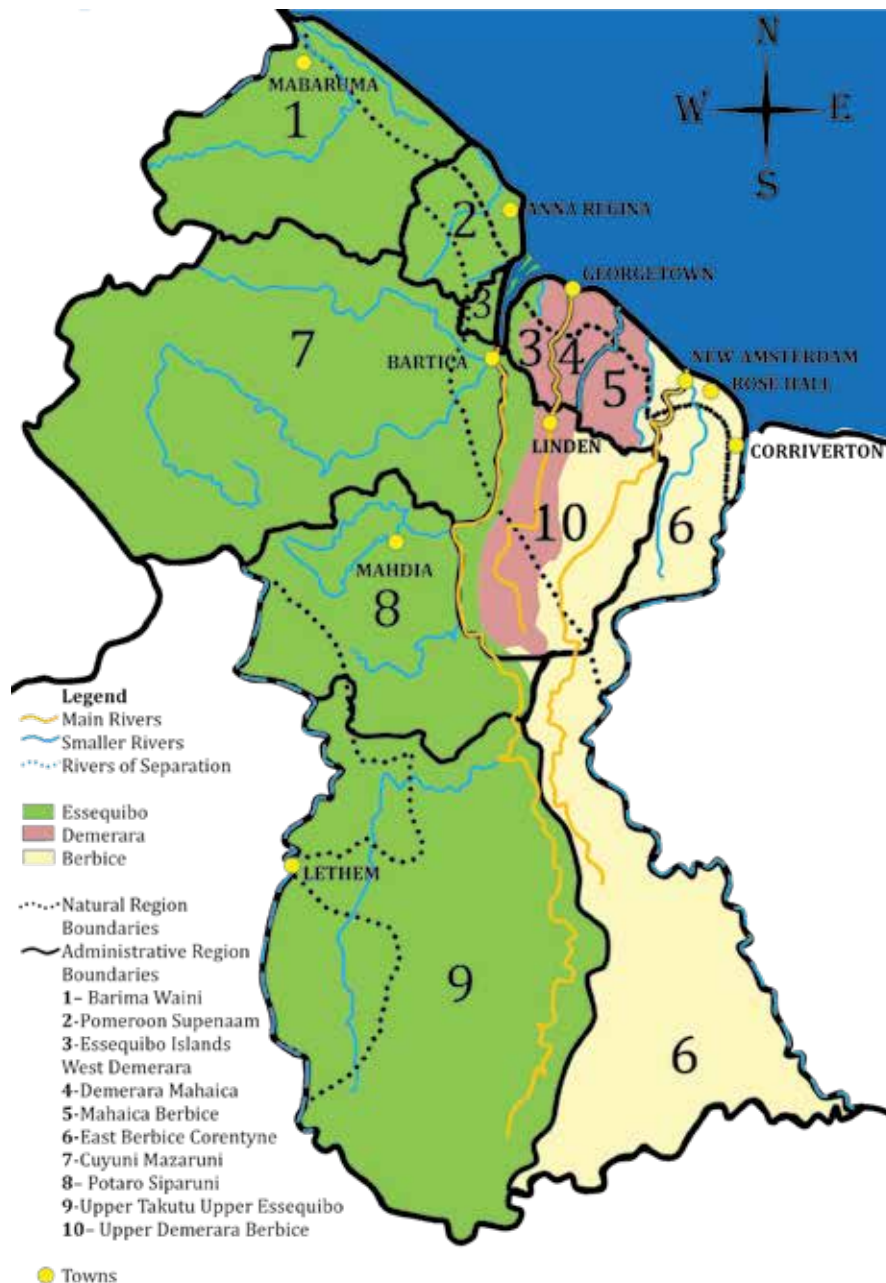
Test 23

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-15

1. Which two rivers flow through Region No. 1?
 - a. Pomeroon and Supenaam
 - b. Mahaica and Berbice
 - c. Barima and Waini
 - d. Cuyuni and Mazaruni
2. Which two rivers flow through Region No. 2?
 - a. Pomeroon and Supenaam
 - b. Potaro-Siparuni
 - c. Barima and Waini
 - d. Cuyuni and Mazaruni
3. Which two rivers flow through Region No. 7?
 - a. Pomeroon and Supenaam
 - b. Demerara and Berbice
 - c. Barima and Waini
 - d. Cuyuni and Mazaruni
4. Which river borders Region No. 9?
 - a. Takutu
 - b. Amakura
 - c. Corentyne
 - d. Cuyuni
5. Which river borders Region No. 6?
 - a. Takutu
 - b. Amakura
 - c. Corentyne
 - d. Cuyuni
6. Which region is not bordered by the Atlantic Ocean?
 - a. 9
 - b. 6
 - c. 4
 - d. 1
7. Which region is not located within the county of Essequibo?
 - a. Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice
 - b. East Berbice-Corentyne
 - c. Cuyuni-Mazaruni
 - d. Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo
8. Which region is located within the county of Essequibo and Demerara?
 - a. Demerara-Mahaica
 - b. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara
 - c. Potaro-Siparuni
 - d. Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice
9. Which region is located within the county of Demerara only?
 - a. Demerara-Mahaica
 - b. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara
 - c. Potaro-Siparuni
 - d. Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice
10. Which region is located within the counties of Demerara and Berbice?
 - a. 8
 - b. 6
 - c. 5
 - d. 1
11. Which region is located within all three counties?
 - a. 10
 - b. 9
 - c. 6
 - d. 3
12. Which region is located within the county of Berbice only?
 - a. 10
 - b. 6
 - c. 4
 - d. 2
13. Region No. 1 is located within the natural region of
 - a. Interior Savannahs and Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay Region and Forested Highland Region.
 - c. Low Coastal Plain and Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannahs only
14. Which two regions are located within the Low Coastal Plain, Hilly Sand and Clay and the Forested Highland Region?
 - a. 1 and 4
 - b. 2 and 6
 - c. 3 and 5
 - d. 9 and 7
15. Parts of which two regions are located within the Interior Savannahs?
 - a. 5 and 7
 - b. 3 and 6
 - c. 8 and 9
 - d. 1 and 2

Map Study (Towns)

In earlier years, six settlements were given township status. Later, four other settlements were given township status. Now, **Guyana has a total of ten (10) towns**. The only Administrative Regions that do not have towns are Region Three (3), Essequibo Islands-West Demerara and Region Five (5), Mahaica-Berbice. Of the regions, that do have towns, Region Six (6) has the most, with a total of three towns. There are great things to learn about each town. For example, Georgetown is the capital and chief port of Guyana. It is also the most populated town. Bartica is said to be the gateway to the hinterland. **The map below shows the location of Guyana's towns.** Study and discuss the map with your teacher. As you study the map, try to identify the oceans and rivers that are near to each town. Try to identify the counties, natural regions and Administrative Regions in which they are located.



Map showing the location of Guyana's Towns

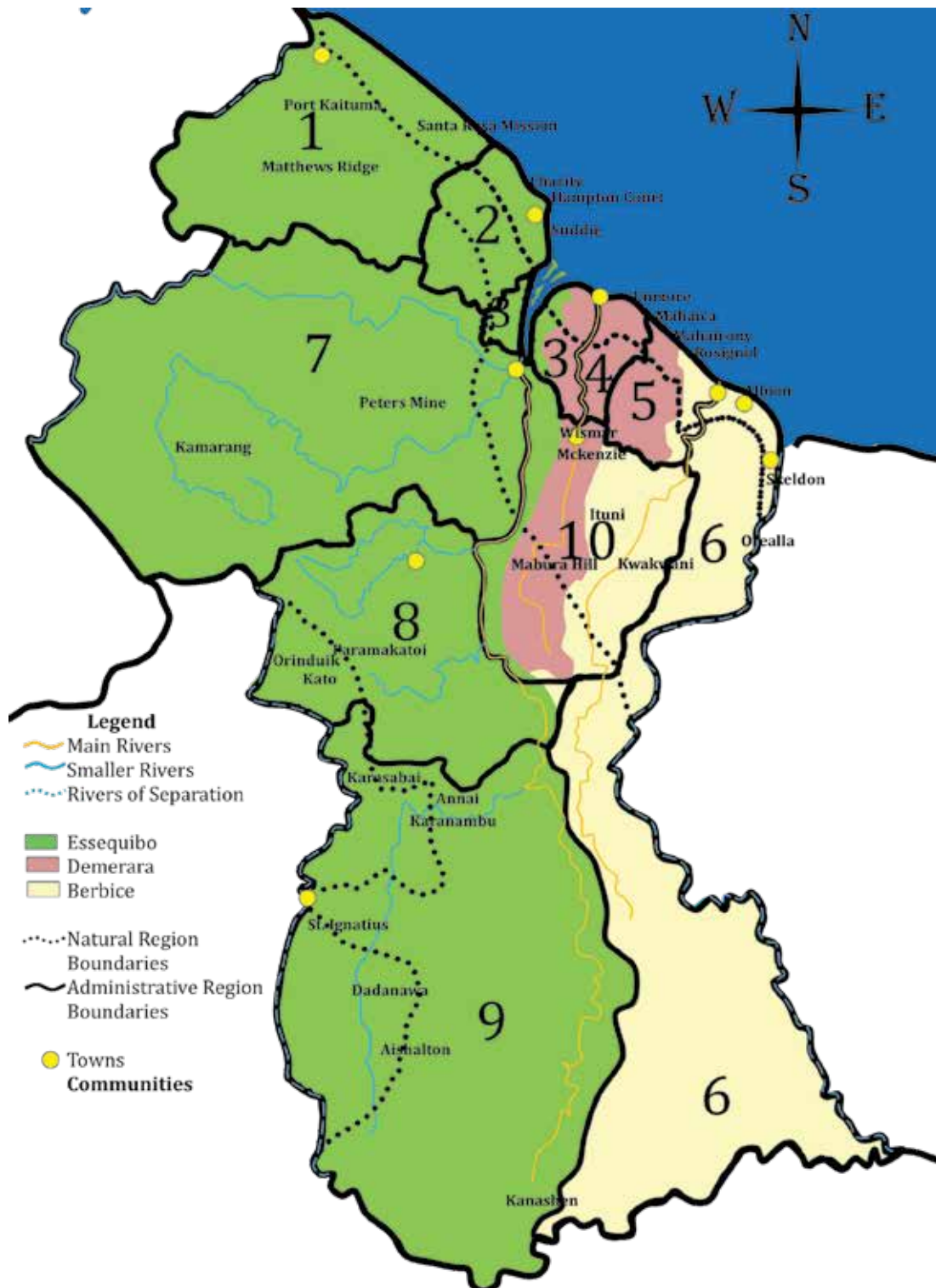
Test 24

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-20

1. Georgetown is located at the mouth of the
 - a. Essequibo River.
 - b. Demerara River.
 - c. Berbice River.
 - d. Cuyuni River.
2. Which town is located at the confluence of the Essequibo, Cuyuni and Mazaruni Rivers?
 - a. Rose Hall
 - b. Mabaruma
 - c. Bartica
 - d. Lethem
3. How many towns are in the county of Essequibo?
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 1
4. Which is NOT a town in the county of Essequibo?
 - a. Bartica
 - b. Lethem
 - c. Georgetown
 - d. Mabaruma
5. How many towns are in the county of Demerara?
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 1
6. Which town is located in the county of Demerara?
 - a. Corriverton
 - b. Linden
 - c. Lethem
 - d. Anna Regina
7. How many towns are in the county of Berbice?
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 1
8. Which town is NOT located in the county of Berbice
 - a. New Amsterdam
 - b. Linden
 - c. Corriverton
 - d. Rose Hall
9. How many towns are located in the Low Coastal Plain?
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 1
10. Which of the following towns is NOT located along the Low Coastal Plain?
 - a. Linden
 - b. Anna Regina
 - c. New Amsterdam
 - d. Rose Hall
11. How many towns are located in the Hilly Sand and Clay Region?
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 1
12. Which one of the following towns is located in the Hilly Sand and Clay Region?
 - a. Linden
 - b. Georgetown
 - c. New Amsterdam
 - d. Lethem
13. The Forested Highland Region has
 - a. 5 towns.
 - b. 3 towns.
 - c. 2 towns.
 - d. 1 town.
14. In the Forested Highland region there is
 - a. Mahdia.
 - b. Anna Regina.
 - c. Georgetown.
 - d. Linden.
15. In the Interior Savannahs there is
 - a. Lethem.
 - b. Mabaruma.
 - c. Corriverton.
 - d. Rose Hall.
16. There are no towns in regions
 - a. 2 and 4.
 - b. 7 and 9.
 - c. 3 and 5.
 - d. 1 and 6.
17. Which region has the most towns?
 - a. Mahaica-Berbice
 - b. East Berbice-Corentyne
 - c. Cuyuni-Mazaruni
 - d. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara
18. The town located in Region No. 7 is
 - a. Georgetown.
 - b. Mabaruma.
 - c. Corriverton.
 - d. Bartica.
19. The town in Barima-Waini is
 - a. Georgetown.
 - b. Mabaruma.
 - c. Corriverton.
 - d. Bartica.
20. The capital town of Guyana is
 - a. Georgetown.
 - b. Mahdia.
 - c. New Amsterdam.
 - d. Linden.

Map Study (Communities)

A community is a group of people living in the same area. Guyana has many communities. In fact, there are too numerous to mention! Maybe you can name some for your teacher. **The map below shows the location of some of Guyana's well-known communities.**



Map showing the location of some communities found in Guyana.

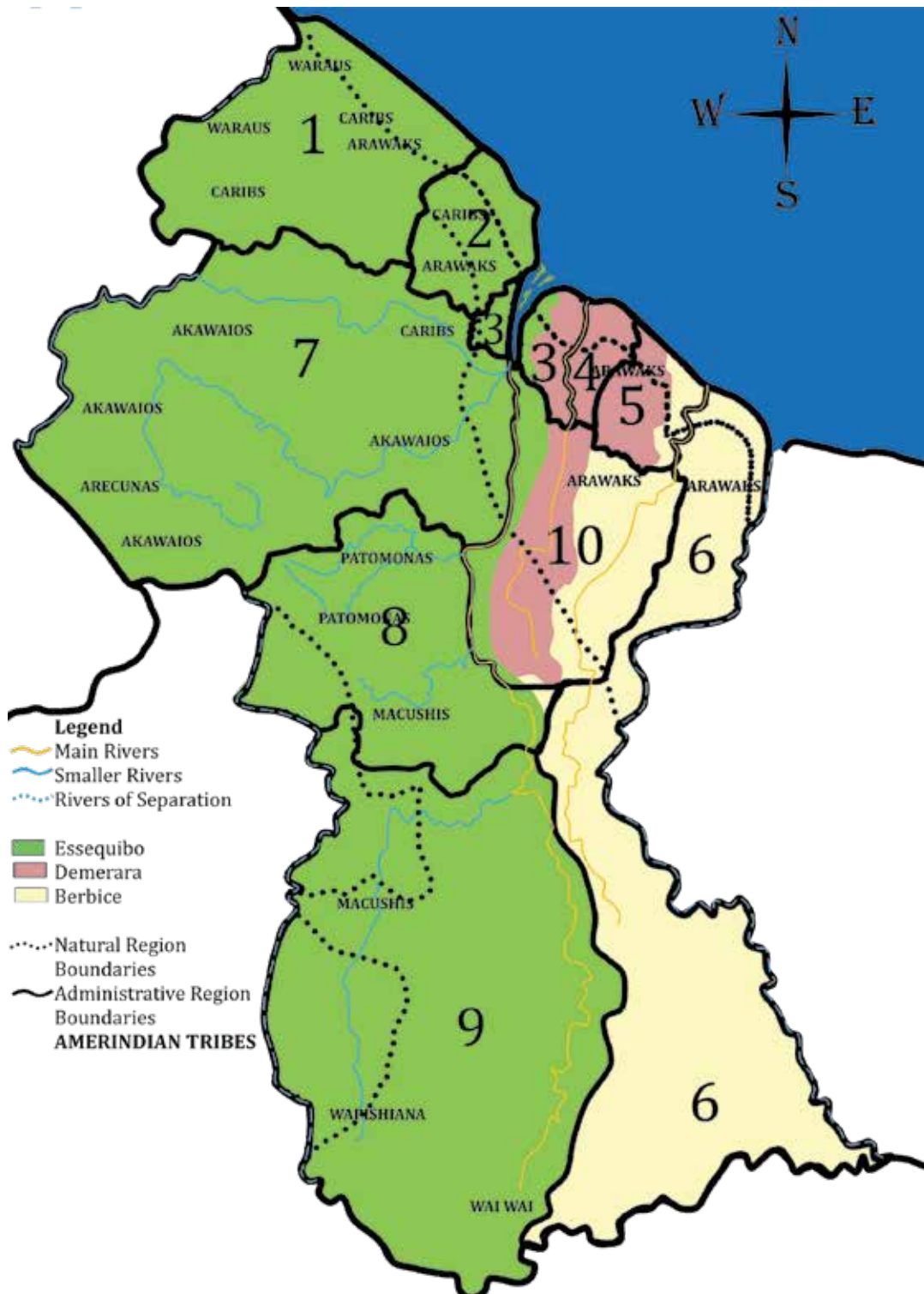
Test 25

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-15

1. In the county of Essequibo you can find
 - a. Mackenzie.
 - b. Ituni.
 - c. Kamarang.
 - d. Kwakwani.
2. In the county of Demerara you can find
 - a. Mackenzie.
 - b. Ituni.
 - c. Port Kaituma.
 - d. Kwakwani.
3. In the county of Berbice you can find
 - a. Mackenzie.
 - b. Ituni.
 - c. Port Kaituma.
 - d. Wismar.
4. In which natural region can you find places like St Ignatius and Dadanawa?
 - a. Low Coastal Plain
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay
 - c. Forested Highland
 - d. Interior Savannahs
5. In the Hilly Sand and Clay Region, you can find
 - a. Kwakwani and Ituni.
 - b. Paramakatoi and Matthew's Ridge.
 - c. Annai and Karasabai.
 - d. Enmore and Mahaicony.
6. In which natural region are you likely to find places like Mahaica, Suddie and Charity?
 - a. Forested Highland
 - b. Low Coastal Plain
 - c. Hilly sand and Clay
 - d. Interior Savannahs
7. In the Forested Highland Region you can find
 - a. Paramakatoi and Kamarang.
 - b. Rosignol and Skeldon.
 - c. Wismar and Mackenzie.
 - d. Dadawana and Aishalton.
8. All of the following are located in Region No. 1 EXCEPT
 - a. Kamarang.
 - b. Port Kaituma.
 - c. Matthew's Ridge.
 - d. Santa Rosa Mission.
9. Peter's Mine is found in
 - a. Barima-Waini.
 - b. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara.
 - c. Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - d. Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
10. All of the following are located in Region No. 2 EXCEPT
 - a. Suddie.
 - b. Charity.
 - c. Enmore.
 - d. Hampton Court.
11. Which of the following group of places are located in Potaro Siparuni?
 - a. Paramakatoi, Kato, Orinduik
 - b. Annai, Dadanawa, Karasabai
 - c. Skeldon, Orealla, Rose Hall
 - d. Port Kaituma, Matthew's Ridge, Santa Rosa Mission
12. Kamarang and Peters Mine are located in
 - a. Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - b. East Berbice-Corentyne.
 - c. Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice.
 - d. Mahaica-Berbice.
13. All of the following are located in Region No. 6 EXCEPT
 - a. Orealla.
 - b. Skeldon.
 - c. Rosignol.
 - d. Rose Hall.
14. Wismar is located in
 - a. Pomeroon-Supenaam.
 - b. Potaro-Siparuni.
 - c. Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice.
 - d. Mahaica-Berbice.
15. Which of the following group of places are located in Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo region?
 - a. Paramakatoi, Kato, Orinduik
 - b. Annai, Dadanawa, Karasabai
 - c. Skeldon, Orealla, Rose Hall
 - d. Port Kaituma, Matthew's Ridge, Santa Rosa Mission

Map Study (Amerindian Tribes)

A community is a group of people living in the same area. Guyana has many communities. In fact, there are too numerous to mention! Maybe you can name some for your teacher. **The map below shows the location of some of Guyana's well-known communities.**



Map showing the location of Guyana's Amerindian Tribes

Test 26

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-5

1. How many Amerindian tribes are found in Guyana?
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 9
 - d. 10
2. The county of Essequibo
 - a. has no Amerindian settlements.
 - b. has the most Amerindian settlements.
 - c. has the least Amerindian settlements.
 - d. has only one Amerindian settlement.
3. In which natural region would you find most Amerindian tribes?
 - a. Low Coastal Plain
 - b. Interior Savannahs
 - c. Forested Highland Region
 - d. Hilly Sand and Clay Region
4. In this region there are Amerindian tribes like the Caribs, Akawaio and Arecunas.
 - a. 2
 - b. 7
 - c. 9
 - d. 10
5. Which Amerindian tribe would you most likely find in Potaro-Siparuni?
 - a. Arawaks
 - b. Patamonas
 - c. Wai Wai
 - d. Caribs

Test 27

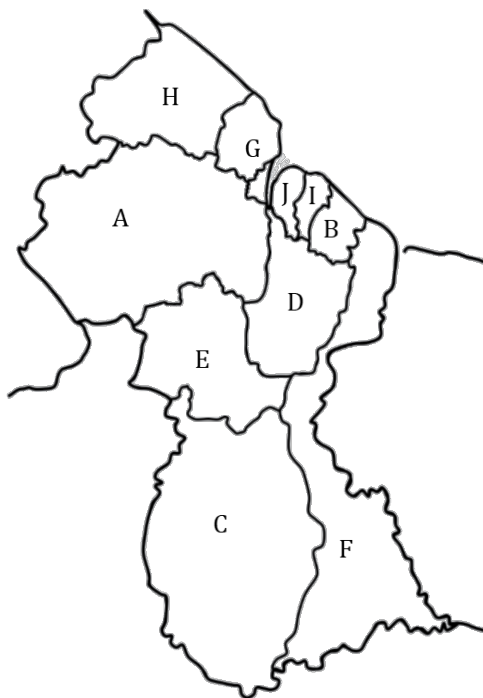
Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-5.



1. What is the name of the town located in the region represented by letter Q?
 - a. Lethem
 - b. Georgetown
 - c. Bartica
 - d. Linden
2. How many towns are located in the region represented by letter P?
 - a. 7
 - b. 5
 - c. 3
 - d. 1
3. Guyana's capital city is located in the region labelled
 - a. P.
 - b. Q.
 - c. R.
 - d. S.
4. Which one of the following communities is located in the region represented by letter R
 - a. Port Kaituma
 - b. Charity
 - c. Ituni
 - d. St Ignatius
5. Charity is located in the region represented by letter
 - a. P.
 - b. Q.
 - c. R.
 - d. S.

Test 28

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-5.



1. What river separates the regions that are represented by letter J and I?
 - a. Essequibo
 - b. Demerara
 - c. Mazaruni
 - d. Berbice
2. What is the name of the town located in the region represented by letter E?
 - a. Mahdia
 - b. Bartica
 - c. Mabaruma
 - d. New Amsterdam
3. Three towns are located in the region represented by letter
 - a. C.
 - b. E.
 - c. F.
 - d. H.
4. Paramakatoi is located in the region represented by letter
 - a. E.
 - b. F.
 - c. H.
 - d. J.
5. What community is located in the region represented by letter C?
 - a. Kamarang
 - b. Kato
 - c. Aishalton
 - d. Peters mine

11. Study the map of Guyana below, and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What is the path of a river from beginning to the end called?

b. List the river located at

I. _____

II. _____

c. Insert the main river that is missing from the map.

d. Define the term tributary.

e. Identify the tributaries represented by the roman numerals.

I. _____

II. _____

f. Mark X at the confluence of the rivers labelled i and iii.

g. Name the ocean at the estuary of Guyana's main rivers.

12. Study the map of Guyana below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. Name Guyana's three counties.

P. _____

Q. _____

R. _____

b. Identify the three islands that are located at the estuary of Guyana's largest county.

i. _____

ii. _____

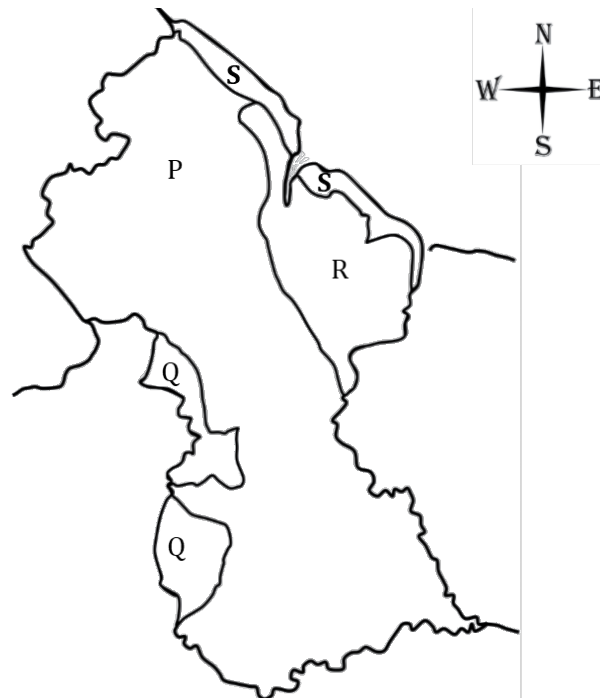
iii. _____

c. Shade the county in which you can find Guyana's capital city.

d. What is the name of the river that separates the counties labelled P and Q?

e. While travelling from the county P to the county Q, students crossed one of Guyana's main rivers. What is the name of the river they crossed?

13. Study the map of Guyana below and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. Identify the natural regions labelled

P. _____

Q. _____

- b. Shade the natural region that has rolling grasslands.

- c. How many towns are located in the natural region labelled S?

- d. Which letter represents a natural region that is likely to experience heavy rainfall all year round?

- e. Give one difference between the climatic conditions experienced at S and Q.

- f. State one difference between the natural region labelled P and R.

14. Study the map of Guyana below, and then answer the questions that follow.



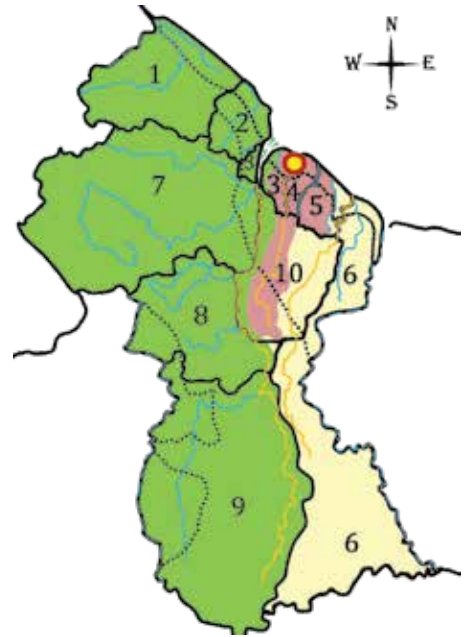
- a. What is the name of the Administrative Region that the town at II is located in?
- _____
- b. Insert the town found in the Upper Takutu-Upper Berbice Region.
- _____
- c. Annmarie lives in the administrative region, which has three towns. List the three towns found in the administrative region in which Annmarie lives.
- i. _____
- ii _____
- iii _____
- d. Describe one challenge that the people living in the town at V would most likely experience?
- _____
- _____
- e. Give one reason why Guyana was divided into Administrative Regions.
- _____
- _____
- _____

Umana Yana Monument

As you travel throughout the length and breadth of Guyana, you will see that Guyana has many monuments and landmarks. A monument is anything set up in memory of a person or event which is of national significance. Monuments and landmarks remind us of our rich history and culture. They also serve as great tourist attractions.

Location: The Umana Yana (Wai Wai name meaning meeting place of the people) is located in Region Four (4), on High Street Kingston, Georgetown.

Significance: It reminds us of the first people who came to Guyana, the Amerindians. It was built by the Amerindians using a variety of materials including wood, tree barks, branches, straws, vines and troolie/eta palm.



Map showing the location of the Umana Yana

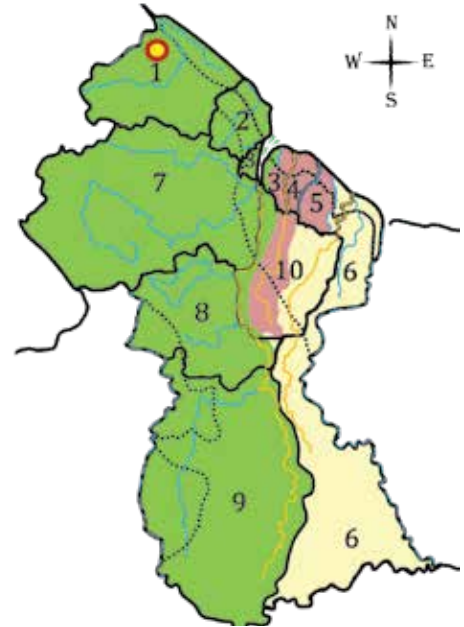


The Umana Yana

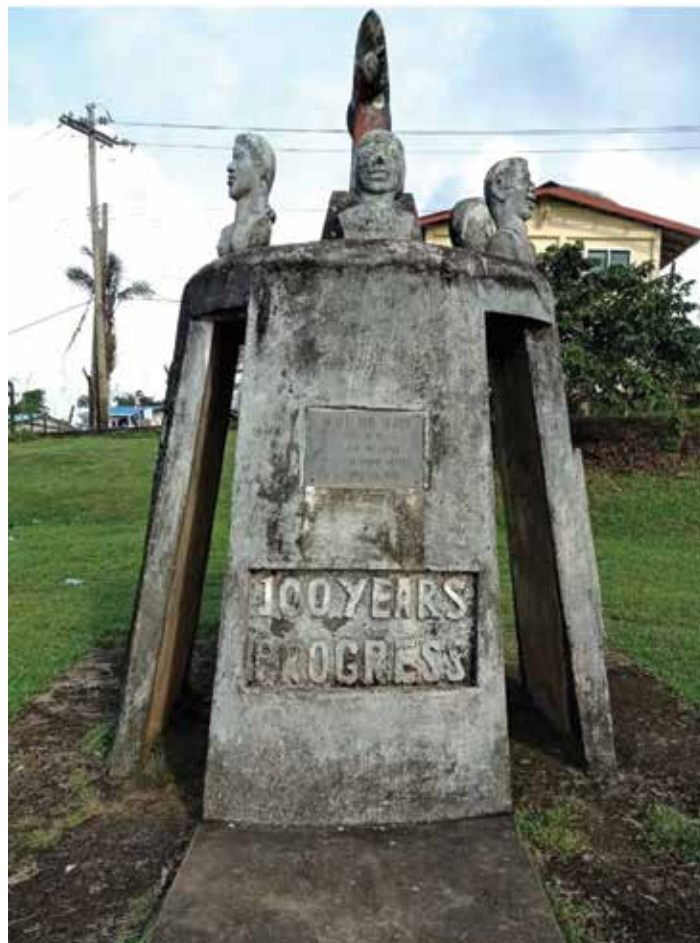
Mabaruma Stone Monument

Location: The Mabaruma Stone Monument is located in Region One (1), Mabaruma.

Significance: It reminds us of the Indigenous People and the progress they have made. The six heads surrounding a circular peak represents Guyana's six ethnic groups.



Map showing the location of the Mabaruma Stone Monument

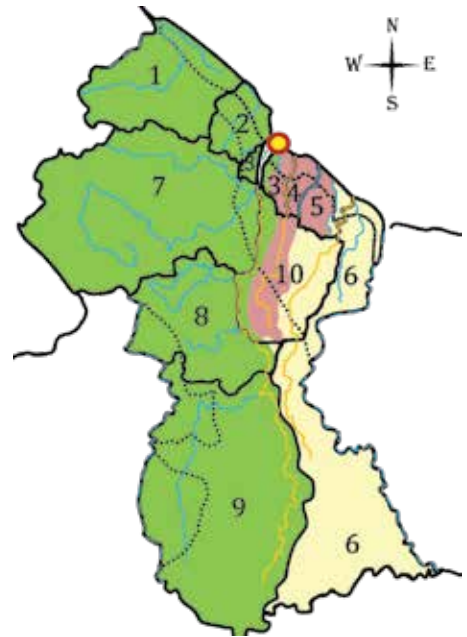


Mabaruma Stone Monument

Fort Zeelandia

Location: Fort Zeelandia is located in Region Three (3) on Fort Island, an island located at the mouth of the Essequibo River.

Significance: Fort Zeelandia reminds us of the Europeans. Around 1580, they established the fort to protect the settlement from Spanish attacks.



Map showing the location of Fort Zeelandia

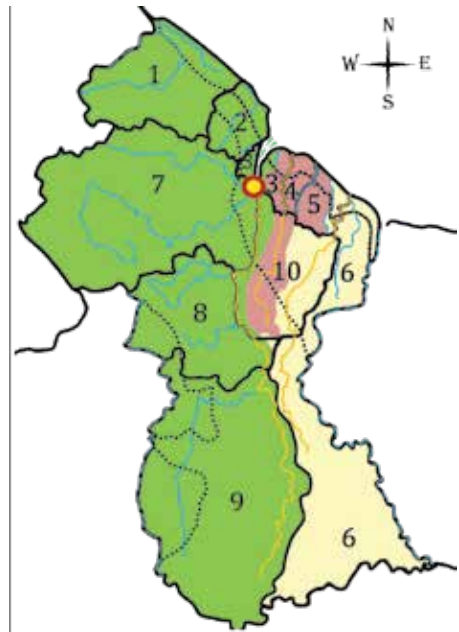


Fort Zeelandia

Fort Kyk - Over - Al

Location: Fort Kyk-Over - Al (A Dutch word meaning “see over all”) is located in Region Seven (7) at the confluence of the Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Essequibo Rivers.

Significance: It reminds us of the Europeans, specifically the Dutch who built it. Fort Kyk-over-al was used as a trading outpost between the Amerindians and the Dutch.



Map showing the location of Fort Kyk-Over-Al



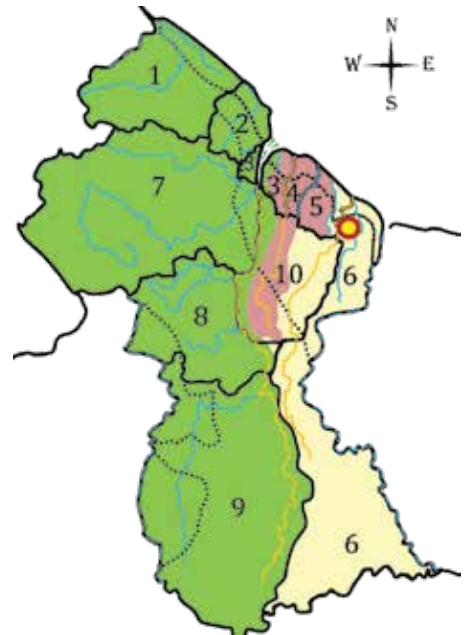
Fort Kyk-Over-Al

Fort Nassau

Location: Fort Nassau is located in Region Six (6) about fifty-five miles up the Berbice River.

Significance: Fort Nassau reminds us of the Europeans. Around 1627, Abraham Van Pere, a Dutch settler built Fort Nassau, named after Prince Maurice Nassau.

It was a successful trading post where the Dutch bartered goods such as knives, and cloth for tobacco and annatto. Most of it was destroyed in 1763 Rebellion.



Map showing the location of Fort Nassau

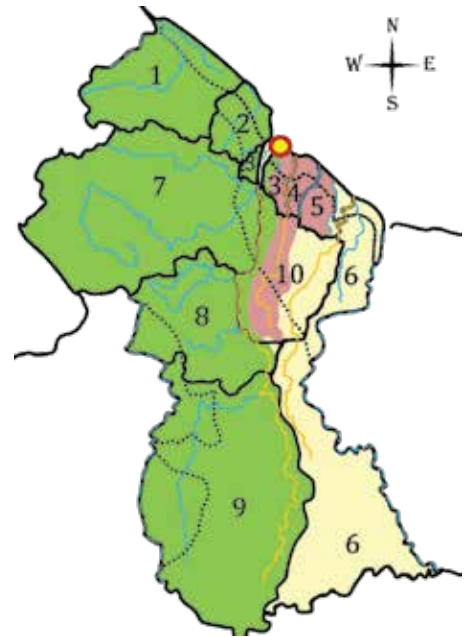


Fort Nassau

Hogg Island Wind Mill

Location: The Hogg Island Windmill is located in Region Three (3) on Hogg Island, an island located at the mouth of the Essequibo River.

Significance: It reminds us of the Europeans. They used it to generate power to extract juice from sugarcane. However, there were times when they wanted to use the windmill, but no wind was blowing. Hence, this caused too many problems and caused them to stop using it.



Map showing the location of the Hogg Island Wind Mill

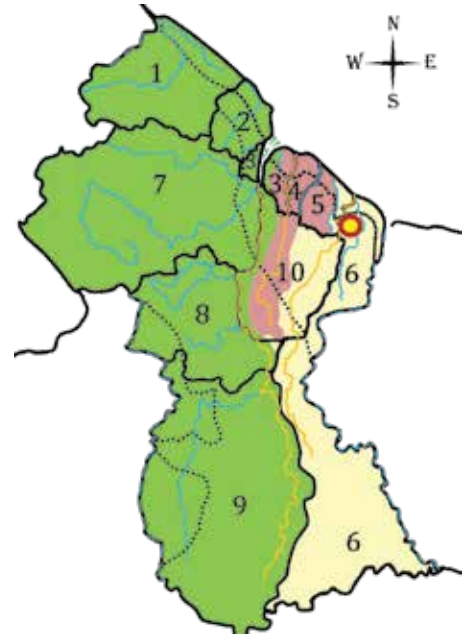


Hogg Island Wind Mill

Chateau Margot Chimney

Location: The Chateau Margot Chimney is located in Region Four (4), East Coast Demerara.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the Europeans, specifically the French who named it and the Dutch who built it. It served as the lighthouse for ships approaching Port Georgetown.



Map showing the location of the Chateau Margot Chimney

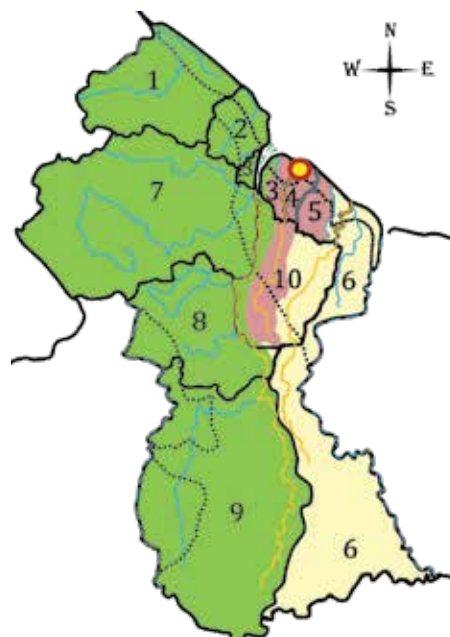


Chateau Margot Chimney

Light House

Location: The Light House is situated in Region Four (4), Kingston, Georgetown.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the Europeans, specifically the Dutch who built it. It was the first wooden lighthouse built in 1817 to guide ships coming from the Atlantic Ocean into the Demerara River. The Light House was later rebuilt in 1830 with brick and concrete allowing it to last over 200 years. It is 103 feet tall and offers a majestic view of Georgetown and the Demerara River.



Map showing the location of the Light House



The Light House

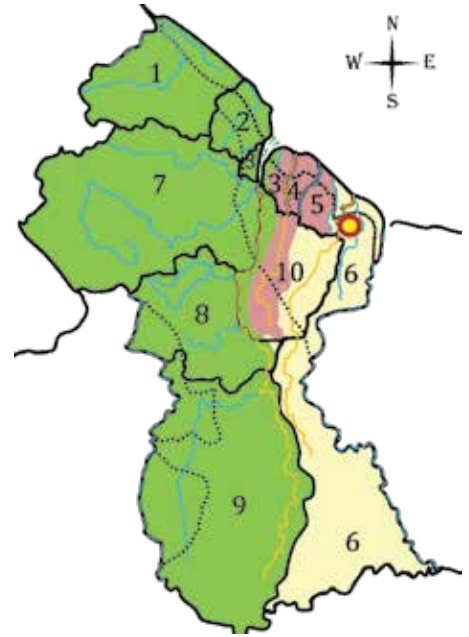
1763 Monument

Location: The 1763 Monument is located in Region Four (4), at the Square of the Revolution, Georgetown.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the Africans, specifically Cuffy. He led the 1763 Slave Rebellion that occurred on plantation Magdalenenburg.

Plaques on this monument symbolize;

- Seeking inspiration
- Uniting the People
- Destroying the enemies
- Control
- Praise and Thanksgiving



Map showing the location of the 1763 Monument

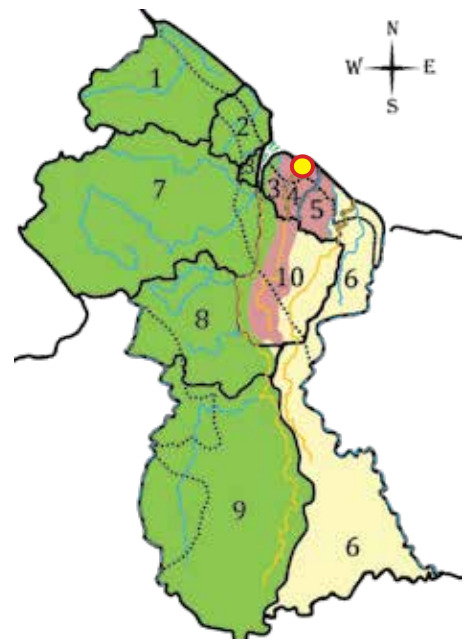


1763 Monument

1823 Monument

Location: The 1823 monument is located in Region Four (4), Carifesta Avenue, East Coast Demerara.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the Africans and the 1823 East Coast Slave Insurrection led by Quamina and his son Jack Gladstone that took place on Plantation Le Ressouvenir.



Map showing the location of the 1823 Monument

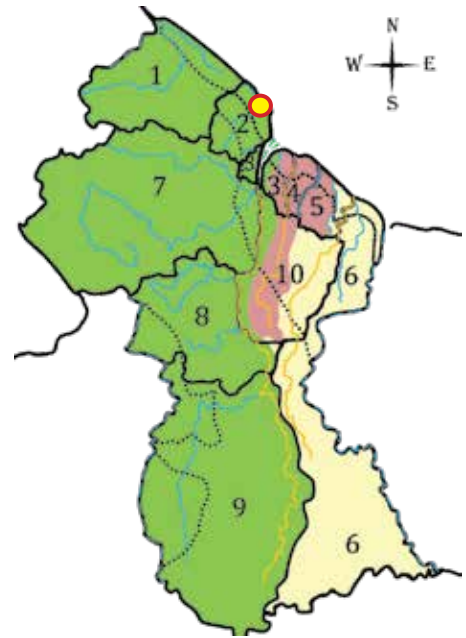


1823 Monument

Damon's Monument

Location: Damon's monument is located in Region Two (2), Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the Africans, specifically Damon. On August 8th, 1834, Damon led a demonstration against apprenticeship. He was arrested and hanged on October 13th 1834.



Map showing the location of Damon's Monument

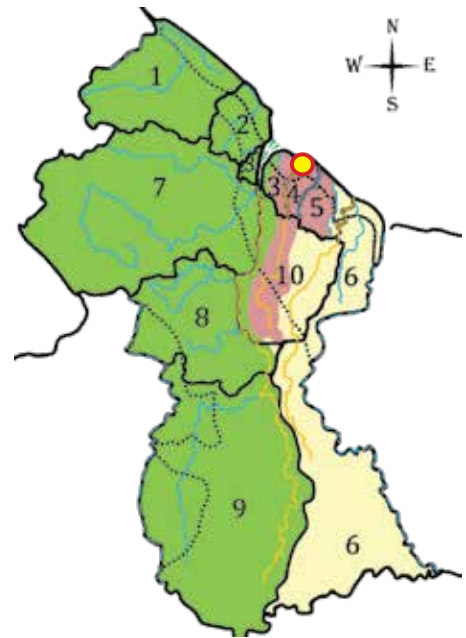


Damon's Monument

St. Andrew's Kirk

Location: St. Andrew's Kirk is located in Region Four (4), in close proximity to the Parliament building, Avenue of the Republic, Georgetown.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the Africans. It was the first church built by Europeans for the Africans to use as a place of worship. It was officially opened for public worship on September 27th 1818. Reverend Archibald Browne, a graduate from the University of Glasgow, delivered the first sermon.



Map showing the location of St. Andrew's Kirk

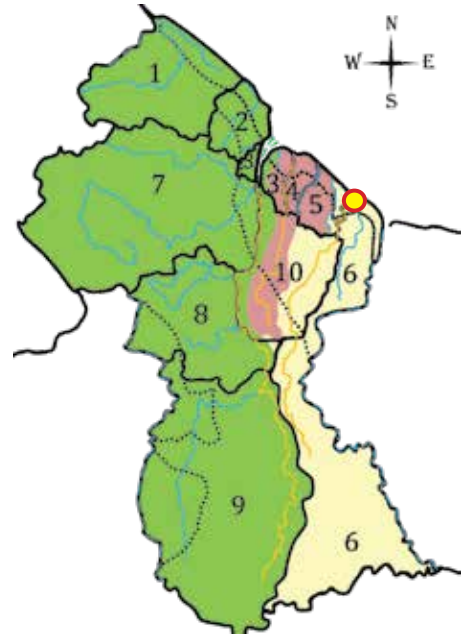


St. Andrew's Kirk

Mission Chapel Congregational

Location: Mission Chapel Congregational is located in Region Six (6), New Amsterdam.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the Africans. The African slaves used it as a place of refuge and worship.



Map showing the location of the Mission Chapel Congregational



Mission Chapel Congregational Church

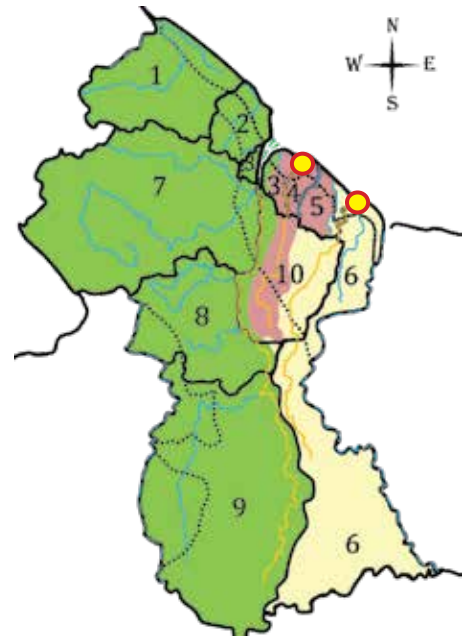
Indian Arrival Monuments

Location: The first Indian Arrival Monument is located in Region Four (4), in the Monument Square, Church Street, Georgetown, Demerara.

Significance: It commemorates the arrival of the East Indian Indentured Labourers. It is a replica of the M.V. Whitby on which they arrived.

Location: The second Indian Arrival Monument is located in Region Six (6), Palmyra, New Amsterdam.

Significance: It also commemorates the arrival of the East Indian Indentured Labourers. Each of the figures carries something of importance including a jahaji bhandal (ship bundle), drum, karaahi (cooking pan) taawa (flat circular metal for cooking roti), grass knives (scythe), cutlass and rice plants.



Map showing the location of the Indian Arrival Monuments



First Indian Arrival Monument



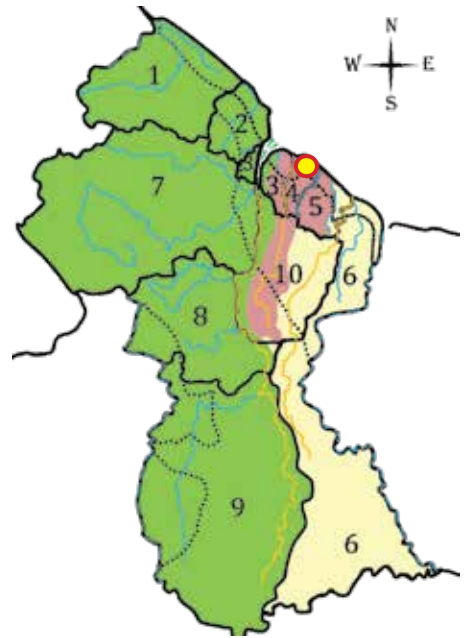
Second Indian Arrival Monument

Enmore Martyrs' Monument

Location: Enmore Martyrs' Monument is located in Region Four (4), Enmore, East Coast of Demerara.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the East Indians and the five (5) sugar workers who were killed during a rebellion on Plantation Enmore, June 16th, 1948. Their names were

- Lalabagee
- Surujbally
- Harry
- Pooran
- Rambarran



Map showing the location of the Enmore Martyrs' Monument



Enmore Martyrs' Monument

Test 29

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer Questions 1-5



- Forts are located at all the following locations EXCEPT
 - U.
 - R.
 - P.
 - T.
- Fort Kyk-Over-Al is located at
 - U.
 - R.
 - P.
 - T.
- The monument at P is
 - Fort Zeelandia.
 - Fort Nassau.
 - Fort Kyk-Over-Al.
 - Indian Arrival Monument.
- The monument at T is
 - Fort Zeelandia.
 - Fort Nassau.
 - Fort Kyk-Over-Al.
 - Indian Arrival Monument.
- The monument located in the region at S reminds us about
 - Quamina.
 - Damon.
 - Cuffy.
 - Atta Bofo.

Study the information in the box below and then answer question 6.

Ms. Harold is taking her son to visit a monument in East Coast Demerara that was built to guide incoming vessels.

- What is the name of the monument Ms. Harold is taking her son to visit?
 - Chateau Margot Chimney
 - Enmore Martyrs' Monument
 - Light House
 - 1763 Monument

Study the information in the box below and then answer question 7.

The Umana Yana reminds us of the first ethnic group who came to Guyana.

- Which of the following monuments also reminds us of the first ethnic group that came to Guyana?
 - Mabaruma Stone Monument
 - Fort Kyk-Over-Al
 - Enmore Martyrs' Monument
 - 1763 Monument

Study the information below and then answer question 8.

Emma's teacher decided to take them on a monument tour. The first monument they visited was located in Kingston, Georgetown.

- What monument did Emma first visit?
 - 1823 Monument.
 - Indian Arrival Monument.
 - 1763 Monument.
 - Light House.

Study the monument below and then answer question 9.

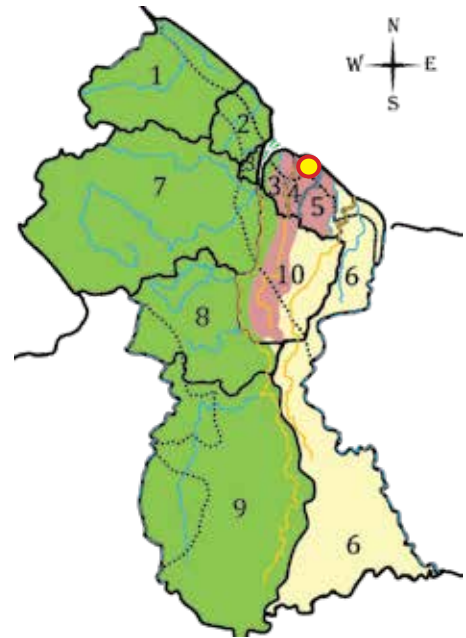


- The monument was built in remembrance of the
 - 1823 Demerara Uprising.
 - 1763 Berbice Slave Rebellion.
 - Sugar workers killed at Enmore in 1948.
 - Guyanese who died during World War II.
- The monument located at Enmore, East Coast Demerara reminds us of all the following persons EXCEPT
 - Lallabage.
 - Surujuballi.
 - Harry.
 - Singh.

Children's Millennium Monument

Location: The Children's Millennium Monument is located in Region Four (4), in the compound of the National Park, Georgetown.

Significance: It reminds us that children are persons with social and legal rights. The top of the monument depicts the rising of the sun and represents the development of children. The horizontal arm of the upside-down "L" signifies that children should reach for the stars, while the vertical arm signifies the strength and growth of children. The base of the monument represents the world, and the six benches around it represent Guyana's six ethnic groups.



Map showing the location of the Children's Millennium Monument



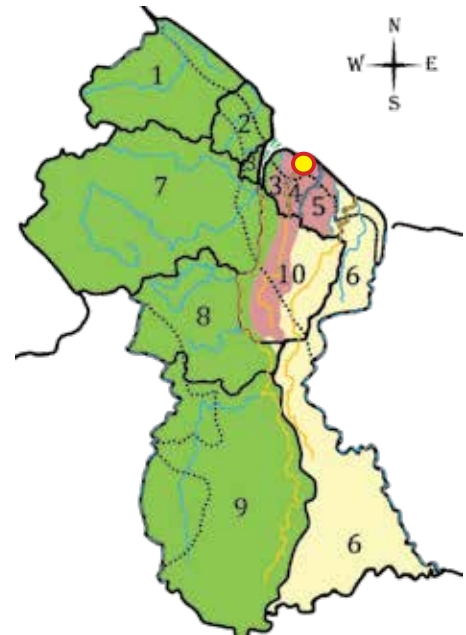
Children's Millennium Monument

Liberation Monument

Location: The Liberation Monument is located in Region Four (4), in the compound of the Umana Yana, Georgetown.

Significance: It reminds us of people who fought against any form of human bondage. On August 26th 1974, 'Namibia Day', former President Forbes Burnham unveiled the African Liberation Monument.

This monument consists of five polished greenheart logs encased in a jasper stand on a granite boulder. The varying heights of the logs represent the different ages of the martyrs. The slab of granite represents the strength of the freedom movement and the pebbles around the base of the monument represent the millions of peoples who are involved in the fight against human bondage.



Map showing the location of the Liberation Monument

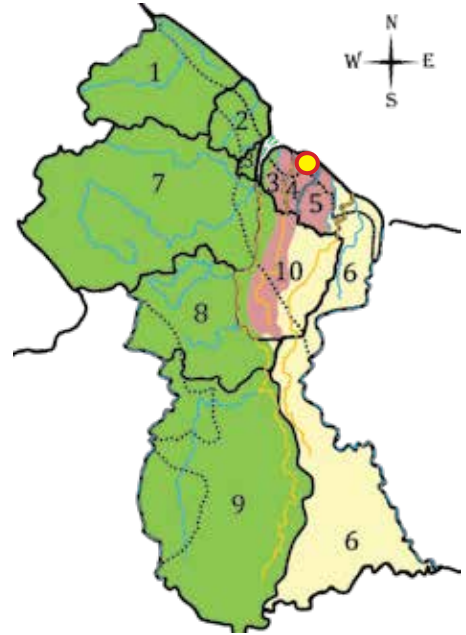


Liberation Monument

Statue of Mahatma Gandhi

Location: The statue of Mahatma Gandhi is located in Region Four (4), Georgetown, in the Promenade Gardens.

Significance: It reminds us of Mahatma Gandhi, who was the primary leader of India's independence movement. He was also the architect of a form of non-violent civil disobedience that would influence the world. In the late afternoon of January 30th, 1948, the 78 year old Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist for his tolerance for Muslims. The extremist was executed by hanging.



Map showing the location of the Statue of Mahatma Gandhi

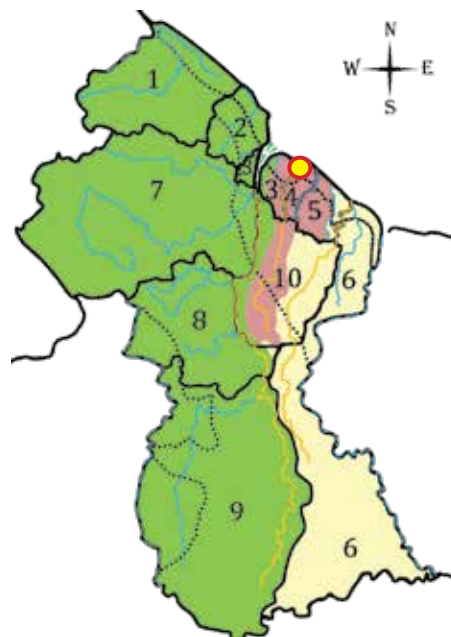


Statue of Mahatma Gandhi

Cenotaph

Location: The Cenotaph is located in Region Four (4), opposite the Bank of Guyana at the southern end of Main Street, Georgetown.

Significance: It reminds us of the soldiers who fought and died in combat during World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1939-1945). Built of marble, the Cenotaph is 15 feet high with the words “Devotion, Humanity, Fortitude and Sacrifice” inscribed on the four faces of the monument. Annually on November 11th, we commemorate Remembrance Day, also known as Armistice Day. This is a day set aside to pay homage to these soldiers who so gallantly served their country.



Map showing the location of the Cenotaph



Cenotaph

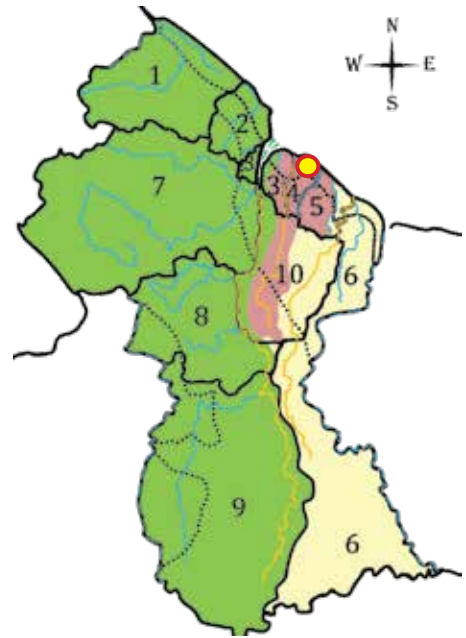
Non - Aligned Monument

Location: The Non-Aligned Monument is located in Region Four (4), at Company Path and Avenue of the Republic, Georgetown.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement who sought to ensure that all people have the right to freedom and independence. The founders were;

1. President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt
2. President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
3. President Jawaharlal Nehru of India
4. President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia

They are mounted on a concrete plinth with a base made of quartz stone from the Mazaruni district. Four jasper rocks from the Orinduik Falls are at the front of the monument in a pool decorated with colourful stones from the riverbeds of Guyana. The monument was unveiled by Former President, Mr. Arthur Chung.



Map showing the location of the Non-Aligned Monument

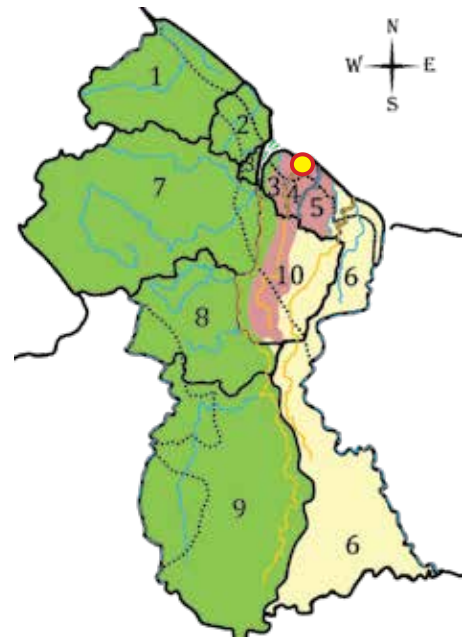


Non-Aligned Monument

St. George's Cathedral

Location: St. George's Cathedral is located in Region Four (4), along a roundabout on North Road in Lacytown, Georgetown.

Significance: It is one of the tallest wooden building in the world at the height of 43.5 metres (143 ft.). It was designed by Sir. Arthur Blomfield and opened on 24th August 1892. The building was completed in 1899 and has been designated as a National Monument.



Map showing the location of the St. George's Cathedral

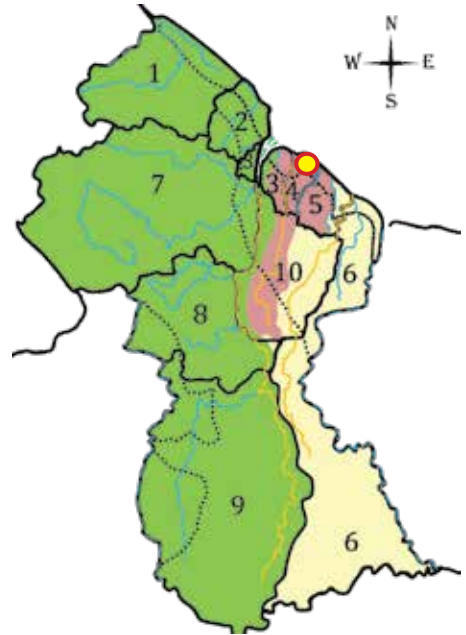


St. George's Cathedral

Statue of Queen Victoria

Location: The statue of Queen Victoria is located in Region Four (4), in the compound of the High Court, on Avenue of the Republic, Lacytown, Georgetown.

Significance: The statue was commissioned in 1887 to mark the Queen's year of Jubilee, and unveiled in 1894. In 1954, its head and left hand were blown off in a riot. However, in 1990, the statue was restored and re-erected.



Map showing the location of the Statue of Queen Victoria

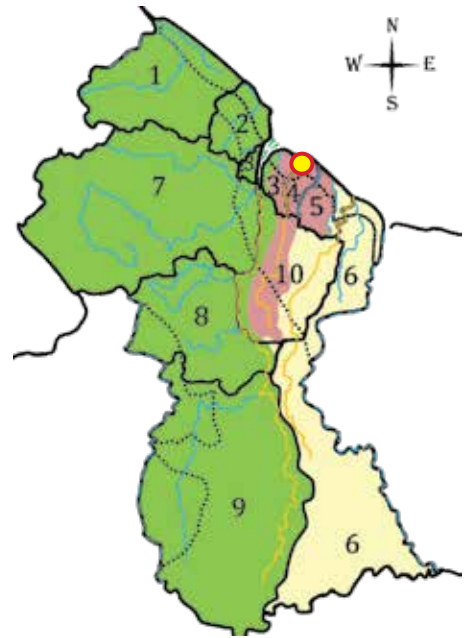


Statue of Queen Victoria

Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow

Location: The statue of Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow is situated in Region Four (4), within the compound of Parliament Building, Georgetown.

Significance: This monument reminds us of the father of Trade Unionism in Guyana and the Caribbean, Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow. It was unveiled by the then Premier of British Guiana Dr. Cheddi Jagan on December 2nd, 1964. Inscribed on a marble plate at the base of the monument are the words, 'Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow: Father of the Trade Union Movement in the Commonwealth of Nations. Born 1884- died 1958. Exegit Momentum Perenus Aere. Every year on May 1st, Labour Day is celebrated in remembrance of Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow



Map showing the location of Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow

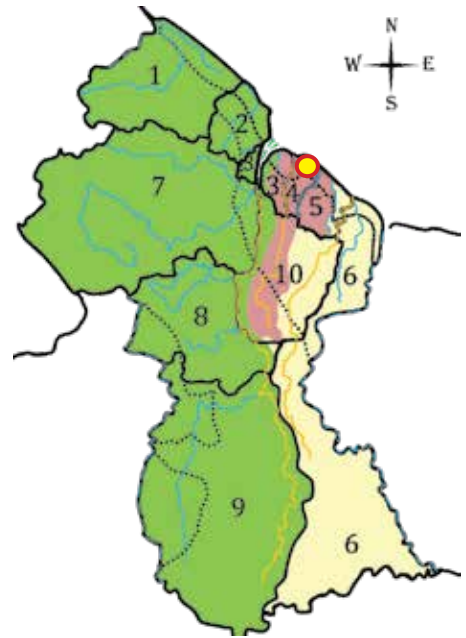


Monument - Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow

Independence Arch

Location: The Independence Arch is located in Region Four (4), at the Eastern end of Brickdam, Georgetown.

Significance: This monument reminds us of when Guyana gained Independence from Great Britain on the 26th May 1966. It is made of aluminium on a base of quartz stone from the Mazaruni. The three tubes tapering skywards represent the three counties. The monument was designed by a Canadian engineer, Edric Klak.



Map showing the location of the Independence Arch

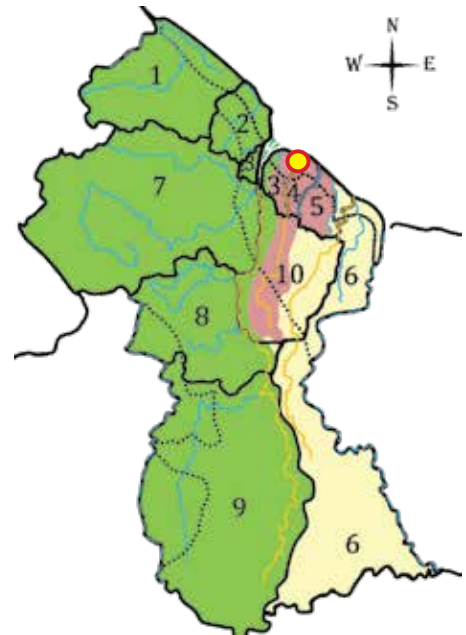


Independence Arch

Demerara Harbour Bridge

Location: The Demerara Harbour Bridge is located between Region Three (3) and Region Four (4) on the Demerara River.

Significance: The Demerara Harbour Bridge is the longest floating bridge in Guyana. It is a landmark and connects Region Four (4), Demerara-Mahaica, to Region Three (3), Essequibo Islands-West Demerara. The basic design was done by a Guyanese, Captain John Patric Coghlan. The bridge was only designed to last 10 years, yet to this day, it is still going strong.



Map showing the location of the Demerara Harbour Bridge

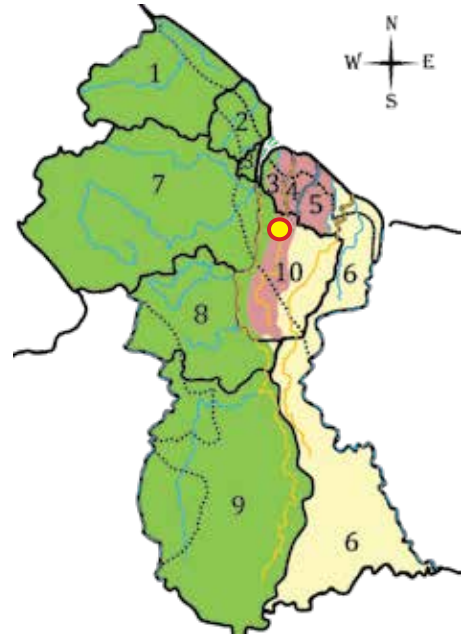


Demerara Harbour Bridge

Christianburg Waterwheel

Location: The Christianburg Waterwheel is located in Region Ten (10), Linden.

Significance: It reminds us of the first successful attempt made to use water to produce electricity. In 1855 a Scottish engineer, Mr. John Dagleish Patterson, installed the waterwheel. It trapped the energy from the fast flowing creek. The energy was used to produce electricity which powered Mr. Patterson's sawmilling equipment. Patterson's hydro-powered sawmill is the only one of its kind. The sawmill was dismantled, but the water wheel remains to this day.



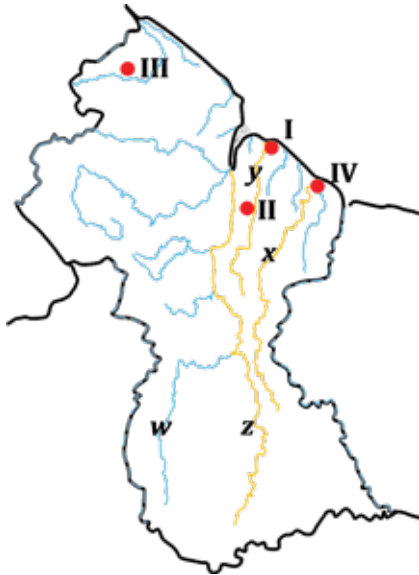
Map showing the location of the Christianburg Waterwheel



Christianburg Waterwheel

Test 30

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-3.



- The monument that reminds us of the event that occurred on 26th of May 1966 is located at
 - I.
 - II.
 - III.
 - IV.
- The longest floating bridge in Guyana is found on the river marked
 - w.
 - x.
 - y.
 - z.
- Which one of the following monuments is located at II?
 - Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow Monument.
 - Mahatma Gandhi Monument.
 - Christianburg Waterwheel.
 - 1763 Monument.

Study the information in the box below and then answer question 4.

Mr. Andrew is taking his daughter to visit the Children's Millennium Monument

- Mr. Andrew is taking his son to the
 - Promenade Garden.
 - National Park.
 - Square of the Revolution.
 - Umana Yana.
- What is the name of the monument that is located in the compound of the Umana Yana?
 - Christianburg Waterwheel
 - Independence Arch
 - Liberation Monument
 - Non-Aligned Monument
- Where is the statue of Mahatma Gandhi located?
 - Promenade Garden
 - National Park
 - Compound of Parliament Building
 - High Court
- The tallest wooden building in Guyana is the
 - Light House.
 - St George's Cathedral.
 - Bank of Guyana.
 - St Andrew's Kirk.

Study the diagram below that shows a national monument in Guyana and then answer questions 8-10.

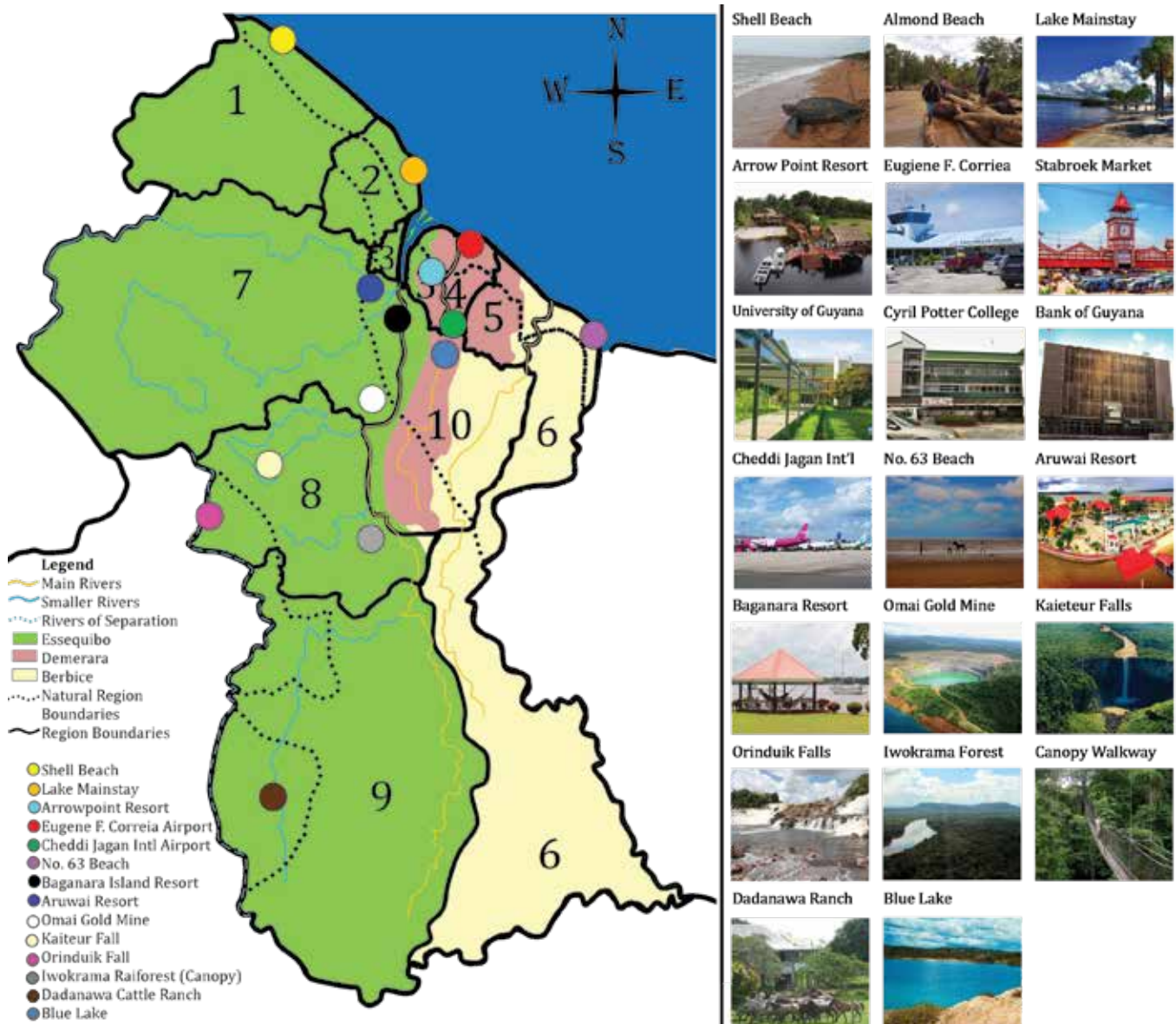


- The monument is a statue of
 - Damon.
 - Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow.
 - Mahatma Gandhi.
 - Cuffy.
- The monument is located in the
 - Promenade Garden.
 - National Park.
 - compound of Parliament Building.
 - compound of the High Court.
- The monument reminds Guyanese of
 - World Wars.
 - trade unionism.
 - slave rebellions.
 - freedom from slavery.

Map Study (Places of Interest)

In addition to the many monuments and landmarks, Guyana has many more places of interest. In fact, there are too numerous to mention. Maybe you can name some for your teacher. The map below shows the location of some additional places of interest in Guyana. As you study the map, try to identify the counties, natural regions and administrative regions in which each place of interest is located. Of course, this map could not have shown all the places of interest located in Guyana. However, here is some more information you should know.

- In the county of Essequibo, along the Low Coastal Plain, in Region One (1), you can find several other beaches like the Almond, and Turtle beach.
- In the county of Demerara along the Low Coastal Plain, in Region No. 4 you can also find places like the Stabroek Market, the Bank of Guyana, and major educational institutions like the University of Guyana (UG), Cyril Potter College of Education (CPCE), and the Government Technical Institute (GTI).



Map showing location of Guyana's Places of Interest

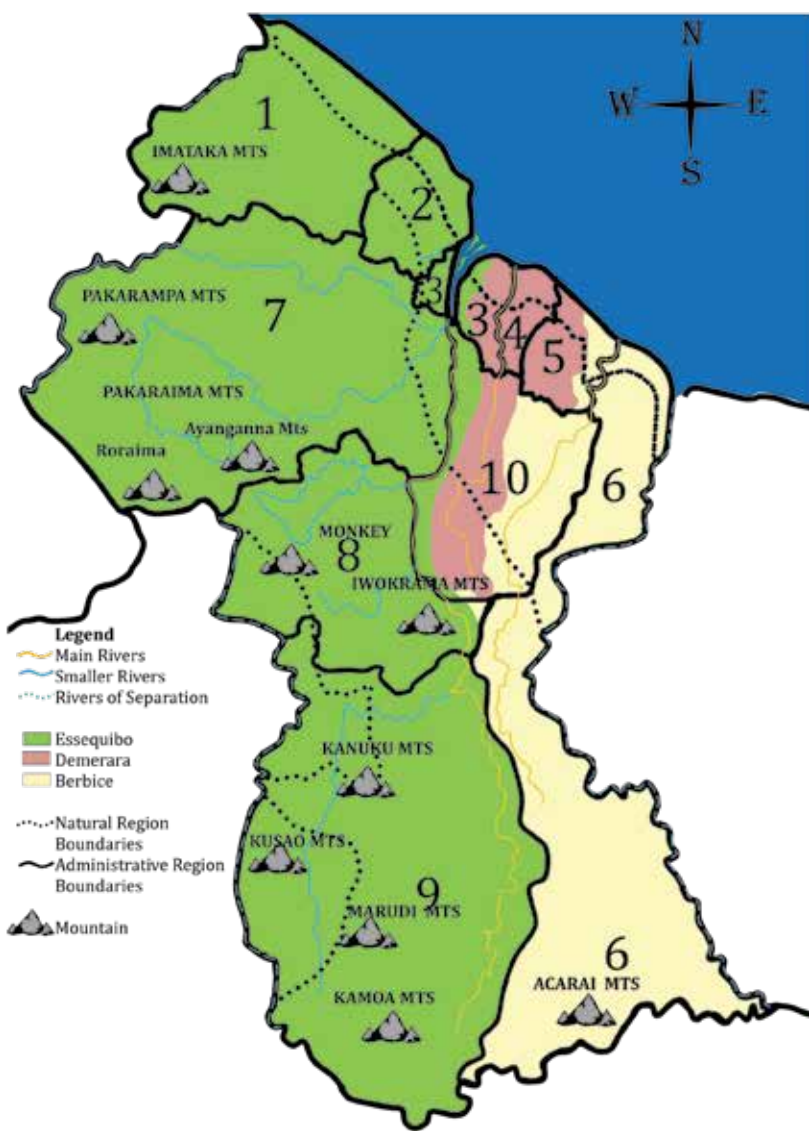
Test 31

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-20

1. The Orinduik Falls is located on the
 - a. Essequibo River.
 - b. Potaro River.
 - c. Siparuni River.
 - d. Ireng River.
2. The Kaieteur Falls is located on the
 - a. Essequibo River.
 - b. Potaro River.
 - c. Siparuni River.
 - d. Ireng River.
3. The county of Essequibo is home to all the following beaches EXCEPT the
 - a. Almond Beach.
 - b. Shell Beach.
 - c. No. 63 Beach.
 - d. Turtle Beach.
4. All of the following are located in the county of Essequibo EXCEPT
 - a. Lake Mainstay.
 - b. Dadanawa Cattle Ranch.
 - c. Eugene F. Correia Airport.
 - d. Kaieteur Falls.
5. In the county of Demerara you can find
 - a. No. 63 Beach.
 - b. Cheddi Jagan International Airport.
 - c. Kaieteur Falls.
 - d. Omai Gold Mine.
6. All of the following are located in Demerara EXCEPT,
 - a. University of Guyana.
 - b. Watooka Guest House.
 - c. Bank of Guyana.
 - d. Stabroek Market.
7. In the county of Berbice you can find
 - a. Lake Mainstay.
 - b. Shell Beach.
 - c. Dadanawa Cattle Ranch.
 - d. No. 63 Beach.
8. Which of the following is NOT found along the Low Coastal Plain?
 - a. No. 63 Beach
 - b. Eugene F. Correia Airport
 - c. Cheddi Jagan International Airport
 - d. Lake Mainstay
9. The Bank of Guyana, Marriot Hotel and Pegasus Hotel are located in the
 - a. Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay Region.
 - c. Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannas.
10. In the Hilly Sand and Clay Region you can find the
 - a. Eugene F. Correia Airport .
 - b. Cheddi Jagan International Airport.
 - c. Government Technical Institute.
 - d. Dadanawa Cattle Ranch.
11. All of the following are found in the Forested Highland region EXCEPT,
 - a. Kaieteur Falls.
 - b. Shell Beach.
 - c. Dadanawa Cattle Ranch.
 - d. Omai Gold Mine.
12. The Iwokrama Rainforest is located in the
 - a. Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay Region.
 - c. Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannas.
13. Which one of the following places is located in the Interior Savannas?
 - a. Omai Gold Mine
 - b. Dadanawa Cattle Ranch
 - c. No. 63 Beach
 - d. Lake Mainstay
14. Shell Beach is located in
 - a. Potaro-Siparuni.
 - b. Barima-Waini.
 - c. Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - d. Demerara-Mahaica.
15. Guyana's international airport is located in region
 - a. 5.
 - b. 7.
 - c. 4.
 - d. 3.
16. A tourist in Potaro-Siparuni would see all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Canopy Walkway
 - b. Orinduik Falls.
 - c. Kaieteur Falls.
 - d. Lake Mainstay.
17. Omai Gold Mine is located in region
 - a. 2
 - b. 7.
 - c. 9.
 - d. 10.
18. Ryan and his family enjoyed the rodeo hosted by the owners of the Dadanawa Cattle Ranch. Ryan and his family were most likely in
 - a. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara.
 - b. Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
 - c. Upper Demerara-Mahaica.
 - d. Pomeroon-Supenaam.
19. Emily and her friends enjoyed swimming at this famous Beach located in the East Berbice-Corentyne. The beach they swam at was the
 - a. No. 63 Beach.
 - b. Shell Beach.
 - c. Almond Beach.
 - d. Turtle Beach.
20. The Government Technical Institute, Stabroek Market and Bank of Guyana are located in
 - a. Demerara-Mahaica.
 - b. Mahaica-Berbice.
 - c. Pomeroon-Supenaam.
 - d. Cuyuni-Mazaruni

Map Study (Mountain Ranges)

Guyana has many mountain ranges. There are great things to learn about the mountain ranges. For example, the largest mountain range is the Pakaraima Mountain Range. It has two peaks, Roraima and Ayanganna. Roraima is the highest of the two peaks. The Kanuku Mountain Range separates the Interior Savannah into north savannah and south savannah. Guyana's mountain ranges also form boundaries between Guyana and its neighbours. The map below shows the location of mountain ranges in Guyana. Study and discuss the map with your teacher. As you study the map, try to identify the counties, natural region and Administrative Regions in which each mountain range is located.



Kanuku Mountain Range



Pakaraima Mountain Range



Mount. Roraima



Map showing location of Guyana's Mountain Ranges

Test 32

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-10.

1. Which statement is true?
 - a. The county of Essequibo has the most mountain ranges.
 - b. The county of Demerara has the most mountain ranges.
 - c. The county of Berbice has no mountain ranges.
 - d. All three counties have equal amount of mountain ranges.
2. Which natural region is known for having lots of Guyana's mountain ranges?
 - a. Hilly Sand Clay
 - b. Forested Highland
 - c. Low Coastal Plain
 - d. Interior Savannas
3. This mountain range separates the interior into north and south savannas.
 - a. Kanuku
 - b. Amoa
 - c. Imataka
 - d. Pakaraima
4. This mountain range is west of Region No. 1.
 - a. Imataka
 - b. Acarai
 - c. Kamoa
 - d. Pakaraima
5. Which mountain range is NOT located in Region No. 9?
 - a. Marudi
 - b. Kanuku
 - c. Kamoa
 - d. Roraima
6. This mountain range is located in Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - a. Kanuku Mts.
 - b. Kamoa Mts.
 - c. Imataka Mts.
 - d. Pakaraima Mts.
7. This mountain range is located in East Berbice-Corentyne.
 - a. Marudi Mts.
 - b. Acarai Mts.
 - c. Kamoa Mts.
 - d. Monkey Mts.
8. Pakaraima mountain range has more than one peaks including
 - i Roraima Mts.
 - ii Kanuku Mts.
 - iii Ayanganna Mts.
 - iv Marudi Mts.
 - a. i only
 - b. ii and iv only
 - c. i and iii only
 - d. i and ii only
9. Which is the highest peak of the Pakaraima mountain range?
 - a. Roraima
 - b. Kanuku
 - c. Ayanganna
 - d. Marudi
10. All of the following are true about Guyana's mountain ranges EXCEPT that
 - a. they form boundaries between us and our neighbours.
 - b. Monkey mountain is located in Region No. 8.
 - c. Pakaraima is the largest mountain range.
 - d. there are no mountains in Region No. 6.

Test 33

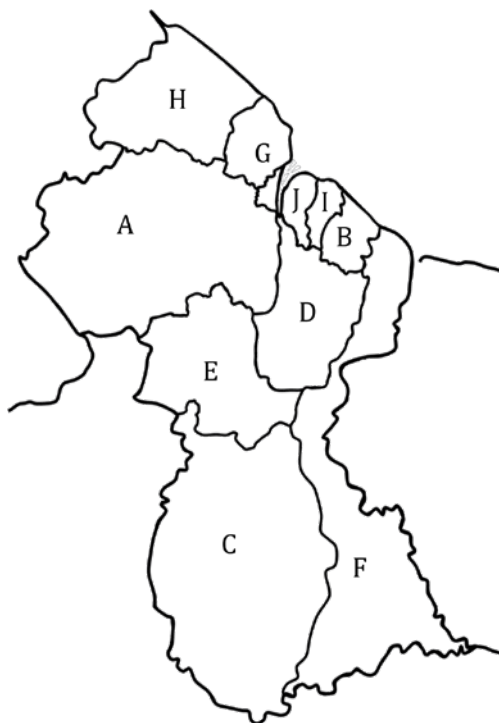
Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-5.



- Hailey is visiting a major tourist attraction represented by letter Q on the map. Which activity is she most likely to take part in?
 - Exploring Guyana's beaches
 - Mountain Climbing
 - Cattle Ranching
 - Swimming
- Which letter represents the region that has the highest single drop water fall in the world?
 - P
 - Q
 - R
 - S
- Annmarie visited a region that has one of the largest cattle ranches in Guyana. Which letter represents the region that Annmarie visited?
 - P
 - Q
 - R
 - S
- Which letter represents the region that is separated into north and south by a mountain range?
 - P
 - Q
 - R
 - S

Test 34

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-5.



- Which letter represents the region that is a major nesting ground for Turtles?
 - A
 - H
 - I
 - J
- Mr. Khan is at the Eugene F. Correia International Airport. Which letter represents the region Mr. Khan is in?
 - A
 - H
 - I
 - J
- Emily and her family are visiting one of Guyana's major tourist attraction in the region represented by letter E. Emily and her family are visiting
 - No. 63 Beach
 - Kaieteur Falls
 - Blue Lake
 - Dadanawa Cattle Ranch
- Maxwell attends the University of Guyana. Which letter represents the region in which the University of Guyana is located?
 - A
 - D
 - I
 - J
- Mr. Romeo would like to visit a well-known cattle ranch in Guyana. Which letter represents the region that he should visit?
 - A
 - C
 - D
 - F

15. Study the map of Guyana below showing the location of different monuments and then answer the questions that follow.



a. The monuments labelled I and II are forts. Identify the forts labelled at I and II.

I. _____

II. _____

b. Name the ethnic group associated with the monuments stated at (a) above.

c. Give one reason why forts were built by the ethnic group identified in (b) above.

d. Give two reasons why monuments are important.

16. Study the picture of the National Monument below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What is the monument shown above located?

b. Which group of ancestors is associated with the monument ?

c. In which Administrative Region is the monument in the picture located?

d. Explain the significance of the monument shown in the picture above.

e. Another monument reminds us of the same group of ancestors. It is located in region 2. What is the name of the monument?

17. Study the picture of the National Monument below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. Where is the monument shown above located?

b. What is the name of the person who is associated with the monument above?

c. State the significance of the monument shown above.

d. Every year, a holiday is observed to remember all he wanted to accomplish.

- What is the name of the holiday?

- What date is the holiday observed?

e. Describe two ways this holiday is observed.

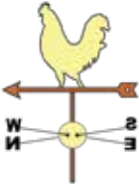
18. Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer the question that follow.



- a. A group of tourist visited Guyana. What is the name of the two international airports they could have landed?
- _____
- b. To get to their hotel, they had to travel across the longest floating bridge in Guyana. Mark x on the river it is located.
- c. They then travelled to the place of interest at VIII? Name one activity they most likely took part in at VIII?
- _____
- _____
- d. They were then taken to places at IV and V. What is the name of the Administrative Region to which they were taken ?
- _____
- _____
- e. What is the name of the place of interest at V?
- _____
- f. What is another place of interest that they could have visited in the same region that V is located?
- _____
- g. The tourist then decided to visit a cattle ranch for a rodeo show. Circle the place of interest on the map they visited.
- h. Finally, the tourist visited the place of interest at IX. What is a leisure activity they could have taken part in?
- _____

Weather Instruments

Weather is the short-term conditions of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. Guyana experiences four different types of weather, sunny, windy, cloudy or rainy. The meteorologist uses weather instruments to measure the different elements of the weather. Here are some weather instruments used by the meteorologist.

Instrument	Name	Measures
	Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder	Amount of Sunshine: is the amount of sun rays reaching the earth's surface.
	Thermometer	Temperature: is how hot or cold something is. It is measured in degrees Celsius (°C). • Normal body temperature is 37°C • Room temperature is 25°C • Boiling temperature is 100 °C • Freezing temperature is 00°C
	Hygrometer	Humidity: is the amount of water vapour in the air.
	Rain Gauge	Rainfall: is the amount of rain fall within a given area in a given time.
	Wind Vane	Wind Direction: is the direction from which the wind blowing.
	Anemometer	Wind Speed: is the strength of the wind.
	Barometer	Atmospheric Pressure: is the weight of the air pressure on the earth's surface.

Test 35

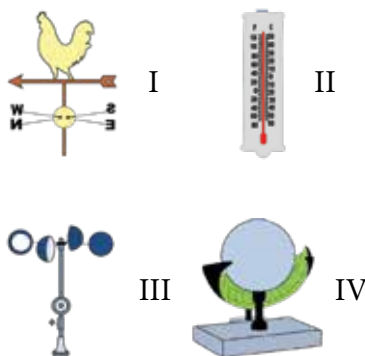
- Which of the following is the name given to the person who forecasts the weather?
 - Aviator
 - Weatherman
 - Weather Announcer
 - Meteorologist
- Which one of the following groups contains elements of weather?
 - Wind, water, gas
 - Vegetation, humidity, rainfall
 - Atmospheric pressure, vegetation, wind
 - Temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure
- Which of the following elements of weather refers to the weight of the air pressure on the earth's surface?
 - Humidity
 - Sunshine
 - Temperature
 - Atmospheric Pressure
- The Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder is used to measure
 - temperature.
 - amount of rainfall.
 - amount of sunshine
 - atmospheric Pressure.

Study the diagram below showing an instrument and then answer questions 5 and 6



- What is the instrument displayed above used to measure?
 - Amount of rainfall
 - Humidity
 - Atmospheric Pressure
 - Temperature
- The instrument would be most like used on a
 - Sunny day
 - Snowy day
 - Cloudy day
 - Rainy day

Study the diagrams below and then answer questions 7 and 8.



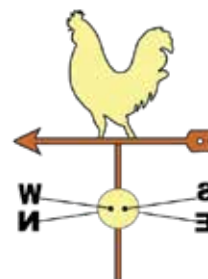
- The instruments are used to measure
 - height.
 - climate.
 - weather.
 - distance.
- While doing an experiment, students needed to measure temperature. Which picture shows an instrument the students can use?
 - I
 - II
 - III
 - IV

Study the information in the box below and then answer question 9

Mr. Abrahams is measuring the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.

- What instrument is Mr. Abrahams using to take his measurements?
 - Rain Gauge
 - Barometer
 - Hygrometer
 - Anemometer

Study the diagram below showing an instrument and then answer question 10.



- Which of the following would be a suitable location for the instrument?
 - An open outdoor space
 - In a school building
 - In a field under a tree
 - Next to a tall, wooden building

Renewable Natural Resources I

A natural resource is any non - living (abiotic) or living (biotic) thing in our environment that we can put to good use. Natural resources may be

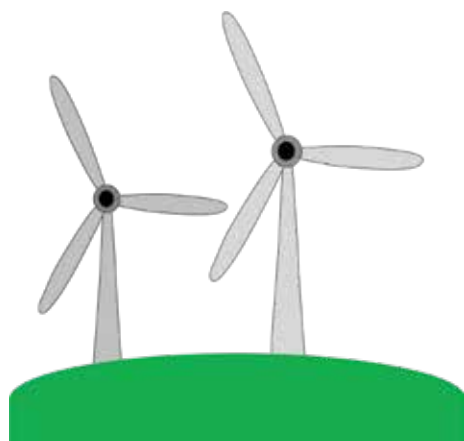
- Renewable - Renewable resources can be replenished.
- Non-renewable - Non-renewable resources cannot be replenished within a human lifespan.

Renewable resources may be non-living or living. Renewable resources that are non-living include the **sun**, **wind** and **water**.



The sun is the main source of energy on earth. It provides us with light and heat energy. The light also helps plants to carry out the process of photosynthesis. The heat energy given off by the sun is useful for cooking, drying our clothing and is even an important part in helping our skin to make vitamin D. Farmers need the right amount of sunlight to help their plant crops grow. We also harness the sun's energy (solar energy) to produce electricity in our homes. The energy is harnessed using solar panels.

Water covers over 70% of the earth's surface. It is recycled in the water cycle. We get water from natural sources like oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. It is an important resource for people and the environment. It is used for drinking, bathing and washing our clothing. Farmers need the right amount of rainfall to get water for their crops to grow. If there is too little rainfall, it can cause droughts, and the plants would die. If there is too much rainfall, it can also cause destruction to crops. Finally, hydropower is energy in flowing water. Hydropower is used to power machinery or makes electricity

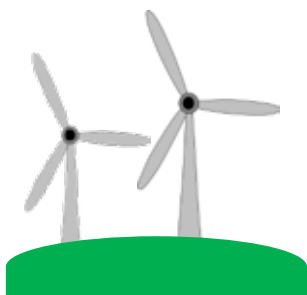


Wind is a renewable resource because there is a limitless supply that is naturally produced. Like heat, the wind helps us to dry our clothing. We can also harness the wind's energy to produce electricity in our homes. The energy is harnessed using windmills or wind turbines.

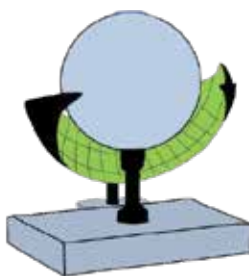
Test 36

1. All the following resources can be replenished EXCEPT,
 - a. sun.
 - b. wind.
 - c. gold.
 - d. water.
2. Which of the following is a renewable and living resource?
 - a. Sun
 - b. Oil
 - c. Forest
 - d. Ocean
4. What instrument is most likely applicable for use when setting up the device in the diagram?
 - a. Anemometer
 - b. Campbell stokes recorder
 - c. Thermometer
 - d. Rain gauge

Study the diagram below showing an instrument and then answer questions 3 and 4



Study the diagram below showing an instrument and then answer questions 5.



3. What is the resource that is being harnessed by the device in the diagram above?
 - a. Wind
 - b. Oil
 - c. Sun
 - d. Water
5. The instrument above is associated with which resource?
 - a. Wind
 - b. Soil
 - c. Water
 - d. Sun

Renewable Natural Resources II

There are also living renewable resources. These include our plant (flora) and animal (fauna) resources. Here are a few of our plant (flora) and animal (fauna) resources.

Resource/ Company	Description
FORESTRY & AGRICULTURE (FLORA)	
Lumber (BARAMA)	Cutting of lumber is mostly done by loggers. Four-fifths of Guyana's total land area is covered with tropical forest that is filled with hardwood. Some of Guyana's hardwood are Greenheart, Mora, Tatahu, Purpleheart, Crabwood, Locust and Wallaba. Lumber is used for building houses, furniture, boats and bridges. It is also sold in our local markets and is one of our main exports to other countries.
Rice (GRDB)	To plant rice, the land is ploughed, then paddy seeds are scattered on land and left to germinate. When the paddy grains are full, they are reaped. Long ago, reaping was done by hand using sickles or grass knives. However, today a machine called a combine harvester is used for cutting, threshing and bagging rice crop. To produce brown rice (parboiled), the paddy is soaked, steamed, dried, and then milled. White rice is produced by simply drying and then milling the paddy. Some by-products of rice production are bran, bhusi and broken rice. Rice is considered the most important food crop. It is also sold in our local markets and is one of our main exports.
Sugar (GUYSUCO)	To plant sugar, the land is first ploughed, then cuttings are planted. Before reaping, cane fields are set on fire. Burning makes the process easier. It helps to burn off leaves, kill harmful animals, and it also helps to concentrate the sugar content in cane. After burning, the sugarcane is cut, and stumps are left to produce another crop known as the ratoon crop. At mills, the cane is crushed for the juice to be released. The juice is treated with lime to get rid of impurities, and then boiled to form sugar crystals. By-products of the process include bagasse, filter mud and molasses. Sugar is the most commonly used sweetener. Molasses is used to produce rum and to cook many meals like pepper pot. Sugar is also sold in our local markets and is one of our main exports.
Coconut	To plant coconut, the seed is planted, and the tree takes about five years to mature. The coconut plant has many uses. The main vein of the leaf is used to make brooms. The coconut water is used as a beverage. The copra (dried kernel) is grated and used to make cook - up - rice and many other dishes. From the copra, coconut oil can also be extracted. The remaining hard shell is used for craft. Coconut is also sold in our local markets.
Fruits and Vegetables	In addition to coconuts, Guyana has many more fruits like oranges, mangoes and guava, and vegetables like bora, ochro and pumpkin. Fruits and vegetables are an important food source, and they are very nutritious and healthy for our bodies. Our fruits and vegetables are sold in our local markets and are exported to other countries.
Peanuts	Peanut is a legume. It is planted by many farmers. The most common types in Guyana are the white, and red peanuts. Peanuts are important because it can be used raw or roasted as food. It is also used to make peanut punches, peanut butter, oil and many other products. They are also sold in our local markets.
LIVESTOCK FARMING (FAUNA)	
Poultry	Poultry rearing is mostly done by farmers. Many domestic birds, like chickens are reared for their eggs and meat. Poultry meat is very useful because it gives us protein. Poultry meat is also sold in our local markets.
Cattle	Cattle rearing is mostly done by vaqueros. Cows are reared to obtain milk and beef. Pigs are reared to obtain pork. Sheep is reared to obtain wool and mutton. All the products that come from cattle are useful because they form part of our diet. They are also sold in our local markets.

Test 37

- What do the words flora and fauna mean?
 - Plant and animal resources
 - Plant and human resources
 - Animal and human resources
 - Human and plant resources
- Which one of the following resources is classified as renewable?
 - Gold
 - Forest
 - Bauxite
 - Diamond
- Which company is associated with the timber industry in Guyana?
 - GUYSUCO
 - GRDB
 - BARAMA
 - BOSAI
- What area of Guyana is covered with tropical forest?
 - One-fifth
 - Two-fifths
 - Three-fifths
 - Four-fifths

Study the following caption then answer question 5.

GRDB records a 20,000,000 Profit for 2021.

- What resource is sold by GRDB?
 - Fruits
 - Cattle
 - Sugar
 - Rice
- Sickles and grass knives are tools that were used for
 - rice farming.
 - gold mining.
 - cattle rearing.
 - balata bleeding.

Study the information below and then answer question 7

While at work, Mr. Maharaj operates a Combine Harvester.

- Mr. Maharaj practices
 - gold mining.
 - rice farming.
 - diamond mining.
 - balata bleeding.
- To produce brown rice, the paddy is
 - soaked
 - steamed
 - dried
 - milled
 - I, II, III and IV
 - III, II, I and IV
 - I, II, III and IV
 - II, I, IV and III
- The term "ratoon crop" is associated with
 - harvesting of rice
 - cattle rearing
 - harvesting of sugarcane
 - gold mining

Study the following caption then answer question 10

GUYSUCO fires workers after closure of estates.

- Which of the following workers most likely lost their jobs?
 - Loggers
 - Pork Knockers
 - Cane Harvesters
 - Vaqueros
- In correct order, what happens to sugarcane once it reaches the mill?
 - Sugar cane is crushed for juice, juice is boiled, then

lime is added.

- Sugar cane is boiled in water, then crushed, then lime is added.
 - Sugar cane is crushed for juice, lime is added to juice, then juice is boiled until it crystalizes.
 - Sugar cane is boiled in water, then lime is added to water, then it is crushed.
- Lime is added to sugarcane juice to
 - make the juice acidic.
 - get rid of impurities.
 - sweeten the juice.
 - to make the juice sour.
 - Which of the following is NOT a waste product from the processing of sugarcane?
 - Bhusi
 - Molasses
 - Bagasse
 - Filter mud
 - Which part of the coconut plant do we use to make brooms?
 - Short main vein of the leaves
 - Main vein of the leaves
 - Dried leaves on the branches
 - Leaves at the end of the branches

Study the caption below and then answer question 15

Vaqueros Needed.

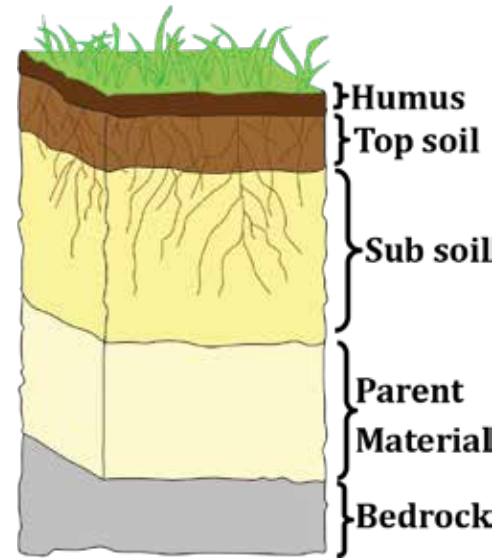
- The vacancy exists for someone to practice
 - cattle ranching
 - diamond mining
 - rice farming
 - balata bleeding

Non-Renewable Natural Resources

As mentioned before, non-renewable natural resources cannot be replenished within a human lifespan. One of the most important, yet overlooked non-renewable natural resource, is the soil. Soil consists of four main components including humus, water air and mineral matter. There are three types of soil based on the mineral matter present.

- Sand (Sand present)
- Clay (Clay present)
- Loam (Sand, Silt and Clay Present)

We use the soil to plant our food crops. Hence it is important that we try to guard against anything that might cause destruction to the soils such as deforestation, erosion and leaching, which causes the loss of nutrients from the soil. To protect our soil, we can practice crop rotation and planting of more trees.



Layers of the Soil

Within the soil we also find many other non-renewable natural resources including precious minerals and even oil. Here are some of our mineral resources.

Resource/ Company	Description
Gold (CORREIA MINING)	Gold mining is mostly done by pork knockers. On a small scale, gold is mined using a method known as panning. A battel is filled with sediment water from river beds and is then shaken. Gold is heavier than other minerals, so it settles to the bottom. On a large scale, gold is mined using a method known as dredging. Machinery is used to remove larger amounts of sediments and debris from the bottom of lakes, rivers and oceans. The debris is then run over a sluice box to trap gold particles. Unsafe methods of gold mining can cause harm to the environment. It can cause the destruction of animal habitats and can contribute to the destruction of land surface. For example, the use of toxic substances like mercury and cyanide is often practised in gold mining. If the mercury or cyanide spills into nearby rivers, it can cause death to aquatic life. To avoid causing harm to the environment, it is very important to encourage miners to practice safe methods of gold mining. Gold is used to manufacture jewellery. It is also sold in our local markets and is one of our main exports.
Diamond (Sacre-Coeur Minerals Ltd.)	Diamond mining is mostly done by diamond divers. Machinery is used to remove large amounts of debris from the bottom of lakes, rivers and oceans. The debris is then filtered for diamond deposits. Diamond, like gold, is used to manufacture jewellery. It is also sold in our local markets and is one of our main exports.
Bauxite (BOSAI/RUSAL)	When mining for bauxite, large amounts of earth known as overburden is first removed. The bauxite is then blasted loose by explosives. When the bauxite reaches the plant, it is crushed, washed and dried to form calcined bauxite. The calcined bauxite is then placed into storage tanks or silos before being exported to European countries to produce aluminium. The aluminium produced from bauxite has many uses. It is used in the commercial industry to make cans, and it is even used to make aircraft parts. Bauxite is one of our main exports.
Other minerals and stones. (TOOLSIE PERSAUD)	Guyana has many other minerals like Granite, Iron, Copper and Nickel. Guyana also has many semi-precious stones like Black Pearls, and Jasper. These other minerals and stones have many uses. Granite is used in building and construction, while precious stones like pearls are used as Jewellery. These are also sold in our local markets and exported to other countries.

Test 38

- Which resource is a non-renewable resource?
 - Bauxite
 - Forest
 - Gold
 - Granite
- Which one of the following natural resources of Guyana is classified as non-renewable?
 - Rice
 - Diamond
 - Sugar cane
 - Timber
- Which one of the following non-renewable natural resources is mined in Guyana?
 - Diamond
 - Gold
 - Fossil Fuels
 - Bauxite
- Which of the following companies is associated with the mining of non-renewable resources in Guyana?
 - GUYSUCO
 - GRDB
 - RUSAL
 - BARAMA

Study the caption below and then answer question 5.

Pork Knockers Needed.

- The vacancy exist for persons to practice
 - Gold mining
 - Rice Farming
 - Balata Bleeding
 - Diamond mining

- What is used during the panning process to obtain gold?
 - Pump
 - Battel
 - Sieve
 - Funnel

Study the following scenario and then answer Question 7.

Sunita's grandfather likes to show them how he uses his sluice box to do his work.

- Sunita's grandfather most likely practice the mining of
 - gold.
 - pearl.
 - bauxite.
 - granite.
- The terms overburden is associated with the mining of
 - gold.
 - diamond.
 - bauxite.
 - granite.
- Which is NOT one of Guyana's mineral resources?
 - Granite
 - Pearl
 - Lumber
 - Jasper
- Which resource is MOST likely used to make our beverage cans?
 - Gold
 - Diamond
 - Bauxite
 - Granite

- Which company is associated with Gold mining?
 - CORREIA MINING
 - RUSAL
 - BARAMA
 - BOSAI
- Which company is associated with bauxite mining?
 - CORREIA MINING
 - GUYSUCO
 - BARAMA
 - BOSAI

Study the following caption then answer question 13.

Cyanide from mining activities spill into river.

- Which of the following is a likely effect of the cyanide spill?
 - Creation of more jobs
 - Increase in plant life
 - Death of aquatic animals
 - Increase in profits
- Cyanide spill is associated with which type of economic activity?
 - Farming
 - Petroleum
 - Gold Mining
 - Diamond Mining
- Which of the following is TRUE about unsafe mining methods?
 - It can cause harm to environment.
 - It does not destroy the homes of animals.
 - It should be encouraged.
 - It is not practiced by mining companies.

Guyana's Oil & Gas Industry

Guyana's most recently found resource is Petroleum. Petroleum is a general term for oil and gas. ExxonMobil and CGX are well-known companies in the oil and gas industry.

Oil and gas are formed deep within the earth's surface when dead organisms like algae, plankton and other animals are decomposed. As they decompose, they are covered with more material like sand and gravel. Overtime, under pressure, oil and gas are formed.

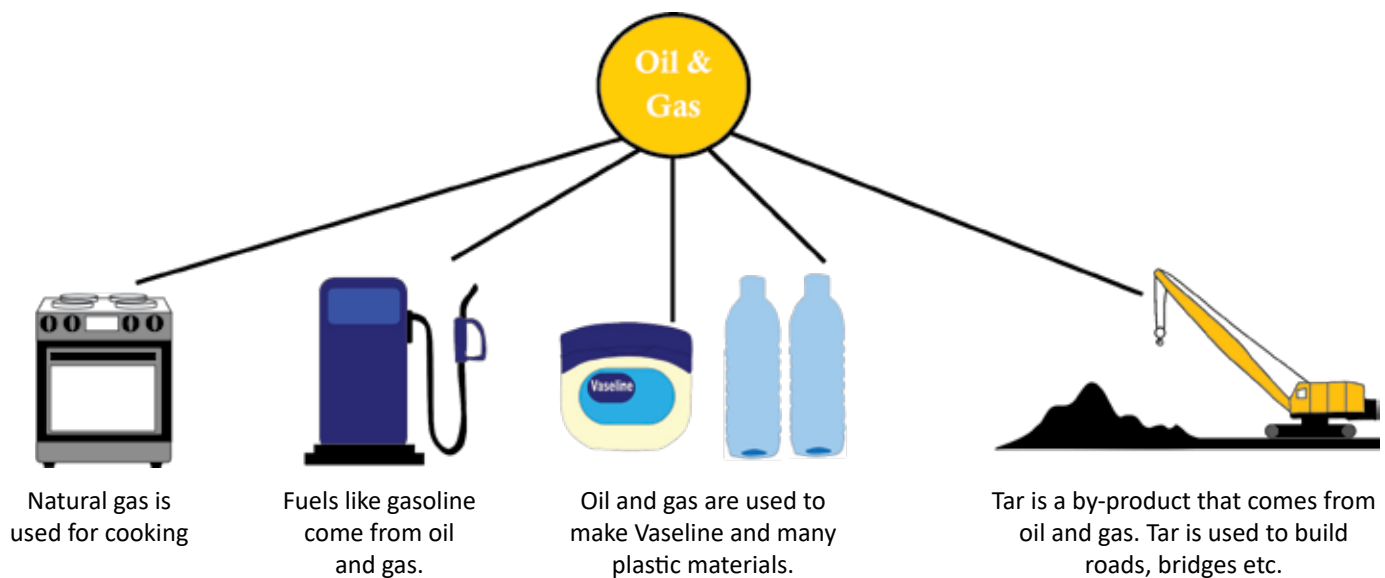


Formation of Oil and Gas

Before oil and gas can be used, it must be extracted from deep within the earth's surface. To be extracted four major processes must occur including;

1. exploration
2. well development
3. production
4. site abandonment

Once extracted and refined, products and by-product of oil and gas are put to many uses. Here are some things oil and gas are used for.



Guyana does not have an oil refinery, so we cannot produce all the products that come from oil. However, Guyana exports oil to other countries to gain massive amounts of foreign currency to boost its economy.

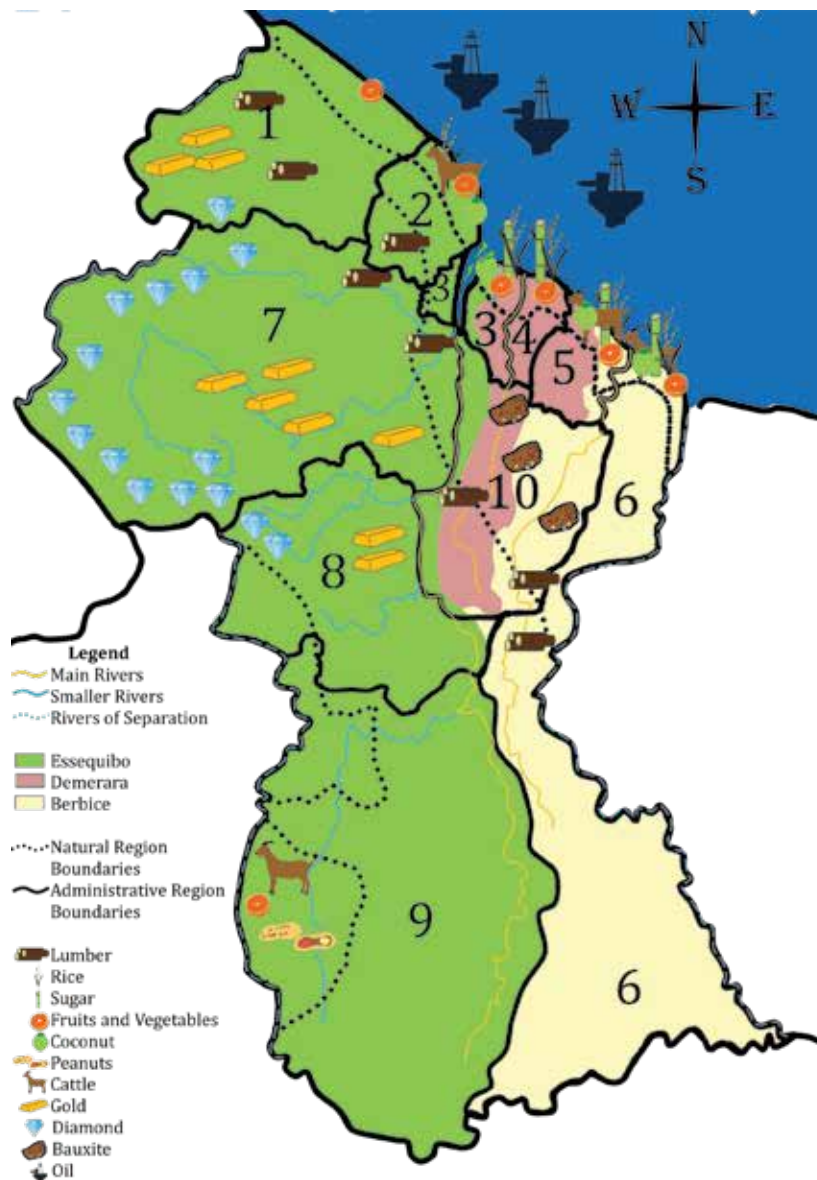
Test 39

1. Which of the following is Guyana's most recently discovered resource?
 - a. Gold
 - b. Petroleum
 - c. Diamonds
 - d. Granite
2. Oil and gas is formed by the
 - a. decomposition of dead plants and animals.
 - b. breakdown of rocks.
 - c. evaporation of water.
 - d. particles of sand and gravel.
3. Products of refined oil include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. fuel.
 - b. plastic.
 - c. wood.
 - d. vaseline.
4. This is a by-product obtained from oil and gas products and is used to build roads and bridges.
 - a. Plastic
 - b. Natural gas
 - c. Tar
 - d. Kerosene
5. Which company is associated with oil and gas in Guyana ?
 - a. GUYSUCO
 - b. ExxonMobil
 - c. BARAMA
 - d. BOSAI

Map Study (Economic Activities)

The map below shows the location of different economic activities in Guyana. Study and discuss the map with your teacher. As you study the map, try to identify, the counties, natural regions and administrative regions the resources are located in. Of course, this map could not have justified all of the economic activities that take place in different areas. However, here is some more information that you should know.

- Sugar cane is not grown on a commercial scale in the county of Essequibo.
- In the county of Demerara, along the Low Coastal Plain, in Region Four (4), manufacturing products is a main economic activity.
- In Regions Three (3) - Six (6) there are many sugar estates including Uitvlugt and Wales (Region No. 3), LBI and Enmore (Region No. 4), Blairmont (Region No. 5), Skeldon and Albion, (Region No. 6).
- The Pakaraima area is well-known for diamond mining.
- Linden, Ituni and Kwakwani are well known for bauxite mining.



Map showing the location of Guyana's Economic Activities

Test 40

Study the map of Guyana on the previous page and then answer questions 1-20

1. Which is NOT a main economic activity in the county of Essequibo?
 - a. Rice Farming
 - b. Sugar Farming
 - c. Gold and Diamond Mining
 - d. Fruits and Vegetables Production
2. Which is NOT an economic activity in the county of Demerara?
 - a. Rice and Sugar farming
 - b. Bauxite mining
 - c. Gold and Diamond mining
 - d. Fruits and Vegetable farming
3. Which is NOT an economic activity in the county of Berbice?
 - a. Rice and Sugar farming
 - b. Bauxite mining
 - c. Gold and Diamond mining
 - d. Fruits and Vegetable farming
4. In which natural regions would you find more rice and sugarcane farmers?
 - a. Low Coastal Plain
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay Region
 - c. Forested Highland Region
 - d. Interior Savannas
5. Rice and sugar is grown best in the
 - a. Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay.
 - c. Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannas.
6. Peanuts would be best grown in the
 - a. Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay.
 - c. Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannas.
7. In which natural region would you find Bauxite Miners and Loggers?
 - a. Low Coastal Plain
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay Region
 - c. Forested Highland Region
 - d. Interior Savannas
8. Pork Knockers, and loggers are most likely to be found in the
 - a. Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay Region.
 - c. Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannas.
9. Vaqueros can be found in the
 - a. Low Coastal Plain.
 - b. Hilly Sand and Clay Region.
 - c. Forested Highland Region.
 - d. Interior Savannas.
10. Sugarcane is NOT planted on a commercial scale in
 - a. East Berbice-Corentyne.
 - b. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara.
 - c. Pomeroon-Supenaam.
 - d. Demerara-Mahaica.
11. Coconut farming is a main economic activity in all the following regions EXCEPT
 - a. Pomeroon-Supenaam.
 - b. Mahaica-Berbice.
 - c. Potaro-Siparuni.
 - d. East Berbice-Corentyne.
12. Gold mining is practiced in all the following regions EXCEPT
 - a. Barima-Waini.
 - b. Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - c. Demerara-Mahaica.
 - d. Potaro-Siparuni.
13. Bauxite mining is practiced in
 - a. Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
 - b. Demerara-Mahaica.
 - c. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara.
 - d. Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice.
14. Cattle rearing is done on a large scale in
 - a. Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
 - b. Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - c. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara.
 - d. Potaro-Siparuni.
15. Peanut farming is done mostly in
 - a. Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo.
 - b. Cuyuni-Mazaruni.
 - c. Essequibo Islands-West Demerara.
 - d. Potaro-Siparuni.
16. Guyana's newly found oil reserves are found in the
 - a. Pacific Ocean.
 - b. Atlantic Ocean.
 - c. Indian Ocean.
 - d. Southern Ocean.
17. Sugarcane is not cultivated commercially in
 - a. Anna Regina.
 - b. Skeldon.
 - c. Wales.
 - d. La Bonne Intention.
18. Which one of the following areas is NOT considered a 'mining area'?
 - a. Port Kaituma
 - b. Kamarang
 - c. Moruca
 - d. Mahdia
19. What resource comes to mind when names such as Bartica and Pakaraima are mentioned?
 - a. Cattle
 - b. Diamond
 - c. Pearl
 - d. Bauxite
20. What resource comes to mind when names such as Linden, Ituni and Kwakwani are mentioned?
 - a. Gold
 - b. Diamond
 - c. Iron
 - d. Bauxite

Test 41

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-5.



- David's father works on a sugar estate. Which letter represents the natural region in which he most likely works?
 - P
 - Q
 - R
 - S
- The main economic activity of the region labelled P is
 - logging
 - fishing
 - cattle rearing
 - quarrying
- Which of the following resources can be found in the region labelled Q?
 - Fish, rice, gold
 - Bauxite, gold, rice
 - Timber, gold, diamond, pineapples, nuts, diamonds
 - Pineapples, nuts, diamonds
- Which letter represents the natural region of Guyana that has the country's largest source of forestry?
 - P
 - Q
 - R
 - S
- What are the main economic activities of the region labelled R?
 - Logging
 - Bauxite mining
 - Diamond mining
 - I and II
 - II and III
 - I and III
 - I, II and III

Test 42

Study the map of Guyana shown below and then answer questions 1-5.



- Which letter represents the region of Guyana that has the country's largest source of cattle?
 - C
 - F
 - G
 - H
- What is the main economic activity of the region labelled E?
 - Sugarcane cultivation
 - Cattle rearing
 - Bauxite mining
 - Gold mining
- Mr. King works at BOSAI. Which letter represents the region that his company would most likely go to practice mining?
 - C
 - D
 - H
 - I
- Mr. Vorindra is a pork knocker. Which letters represent regions that he most likely practices mining activities?
 - E
 - H
 - I
 - J
 - I and II
 - I and III
 - II and III
 - I, II, III and IV
- Which of the following list gives the main economic activities of the people who live in the region labelled C?
 - Logging, gold mining and rice cultivation
 - Cattle ranching, poultry rearing and logging
 - Balata bleeding, cattle ranching and peanut farming
 - Rice cultivation, planting cash crops and sugar cultivation

19. Study the caption given below, and then answer the questions that follow.

Guyana has many renewable and non-renewable natural resources.

- a. Define the term natural resources.

- b. Explain the difference between a renewable and a non-renewable natural resource.

- c. Name one renewable and one non-renewable resource.

- d. Suggest two ways in which members of the community can use resources wisely.

- e. Explain how the careless use of resources can affect the livelihood of animals.

20. Study the map of Guyana below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. What is the name of the natural region labelled Q?

- b. Shade the natural region that is most suitable for rice and sugarcane cultivation.
- c. Explain why the natural region selected at (b) is suitable for rice and sugarcane cultivation.

- d. State two differences between the natural regions labelled P and S.

- e. Name one important natural resource found in the region labelled R.

21. Study the map of Guyana below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- Insert the natural region in which you are most likely to find more farmers that plant coconuts.
- Complete the table below using any two parts of the coconut.

Part of Coconut	Use
I.	
II.	

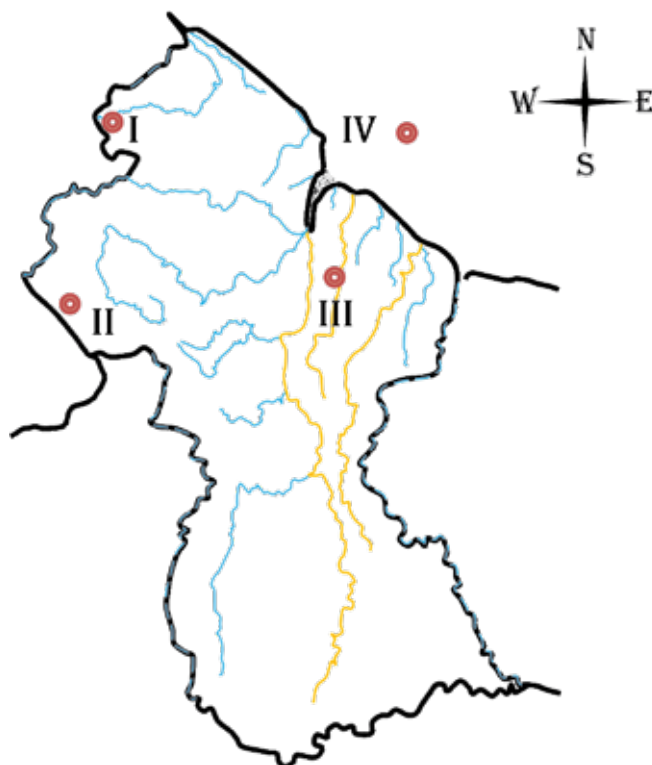
- Give an example of two other resources found in the natural region you inserted at (21a).

- State two examples of economic activities that occur in the largest natural region.

- Insert and shade the natural region where you are most likely to find more vaqueros.

- Describe one feature of the natural region that makes it suitable for the economic activity practised by vaqueros.

22. Study the map of Guyana below and then answer the questions that follow.



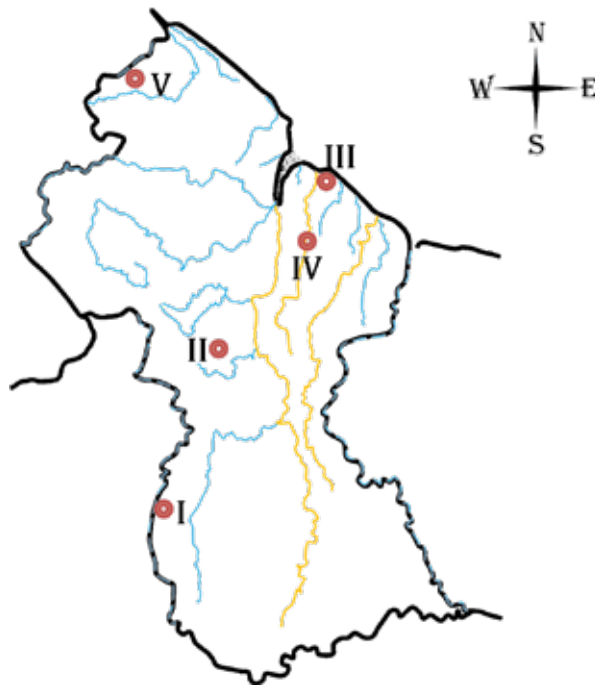
- What mineral resource is most likely found in the area labelled I.

- The resource you named at 22 (a) is found in many other administrative regions. Name one other administrative region in which this resource is found?

- Lionel's father extracts the resource you named at 22 (a). What is the term used to describe the occupation of Lionel's father?

- State one way in which the resource found at II benefits the people of Guyana.

23. Study the map of Guyana below, and then answer the questions that follow.



a. Give an example of a resource found in the area labelled I.

b. Name two by-products of the resource found at II.

c. Discuss one way the economic activity carried out at II can affect the environment.

d. Give one reason why it will be difficult to cultivate sugar cane in the region in which the resource named at (a) is found.

e. Which ethnic group mostly lives in the region in which the resource II is found?

24. Study the caption below and then answer the questions that follow.

Guyana can become one of the richest countries in the world with its new found resource.

a. Name the resource referred to in the caption.

b. Which company in Guyana is associated with the resource mentioned in the caption?

c. List two by-products of the resource named in (a)

d. Explain two ways the country can benefit from the discovery of the resource.

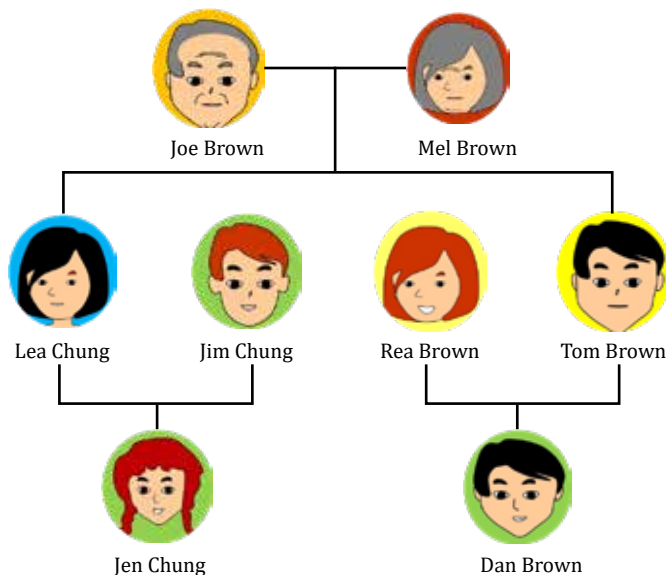
e. Describe one way the extraction of the resource named at (a) can be harmful to aquatic life.

The Family

A nation's most important resource is its **human resource**. The human resource is described as the individuals that live in a country. **Every individual has different characteristics, skills and abilities** that they can use to develop our society. In an individual's environment, there are different social institutions. These institutions are family, education, religion, government and economic. Since they are a part of an individual's environment, they also have an influence on the characteristics an individual develop. **The family** is the oldest institution known to man. Every individual begins with a family. The family is a group of people living in the same house and usually related by blood and or marriage. There are many different types of families; each has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Family	Name	Consist of	Advantages	Disadvantages
	Extended	Grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles and children	• More supervision • Shared responsibility in the home • More Pooling of resources • Traditions are passed down easily.	• Over-crowding • Less privacy • More conflicts may arise
	Nuclear	Parents and child/children	• More stable • More privacy for family • Less conflicts may arise • Stronger family bonds	• Less interaction with other family members. • Child is cared for by a nonrelative if both parents are working.
	Single Parent	One parent and child/children	• Children learn responsibility at an early age • Parent is supported by governmental organizations	• Financial strain on single parent. • Child has less interaction with absent parent • Children suffer from anxiety and stress
	Sibling	Oldest sibling and younger sibling(s)	• Older sibling develops independence very early	• Siblings are at risk to be separated and placed in a foster home

A **family tree** shows the relationship between and amongst family members.



From the family tree you should observe that;

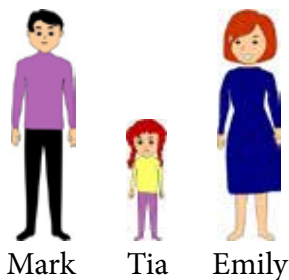
- Joe and Mel Brown are the parents of Jen and Tom. Jen and Tom are siblings.
- Jen married Jim. Jen's maiden changed to Chung because the female usually takes the male's last name. Jen and Jim are the parents of Lea Chung.
- Joe is Jim's father-in-law. Jim is Joe's son-in-law.
- Tom married Rea. Tom's last name does not change because the male keeps his surname. Tom and Rea are the parents of Dan Brown.
- Lea Chung and Dan Brown are cousins. Lea's uncle and aunt are Tom and Rea. Dan's uncle and aunt are Jim and Jen.
- Joe and Mel Brown are Lea and Dan's grandparents.

The family that is first responsible to ensure an individual develops good characteristics. The head of the family should ensure every child is healthy, feels loved, is polite, respectful, goes to school, develops good friendships and takes part in active and passive leisure activities.

Test 43

- The most important resource is
 - human resource.
 - diamond.
 - gold.
 - oil.
- Which of the following phrases best defines the term 'family'?
 - Friends sharing the same house
 - Students living in a rented apartment
 - Persons related by blood living in the same house
 - Members of a service club living and working together.

Study the diagram of the family below and then answer questions 3-5.

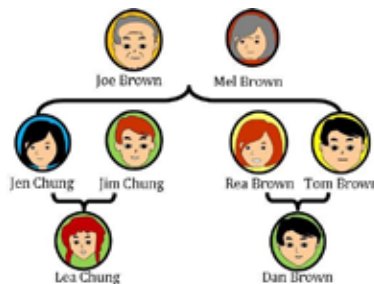


- The family type represented is
 - Sibling
 - Nuclear
 - Extended
 - Single-parent
- Mark and Tia got divorced. Tia and Emily now live alone. Emily underwent a change from a
 - Single Parent to Nuclear Family.
 - Nuclear to Extended

- Family
- Sibling to Extended Family.
- Nuclear to Single Parent Family.

- What is a disadvantage of living in the type of family in which Lea is presently living?
 - Financial challenge
 - More Supervision
 - Less privacy
 - More of government's aid.

Study the diagram of the family below and then answer questions 6-8.



- If all the persons in the diagram lived in the same household, the family would be described as
 - a single parent family.
 - a nuclear family.
 - an extended family.
 - a sibling family.
- If all the persons in the diagram lived in the same household, there would be
 - greater supervision of children.
 - less interaction with family members.
 - more pooling of resources.

- I and II
- II and III
- I and III
- I, II and III

- Who is Rea to Lea?
 - Uncle
 - Aunt
 - Cousin
 - Sister

Study the information below and then answer questions 9 and 10

The Jenson's family takes part in leisure activities.

- Which of the following is a list of leisure activities?
 - Playing a game, building a fence, listening to music
 - Washing clothes, jogging in the park, bathing a pet
 - Building a bridge, washing dishes, working in an office
 - Reading a book, listening to music, watching television
- Leisure activities help to
 - show who is in control in the family
 - renew and build healthy family relationships
 - create conflict situation among family members
 - discourage competitive spirit among family members.

Rules in the Home and School

Rules and responsibilities govern our behaviour patterns. One way the family and other institutions usually help an individual to develop good characteristics is by setting rules. Here are some examples of rules and responsibilities in the home;

Cover your mouth when you yawn, cough or sneeze.

Use the words please and thank you.

Greet using words such as good morning, good afternoon and good night.

Be kind and polite.

Respect your elders.

The second institution that an individual is exposed to in their environment is the **educational institution or school**. An educational institution is where the human resource is equipped with the necessary skills they need to make useful contributions to society. Like the family, educational institutions also help an individual to develop good characteristics. It is said that the teacher is a child's second parent. Hence, teachers also help children to develop good characteristics by setting rules. Here are some examples of rules and responsibilities in the school;

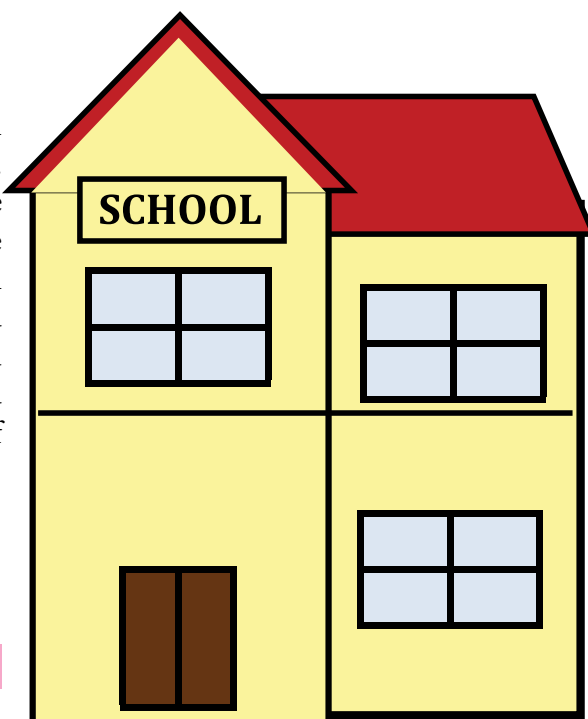
Uniforms must be worn everyday.

Be Honest

Be obedient to your teachers.

Be regular and punctual.

Bring a written excuse when absent.



Peers are friends that are within the same age group. Peer pressure is when friends influence each other to take part in good or bad activities. Friends can help each other to develop good characteristics by encouraging them to follow the rules at home and at school and to do what is right. This is positive peer pressure. Negative peer pressure is described as pressuring others to take part in negative activities like bullying, discriminating others, stealing, gambling, destruction

Negative Activity	Consequences
Stealing	Individuals could receive corporal punishment and be charged for the crime
Destroying Public Property (e.g. setting fire to buildings)	Individuals could be charged for a crime.
Use of Drugs	Individuals could become drug addicts, become mentally ill or develop sicknesses like liver damage from alcohol consumption and lung cancer from smoking and second-hand smoking. Use of illegal drugs like cocaine can also get you incarcerated.
Engaging in pre-martial sex.	Individuals could contract STDs like AIDS, Herpes and Gonorrhea. Females could go through teenage pregnancy.

Test 44

1. Who is first responsible to ensure children develop good characteristics?

a. Teachers
b. Priests
c. Parents
d. Peers

Study the following scenario and then answer question 4.

Benn was playing with his basketball. Greg came and took away Benn's basketball.

2. When we say "Excuse me, please" it shows that we are
- a. rude.
b. spiteful.
c. uncouth.
d. mannerly.

4. Greg's action can **best** be described as
- a. caring.
b. sharing.
c. bullying.
d. begging.

Study the information below and then answer question 3.

Jaron helped the old lady to cross the road.

3. Jaron's action can be best described as
- a. kind.
b. disobedient.
c. rude.
d. disrespectful.

5. An example of peer pressure is
- a. parents sending a child to school.
b. teachers encouraging children to do their homework.
c. friends forcing each other to drink alcohol.
d. students doing group presentations

Drugs

A drug is a substance or chemical that changes how the body works. There are useful drugs and harmful drugs. Useful drugs are used to treat diseases and help the body to work better. Some useful drugs must be prescribed by a doctor. Others can be bought over the counter (OTC) at a pharmacy without a doctor's prescription. Examples of useful drugs include;

Pain Killers



Cold/Flu Medicine



Inhalers



Antibiotics



Anti-fungal cream



Vaccines



Useful drugs may be taken in different forms. Here are the different ways we can use drugs.

Drinking Pills



Drinking Medicine



Inhaling gas



Rubbing Cream



Injections



Harmful drugs cause harm to the body. Some harmful drugs are legal, meaning it is not a crime to use them. Examples include;

Drug	Description	Effect
 Caffeine	It is found in coffee and coca cola soft drinks.	It makes you feel energetic but can alter sleep patterns and cause headaches.
 Alcohol	It is found in wine and other alcoholic beverages.	Once used, the person becomes drunk and the brain cannot concentrate.
 Nicotine	It is found in cigarette that people smoke.	Smoking cigarettes damages the lungs and nicotine increases the heart rate.

Table showing harmful drugs that are legal

Other harmful drugs are illegal, meaning it is a crime to use them. If someone is caught using these drugs they will be imprisoned or locked up. Examples include;

Drug	Description	Effect
 Marijuana	Marijuana is smoked.	Marijuana makes you feel "high" and can cause panic attacks.
 Cocaine	Cocaine is sniffed.	Cocaine makes you feel "high" and can cause hallucinations.
 Heroin	Heroin is injected into the body.	Heroin makes you feel "high" and can damage organs like the liver.

Table showing harmful drugs that are illegal

Test 45

1. Which of the following drugs is legal in Guyana?
 - a. Heroin
 - b. Cocaine
 - c. Marijuana
 - d. Aspirin
2. Which of the following groups of drugs is sold over the counter in Guyana?
 - a. Heroin, Aspirin, Valium
 - b. Heroin, Insulin, Cocaine
 - c. Valium, Tranquilizer, Paracetamol
 - d. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Antibiotic
 - e. ointment
3. A legal drug is likely to be harmful to a patient when it is
 - I. prescribed for someone else
 - II. used as the patient wishes
 - III. prescribed by a doctor
 - a. I and II
 - b. I and III
 - c. II and III
 - d. I, II and III
4. The continuous misuse of any drug will most likely lead to
 - a. liberation
 - b. addiction
 - c. constipation
 - d. discrimination

Study the following caption and then answer question 5.

“Drug abuse is dangerous to your health “

5. The caption above suggests that
 - a. your friends should be encouraged to use drugs.
 - b. it is okay to misuse drugs.
 - c. drugs should not be misused.
 - d. drugs should not be bought from pharmacies.

Religious Groups - Christians

Every individual has a right to their religious belief and can choose whatever religion they would like to be a part of. Religious groups also help individuals to develop good characteristics by passing on norms, mores and folkways. There are three major religious groups in Guyana, Christians, Muslims and Hindus. Here are some things you should know about Christians.

Religion: Christianity

Deity: God, in the form of Father, Son and Holy Spirit

Belief: Christians believe God created the heaven and earth. He created man to live on earth. Man sinned. Sin brought separation between man and God. To restore the relationship between man and God, God sent his son, Jesus Christ, to die for the forgiveness of man's sins.

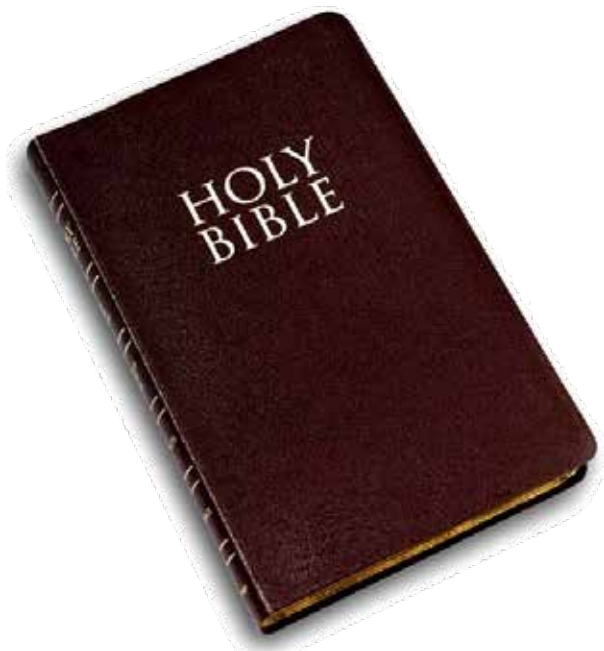
Christians believe as long as you believe in Jesus Christ, and live a pleasing life unto God, your sins will be forgiven, and after death you will live eternally in heaven with God.

Religious Leader: Pope, Priest, Reverend or Pastor

Place of Worship: Church



Holy Book: Holy Bible



Religious Holidays

Date	Name	Significance
25th December	Christmas	The birth of Jesus Christ
26th December	St. Stephens Day or Boxing Day	Memory of St. Stephen
The end of lent	Good Friday	The death (crucifixion) of Jesus Christ
Sunday after Good Friday	Easter	The resurrection of Jesus Christ

Test 46

1. Christians believe in and worship
 - a. God, in the form of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
 - b. God, in the form of Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, and Lord Shiva.
 - c. God, in the form of Allah.
 - d. God, in the form of Sai Baba
2. Which of the following is a belief of Christians?
 - a. God sent his son Jesus Christ to die for the forgiveness of our sins.
 - b. Muhammad is the last prophet of Allah.
 - c. Lord Shiva and Vishnu are manifestation of Brahma.
 - d. There is no supreme being.
3. The place of worship is called
 - a. Church.
 - b. Temple.
 - c. Mosque.
 - d. Mandir.
4. The picture shows the place of worship for the followers of
 - a. Islam
 - b. Christianity.
 - c. Hinduism.
 - d. Buddhism
5. The religious leader found in the place of worship may be referred to as all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Pope.
 - b. Imam.
 - c. Pastor.
 - d. Priest.
6. The holy book used in the place of worship is called the
 - a. Holy Bible.
 - b. Bhagavad Gita.
 - c. Holy Quran.
 - d. Ramayana
7. Which of the following is NOT a Christian holiday?
 - a. St Stephens Day
 - b. Good Friday
 - c. Diwali
 - d. Easter
8. Celebrated on 25th of December, this holiday commemorates
 - a. the birth of Jesus Christ.
 - b. the resurrection of Jesus Christ.
 - c. the sacrifice made by Abraham.
 - d. the death of Jesus Christ.
9. Celebrated at the end of lent this holiday commemorates the death of Jesus Christ.
 - a. Easter
 - b. St. Stephen's Day
 - c. Good Friday
 - d. Christmas

Study the picture of a place of worship below and then answer questions 3-6.



Study the following scenario and then answer question 10.

Mr. Hamilton enjoyed the day with his family. They visited the National Park and had fun flying their kites.

10. Which of the following holidays was Mr. Hamilton and his family celebrating?
 - a. Easter
 - b. Diwali
 - c. Good Friday
 - d. Christmas

Religious Groups - Muslims

Religion: Islam

Deity: God, in the form of Allah

Belief: Muslims believe in God, Allah, who had many prophets that walked the earth, including Jesus and Muhammad. However, they do not see Jesus as the son of God. They believe Muhammad is the last prophet of Allah.

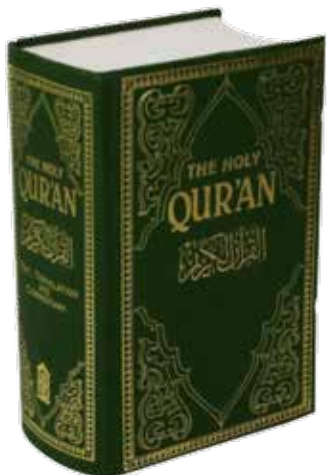
Muslims believe that as you perform good actions (deeds) you will earn the pleasure of God and be granted Heaven on the Day of Judgement.

Religious Leader: Imam,

Place of Worship: Mosque



Holy Book: Holy Quran



Religious Holidays

Date	Name	Significance
At the end of pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia	Eid-ul-Adha	The great sacrifice of Abraham
Depends on the sighting of a particular phase of the moon	Youman Nabi	The birth and death anniversary of the last Prophet, Muhammad

Test 47

1. Muslims believe in and worship
 - a. God, in the form of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
 - b. God, in the form of Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, and Lord Shiva.
 - c. God, in the form of Allah.
 - d. God, in the form of Sai Baba.
2. Which of the following is a belief of Muslims?
 - a. God sent his son Jesus Christ to die for the forgiveness of our sins.
 - b. Muhammad is the last prophet of Allah.
 - c. Lord Shiva and Vishnu are manifestation of Brahma.
 - d. There is no supreme being.
3. The name of the place of worship is a
 - a. Church.
 - b. Temple.
 - c. Mosque.
 - d. Synagogue.
4. The picture shows the place of worship for the followers of
 - a. Christianity.
 - b. Islam.
 - c. Hinduism.
 - d. Buddhism
5. The religious leader found in the place of worship is called
 - a. a Pope.
 - b. an Imam.
 - c. a Pastor.
 - d. a Pandit.
6. The holy book found in the place of worship is called the
 - a. Holy Bible.
 - b. Bhagavad Gita.
 - c. Holy Quran.
 - d. Ramayana.
7. Which is NOT a Muslim observance?
 - e. Eid-ul-Adha
 - f. Eid-ul-Fitr
 - g. Diwali
 - h. Youman Nabi

Study the following scenario and then answer question 8.

After one month of fasting Mr. Khan and his family had a grand celebration.

8. Which of the following was Mr. Khan and his family celebrating?
 - a. Eid-ul-Fitr
 - b. Christmas
 - c. Phagwah
 - d. Easter
9. Which of the following holidays commemorates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son.
 - a. Eid-ul-Fitr
 - b. Christmas
 - c. Phagwah
 - d. Eid-ul-Adha
10. Which of the following commemorates the birth and death anniversary of the last prophet Muhammad.
 - a. Easter
 - b. Diwali
 - c. Good Friday
 - d. Youman Nabi

Study the picture of a place of worship below and then answer questions 3-6.



Religious Groups - Hindus

Religion: Hinduism

Deity: God in the form of Brahma, Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva

Belief: They believe that their God Brahma takes many forms, including Vishnu (the preserver) and Shiva (the destroyer).

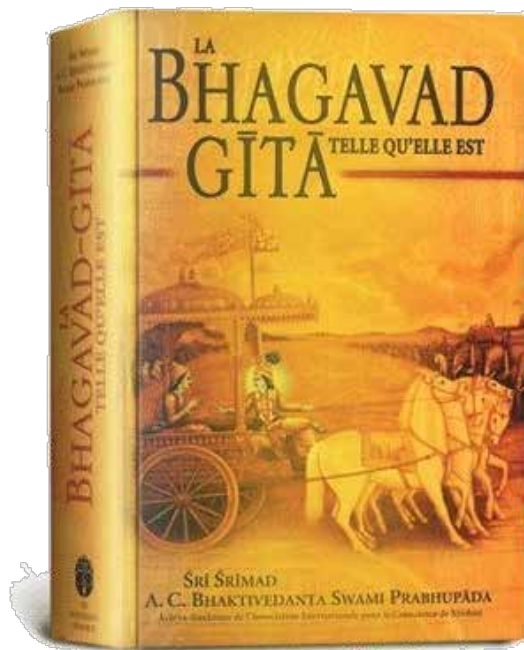
They believe when a person dies, their “atman” (soul) is reborn in a different form of life. The reincarnation of the atman depends on the way a person lives his or her present life.

Religious Leader: Pandit

Place of Worship: Mandir/Temple



Holy Book: Bhagavad Gita or Vedas



Religious Holidays

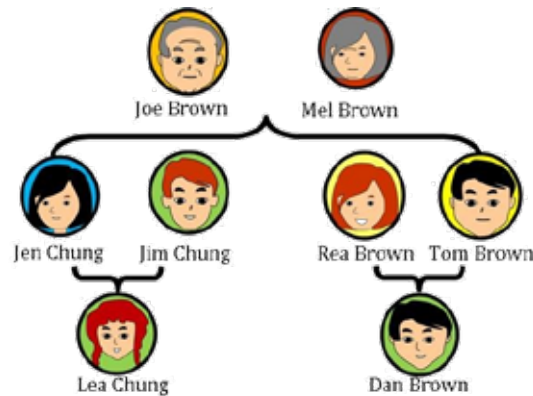
Date/Time	Name	Significance
During October or November (new moon)	Diwali	The return of Lord Rama after fourteen years of exile
After full moon in March	Phagwah	The triumph of good over evil

Test 48

1. The deity or supreme being that Hindus worship is called
 - a. God, in the form of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
 - b. God, in the form of Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, and Lord Shiva.
 - c. God, in the form of Allah.
 - d. God, in the form of Sai Baba.
 2. Which of the following is a belief of Hindus?
 - a. God sent his son Jesus Christ to die for the forgiveness of our sins.
 - b. Muhammad is the last prophet of Allah.
 - c. Lord Shiva and Vishnu are manifestation of Brahma.
 - d. There is no supreme being.
 3. Hindus believe atman is a
 - a. God.
 - b. person's soul mate.
 - c. person's soul.
 - d. another form of God.
 4. The name of the place of worship is the
 - a. Church.
 - b. Mandir.
 - c. Mosque.
 - d. Synagogue.
 5. The picture shows the place of worship for the followers of
 - a. Christianity.
 - b. Islam.
 - c. Hinduism.
 - d. Buddhism
 6. The religious leader found in the place of worship is called
 - a. a Pope.
 - b. an Imam.
 - c. a Pastor.
 - d. a Pandit.
 7. The holy book found in the place of worship is called the
 - a. Holy Bible.
 - b. Bhagavad Gita.
 - c. Holy Quran.
 - d. The New Testament.
 8. Which of the following is a Hindu holiday?
 - a. Eid-ul-Adha
 - b. Phagwah
 - c. Christmas
 - d. Diwali
 9. Celebrated after full moon in March, this holiday commemorates the triumph of good over evil.
 - a. Diwali
 - b. Christmas
 - c. Phagwah
 - d. Eid-ul-Adha
- Study the following scenario and then answer question 10.**
- Ms. Persaud and her family soaked each other with abeer and water, and had fun putting colorful powders on each other.**
10. Which of the following holidays was Ms. Persaud and her family celebrating?
 - a. Diwali
 - b. Christmas
 - c. Phagwah
 - d. Eid-ul-Adha
- Study the picture of the place of worship below and then answer questions 4-7.**



25. Study the picture of the family tree below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- How many generations of the family are shown in the family tree above?

- Which one of Joe and Mel Brown's children changed their maiden name? Give the reason why his/her name was changed?

- What relation is Lea Chung to Dan Brown?

- If all the people in the diagram lived together what type of family would it be?

- If only Jim, Jen and Lea lived together, what type of family would it be?

- Give one difference between the family type you named at (25d) and (25e).

26. Study the picture of the family below and then answer the questions that follow.



“Michael and his father Mr. Simbo live alone”

a. What type of family is shown above?

b. State one advantage and one disadvantage of living in the type of family shown above.
Advantage

Disadvantage

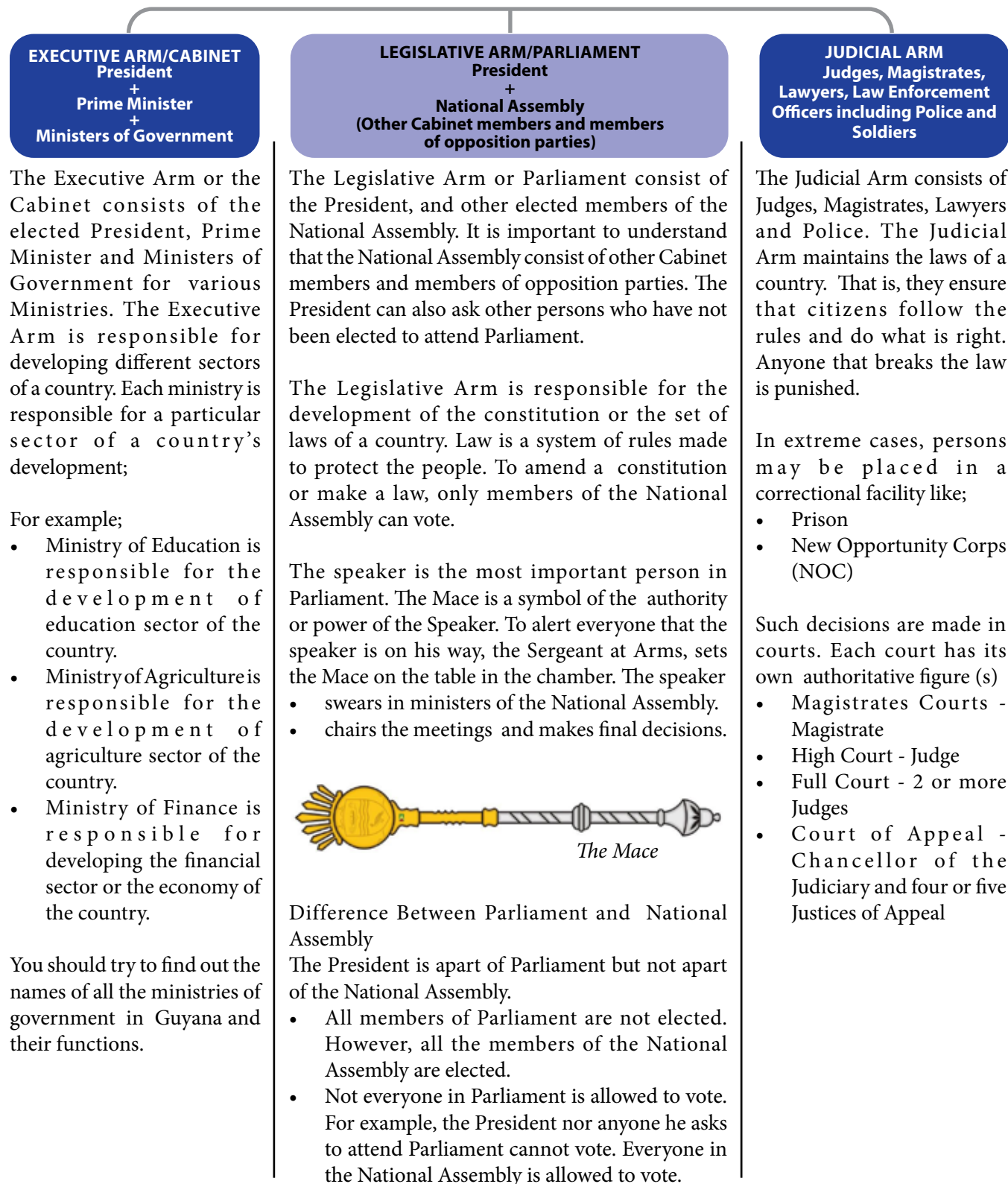
c. Who is first responsible to ensure Michael develops good characteristics?

d. A friend of Michael forced him to use drugs. What is it called when a friend forces you to do things?

e. Michael’s father gives him two reasons why he should not use drugs. What are two (2) reasons his father will most likely give him?

Functions of Central Government

Government is a group of people that serve the citizens of a country. In Guyana, there is a Central Government, Regional Government and Local Government. Central Government is the highest level of Government. Central Government is divided into three arms. Here are the three arms of Central Government and their functions.



Test 49

1. The Legislative Arm consist of the President and the members of
 - a. the National Assembly.
 - b. Judges, Magistrate, Lawyers, and Police.
 - c. President, Opposition Leader and Prime Minister.
 - d. President, Prime Minister and Ministers.
2. What is the function of the Legislative Arm?
 - a. Making laws
 - b. Maintain laws
 - c. Development of Education
 - d. Preparing Budgets

Study the symbol below and then answer questions 3 to 6



3. The symbol above is the
 - a. Flag
 - b. Mace
 - c. Coat of Arms
 - d. Arms of the President
4. Where is the symbol used?
 - a. Office of the President
 - b. Parliament Building
 - c. Ministry of Education
 - d. Appeal Court
5. The symbol is the symbol of authority of the
 - a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Speaker of the National Assembly
 - d. Leader of Opposition

6. Which of the following is a function of the person associated with the symbol?
 - a. Instructing ministers of government
 - b. Appointing members of standing committees
 - c. Ensuring that order is maintained in the National Assembly
 - d. Challenging members to a debate on national issue
7. The Judicial Arm consists of
 - a. the President and the members of the National Assembly.
 - b. Judges, Magistrate, Lawyers, and Police.
 - c. President, Opposition Leader and Prime Minister.
 - d. President, Prime Minister and Ministers.
8. What is the function of the Judicial Arm of Government?
 - a. Making laws
 - b. Maintain laws
 - c. Development of Agriculture
 - d. Preparing Budgets
9. Which one of the following persons is likely to sentence someone to prison as part of his/her job?
 - a. Jury
 - b. Police
 - c. Lawyer
 - d. Magistrate

10. Which of the following is an example of a correctional facility?
 - I. Prison
 - II. New Opportunity Corps
 - III. High Court
 - a. I and II
 - b. II and III
 - c. I and III
 - d. I, II and III

11. Which of the following legal authorities would you find in a High Court?
 - a. Magistrate
 - b. Judge
 - c. 2 or more judges
 - d. Chancellor of the Judiciary
12. The Executive Arm consist of
 - a. the President and the members of the National Assembly.
 - b. Judges, Magistrate, Lawyers, and Police.
 - c. President, Opposition Leader and Prime Minister.
 - d. President, Prime Minister and Ministers of Government.
13. All the following are functions of the Executive Arm of Government EXCEPT
 - a. development of education
 - b. maintain laws
 - c. development of tourism
 - d. preparation of budgets
14. The member of the Cabinet who presents the national budget in Parliament is the
 - a. Prime Minister
 - b. Attorney General
 - c. Minister of Finance
 - d. Minister of Education

Study the following scenario and then answer question 15.

Every child that attends school will receive a \$10,000 cash grant.

15. Which member of cabinet is most likely to supervise the distribution of the cash grant?
 - a. Minister of Housing and Water
 - b. Minister of Foreign Affairs
 - c. Minister of Labour
 - d. Minister of Education

Money

Long ago, a system of trade called bartering was used to exchange for goods and services. In bartering one thing was given in exchange for another. For example, Guyana would give rice to Trinidad and Tobago in exchange for petroleum products. Sometimes bartering is still practised. However, today **money is the primary means of exchange**. Meaning, we give money in exchange for what we want. For example, Guyana can now give Trinidad and Tobago money for their Petroleum. Every country has its own money or currency.

Trinidad and Tobago - TT Dollar

Jamaican - Jamaica Dollar

Barbados - Barbados Dollar

Suriname - Suriname Dollar

United States of America - US Dollar

Canada - Canadian Dollar

Brazil - Real Dollar

Venezuela - Bolivar

Colombia - Peso

England - Pound Sterling

Germany - Euro

Eastern Caribbean Countries - EC Dollar

Haiti - Gourde

Japan - Yen

India - Rupee

Guyana's currency is called the Guyana Dollar. The table shows all of our notes and coins. Each note and coin has special features.

Currency	Front	Back	Features
Five Thousand			Front: Bank of Guyana Logo and Map of Guyana Back: Rainforest & National Bird
One Thousand			Front: Bank of Guyana Logo and Map of Guyana Back: Bank of Guyana
Five Hundred			Front: Bank of Guyana Logo and Map of Guyana Back: Parliament Building
One Hundred			Front: Bank of Guyana Logo and Map of Guyana Back: St George's Cathedral
Fifty			Front: Bank of Guyana and 50th Independence Logo, and Map of Guyana Back: Map of Guyana, National Flag & Motto
Twenty			Front: Bank of Guyana Logo & Kaieteur Falls Back: Ship Building & Ferry Vessel Malali
Ten			Front: Man practicing traditional gold mining method Back: National Coat of Arms
Five			Front: Sugar Cane Back: National Coat of Arms
One			Front: Rice Harvest Back: National Coat of Arms

Banks are established to allow people to deposit, withdraw and borrow money. In Guyana, there are two types of banks.

Central Bank - Guyana's Central Bank is the Bank of Guyana. It

- is the sole issuer of Guyana currency notes and coins.
- advises on exchange rates between Guyana currency and other currencies.
- monitors the Government's money.
- controls other commercial banks.

Commercial Banks: Some of Guyana's commercial banks include Republic Bank, Citizens Bank and Bank of Baroda. They offer all of the following services to citizens.

- Passbook Savings
- Loans and Advances
- Chequing Accounts

Test 50

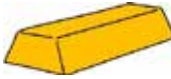
1. Which statement is TRUE about bartering?
 - a. It is a system of trade used long ago to exchange one thing for another.
 - b. It is not being practiced today.
 - c. It is the primary means of exchange.
 - d. It is used only in Europe.
2. Which statement is TRUE about money?
 - a. It is the primary means of exchange.
 - b. It is not important in trade.
 - c. It is no longer used today.
 - d. It is used only in Europe.
3. What is the currency of India?
 - a. Gourde
 - b. Rupee
 - c. Yen
 - d. Real
4. What is the currency of Haiti?
 - a. Gourde
 - b. Rupee
 - c. Yen
 - d. Peso
5. What is the currency of Japan?
 - a. Gourde
 - b. Euro
 - c. Yen
 - d. Peso
6. What is the currency of England?
 - a. Gourde
 - b. Euro
 - c. Yen
 - d. Pound Sterling
7. What is the currency of Guyana?
 - a. Gourde
 - b. Euro
 - c. Guyana Dollar
 - d. Pound Sterling
8. All of the following are Guyana's notes EXCEPT
 - a. \$5000.
 - b. \$100.
 - c. \$50.
 - d. \$5.
9. Guyana's National Bird and Rainforest can be found at the back of the
 - a. \$5000.
 - b. \$500.
 - c. \$100.
 - d. \$50.
10. The Bank of Guyana can be found at the back of the
 - a. \$5000.
 - b. \$1000.
 - c. \$500.
 - d. \$100.
11. The Parliament building is found at the back of the
 - a. \$5000.
 - b. \$1000.
 - c. \$500.
 - d. \$100.
12. Guyana's tallest wooden building is found at the back of the
 - a. \$5000.
 - b. \$500.
 - c. \$100.
 - d. \$50.
13. This note was made to commemorate what occurred on 26th May 1966.
 - a. \$5000.
 - b. \$500.
 - c. \$100.
 - d. \$50.
14. The majestic waterfall located on the Potaro River is located at the front of the
 - a. \$5000.
 - b. \$500.
 - c. \$100.
 - d. \$20.
15. All of the following are Guyana's coins EXCEPT
 - a. \$50.
 - b. \$10.
 - c. \$5.
 - d. \$1.
16. What is found at the back of all of Guyana's coins?
 - a. National Flag
 - b. Coat of Arms
 - c. Independence Logo
 - d. Bank Logo
17. A man practicing traditional gold mining is found at the front of this coin.
 - a. \$50
 - b. \$10
 - c. \$5
 - d. \$1
18. Sugar cane is found at the front of this coin.
 - a. \$50
 - b. \$10
 - c. \$5
 - d. \$1
19. What is the name of Guyana's Central Bank?
 - a. Bank of Guyana
 - b. GBTI
 - c. Citizens Bank
 - d. Republic Bank
20. Commercial banks DO NOT
 - a. offer savings.
 - b. control the central bank.
 - c. offer loans and advances.
 - d. offer chequing accounts.

Export and Imports

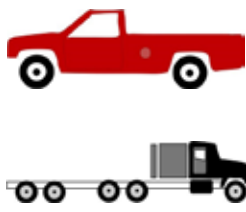
Exports refer to the goods that **Guyana sells** to other countries. When Guyana sells to other countries, it gets foreign currency. Earning foreign currency is the most important reason for exporting or selling our goods to other countries. Benefits of obtaining foreign currency include

- Having money that has a higher value than ours.
- Faster economic growth. If we are paid just US\$5000, we actually earn GY\$1,000,000
- Good and stable economy

Here are some examples of the goods that Guyana sells to other countries.

GUYANA SELLS (EXPORTS)						
						
Timber	Rice	Sugar	Gold	Diamond	Bauxite	Oil
to						
Caribbean Islands, USA, UK, Japan	Colombia, Caribbean Islands	Caribbean Islands, USA, UK	Canada, USA	Canada, USA	USA, Spain, Italy	USA, Panama

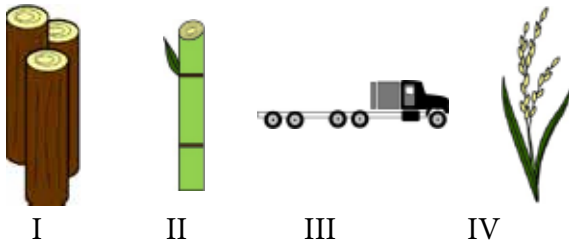
Imports refer to the goods that Guyana buys from other countries. Here are some examples of the goods that Guyana buys from other countries.

GUYANA BUYS (IMPORTS)				
				
Electronics	Fuel	Vehicles	Medicine	Clothing & Footwear
From				
USA, UK, Japan	Trinidad & Tobago, USA, Suriname	USA, UK, Japan	Germany, USA	China, USA, Panama

Test 51

1. Exports
 - a. are goods Guyana sells to other countries.
 - b. are goods that are made in foreign countries.
 - c. are goods Guyana buys from other countries.
 - d. are goods that cause Guyana to lose foreign currency.

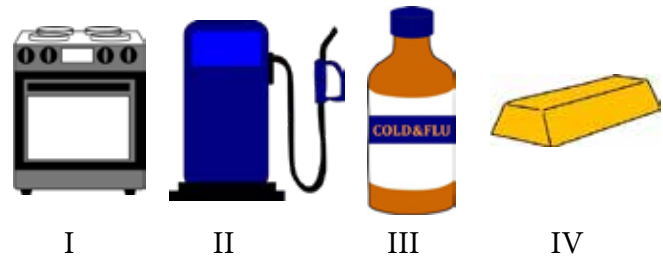
Study the diagrams below and then answer question 2.



2. Which of the following is NOT one of Guyana's main exports.
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
3. Exports are important to Guyana for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
 - a. it helps to develop the country.
 - b. it helps Guyana to earn foreign currency.
 - c. it causes our resources to go to waste.
 - d. it creates jobs for Guyanese.

4. Imports are goods
 - a. Guyana sells to other countries.
 - b. that are made in Guyana
 - c. Guyana buys from other countries.
 - d. that cause Guyana to earn foreign currency.

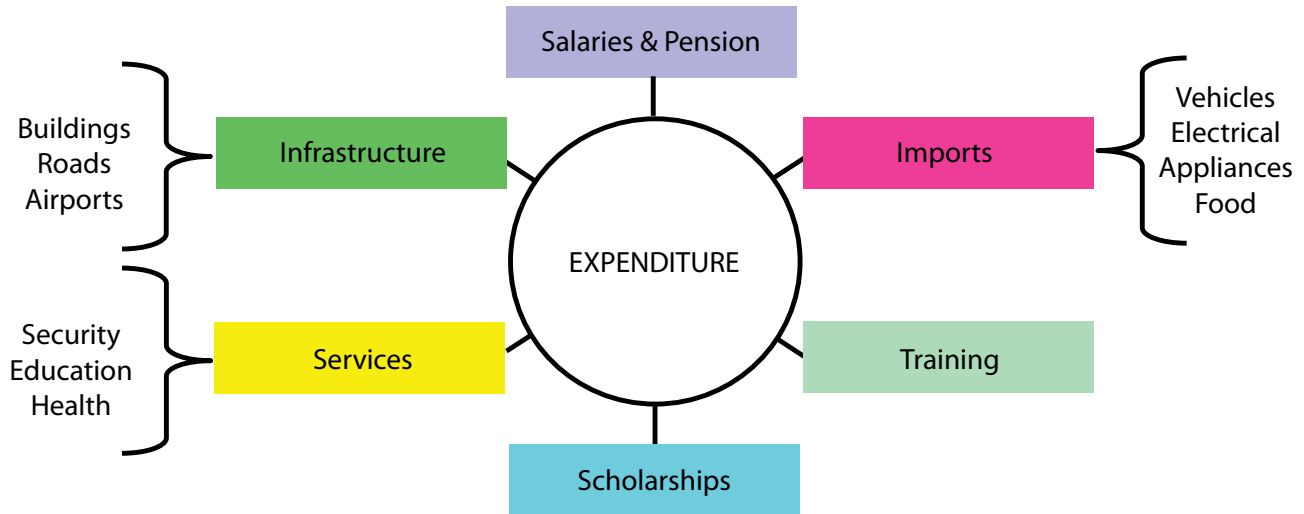
Study the diagrams below and then answer question 5.



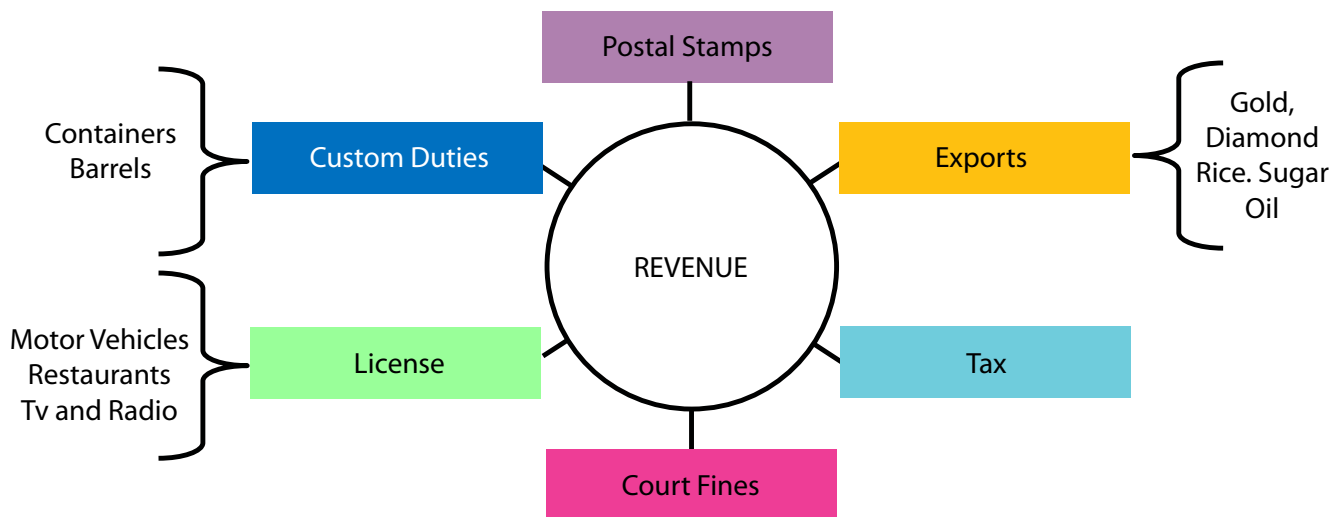
5. Which of the following is NOT one of Guyana's main imports?
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV

Guyana's Revenue and Expenditure

Government needs to spend money to carry out its function. **Expenditure** is money that the government spends. Here are examples of ways the government spends money.



Revenue or income is money that the government earns. Here are examples of ways the government earns money.



A national budget is a financial estimate prepared every year by the Ministry of Finance estimating how much money the government will earn and how much it will spend. Members of the National Assembly must vote to pass a budget.

A budget may be;

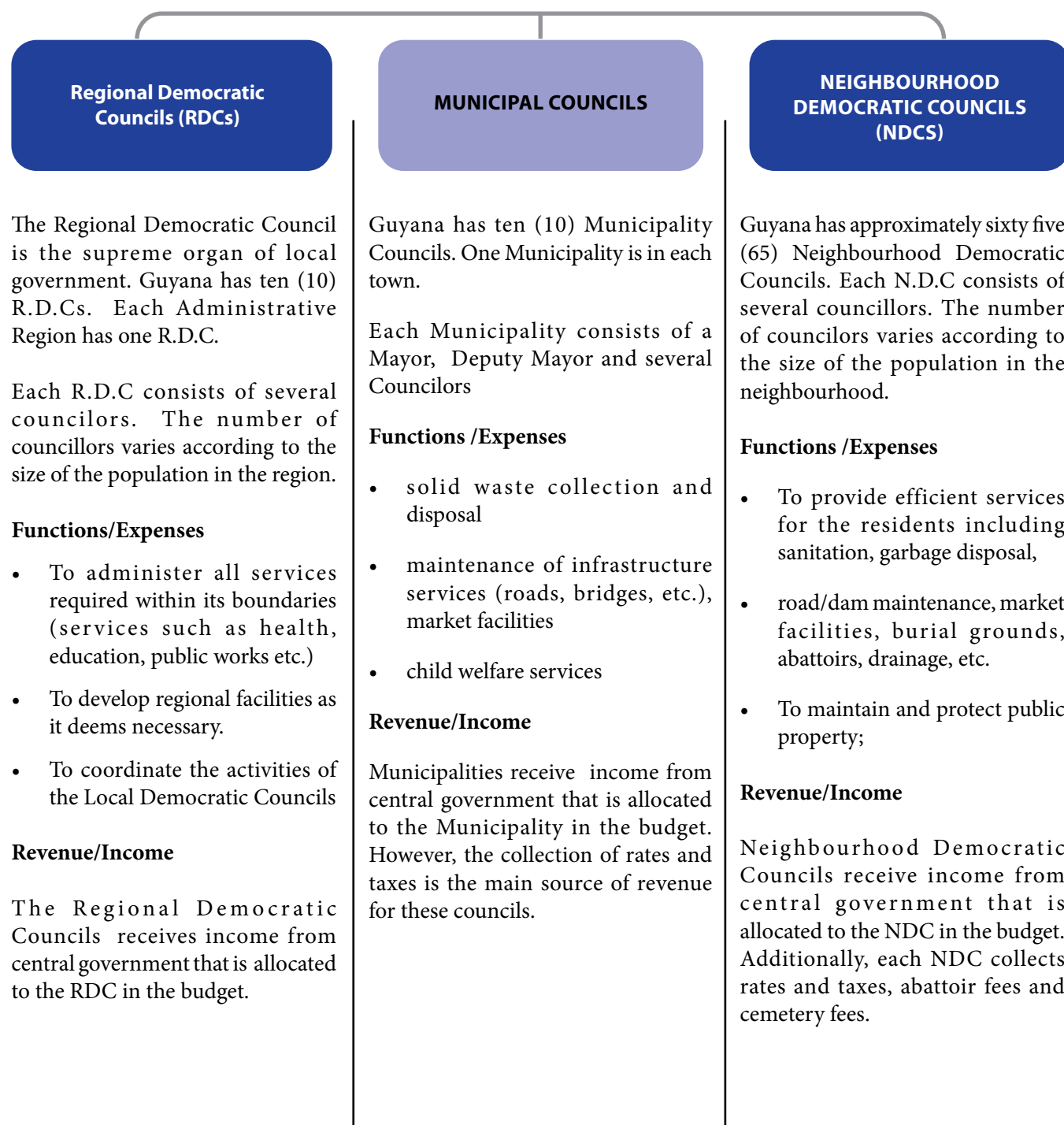
- **Balanced** - Government will earn and spend the same amount.
- **Surplus** - Government will earn more than it will spend.

Test 52

1. What is revenue?
 - a. Money that government earns to provide services to the country.
 - b. Money that is saved up in the bank.
 - c. Money that the government spends.
 - d. Money that remains after the government pays salaries.
2. Another word for revenue is
 - a. expenditure.
 - b. income.
 - c. debt.
 - d. loan.
3. Which of the following is NOT a means by which government gets revenue?
 - a. Custom Duties
 - b. Income tax
 - c. Imports
 - d. License
4. What is expenditure?
 - a. Money that government earns to provide services to the country.
 - b. Money that is saved up in the bank.
 - c. Money that the government spends.
 - d. Money that remains after the government pays salaries.
5. Which of the following is NOT considered a government expenditure?
 - a. Exports
 - b. Scholarships
 - c. Wages Salaries and Old Age pension
 - d. Infrastructural development
6. A national budget is
 - a. a system of trade between two countries.
 - b. an estimate of much money the government earns and spends.
 - c. a primary means of exchange.
 - d. an estimate of the number of people living in a country.
7. A national budget is prepared by the
 - a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - b. Ministry of Finance.
 - c. Ministry of Education.
 - d. Ministry of Labour.
8. In a surplus budget
 - a. government spends more money than it earns.
 - b. government earns more money than it spends.
 - c. government earns and spends the same amount of money.
 - d. government does not spend money.
9. In a deficit budget
 - a. government spends more money than it earns.
 - b. government earns more money than it spends.
 - c. government earns and spends the same amount of money.
 - d. government does not spend money.
10. In a balanced budget
 - a. government spends more money than it earns.
 - b. government earns more money than it spends.
 - c. government earns and spends the same amount of money.
 - d. government does not spend money.

Functions of Local Government

Along with its Central Government, Guyana has a Regional Government and Local Government. Regional Government is the second tier of Government. Guyana is divided into ten Administrative Regions, and these form the regional level of government. At the third tier of government in Guyana is Local Government, comprising three types of governing authorities.



Test 53

1. The highest tier of Government is
 - a. Local Government.
 - b. Regional Government.
 - c. Central Government.
 - d. Municipality Council.
2. The second highest tier of Government is
 - a. Local Government.
 - b. Regional Government.
 - c. Central Government.
 - d. Municipality Councils.
3. Which is not an organ of Local Government?
 - a. Regional Democratic Council
 - b. Local Democratic Council
 - c. Neighbourhood Democratic Council
 - d. Municipality Councils.
4. How many Regional Democratic Councils are there in Guyana?
 - a. 65
 - b. 40
 - c. 10
 - d. 6
5. In Guyana, there are approximately sixty five (65)
 - a. Regional Democratic Councils.
 - b. Local Democratic Councils.
 - c. Neighbourhood Democratic Councils.
 - d. Municipality Councils.
6. Which of the following consist of a Mayor?
 - a. Regional Democratic Council
 - b. Local Democratic Council
 - c. Neighbourhood Democratic Council
 - d. Municipality
7. Which of the following coordinates the activities of the Neighbourhood Democratic council ?
 - a. Regional Democratic Council
 - b. Local Democratic Council
 - c. Municipality Council
 - d. Ministry of Finance
8. All of the following are functions of the Municipality Council EXCEPT
 - a. sanitation services.
 - b. monitor activities of Regional Democratic Council.
 - c. maintain roads.
 - d. child welfare services.
9. All the following are functions of the Neighbourhood Democratic Council EXCEPT
 - a. clean up garbage around the community.
 - b. clean drains in the community.
 - c. pay teachers.
 - d. maintain roads.
10. The Neighbourhood Democratic Council mainly generates income by all the following means EXCEPT
 - a. collecting rates and taxes.
 - b. collecting abattoir fees.
 - c. collecting cemetery fees.
 - d. soliciting funds from citizens.

Guyana's Electoral System

General and Regional Elections are announced by the president every five years. It is supervised by the Guyana Elections Commission (GECOM). Several political parties take part in the General and Regional Elections. Each political party nominates candidates to be a part of three lists of candidates. It is a rule that 1/3 of the list of candidates submitted must be female. The three lists submitted includes;

National List: This list must have the identified presidential candidate. The national list of all the political parties is put together to form a **national top up list**.

Geographical Constituency List: This list consists of candidates from each Administrative Region.

Regional Democratic Council Lists.

On Election Day, citizens 18 years and older are given a ballot paper to cast their vote. **The top half of the ballot paper is labelled general elections. On the top half of the ballot paper, electors vote for members of the National Assembly.** The system used to elect members of the National Assembly is known as Proportional Representation. After all ballots are counted, 40 seats in the National Assembly are allocated to candidates in the national top up list. Twenty five (25) seats in the National Assembly are allocated to candidates from the Geographical Constituency List. The distribution is shown in the table below.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY-65 Seats

Top Up List	Reg. 1	Reg. 2	Reg. 3	Reg. 4	Reg. 5	Reg. 6	Reg. 7	Reg. 8	Reg. 9	Reg. 10
	2 Seats	2 Seats	3 Seats	7 Seats	2 Seats	3 Seats	2 Seats	1 Seat	1 Seat	2 Seats
40 Seats	25 Seats									

The party that attains the most seats in the National Assembly wins the elections, and their presidential candidate is appointed the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The bottom half of the ballot paper is labelled Regional Elections. On the bottom half of the ballot paper, electors vote for members of the Regional Democratic Council. Proportional Representation is again the system used for this election. The chart below shows the number of seats that are allocated to councilors in each region.

Reg. 1	Reg. 2	Reg. 3	Reg. 4	Reg. 5	Reg. 6	Reg. 7	Reg. 8	Reg. 9	Reg. 10
15 Seats	17 Seats	27 Seats	35 Seats	18 Seats	30 Seats	15 Seats	15 Seats	15 Seats	18 Seats

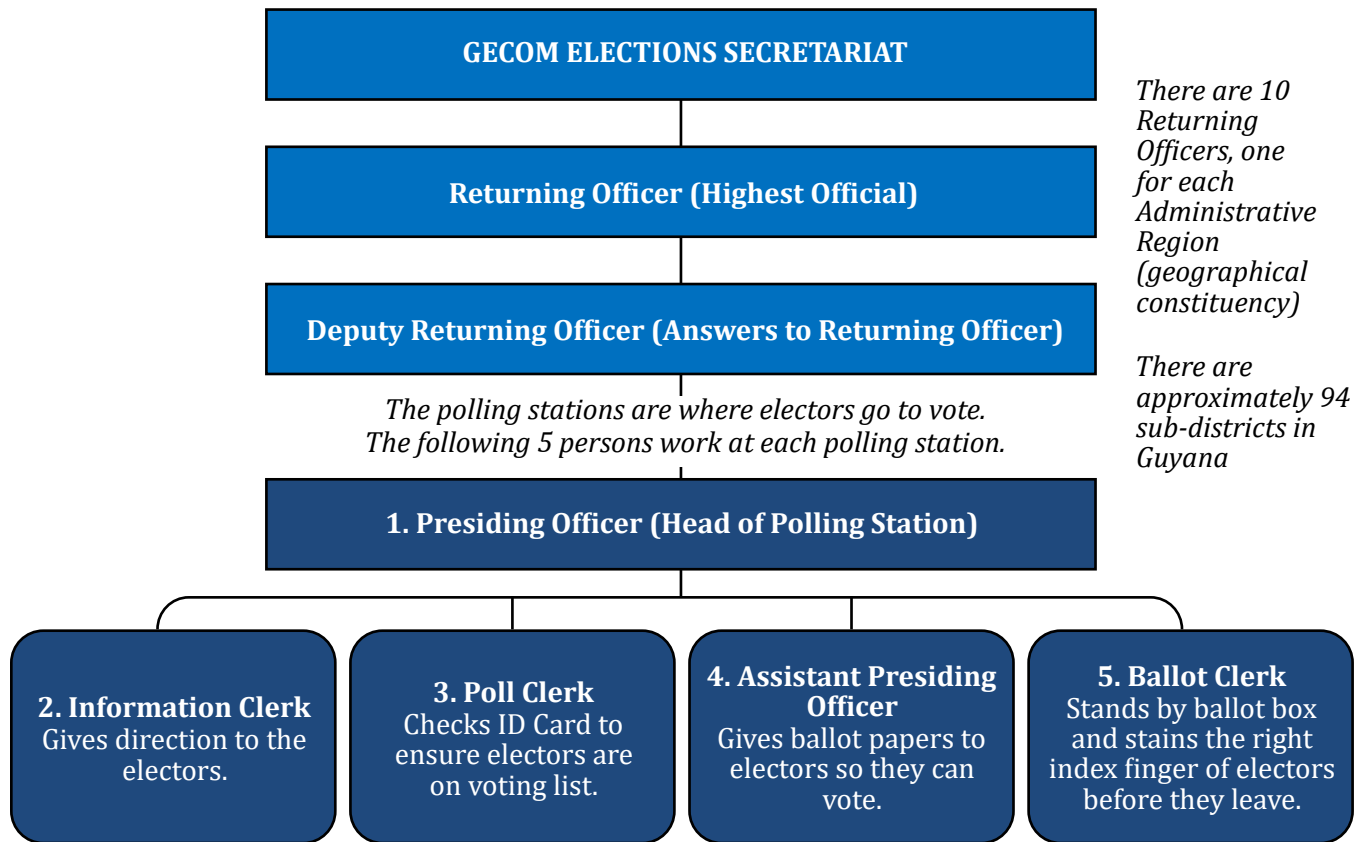
Local Government Elections are held at a different time. Local Government Election occurs every three (3) years. It is also supervised by GECOM. Electors are given an opportunity to elect councilors of **Municipalities** and councilors of the **Neighbourhood Democratic Council (N.D.C)**. The two systems that are used in these elections are Proportional Representation and First-Past-the-Post. 50% of the number of councilors of each Municipality and Neighbourhood Democratic Council will be elected through the Proportional Representation component and the other 50% through the First-Past-the-Post component of the electoral system.

Test 54

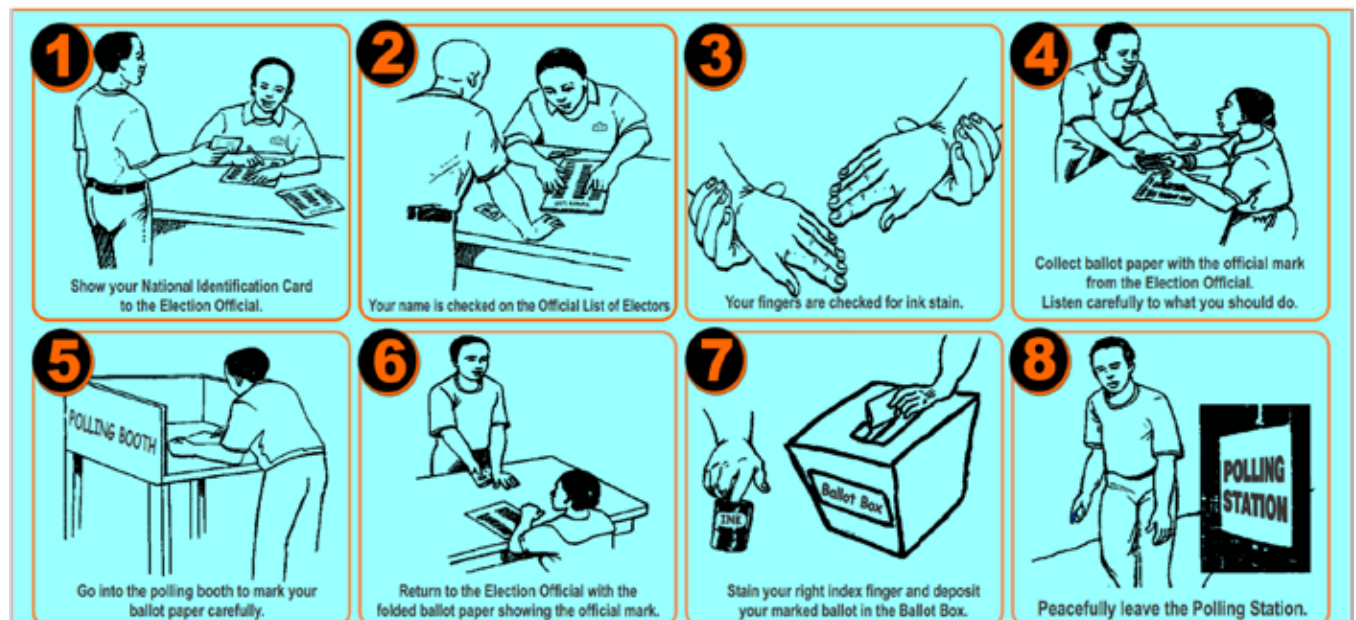
1. General and Regional Elections occur every
 - a. 2 years.
 - b. 3 years
 - c. 5 years.
 - d. 10 years.
2. Who announces General and Regional Elections?
 - a. GECOM
 - b. President
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Citizens
3. Who supervises General and Regional Elections?
 - a. GECOM
 - b. President
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Citizens
4. The system used to elect members of the National Assembly is
 - a. First-Past-the-Post.
 - b. Geographic Representation.
 - c. Proportional Representation.
 - d. Autocratic representation.
5. How old must a citizen be to be considered an eligible elector?
 - a. Under 18 years
 - b. 18 years and older
 - c. 21 years and older
 - d. 25 years and older
6. Electors are given a ballot paper. On the upper half of the ballot paper electors vote for members of the
 - a. Cabinet.
 - b. National Assembly.
 - c. Regional Democratic Council.
 - d. Municipality Council.
7. How many seats are there in the National Assembly?
 - a. 25
 - b. 40
 - c. 45
 - d. 65
8. How many members of the National Assembly are elected from the National Top up List?
 - a. 25
 - b. 40
 - c. 60
 - d. 65
9. How many members of the National Assembly are elected from the Geographical Constituency List?
 - a. 25
 - b. 40
 - c. 60
 - d. 65
10. Which statement is true?
 - a. The political party that gets the most seats wins the elections.
 - b. The political party with the least votes wins the elections.
 - c. The political party that gets the least seats wins the elections.
 - d. The political party with the most candidates wins elections.
11. On the lower half of the ballot paper, electors vote for members of the
 - a. Cabinet
 - b. National Assembly
 - c. Regional Democratic Council
 - d. Municipality Council
12. Local Government election is held every
 - a. 2 years.
 - b. 3 years.
 - c. 5 years.
 - d. 10 years.
13. Who supervises Local Government Elections?
 - a. GECOM
 - b. President
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Citizens
14. Who is elected at Local Government Elections?
 - i. Members of the National Assembly
 - ii. Councilors of Municipalities
 - iii. Councilors of Regional Democratic Council
 - iv. Councilors of Neighbourhood Democratic Council
 - a. i only
 - b. ii and iv only
 - c. iii only
 - d. i and iii only
15. Which electoral system is used during Local Government Elections?
 - i. First-Past-the-Post
 - ii. Geographic Representation
 - iii. Proportional Representation
 - iv. Autocratic representation
 - a. i only
 - b. ii and iv only
 - c. iii only
 - d. i and iii only

Guyana Elections Commission (GECOM)

GECOM stands for Guyana Elections Commission. GECOM supervises General, Regional and Local Government Elections. The organizational chart below shows the roles that different members of GECOM play.



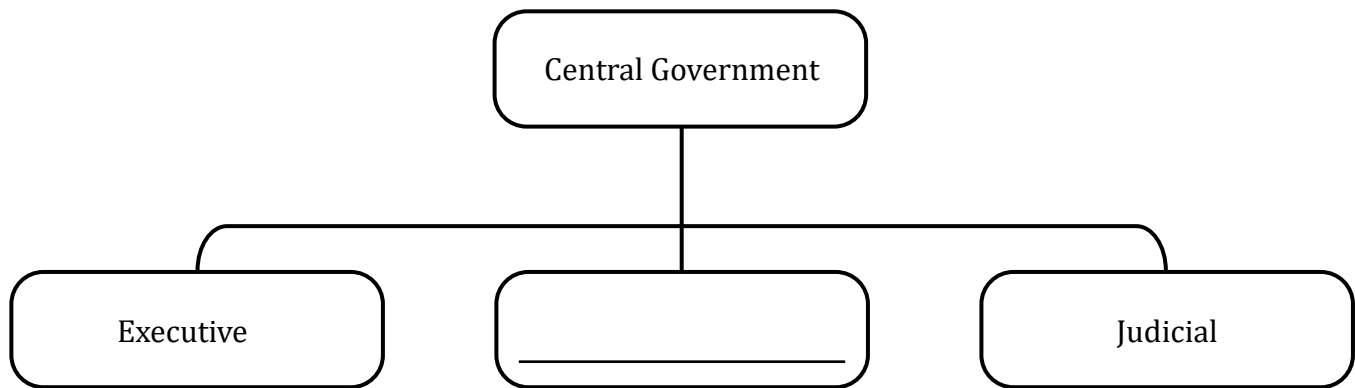
Now take a look at the elections process outlined in the diagram below



Test 55

1. GECOM means
 - a. Guyana Electorate Commission.
 - b. Guyana Elections Commission.
 - c. Guyana Eligible Commission.
 - d. Guyana Energy Commission.
2. GECOM oversees the election of
 - i. members of the National Assembly.
 - ii. councilors of the Regional Democratic Councils.
 - iii. Councilors of the Neighbourhood Democratic Councils.
 - iv. Councilors of the Municipalities.
 - a. i, ii, iii and iv
 - b. ii and iv only
 - c. iii only
 - d. i and iii only
3. The highest ranked GECOM official is the
 - a. Deputy Returning Officer
 - b. Returning Officer
 - c. Assistant Presiding Officer
 - d. Presiding Officer
4. Returning Officers are responsible for
 - a. a Polling District.
 - b. a Sub District.
 - c. a Polling Station.
 - d. staining electors' fingers.
5. How many persons work at a Polling Station?
 - a. 12
 - b. 8
 - c. 6
 - d. 5
6. Which of the following GECOM Official is not a staff at a Polling Station?
 - a. Poll Clerk
 - b. Deputy Returning Officer
 - c. Ballot Clerk
 - d. Information Clerk
7. Who is responsible for managing the activities that occur at a polling station?
 - a. Presiding Officers
 - b. Elections Clerk
 - c. Ballot Clerk
 - d. Returning Officer
8. Who is responsible for checking the particulars of individual electors?
 - a. Presiding Officers
 - b. Poll Clerk
 - c. Ballot Clerk
 - d. Information Clerk
9. Who is responsible for staining of the electors' fingers?
 - a. Presiding Officers
 - b. Elections Clerk
 - c. Ballot Clerk
 - d. Information Clerk
10. Who gives the electors ballot papers to cast their vote?
 - a. Assistant Presiding Officers
 - b. Poll Clerk
 - c. Ballot Clerk
 - d. Information Clerk

27. Study the chart below showing arms of the government, and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. Write the name of the missing arm of the Government in the empty box.
- b. How would the absence of the arm you inserted affect the functioning of the Government?

- c. What is the name of the body of persons to which the Ministers of Government belong?

- d. Give one difference between Parliament and the National Assembly.

- e. State the main function of the Speaker of the National Assembly in Guyana.

- f. What is the main function of the Judicial Arm of Government?

28. Study the list of items below, and then answer the questions that follow.

Exports Roads Vehicle License Building Hospitals Tax Imports

- a. Use the list above to fill the table below.

Revenue	Expenditure

- b. Give an example of one of Guyana's imports.

- c. List any two examples of Guyana's exports.

- d. What is the main reasons for exporting?

- e. In what currency would Guyana likely be paid if it exports one of its resource to

i. England _____

ii. Japan _____

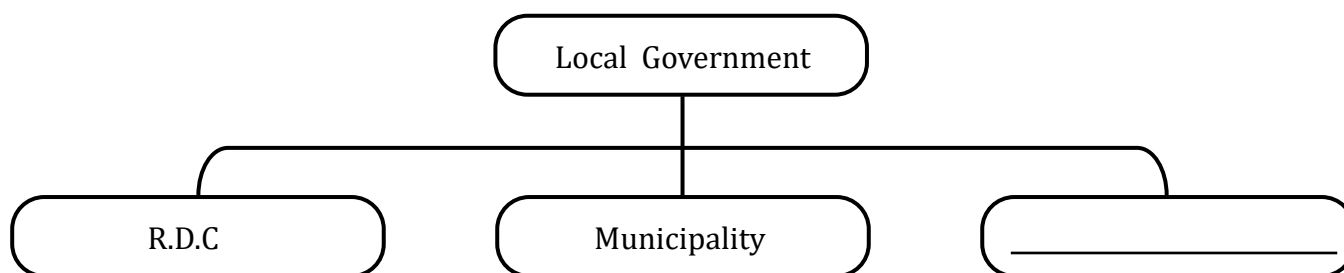
iii. India _____

iv. Germany _____

- f. Information about revenue and expenditure is given in a budget. What is the name of the ministry responsible for preparing the budget?

- g. Why is it important for a government to prepare a budget?

29. Study the chart below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What does the abbreviation R.D.C means?

b. Name the supreme governing authority of Local Government.

c. Write the name of the missing governing authority in the empty box.

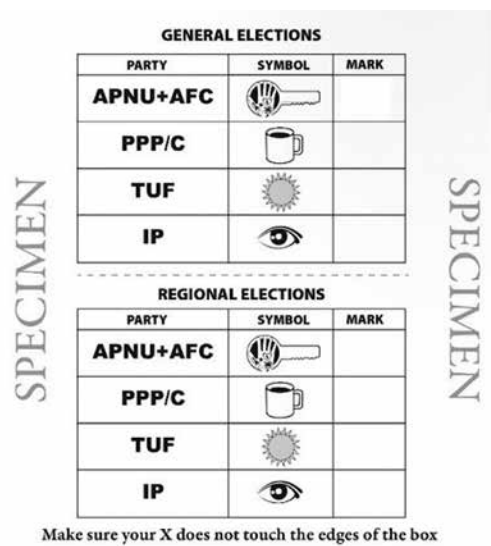
d. Give two functions of the governing authority you wrote in the box.

e. State two ways the governing authority you wrote in the box acquire revenue to carry out its functions.

f. Businesses in the city requested a meeting with the Mayor of Georgetown. Which governing authority listed above would they have to visit?

g. Suggest one way by which residents can assist municipalities in carrying out their duties.

30. Study the picture below and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. What is the paper above called?

- b. When is the item named above used?

- c. Why is the paper shown above divided into two sections?

- d. Name two staff members who work on the day named in (b).

- e. How often does the day occur?

- f. What is the name of the organization that governs the activities that must take place on that day?

- g. How old must a person be before he/she can be part of the process?

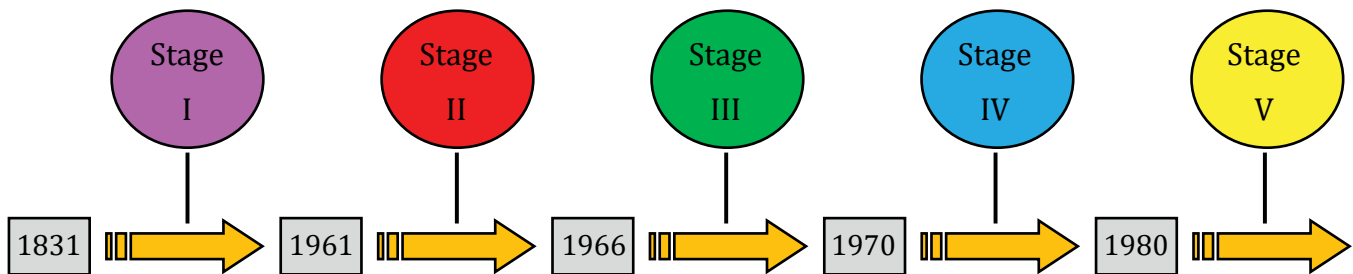
- h. Give one reason why the day is important.

Stages in Guyana's Political Development

Stage	Events	Head of State	Head of Government
1831 British Monarchy	It was in 1831, Guiana became a British Monarchy. A monarchy is a country ruled by a king or queen. The Queen was head of state and ruled in British Guiana . People adapted the nationhood of Great Britain. They used the Union Jack as their national flag and the people sang the National Anthem of Great Britain.	Queen of England Elizabeth II	Appointed British Governor who was the Queen's representative
1961 Full Internal Self Government under the Waddington Constitution	In 1961, British Guiana achieved full internal self government. The Queen appointed a governor general as head of state to rule Guyana. However, citizens 21 and over were given the opportunity to elect a head of government. An election was held in 1961 and the people elected Cheddi Jagan, leader of the PPP. Then in 1964, they elected L.F.S Burnham, leader of the PNC/R.	Appointed British Governor Generals Sir Ralph Francis Grey (1958-1964) Sir Richard Edmonds Luyt (1964-1966)	Premier Cheddi Jagan (1961-1964) L.F.S Burnham (1964-1966)
26th May, 1966 Independent Nation under the 1966 Independence Constitution	In 1966, British Guiana became an independent nation. We gained the freedom to rule ourselves. The Queen ceremonially appointed a governor as head of state, but the power to rule rested in the hands of the elected Prime Minister. Several changes were made after independence. For example, the country's name was changed from British Guiana to Guyana. The people also adopted their own symbols of nationhood. First, they replaced the Union Jack with their own National Flag, the Golden Arrowhead. They sang their own National Anthem. They also started to use their own currency, the Guyana Dollar.	Appointed Guyanese Governor - General Sir. David James Gardiner Rose (Guyanese) (1966– 1969) Edward Luckhoo (1969-1970)	Prime Minister L.F.S Burnham (Power to Rule)
23rd February, 1970 Republic Nation	In 1970, Guyana became a republic nation. We gained the power to appoint and elect our head of state and head of government. L.F.S Burnham ceremonially appointed our first president as Head of State, but again the power to rule rested in the hands of the Prime Minister. Guyana's name was also changed to "The Cooperative Republic of Guyana."	First President Arthur Chung (1970-1980) Ceremonially appointed by Burnham.	Prime Minister L. F. S Burnham (Power to Rule)
6th October , 1980 Republic Nation under the People's New Constitution	In 1980, Guyana developed its first constitution. A constitution is a set of laws that govern a nation. On the basis of the constitution and later amendments in the year 2000; - the elected president acts as both Head of State and Head of Government. He holds absolute power. L.F.S Burnham was elected the first executive president. - in order to be president, a person had to reside in Guyana for at least seven (7) years before the date of elections. - The president could only hold office for two consecutive sessions - to vote, a citizen has to be at least 18 years.	First Executive President L. F. S Burnham (Oct 6, 1980)	Executive President L. F. S Burnham

Test 56

Study the time below and then answer questions 1-8.



- At stage I, Guyana was a
 - monarchy to the British.
 - Republic.
 - Spanish Colony.
 - an independent nation.
- What was Guyana's name at stage II?
 - Guyana
 - Cooperative Republic of Guyana
 - British Guiana
 - Guiana
- Guyana's name was changed from British Guiana at stage
 - II.
 - V.
 - III.
 - IV.
- Who was Guyana's first premiere at stage II?
 - L.F.S Burnham
 - Dr. Cheddi Jagan
 - David Rose
 - Arthur Chung
- All of the following occurred during stage III EXCEPT
 - the name British Guiana was changed to Guyana.
 - all of Guyana's symbols of nationhood replaced the British symbols.
 - Guyana had its first Prime Minister.
 - Guyana developed the People's New Constitution.
- A monarchy is
 - a country ruled by a King or Queen.
 - a country that has no president.
 - a country that was once independent.
 - a country that rules another country.
- Guyana had its first president during stage
 - I.
 - IV.
 - V.
 - III.
- Guyana had its first executive president during stage
 - V.
 - II.
 - IV.
 - I.
- Guyana became independent
 - May 26, 1966.
 - May 5th, 1966.
 - February 23, 1970.
 - October 6th, 1980
- Who was the first Guyanese Governor General?
 - Edward Luckhoo
 - Sir David James Gardiner Rose
 - Richard Edmonds Luyt
 - Sir Ralph Francis Grey
- Who was Guyana's first Prime Minister when it became an independent nation?
 - L.F.S Burnham
 - Dr. Cheddi Jagan
 - Edward Luckhoo
 - Arthur Chung
- Guyana became a republic
 - May 26, 1966.
 - May 5th, 1966.
 - February 23, 1970.
 - October 6th, 1980
- Who was Guyana's first executive president?
 - L.F.S Burnham
 - Dr. Cheddi Jagan
 - Edward Luckhoo
 - Arthur Chung
- A constitution is
 - a set of laws that govern a country.
 - a treaty of peace between two countries.
 - an agreement for independence.
 - a letter of colonization.
- Which of the following is false about the Peoples New Constitution?
 - It was first implemented October 5th during stage IV.
 - It only allowed person who were 18 or older to vote
 - It allowed for the president to act as Head of State and Head of Government
 - It allowed the President to govern for 2 consecutive terms.

Guyana's Presidents

Arthur Chung was Guyana's first president. He governed Guyana for ten years. After his governance, there were several other great leaders including, our first executive president, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Cheddi Jagan, our first female president, Janet Jagan, and Bharat Jagdeo. To this point, Guyana has nine total presidents, of which eight were executive presidents. **Guyana's current executive president is His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali.**



Arthur Chung
1970-1980



Linden Forbes
Sampson Burnham
1980-1985



Desmond Hoyte
1985-1992



Dr. Cheddi Jagan
1992-1997



Samuel Hinds
1997-1997



Janet Jagan
1997-1999



Dr. Bharat Jagdeo
1999 - 2011



Donald Ramotar
2011 -2015



David A. Granger
2015 - 2020



His Excellency
Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali
2020 -

Test 57

Study the pictures below showing former presidents of Guyana and then answer questions 1-3.



I



II



III



IV

- Which image shows Guyana's first president?
 - I
 - II
 - III
 - IV
- This president governed Guyana for 12 years.
 - I
 - II
 - III
 - IV
- This was Guyana's 3rd executive president?
 - I
 - II
 - III
 - IV
- At what stage in its political history, did Guyana obtain its first president?
 - Colony
 - Full Internal Self Governance
 - Independence
 - Republic
- At what stage in its political history did Guyana obtain its first executive president?
 - Colony
 - Full Internal Self Governance
 - Independence
 - Republic
- Who was Guyana's first executive president?
 - Dr. Cheddi Jagan
 - Donald Ramotar
 - Dr. Bharat Jagdeo
 - L.F.S Burnham
- This was Guyana's only female president.
 - Janet Jagan
 - Desiree Fox
 - Viola Burnham
 - Queen Elizabeth
- Who was Guyana's eight executive president ?
 - Janet Jagan
 - Donald Ramotar
 - David A. Granger
 - L.F.S Burnham
- How many presidents in all has Guyana had from the time it became a republic up until the year 2020?
 - 5
 - 9
 - 10
 - 11
- How many executive presidents has Guyana had from the time it became a republic up until the year 2020?
 - 5
 - 8
 - 10
 - 11

The National Flag

A national symbol is a symbol that sets one country apart from another. National symbols are used to unite the people of the nation and encourage them to be patriotic to their nation. It helps the people to also remember their history and culture. After Guyana became independent, its people started to use their own symbols of nationhood, setting them apart from the people of Britain. The national flag of Guyana, The Golden Arrowhead, was one of our first symbol of nationhood. To honour our national flag, it should always be flown in a position of honour or at the highest position when among other flags. Additionally, to honour our national flag, it should never be flown up sided down or thrown on the ground.



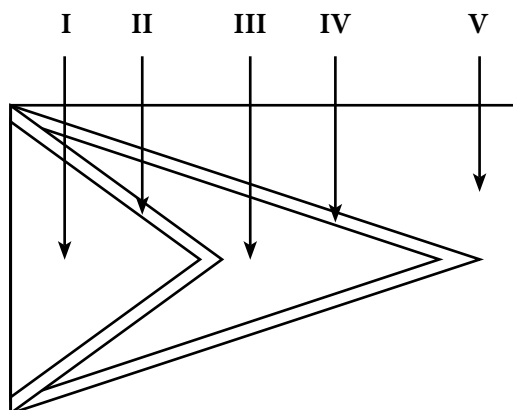
Designed by Whitney Smith (1966)

Each colour of the national flag has its significance.

Colour	Proportion of Flag	Significance
	16%	Zeal and Dynamics of our nation, Guyana.
	4%	The strength and endurance of Guyanese people.
	24%	Guyana's gold and mineral wealth.
	6%	Guyana's many rivers and water potential.
	50%	Guyana's agricultural and forested nature.

Test 58

Study the National Flag of Guyana below and then answer questions 1-15



1. The flag of Guyana was designed in
 - a. 1966.
 - b. 1963.
 - c. 1970.
 - d. 1972.
2. The flag of Guyana was designed by
 - a. Mr. Alvin Bowman.
 - b. Mr. Stanley Greaves.
 - c. Mr. L.R Burrowes.
 - d. Mr. Whitney Smith.
3. Guyana's National Flag was designed to replace the
 - a. Union Jack.
 - b. Golden Arrowhead.
 - c. Golden Jack.
 - d. Union Arrowhead.
4. What is the name given to Guyana's National Flag?
 - a. Union Jack
 - b. Golden Arrowhead
 - c. Golden Jack
 - d. Union Arrowhead
5. What proportion of the flag does the colour at I take up?
 - a. 50%
 - b. 24%
 - c. 16%
 - d. 14%
6. What proportion of the flag does the colour at II take up?
 - a. 4%
 - b. 6%
 - c. 16%
 - d. 24%
7. What proportion of the flag does the colour at III take up?
 - a. 6%
 - b. 4%
 - c. 16%
 - d. 24%
8. What proportion of the flag does the colour at IV take up?
 - a. 4%
 - b. 6%
 - c. 16%
 - d. 50%
9. What proportion of the flag does the colour at V take up?
 - a. 4%
 - b. 6%
 - c. 16%
 - d. 50%
10. Zeal and dynamics of Guyana is signified by the colour at
 - e. V.
 - f. II.
 - g. I.
 - h. III.
11. The agricultural and forested nature of Guyana is signified by the colour at
 - a. V.
 - b. II.
 - c. I.
 - d. IV.
12. Guyana's mineral wealth is signified by the colour at
 - a. V.
 - b. II.
 - c. I.
 - d. III.
13. Guyana's many rivers is signified by the colour at
 - a. I.
 - b. II.
 - c. IV.
 - d. III.
14. The strength and endurance of Guyanese people is represented by the colour at
 - a. II.
 - b. IV.
 - c. III.
 - d. V.
15. We can honour the flag by
 - a. throwing it on the floor.
 - b. never flying it upside down.
 - c. hoisting it lower than other flags.
 - d. tearing it into pieces.

The Coat of Arms

The National Coat of Arms came into use when Guyana gained its independence on 26th May 1966. This national symbol plays a significant role in depicting our nation's history, culture and moral values.



Designed by Mr. Alvin Bowman, Mr. Stanley Greaves and Mr. L.R Burrowes (1966)

Each part of the National Coat of Arms has its significance.

Part	Significance
Amerindian Headdress	Amerindians are the Indigenous people or first people of Guyana.
Diamonds	Guyana's mineral wealth.
Helmet	Guyana was once a Monarchy, a country ruled by a King or Queen.
Jaguar	Guyana's National Animal, the Jaguar.
Jaguar holding pickaxe	Represents labour
Jaguar holding sugarcane and a stalk of rice.	Represents Guyana's two main agricultural crops, sugar and rice.
Shield	Protection of Guyana.
Flower	Guyana's National Flower, the Victoria Regia Lily.
Three blue wavy lines	Guyana's many rivers
Bird	Guyana's National Bird, the Canje Pheasant.
National Motto	"One People, One Nation, One Destiny" is at the bottom of the Coat of Arms.

Test 59

Study the Symbol of Nationhood below and then answer questions 1-15



- The name of the national symbol is the
 - Golden Arrowhead.
 - Arms of the President.
 - Coat of Arms.
 - Cacique Crown.
- The national symbol was designed in the year
 - 1966.
 - 1963.
 - 1970.
 - 1972.
- All of the following persons played a role in designing the symbol EXCEPT
 - Mr. Alvin Bowman.
 - Mr. Stanley Greaves.
 - Mr. L.R Burrowes.
 - Mr. Whitney Smith.
- The part at I reminds us of
 - the first people, the Amerindians.
 - Guyana as once a monarchy.
 - Guyana's mineral wealth.
 - Labour and agriculture.
- Which part reminds us that Guyana was once a monarchy?
 - IV
 - VII
 - III
 - IX
- The part at II reminds us of
 - the first people, the Amerindians.
 - Guyana as once a monarchy.
 - Guyana's mineral wealth.
 - Labour and agriculture.
- Which part signifies labour?
 - III
 - VII
 - VI
 - IX
- Which part reminds us of Guyana's main agricultural crops?
 - III
 - VII
 - IV
 - I
- What is the name of our national animal that is located on the symbol?
 - Ocelot
 - Jaguar
 - Puma
 - Canje Pheasant
- The part at IX signifies
 - protection.
 - labour.
 - Guyana's main rivers.
 - Guyana's motto.
- The part at VII signifies
 - protection.
 - labour.
 - Guyana's many rivers.
 - Guyana's motto.
- The national flower is at
 - X.
 - V.
 - III.
 - IV.
- What is the name of the national flower that is located on the symbol?
 - Flamboyant.
 - Dandelion.
 - Tulip.
 - Victoria Regia Lily.
- What is the missing part at VIII?
 - National Bird
 - National Animal
 - National Flower
 - National Motto
- The words written at X makes an appeal for national
 - unity.
 - respect.
 - partiality.
 - disharmony.

The National Pledge & Anthem

The National Pledge and the National Anthem came into use when Guyana gained its independence on 26th May 1966. We can honour our National Pledge by standing at attention with our right hand placed over our heart while it is being said. We can honour our National Anthem by standing at attention while it is being sung. Saying the national pledge and singing the national anthem is a usual practice during school assemblies, at flag raising ceremonies and during celebrations for important days in our history like independence day.

National Pledge

I pledge myself to honour always the Flag of
Guyana,
and to be loyal to my country,
to be obedient to the laws of Guyana, to love my
fellow citizens,
and to dedicate my energies towards the
happiness and prosperity of Guyana.

National Anthem

Dear land of Guyana, of rivers and plains,
Made rich by the sunshine, and lush by
the rains. Set gem-like and fair, between
mountains and sea, Your children salute
you, dear land of the free.

Green land of Guyana, our heroes of yore,
Both bondsmen and free, laid their bones on
your shore. This soil so they hallowed, and
from them are we, All sons of one mother,
Guyana the free.

Great land of Guyana, diverse though our
strains, We are born of their sacrifice, heirs of
their pains. And ours is the glory their eyes
did not see, One land of six peoples, united
and free.

Dear land of Guyana, to you will we give, Our
homage, our service, each day that we live.
God guard you, Great Mother, and make us to
be More worthy our heritage, land of the free.

Lyrics : Reverend A.L. Luker

Music: R.C.G. Potter

Test 60

1. What date did the National Pledge and National Anthem come into use?
- May 26, 1966
 - May 27, 1966
 - May 30, 1966
 - May 31, 1966

2. Who wrote the lyrics to the National Anthem?
- Reverend A.L. Luker
 - Mr. R.C.G Potter
 - Mr. L.R Burrowes
 - Mr. Whitney Smith

3. Who composed the music for our National Anthem?
- Reverend A.L. Luker
 - Mr. R.C.G Potter
 - Mr. L.R Burrowes
 - Mr. Whitney Smith

4. We can honour our National Pledge while it is being said by
- standing at attention.
 - standing at attention with right hand placed over heart.
 - waving and singing.
 - standing at attention with left hand placed over heart.

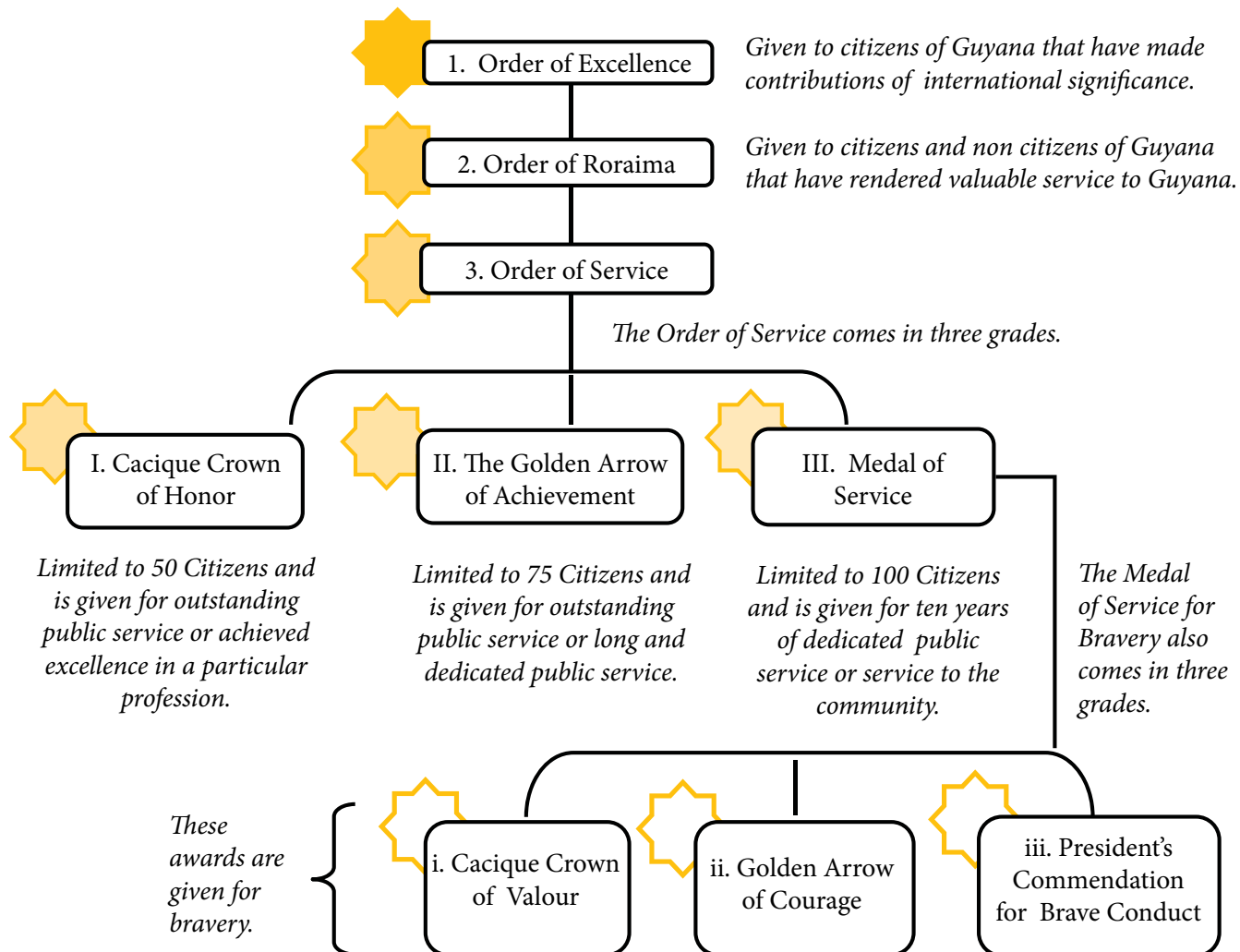
Study the scenario and then answer question 5.

Mr. Garfield and his family were at a cricket match. The National Anthem began to play.

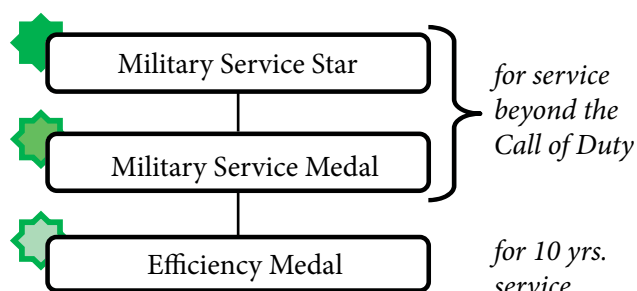
5. Mr. Garfield and his family should
- sit quietly
 - stand at attention
 - speak to their friends
 - stand at attention

National Awards

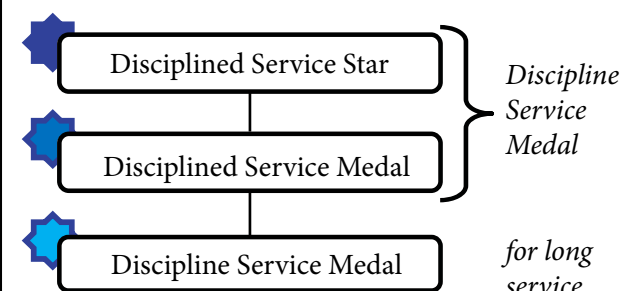
National awards were first introduced on Republic Day, February 23, 1970. It is a special honour which the state gives to Guyanese and other persons who have rendered invaluable service to Guyana. The president is the person that usually presents all national awards. The Order of Excellence is the highest national award. Here is a chart showing all the national awards according to their hierarchy.



Military Service Medals are given to members of the Guyana Defense Force, Guyana's People's Militia and Guyana National Service. The awards in this category are;



Disciplined Service Medals are given to members of the Police Force, Prison Service, or Fire Brigade. The awards in this category are;



Test 61

1. When were national awards first introduced?
 - a. May 26, 1966
 - b. May 5th, 1966
 - c. February 23, 1970
 - d. October 6th, 1980
 2. The highest award is the
 - a. Order of Excellence.
 - b. Order of Roraima.
 - c. Order of Service.
 - d. Military Service Award.
 3. The highest award may be given to
 - a. a citizen or non citizen for making valuable contribution to Guyana.
 - b. a soldier for long service.
 - c. a citizen for making a contribution of international significance.
 - d. a citizen for outstanding public service.
 4. The second highest award is the
 - a. Order of Excellence.
 - b. Order of Roraima.
 - c. Order of Service.
 - d. Military Service Award.
 5. The second highest award may be given to
 - a. a citizen or non citizen for making valuable contribution to Guyana.
 - b. a soldier for long service.
 - c. a citizen for making a contribution of international significance.
 - d. a citizen for outstanding public Service.
 6. The third highest Award is
 - a. Order of Excellence.
 - b. Order of Roraima.
 - c. Order of Service.
 - d. Military Service Award.
 7. The third highest award comes in three grades including all of the following EXCEPT the
 - a. Cacique Crown of Honor (C.C.H.).
 - b. Golden Arrowhead of Achievement (A.A.).
 - c. Medal of Service.
 - d. Cacique Crown of Valor (C.C.V.).
 8. The Medal of Service comes in three grades including all of the following awards that are given for bravery EXCEPT the
 - a. Cacique Crown of Valour (C.C.V.).
 - b. The Golden Arrow of Courage (A.A.).
 - c. The President's commendation for Brave Conduct.
 - d. Cacique Crown of Honour (C.C.H.).
- Study the following scenario and then answer question 9.
- Mr. Rooplall rushed into a burning house and rescued the children
9. Which national award would Mr. Rooplall be given for his bravery?
 - a. The Cacique's Crown of Valour
 - b. The Cacique's Crown of Honour
 - c. The Order of Excellence
 - d. The Order of Roraima
 10. Of the following awards, which is the highest?
 - a. Cacique Crown of Honor (C.C.H.).
 - b. Golden Arrowhead of Achievement (A.A.).
 - c. Cacique Crown of Valour (C.C.V.).
 - d. The Golden Arrow of Courage (A.A.).
 11. Which national award would MOST likely be given to a soldier?
 - a. Order of Roraima
 - b. Cacique Crown of Honour
 - c. The Golden Arrow of Courage
 - d. Military Service Medal
 12. Which of the following is NOT an award given to military officials?
 - a. Military Service Star
 - b. Disciplined Service Star
 - c. Military Service Medal
 - d. The Efficiency Medal
 13. Which award is given for service beyond 10 years in the Guyana Defense Force?
 - a. Military Service Star
 - b. Military Service Medal
 - c. The Efficiency Medal
 - d. Disciplined Service Star
 14. Which of the following is NOT an award given to Disciplined Service Police Officers, Prison Officers and Firemen?
 - a. Disciplined Service Star
 - b. Disciplined Service Medal for Meritorious service
 - c. Disciplined Service medal for Long Service
 - d. Military Service Star
- Study the following scenario and then answer question 15.
- Mrs. Fiona has been serving 25 years as a police officer. She has been chosen to receive an award for long service.
15. Which award will Mrs. Fiona be given?
 - a. Military Service Star
 - b. Military Service Medal
 - c. Disciplined Service Medal
 - d. The Efficiency Medal

Non - Religious National Holidays

On national holidays, a day is set aside to remember and celebrate an event of national significance. Here are a few of our non-religious national holidays.

Date	Holiday	Significance
January 1st	New Year's Day	This day is celebrated in acknowledgment of a beginning of a new year. The night before some people go to church while others attend parties. At midnight there is lighting of fireworks and other celebrations.
February 23rd	Mashramani - an Amerindian word meaning, "celebration after hard work".	This day is celebrated in remembrance of the day Guyana gained its republican status, 23 rd February, 1970. A flag raising ceremony is usually held on the night before, and the President addresses the nation. On the 23 rd of February, the people parade the streets of Georgetown and take part in many competitive activities.
May 1st	Labour Day	This day is celebrated in remembrance of Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow, the Father of Trade Unionism. Many workers celebrate by taking part in parades and advocating for better relationships between employer and employees, and better working conditions.
May 5th	Arrival Day	At first, this day was celebrated in remembrance of the day that the East Indians were brought to Guyana, 5 th May, 1838 on the Whitby and Hesperus ships. However, now it is celebrated in remembrance of all the indentured labourers that came to Guyana. The people celebrate this day by hosting cultural activities.
May 26th	Independence Day	This day is celebrated in remembrance of the day Guyana gained its independence, 26 th May, 1966. The people celebrate by attending a national flag raising ceremony to be entertained by cultural and patriotic items.
July 4th	CARICOM DAY	This day is celebrated in remembrance of the formation of CARICOM. CARICOM means Caribbean Community. It was formed July 4 th , 1973.
August 1st	Emancipation Day or Freedom Day	This day is celebrated in remembrance of the day that all African slaves were made free, August 1 st , 1838.

Test 62

1. Which of the following is NOT a non-religious holiday?
- Labour Day
 - Christmas
 - CARICOM Day
 - New Year's Day

Study the picture below showing a National Holiday and then answer questions 2-4.



2. On what date is the holiday celebrated?
- February 23rd
 - May 1st
 - May 26th
 - August 1st
3. What does the holiday remind us of?
- Guyana gaining its republican status
 - Guyana gaining its independence
 - The end of African slavery
 - Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow and the Trade Unions he began
4. The name of the holiday means
- celebration after hard work.
 - land of many water.
 - liberty and justice for all.
 - celebration after freedom.
5. This holiday is celebrated the first of January every year.
- Christmas
 - Labour day
 - New Year's Day
 - Diwali

6. This holiday is celebrated 26th of May.
- Independence Day
 - Phagwah
 - Boxing Day
 - Mashramani

7. What does Independence Day remind us of?
- Guyana gaining its republican status
 - Guyana gaining its freedom from the British
 - The end of African Slavery
 - Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow and the Trade Unions he began

8. When is Arrival Day celebrated?

- February 23rd
- May 5th
- May 26th
- August 1st

9. What does Arrival Day signify?

- Indian indentured labourers arriving in Guyana
- Guyana gaining its Independence
- The end of African Slavery
- Arrival of all indentured labourers in Guyana

10. The holiday celebrated on this day reminds us of an important day in the history of our African ancestors.

- February 23rd
- May 1st
- May 26th
- August 1st

11. What does Emancipation Day remind us of?

- Guyana gaining its republican status
- Guyana gaining its

Independence

- The end of African Slavery
- Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow and the Trade Unions he began

Study the picture below showing a national monument and then answer question 12.



12. The holiday associated with the monument is celebrated

- February 23rd
- May 1st
- May 26th
- August 1st

13. The holiday associated with the monument reminds Guyanese about

- William Wilberforce
- Thomas Clarkson
- Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow
- Jack Gladstone

14. When is CARICOM Day celebrated?

- February 23rd
- May 26th
- July 4th
- August 1st

15. What does CARICOM day signify?

- Guyana gaining its republican status
- Guyana gaining its Independence
- The end of African Slavery
- The anniversary of the formation of CARICOM

Observances

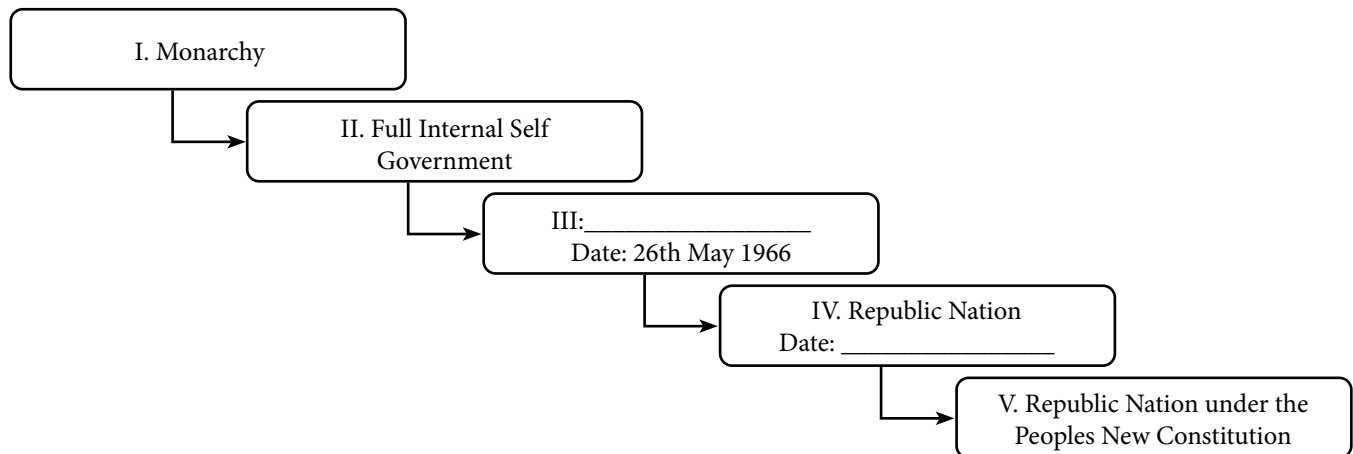
We set aside days to observe different occasions of national and international significance. Here are a few occasions we observe every year.

Date	Observance	Significance
Second Monday in March	Commonwealth Day	Commonwealth Day is an opportunity for the Commonwealth's fifty four member states to come together and celebrate its values and diversity. Guided by a theme, countries celebrate and promote the Commonwealth.
Last week in May	Youth Week	Youth week is an opportunity for young people to express their ideas and views, and act on issues that affect their lives.
June 16th	Enmore Martyrs Day	Enmore Martyrs Day is observed to honour the five sugar workers who were killed on Plantation Enmore during the rebellion.
September	Education Month	This month marks the beginning of a new school year for our educational institutions. Guided by a theme, throughout the month, educational organizations celebrate and promote education in Guyana.
September	Amerindian Heritage Month Amerindian Heritage Day	Former President Cheddi Jagan was the first to declare the month of September as Amerindian Heritage Month. Throughout the month, honour is given to the Indigenous people and the contributions they have made.
October	Agriculture Month	Guided by a theme, throughout Agricultural Month, efforts are made to sensitize everyone about the importance of the Agriculture sector to Guyana and its economy.
Second week in October	Fire Prevention Week	Fire Prevention week is one of the longest running public health observances. Through the week everyone is sensitized on how to prevent and alleviate the effects of fires.
October 16th	World Food Day	World Food Day is observed in honour of the date that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of United Nations was founded.
October 24th	United Nations Day	United Nations Day is observed to reflect on the work of the United Nations Organizations and celebrate its family of specialized agencies.
November	Road Safety Month	Road Safety Month is observed to sensitize everyone about the importance of Road Safety. It is likely to see school children carrying out several activities that promote road safety during this time.
November 11th	Remembrance Day	Remembrance Day is observed to pay homage to soldiers who fought and died in combat during World War I and World War II.

Test 63

1. At what time of the year do we observe Commonwealth Day?
 - a. Second Monday in March
 - b. Last week in May
 - c. Second week in October
 - d. February
2. At what time of the year would young people be given additional opportunities to express their views and ideas on issues that affect them?
 - a. Second Monday in March
 - b. Last week in May
 - c. Second week in October
 - d. First Monday in June
3. The date that is set aside to honour the five sugar workers killed on Plantation Enmore is
 - a. June 16th.
 - b. September 10th.
 - c. October 24th.
 - d. November 11th.
4. In this month, education in Guyana is celebrated and promoted.
 - a. October
 - b. September
 - c. November
 - d. February
5. Which ethnic group is celebrated in the month of September?
 - a. Africans
 - b. Portuguese
 - c. Amerindians
 - d. Chinese
6. At this time of the year, farmers and food processors would usually take part in several activities to promote their products.
 - a. September
 - b. October
 - c. November
 - d. December
7. At this time of the year, time is taken promote awareness about the importance of fire prevention.
 - a. Second Monday in January
 - b. Last week in May
 - c. Second week in October
 - d. November
8. All of the following are observed in the month of October EXCEPT
 - a. World Food Day.
 - b. United Nations Day.
 - c. Remembrance Day.
 - d. Fire Prevention Week.
9. Road safety month is observed in
 - a. August.
 - b. October.
 - c. November.
 - d. December.
10. At what time of the year do we remember the soldiers who fought and died in World Wars I and II?
 - a. June 16th
 - b. September 10th
 - c. October 24th
 - d. November 11th

31. Study the flow chart below and then answer the questions that follow.



- Guyana was once a monarchy. What does it mean when a country is a monarchy?

- What happened at stage III of Guyana's political development?

- Explain two changes that occurred after stage III of Guyana's political development.

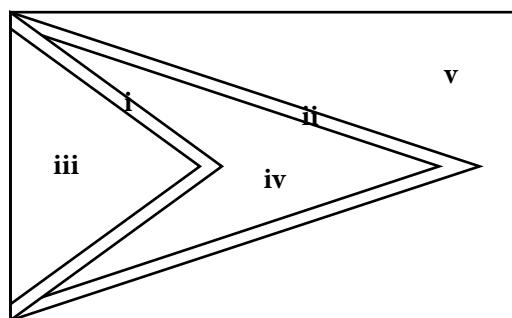
- At stage IV, Guyana became a republic nation. On what date did Guyana become a republic nation?

- What was Guyana's name changed to after it became a republic?

- After which stage did Guyana have its first president?

- Who was Guyana's first executive president?

32. Study the picture of the national symbol, below and then answer the questions that follow.



- What is the name of the symbol of nationhood shown above?

- When was the first time the symbol shown in the picture was hoisted?

- Name one other symbol of nationhood that came into being at the same time as the one named in (a) above.

- Fill the table below using any two roman numeral used to label the flag above.

Roman Numeral	Colour	Proportion of colour on flag (%)	Significance

- What is one way to honour the flag of Guyana?

- Name two holidays that are celebrated by performing a flag raising ceremony .

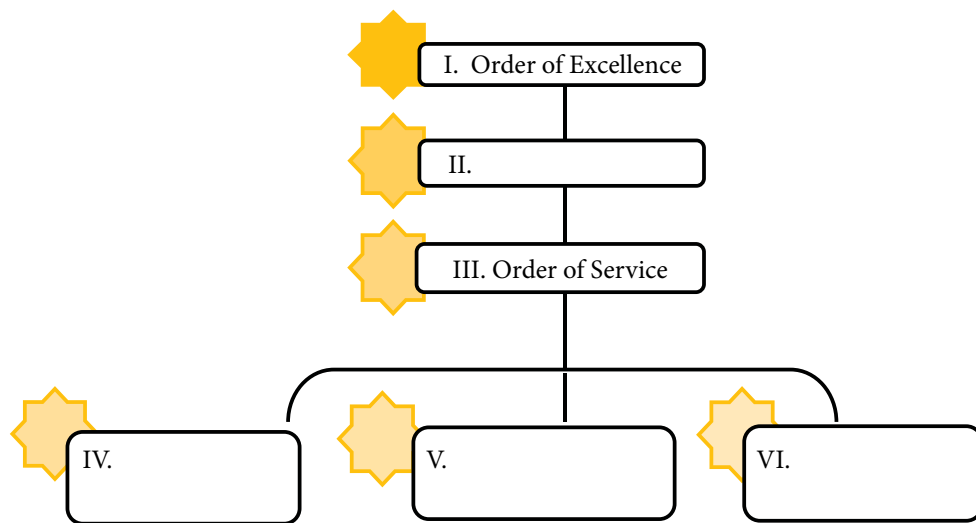
- Why is the flag sometimes hoisted at half-mast?

33. Study the picture of the symbol of nationhood below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. What is the name given to the symbol of nationhood shown above?
- _____
- _____
- b. Which ethnic group is represented by the headdress on the symbol of nationhood ?
- _____
- _____
- c. What is the significance of the helmet?
- _____
- _____
- d. Which two main agricultural crops of Guyana are represented on the symbol of nationhood shown above?
- _____
- _____
- e. Explain the importance of the words written at the bottom of the symbol of nationhood shown above.
- _____
- _____
- f. Give one reason why symbols of nationhood are important.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

34. Study the chart below, and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What is a national award?

b. When was national awards first distributed to Guyanese?

c. Who is responsible for distributing national awards?

b. Name the missing national award at

II. _____

IV. _____

c. List the three grades of Medal of Service award

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

d. Name the national award that would be given to a citizen who;

i. made a contribution of international significance.

i. who saved a child from a burning building.

Population, Census and Migration

Population is the number of people living within an area. In Guyana,

- of all the counties, the county of Demerara has the largest population.
- of all the natural regions, the Low Coastal Plain has the largest population.
- of all the Administrative Regions, Demerara-Mahaica (reg. 4) has the largest population
- of all the towns, Georgetown, has the largest population.

A **citizen** is a person who is legally living within a country and is listed as a member of state. You can become a citizen of a country through

- Birth: Once you are born in a country, you become a citizen of that country.
- Marriage: Many persons become citizens of other countries if they marry a citizen of that country.
- Naturalization: People become citizens by naturalization after they would have legally lived in that particular country for a period of more than five years.

A **census** is an official survey of a population. It gives information about citizens living within a country. It gives information about;

- Population growth rate: This is the rate at which the population is growing.
- Birth Rate: This is the number of births per year.
- Death Rate: This is the number of deaths per year.
- Age Structure: This is the number of young persons compared to the number of older persons.
- Employment Rate: This is the number of working and non-working persons.



Migration is the permanent movement of people to a new area or country. Migration may be;

Internal: Internal migration refers to the movement of people within a country.

External: External migration refers to the movement of people out of a country.

There are two types of persons who migrate.

Emigrant: An emigrant is a person who exits out of an area or country. A person may exit a country because of its;

- Low paying jobs
- High crime rate
- Many natural disasters



Immigrant: An immigrant is a person who enters into another area or country. A person may enter into another country because of its;

- High paying jobs
- Low crime rate
- Little to no natural disasters.



Test 64

1. Population is defined as the
 - a. number of people living in an area.
 - b. transmitting of information.
 - c. movement of people from one place to another.
 - d. the movement of people into a new area.

2. In Guyana, which region has the largest population?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 10

3. A citizen is a person

- a. legally living within a country and is listed as a member of state.
- b. illegally living within a country.
- c. residing in a country on vacation.
- d. who enters a new country as a refugee.

4. A person can become a citizen of a country by all the following ways EXCEPT by

- a. birth.
- b. naturalization.
- c. marriage.
- d. living in a country for one year.

Study the following scenario and then answer question 5

Sharmila is a Guyanese. She lived in the US for ten years then applied for citizenship and became a US Citizen.

5. Sharmila became a citizen by

- a. birth.
- b. naturalization.
- c. marriage.
- d. decent.

6. A census is an official survey of a population.

- a. a list of things for a country to do.
- b. a financial statement of a

- c. country.
- c. the official survey of the number of buildings in the country.

7. A census would give information about all the following EXCEPT

- a. birth rate.
- b. people who are working.
- c. people who own homes.
- d. the number of older persons compared to the number of younger persons.

8. Employment rate is

- a. the number of babies born every year.
- b. the number of people who die every year.
- c. the number of people working within a country.
- d. the number of people leaving a country.

9. Migration is

- a. the permanent movement of people from one area to another.
- b. the number of citizens who reside in another country.
- c. the ability to stay within one country.
- d. the number of people who live in a country.

10. Which scenario best describes Internal Migration?

- a. Michael moves from Georgetown to live in Brazil.
- b. Rohan moves from Georgetown to live in Anna Regina.
- c. Malini moves from Georgetown to live in New York.
- d. Josiah moves from Georgetown to live in Canada.

11. Which scenario best describes External Migration?

- a. Lionel moves from Georgetown to live in Linden.
- b. Devika moves from Corriverton to live in Lethem.
- c. Simba moves from Mahdia to live in Mabaruma.
- d. Malachi moves from Bartica to live in Barbados.

12. An emigrant is

- a. a person who leaves their country.
- b. a person who has never moved to another country.
- c. a person who visits a place in their country for the first time.
- d. a person who enters into another country.

Study the following caption and then answer question 13.

Guyana is experiencing high emigration rates.

13. Guyana's high emigration rates is as a result of all the following reasons EXCEPT

- a. low paying jobs.
- b. to escape poverty.
- c. low crime rates.
- d. natural disasters.

14. An immigrant is

- a. a person who leaves their country.
- b. a person who has never moved to another country.
- c. a person who visits a place in their country for the first time.
- d. a person who enters into another country.

Study the following caption and then answer question 15.

The USA is experiencing high immigration rates.

The high immigration rates of the USA is as a result of all the following reasons EXCEPT

- a. high crime rate.
- b. high paying jobs.
- c. high standard of living.
- d. higher education.

Communication

Communication is the means by which people send or receive information. Communication is important because it helps us to develop good relationship with each other and with our neighbours. It helps us to understand each other and work together to accomplish common goals. Communication also helps us to be aware of all that is happening around us, even in times of danger. There are many different means by which people communicate including, nonwritten and written means. Here are some means of communication people used long ago.

Non Written The following were non-written means of sending or receiving information long ago.



Smoke signals



Ringling bells

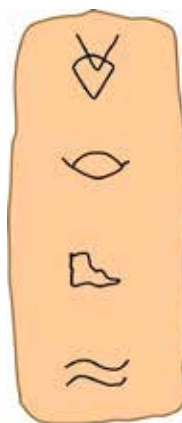


Beating drums

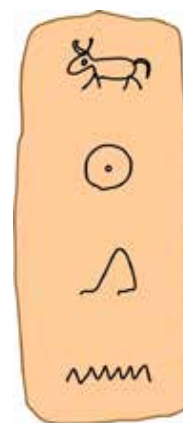


Blowing Conch Shells

Written: The following were written means of sending or receiving information long ago.



Samarians Cuneiform
(wedged shaped characters)



Egyptian Hieroglyphics
(drawn symbols)

Today there are more advanced means by which people communicate. The means of communication are provided by various agencies throughout Guyana.

Agency	Function	
Guyana Post Office Corporation	This agency allows us to send or receive information through the writing of letters.	   
Guyana National Newspapers Limited	This agency allows us to send or receive information by writing in the newspaper.	
National Communications Network	This agency allows us to send or receive information over the television and or radio.	
Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company (GT&T) and DIGICEL	These agencies allow us to send or receive information through telephone calls or use of internet email.	

Test 65

1. Communication is
 - a. the means by which we send or receive information.
 - b. the means by which we get from one place to another.
 - c. the exchange of one thing for another.
 - d. the movement of one place to another.
2. Which is NOT an old means by which people communicated?
 - a. Email
 - b. Smoke Signal
 - c. Beating of Drum
 - d. Ringing bells
3. All the following are non-written forms of communication EXCEPT
 - a. blowing of the conch shell.
 - b. beating of drums.
 - c. cuneiform.
 - d. smoke signals.
4. Which of the following is NOT a modern way by which we communicate?
 - a. letters
 - b. News paper
 - c. radio
 - d. sending of messages with pigeons.
5. All of the following are agencies of communication in Guyana EXCEPT
 - a. CNN.
 - b. GT&T.
 - c. NCN.
 - d. DIGICEL.
6. This agency allows us to send or receive information through telephone calls or use of internet email.
 - a. The Guyana Post Office Corporation
 - b. The Guyana National Newspapers Limited
 - c. The National Communications Network
 - d. The Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company (GT&T)
7. This agency allows us to send or receive information by writing in the newspaper.
 - a. The Guyana Post Office Corporation
 - b. The Guyana National Newspapers Limited
 - c. The National Communications Network
 - d. The Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company (GT&T)
8. This agency allows us to send or receive information through the writing of letters.
 - a. The Guyana Post Office Corporation
 - b. The Guyana National Newspapers Limited
 - c. The National Communications Network
 - d. The Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company (GT&T)
9. This agency allows us to send or receive information over the television and/or radio.
 - a. The Guyana Post Office Corporation
 - b. The Guyana National Newspapers Limited
 - c. The National Communications Network
 - d. The Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company (GT&T)
10. Communication is important because of all the following reasons EXCEPT
 - a. it helps us to work together.
 - b. it helps us to build good relationships with our neighbours.
 - c. it helps to alarm us in times of danger.
 - d. it keeps us unaware of all that is happening around us.

Transportation

Transportation is the movement of people or goods from one place to another. Transportation is important because it helps us to get to school, work and wherever we want to go, even to the most remote areas. It also helps us to export and import goods and services. Transportation may be;

- Internal: Internal transportation is transportation within a country.
- External: External transportation is transportation out of a country.

Modes of transportations are the different mediums used for transportation. There are three main modes of transportation. Means of transportation are the vehicles used for transportation. There are many means of transportation. Here is a table showing examples of the modes and means of transportation.

Mode	Means
Land (Roads, Bridges, Railways)	Bicycle, car, bus, train, ATV (All Terrain Vehicle)
Water	Raft, canoes, speed boats and ferries
Air	Aeroplane and helicopter

Land

In Guyana, there are many roads and bridges that we use to move from one place to another. It is on these roadways we use vehicles like cars and buses. A well known road in Guyana is the Linden Soesdyke Highway. We use this road to move from Georgetown to Linden. When using the roadways we must practice road safety by obeying all traffic symbols. We must wear our seatbelts, use the kerb drill and use the pedestrian crossing.

Water

There are also many waterways (e.g. rivers) that we use for moving from one place to another. It is on these water ways we use speed boats and ferries. We use the following rivers to move between different regions.

Essequibo River

- Region 3 (Parika) and Region 2 (Supenaam)
- Region 3 (Parika) and Region 7 (Bartica)

Demerara River

- Region 4 (Georgetown) and Region 3 (Vreed-en-Hoop)

Berbice River

- Region 5 (Rosignol) and Region 6 (New Amsterdam)

Corentyne River

- Region 6 (New Amsterdam) and Suriname

When using waterways we must practice safety. For example we must obey lifebuoys and always wear a life jacket.

Air

In Guyana, our international airport is the Cheddi Jagan International Airport. Another international airport is the Eugene F. Correia International Airport, otherwise known as Ogle Airport. There are many other smaller airstrips also located in Guyana. We use this mode of transportation to move to remote areas in Guyana where there are no access roads like Mabaruma, Port Kaituma and Paramakatoi, and to move to neighbouring countries like Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, and Jamaica. When using the airways we must practice safety. We must obey instructions given by the pilot, wear our seatbelts and observe all signs and symbols like the no smoking symbol.

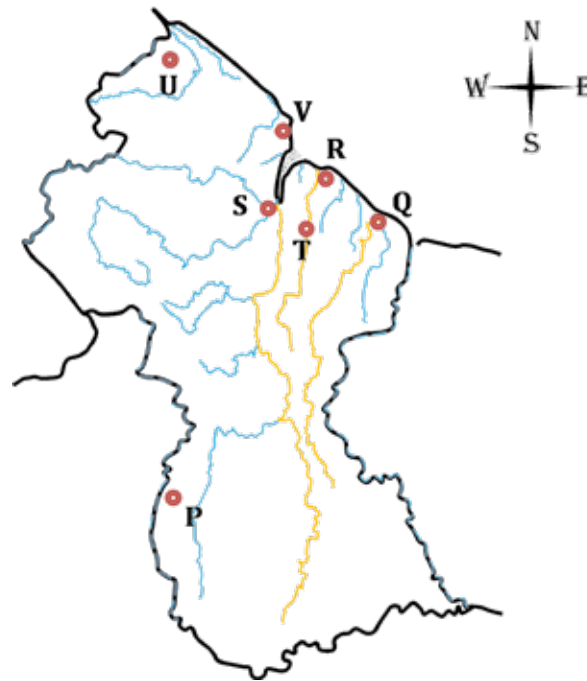


Map showing some places to which we need transportation to travel.

Test 66

1. Transportation is
 - a. the means by which we send or receive information.
 - b. the movement of people or goods from one place to another.
 - c. the exchange of one thing for another.
 - d. the permanent movement of people from one place to another.
2. Which best describes internal transportation?
 - a. Vindi travels from Georgetown to Grenada.
 - b. Simba travels from Georgetown to Suriname.
 - c. Amira travels from Georgetown to Trinidad and Tobago.
 - d. Fariah travels from Parika to Bartica.
3. Which best describes external transportation?
 - a. Lionel travels from Georgetown to St Lucia.
 - b. Devika travels from Georgetown to New Amsterdam.
 - c. Devindra travels from Parika to Charity.
 - d. Fariah travels from Parika to Bartica.
4. When on land, which means of transportation is likely to be used?
 - a. Ferry
 - b. Helicopter
 - c. Speed Boat
 - d. Bus
5. The ferry that travels between Supenaam and Parika travels on the
 - a. Essequibo River.
 - b. Demerara River.
 - c. Cuyuni River.
 - d. Berbice River.
6. The speed boat that travels between Georgetown and Vreed-en-Hoop travels on the
 - a. Essequibo River.
 - b. Demerara River.
 - c. Cuyuni River.
 - d. Berbice River.
7. The speed boat that travels between Rosignol and New Amsterdam travels on the
 - a. Essequibo River.
 - b. Demerara River.
 - c. Cuyuni River.
 - d. Berbice River.
8. Lionel lives in Georgetown. If he is travelling to Port Kaituma, Lionel would need to use a
 - a. car.
 - b. aeroplane.
 - c. boat.
 - d. bus.
9. Malachi lives in the Pomeroun. Which means of transportation do you think he commonly uses to move from one place to another?
 - a. Boat
 - b. Bus
 - c. Helicopter
 - d. Car
10. Transportation is important for all the following reasons EXCEPT
 - a. it helps us to get to remote areas.
 - b. it prevents us from importing goods.
 - c. it helps us to transport our goods and services.
 - d. it encourages tourism.

35. Study the map of Guyana below, and then answer the questions that follow.



a. Define the term population.

b. Name the town at P.

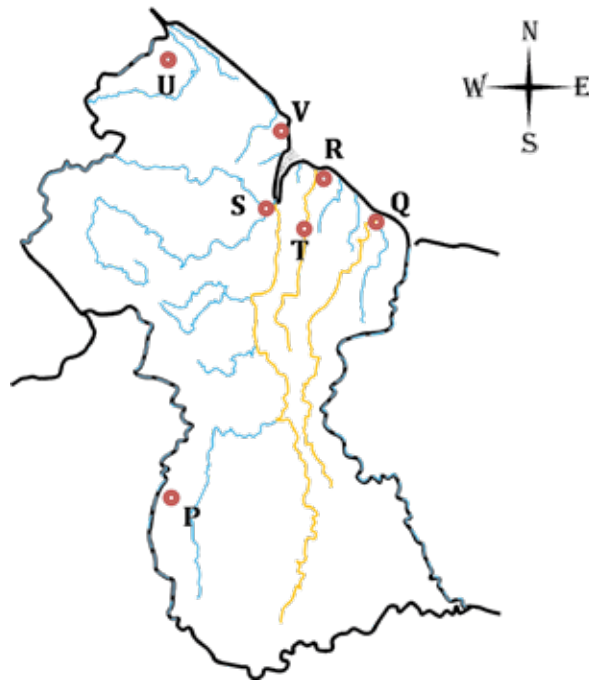
c. Name the natural region that has the largest population.

d. Give two possible reasons why the largest population can be found living in the region identified at (c).

e. Define the term census?

f. Give examples of two types of information that can be gathered from a census.

35. Study the map of Guyana below, and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. In which natural region is the town at U located?
- _____
- b. Martin is moving from the town at U to live in the town at R. What is this movement called?
- _____
- c. Name the mode of transportation he would need to use to get from the town at U to the town at R.
- _____
- d. Martin's uncle is moving from Venezuela to live with them in their new home located at R. What word can be used to describe the movement of Martin's uncle?
- _____
- e. Give two possible reasons for the movement of Martin's uncle.
- _____
- _____
- f. Describe one way by which Martin's uncle can become a citizen of the country to which he moved?
- _____
- _____

Location of Guyana's Continental Neighbours

Our continental neighbours are located on the continent of South America. South America is located in the Western and Southern Hemispheres. To the west of South America is the Pacific Ocean, to the East is the Atlantic Ocean, and southwards, the Southern Ocean. To the north of South America is the Caribbean Sea. South America has 13 countries. Hence Guyana has 12 continental neighbours. Brazil is the largest continental neighbour and it has the largest population. The map below shows the location of Guyana's continental neighbours. Study and discuss the map with your teacher.



Map showing the location of Guyana's South American Neighbours

Test 67

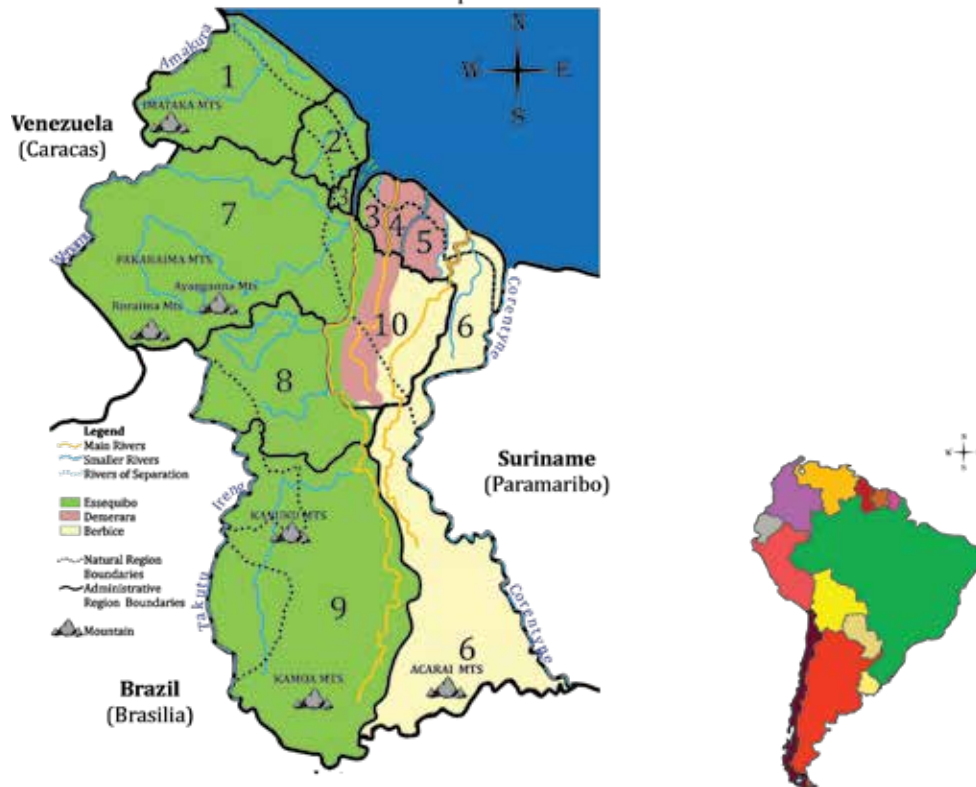
Study the diagram which shows a continent and then answer questions 1-15



1. The continent shown above is
 - a. North America.
 - b. Africa.
 - c. Asia.
 - d. South America.
2. The ocean bordering T is the
 - a. Atlantic Ocean.
 - b. Indian Ocean.
 - c. Pacific Ocean.
 - d. Arctic Ocean.
3. The sea north of L is the
 - a. Bering Sea.
 - b. Caribbean Sea.
 - c. Black Sea.
 - d. Caspian Sea.
4. The largest and most populated country on the continent is
 - a. Chile.
 - b. Ecuador.
 - c. Brazil.
 - d. Argentina.
5. What is the country at L?
 - a. Venezuela
 - b. Colombia
 - c. Ecuador
 - d. Peru
6. The country at G is
 - a. Venezuela.
 - b. Colombia.
 - c. Ecuador.
 - d. Peru.
7. The country at P is
 - a. Argentina.
 - b. Chile.
 - c. Peru.
 - d. Bolivia.
8. Colombia is at
 - a. V.
 - b. S.
 - c. F.
 - d. O.
9. Paraguay is at
 - a. V.
 - b. S.
 - c. F.
 - d. R.
10. The capital of the country at F is
 - a. Caracas.
 - b. Bogota.
 - c. Lima.
 - d. Quito.
11. The capital of the country at R is
 - a. Lima.
 - b. Quito.
 - c. La Paz.
 - d. Brasilia.
12. The capital of the country at M is
 - a. Lima.
 - b. Quito.
 - c. La Paz.
 - d. Brasilia.
13. Caracas is at
 - a. L.
 - b. F.
 - c. V.
 - d. N.
14. Montevideo is at
 - a. L.
 - b. F.
 - c. V.
 - d. N.
15. Buenos Aires is at
 - a. L.
 - b. F.
 - c. V.
 - d. N.

Guyana's Immediate Continental Neighbours

Venezuela, Brazil and Suriname are our closest neighbours so they are called immediate continental neighbours. We are merely separated from them by rivers and mountains. The map below shows the mountains and rivers that separate Guyana from its immediate continental neighbours. Study and discuss the map with your teacher. As you study the map, pay close attention to the rivers and mountains that separate us from our immediate neighbours.



Map showing rivers and mountains that separate Guyana from its Immediate Continental Neighbours

Here is a table showing the capital, language, currency and main export of Guyana's immediate continental neighbours.

FLAG	COUNTRY (CAPITAL)	LANGUAGE	CURRENCY	MAIN EXPORT
IMMEDIATE CONTINENTAL NEIGHBOURS				
	Venezuela (Caracas)	Spanish	Bolivar	Petroleum
	Brazil (Brasilia)	Portuguese	Real	Soybeans, Petroleum, Coffee & Timber
	Suriname (Paramaribo)	Dutch	Suriname Dollar	Gold, Bauxite & Rice

Test 68

Study the diagram which shows a continent and then answer questions 1-15



- What is the country at Z?
 - Colombia
 - Brazil
 - Guyana
 - Suriname
- The country at W is _____ while the country at X is
 - Suriname/Columbia.
 - Venezuela/Suriname.
 - Brazil/Colombia.
 - Colombia/ French Guiana.
- What is the capital of the country at X?
 - Georgetown
 - Bogota
 - Paramaribo
 - Caracas
- Brasilia is located at _____ while Caracas is located at
 - X/Y.
 - W/X
 - Z/W.
 - X/Z.
- What river separates Guyana from the neighbour at X?
 - Corentyne
 - Amakura
 - Demerara
 - Ireng
- What river(s) separate Guyana from the neighbour at Z?
 - Amakura and Wenamu
 - Demerara
 - Ireng and Takutu
 - Corentyne
- The Amakura river separates Guyana from the country at
 - W.
 - X.
 - Y.
 - Z.
- The Kamao Mountain Ranges separate Guyana from
 - W.
 - X.
 - Y.
 - Z.
- A class is taking a tour to the country at X. What language should they learn to speak?
 - French
 - Dutch
 - Spanish
 - Portuguese
- The official language of country at W is _____ while the official language of the country at Z is
 - French/Spanish.
 - Spanish/Portuguese.
 - Dutch/French.
 - Portuguese/Dutch.
- What currency is used by Z?
 - Real
 - Bolivar
 - Peso
 - French Franc
- What currency is used by the country at W?
 - Bolivar.
 - Real.
 - French Franc/Peso.
 - Suriname Dollar.
- Guyana can import petroleum from the neighbour at
 - W.
 - X.
 - Y.
 - Z.
- Guyana can import soybeans and coffee from the neighbour at
 - W.
 - X.
 - Y.
 - Z.
- The country at Y is importing a product from X. The product is most likely
 - nutmeg and spices.
 - gold and bauxite.
 - tourism.
 - timber.

Guyana's Other Continental Neighbours

Here is a table showing the capital, language, currency and main export of Guyana's other continental neighbours. Study and discuss the table with your teacher. As you study the table, you should recognize the following;

- All the other continental neighbours speak Spanish except French Guiana (French). That makes Guyana the only English speaking country in South America.
- All the Spanish speaking countries use the Peso except Peru (Nuevo Sol) and Ecuador (Sucre).
- The French speaking country uses the French Franc.

FLAG	COUNTRY (CAPITAL)	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	OFFICIAL CURRENCY	MAIN EXPORT
OTHER CONTINENTAL NEIGHBOURS				
	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Spanish English Italian	Peso	Soybean, Wheat, Corn
	Bolivia (La Paz)	Spanish Aymara Quechua	Bolivian Peso Boliviano	Natural Gas, Gold, Silver, Tin
	Chile (Santiago)	Spanish	Peso	Petroleum, Natural Gas
	Colombia (Bogota)	Spanish	Peso	Petroleum, Coffee
	Ecuador (Quito)	Spanish Quechua	<u>Sucre</u>	Petroleum, Bananas
	French Guiana (Cayenne)	<u>French</u>	<u>French Franc</u>	Bauxite
	Paraguay (Asuncion)	Spanish Gourari	Paraguayan Peso	Soybeans, Processed Meat
	Peru (Lima)	Spanish	<u>Nuevo Sol</u>	Copper, Gold, Refined Petroleum, Lead
	Uruguay (Montevideo)	Spanish	Uruguayan New Peso	Wood Pulp, Processed Meat, Textile

Test 69

Study the map of the continent shown below and then answer questions 1-15



- The country at J has continental neighbours that are located
 - in South America.
 - in North America.
 - in and around the Caribbean Sea.
 - outside of South America.
- How many continental neighbours does the country at J have?
 - 10
 - 11
 - 12
 - 15
- The country at T is
 - Venezuela.
 - Colombia.
 - Chile.
 - Ecuador.
- The name of the country at V is
 - Uruguay.
 - Bolivia.
 - Chile.
 - Paraguay.
- Asuncion is at
 - N.
 - V.
 - S.
 - T.
- The capital of G is _____ while the capital of P
 - Santiago/Cayenne.
 - Quito/La Paz.
 - Lima/Bogota.
 - Montevideo/Caracas.
- Cayenne is at _____ while Santiago is at
 - G/R.
 - M/V.
 - I/T.
 - S/L.
- The countries at S,T, F and N use the
 - Bolivar.
 - Peso.
 - Sucre.
 - Real.
- The country at G uses the
 - Peso.
 - Sucre.
 - Real.
 - Bolivar.
- The country at R uses the _____ while the country at I uses the
 - Nuevo Sol /French Franc.
 - Peso/Real.
 - Sucre/Suriname Dollar.
 - Real/Bolivar.
- The country at N exports
 - wheat .
 - petroleum.
 - rice.
 - natural gas.
- The country at R exports
 - nutmeg.
 - copper.
 - textile.
 - wheat.
- Wood pulp and textile products are exported by
 - V.
 - G.
 - R.
 - S.
- Petroleum is exported by
 - S.
 - P.
 - N.
 - T.
- Petroleum and coffee are exported by
 - P.
 - F.
 - R.
 - J.

37. Study the map of the continent shown below, and then answer the questions that follow



a. What is the name of the continent shown above?

b. What is the name of the ocean at III?

c. What is the name of the sea at II?

d. What is the name of the country at

L _____

K _____

J _____

e. What is the capital of the country at

Y _____

W _____

T _____

38. Study the map of the continent shown below and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. Shade the only English speaking country.
- b. What is the name of the river that separates the country you shaded from its eastern immediate neighbour?

- c. Give the name of one mountain that separates the country you shaded from its southern immediate neighbour.

- d. Choose an immediate neighbour of the country you shaded to complete the table below.

Letter and name	Capital	Language	Official Currency

- e. Name the immediate neighbour from which Guyana can import
Coffee _____
Petroleum prod _____

39. Study the map of the continent shown below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What is the name of the country at

V _____

R _____

b. What is the capital of the country at

K _____

X _____

c. Using the countries Q, L, M, S, I, V, R fill the table below.

English Speaking Country	Spanish Speaking Country	French Speaking Country	Dutch Speaking Country

d. What is the currency used by the country at

Y _____

Q _____

M _____

40. Study the map of the continent shown below and then answer the questions that follow.



- a. What is the name of the country at
- T _____
- W _____
- b. What is the capital of the country at
- J _____
- V _____
- c. What is the currency used by the country at
- K _____
- W _____
- L _____

Complete the table below.

Letter	Main Export
T	
X	

Location of Guyana's Caribbean Neighbours

Our Caribbean Neighbours include countries located in and around the Caribbean Sea. They can be divided into three main territories including those in the **Islands of the Bahamas**, **Islands of the Greater Antilles** and **Islands of the Lesser Antilles**. The Lesser Antilles is further divided into Leeward and Windward Islands. Leeward Islands are not affected by northeast trade winds. Windward Islands are affected by northeast trade winds.

It should be noted that within the Lesser Antilles territory, there are countries that make up the **Netherland Antilles**. Some are in the Leeward islands (For example, St Maarten which is 1/5 of the country of St Martin.) and others in the Windward Islands (Aruba and Curacao). However, these countries are not shown on the map below.

The map below shows the location of Guyana's Caribbean Neighbours.



Map showing the location of Guyana's Caribbean Neighbours

Test 70

Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer questions 1-15



- The country at J is apart of the
 - Greater Antilles.
 - Netherland Antilles.
 - Lesser Antilles.
 - Island of Bahamas.
- Which country is NOT in the Greater Antilles?
 - L
 - N
 - V
 - T
- Which country is in the Lesser Antilles?
 - K
 - L
 - T
 - Q
- Which Island would NOT be affected by North East trade Winds?
 - X
 - Q
 - O
 - P
- Which country would be affected by North East Trade Winds?
 - H
 - W
 - P
 - M
- All the following countries are apart of the Netherland Antilles EXCEPT
 - Aruba
 - Curacao
 - Martinique
 - St. Maarten
- What is the country at J?
 - Belize
 - Jamaica
 - Dominican Republic
 - Bahamas
- What is the country at U?
 - Jamaica
 - Haiti
 - Belize
 - Cuba
- Jamaica is at
 - G.
 - K.
 - L.
 - J.
- Belize is at
 - G.
 - K.
 - L.
 - J.
- What is the capital of M?
 - Port-au-Spain
 - Kingston
 - Port-au-Prince
 - St. Georges
- What is the capital of N?
 - Havana
 - Kingston
 - Belmopan
 - Santa Domingo
- San Juan is at
 - J.
 - L.
 - T.
 - S.
- Port of Spain is at
 - S.
 - V.
 - T.
 - Q.
- Paramaribo is at
 - S.
 - J.
 - W.
 - K.

Guyana's Caribbean Neighbours

Here is a table showing the capital, language, currency, festival, airport and main export of Guyana's Caribbean neighbours. Study and discuss the table with your teacher. As you study the table, focus on the name of the country, capital, language and currency. You will learn about their festivals, airports and income earner later. As you study the table you should recognize the following;

- Most of our Caribbean neighbours speak English. However, in other countries people speak Spanish (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico), French (Haiti, Martinique and Guadeloupe, St Martin) and Dutch (Suriname, St Maarten, Aruba, Curacao).
- Most Spanish speaking countries use the Peso, except for Puerto Rico (US Dollar).
- Most French speaking countries use the French Franc except for Haiti (Gourde).
- Most Dutch speaking countries use the Guilder except for Suriname (Suriname Dollar).
- Countries in the Lesser Antilles like Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and Grenadines and Grenada all use the EC Dollar.

	COUNTRY	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	OFFICIAL CURRENCY	FESTIVAL	AIRPORT	INCOME EARNER
	ISLANDS OF THE BAHAMAS					
	Bahamas (Nassau)	English	Bahamas Dollar	Junkanoo	Nassau Intl	Tourism
	GREATER ANTILLES					
	Cuba (Havana)	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Peso</u>			Sugar, tobacco
	Cayman Island (George Town)	English	Cayman Dollar			Tourism, Industry
	Jamaica (Kingston)		Jamaican Dollar	Jamaica Festival	Norman Manley Intl	Tourism, Bananas
	Haiti (Port-au-Prince)	<u>French</u>	<u>Gourde</u>	Carnival	Port-au-Prince Intl	Maize, Rice
	Dominican Republic (Santa Domingo)	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Peso</u>			Sugar, Rice
	Turks and Caicos Islands (Cockburn Town)	English	U.S. Dollar			Tourism, Fishing
	Puerto Rico (San Juan)	<u>Spanish</u>	U.S. Dollar			Sugar, Coffee

Guyana's Caribbean Neighbours

	COUNTRY	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	OFFICIAL CURRENCY	FESTIVAL	AIRPORT	INCOME EARNER
LESSER ANTILLES - EASTERN CARIBBEAN LEEWARD ISLAND						
	British Virgin Islands (Roadtown)	English	U.S. Dollar			Tourism
	U.S. Virgin Islands St. Croix St. Thomas St. John		U.S. Dollar			Tourism
	Anguilla (The Valley)		E.C. Dollar			Tourism, Fishing
	St. Martin (Marigot)	<u>French</u>	<u>French Franc</u>			Tourism
	St. Kitts & Nevis (Basseterre)	English	E.C. Dollar	Carnival	Robert Bradshaw Intl, Vance Amory Intl	Tourism, Cotton
	Antigua & Barbuda (St Johns)		E.C. Dollar	Carnival	Vere C. Bird Intl	Tourism
	Montserrat (Plymouth)		E.C. Dollar	Christmas Festival	John A. Osborne Intl (Gerald's Airport)	Tourism
	Guadeloupe Basse-Terre	<u>French</u>	<u>French Franc</u>			Tourism Sugar, Bananas
NETHERLAND ANTILLES - DUTCH LEEWARD ISLAND						
	St. Maarten (Phillipsburg)	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Dutch Guilder</u>			Tourism

Guyana's Caribbean Neighbours

	COUNTRY	OFFICAL LANGUAGE	OFFICIAL CURRENCY	FESTIVAL	AIRPORT	INCOME EARNER
	LESSER ANTILLES - WINWARD ISLANDS					
	Dominica (Roseau)	English	E.C. Dollar	<u>Domfesta</u>	Melville Hall, Canefeild	Bananas, Coconuts
	Martinique (Fort-de-France)	<u>French</u>	<u>French Franc</u>			Tourism, Petroleum Products
	St. Lucia (Castries)	English	E.C. Dollar	<u>Flower Festival La Rose</u>	Hewanorra Intl	Tourism, Bananas, Coconuts
	St. Vincent & the Grenadines (Kingstown)		E.C. Dollar	Carnival	Argyle Intl	Tourism, Bananas
	Barbados (Bridgetown)		Barbados Dollar	<u>Crop Over</u>	Grantley Adams Intl	Tourism, Sugar Processing
	Grenada (St. Georges)		E.C. Dollar	Carnival	Maurice Bishop Intl	Tourism, Nutmeg & Spices
	Trinidad & Tobago (Port of Spain)		T.T. Dollar	Carnival	Piarco Intl,	Tourism, Petroleum Products
	NETHERLAND ANTILLES—DUTCH WINDWARD ISLANDS					
	Aruba (Orangestad)	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Guilder</u>			Tourism
	Curacao (Willemstad)	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Guilder</u>			Tourism, Petroleum Refining
	OTHER COUNTRIES CLOSE TO THE CARIBBEAN					
	Belize (Belmopan)	English	Belize Dollar	<u>Garifuna</u>	Philip Goldson Intl	Tourism, sugar, molasses, fish, shrimp, mahogany
	Suriname	<u>Dutch</u>	Suriname Dollar	Carnival	Paramaribo Intl	Bauxite, Gold, Petroleum

N.B. Some parts of the table have been purposefully left incomplete. Reason being, you do not need to study the information because it does not fall within the scope of your syllabus.

Test 71

Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer questions 1-15



- The country at V is
 - Grenada.
 - Dominica.
 - St Lucia.
 - St Vincent and Grenadines.
- What is the country at X?
 - Grenada
 - Dominica
 - St Lucia
 - St Vincent and Grenadines
- What is the country at F?
 - Grenada
 - Dominica
 - St Lucia
 - St Vincent and Grenadines
- Kingstown is at
 - V.
 - I.
 - G.
 - X.
- Castries is at
 - O.
 - I.
 - G.
 - X.
- Basse-Terre is at
 - O.
 - I.
 - G.
 - X.
- Plymouth is at
 - O.
 - I.
 - G.
 - X.
- All the following countries speak Spanish EXCEPT
 - U.
 - K.
 - N.
 - T.
- All the following countries speak French EXCEPT
 - M.
 - W.
 - N.
 - O.
- All the following countries speak Dutch EXCEPT
 - St Martin.
 - Curacao.
 - St Maarten.
 - Aruba.
- Which two countries use the Peso?
 - T and J
 - O and W
 - S and Q
 - N and U
- Which country uses the Gourde?
 - P
 - L
 - Q
 - M
- Which two countries use the French Franc?
 - T and J
 - O and W
 - S and Q
 - N and U
- All the countries use the Guilder EXCEPT
 - St Martin.
 - Curacao.
 - St Maarten.
 - Aruba.
- The countries at H, I, F, G, X and V all use the
 - Peso.
 - EC Dollar.
 - US Dollar.
 - Gourde.

CARICOM - Caribbean Community

Regional integration is the agreement among countries to work together to achieve similar goals. Several organizations were formed to promote regional integration among Caribbean countries. **The West Indian Federation** was one of the first moves towards integration in the Caribbean. It was established by the British Caribbean Federation Act 3rd January, 1958 but quickly ended 31st May, 1962. Most countries were still dependencies at this point.

Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, the then St Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.

Observer Status: British Guiana (Guyana) and British Honduras (Belize)

The main objective of the federation was to achieve political union among its members. However, it did not seek to improve the economic development of the members.

Subsequently, to the end of the West Indian Federation in 1962, the **Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA)** was established by the signing of the Dickenson Agreement on 1st May, 1968. By this time most members had already gained their independence.

Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines, Montserrat, Jamaica, Belize

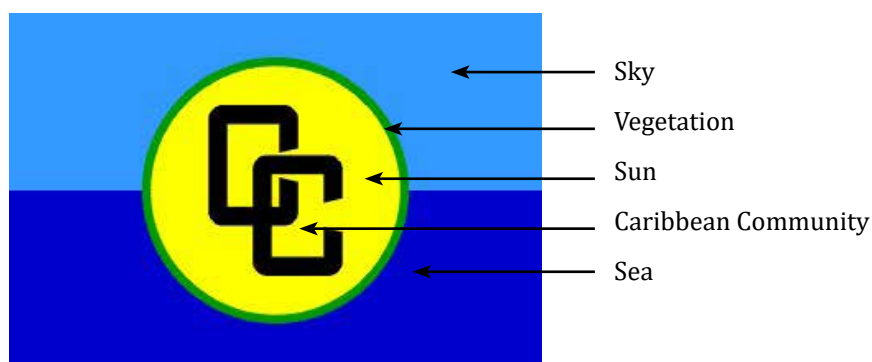
Observer Status: Suriname

The main objectives of CARIFTA were to

- Remove all restrictions to the inter-regional movement of goods (e.g. taxes, rules, quotas, bans).
- Promote free trading of goods.

Subsequent to CARIFTA, **CARICOM, meaning Caribbean Community, was formed**. It was established 4th July 1973 by the signing of the **Treaty of Chaguaramas** by the governments of Barbados (Mr. Errol Barrow), Guyana (LFS Burnham), Jamaica (Mr. Michael Manley) and Trinidad and Tobago (Dr. Eric Williams). Through the signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas, **CARIFTA was also transformed into the Caribbean Common Market (CCM)**. Every year on 4th July CARICOM Day is observed to remember the day it was formed.

The CARICOM Flag is shown below and each part has a special significance.



CARICOM Flag

CARICOM - Caribbean Community

Each CARICOM member, their flag, date of independence and date of membership is shown below. You will notice that Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago were among the first to join. You will also notice that Haiti was the last country to join. As it relates to independence, Montserrat is the only country that is still not independent.



GUYANA
Independence: 26th May 1966
Membership: 1st Aug 1973



TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Independence: 31st Aug 1962
Membership: 1st Aug 1973



DOMINICA
Independence: 3rd Nov 1978
Membership: 1st May 1974



ST VINCENT & GRENADINES
Membership: 1st May 1974
Independence: 27th Oct 1979



DOMINICA
Independence: 3rd Nov 1978
Membership: 1st May 1974



JAMAICA
Membership: 1st Aug 1973
Independence: 6th Aug 1962



ST LUCIA
Membership: 1st May 1974
Independence: 22nd Feb 1979



GRENADA
Membership: 1st May 1974
Independence: 7th Feb 1974



ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Membership: 4th Jul 1974
Independence: 1st Nov 1981



SURINAME
Membership: 4th Jul 1995
Independence: 25th Nov 1975



BARBADOS
Membership: 1st Aug 1973
Independence: 30th Nov 1966



BELIZE
Membership: 1st May 1974
Independence: 21st Sep 1981



MONTSERRAT
Membership: 1st May 1974
British Dependent



ST KITTS & NEVIS
Membership: 26th Jul 1974
Independence: 19th Sep 1983



HAITI
Membership: 2nd Feb 2002
Independence: 1st Jan 1804

Associate Members: British Virgin Island, Turks, Anguilla, The Cayman Islands, and Bermuda

Observer Status: Aruba, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Netherland Antilles, Puerto Rico, Venezuela

Initially, the main objectives of CARICOM and the Common Market were to;

- Remove all restrictions to the inter-regional trading of goods (e.g. taxes, rules, quotas, bans).
- Promote free trading of goods.
- Improve Education.
- Provide Funding.
- Develop a Regional Food Plan.

On the 5th July 2001, a revised Treaty of Chaguaramas was signed. At the time of the signing of this treaty;

Caribbean Common Market was transformed into the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME): The main objectives of CSME are to;

- Remove all restrictions to the inter-regional movement of goods (taxes, rules, quotas, bans).
- Promote free trading of goods.
- Promote free movement of services.
- Promote free movement of capital.
- Promote competitive production leading to greater variety and quantity of products and services to trade.
- Develop a common trade policy when trading with international countries.
- Remove restrictions to the inter-regional movement of people.
- Promote free movement of labour: CARICOM nationals can work in any CARICOM country without a permit.
- Promote the right of establishment: CARICOM nationals can open businesses in any CARICOM country.

- **Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) was established:** Located in Trinidad and Tobago, The CCJ Settles all CSME related disputes and acts as the final Court of Appeal for civil and criminal matters from courts within CARICOM member states.
- **CARICOM Passports were established:** CARICOM passports makes intra-regional and international travel easier for citizens of CARICOM member states. The three colours of the passports are dark blue for civilians, green for government officials and red for diplomats.

The principal organ of CARICOM is the Caribbean **Secretariat** and it is located at Turkeyen, **Georgetown Guyana**. The Secretariat also has an Office in Barbados and a small satellite unit in Jamaica. The current Secretary General is Ambassador **Irwin LaRocque**, a national of Dominica. He is the seventh secretary general. Fred Cozier, William Demas, Sir Alister McIntyre, Mr. Kurligh King, Roderick Rainford, Edwin Carrington, and Lolita Applewhaite (acting), were all previous secretary Generals. The secretariat coordinates the most important meeting, CARICOM Heads of Government. The secretariat also;

- ensures decisions in such meetings are followed up and carried out.
- provides services requested by member states.
- prepares budgets.

The second most important meeting is the community council of ministries. It is coordinated by councils that help the principal organ in the performance of their functions. The four ministerial councils are the council for;

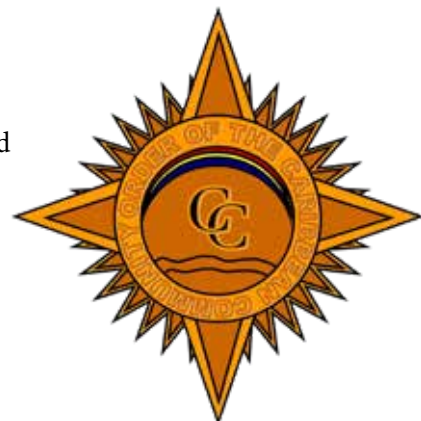
- **Trade and Economic Development:** This council oversees the CSME and is responsible for trade and economic development.
- **Foreign Community Relations:** This council is responsible for relationships with international organizations.
- **Finance and Planning:** This council is responsible for finance within CARICOM.
- **Human and Social Development:** This council is responsible for human and social development of the citizens within CARICOM countries

There are many institutions within CARICOM. Examples include Ministry of Education, Health, Tourism, Natural Resource and Labour. Members of these ministries consist of ministers within the different CARICOM countries. For example all the Education Ministers come together to form the Ministry of Education institution in CARICOM.

There are also several associated institutions within CARICOM. They help to achieve the aims of CARICOM. Examples include;

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| • University of Guyana | • Caribbean Development Bank |
| • University of the West Indies | • Caribbean Meteorological Council |
| • Council of Legal Education | • Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency |

The Order of the Caribbean Community is an award given to individuals who have contributed greatly to the Caribbean Community. The Rainbow on the medal signifies races of people and the two wavy lines represent the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It has been given to Sir Shridath Ramphal (Guyana), Derek Walcott (St Lucia) and Mr. Wiliam Demas (Trinidad & Tobago).

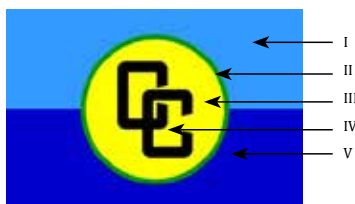


Order of the Caribbean Community

Test 72

1. Of the following, which was the first movement towards integration in the Caribbean?
 - a. CARICOM
 - b. West Indian Federation
 - c. CARIFTA
 - d. Caribbean Common Market
2. This movement towards integration was the first to attempt removing all restrictions to interregional movement of goods.
 - e. CARICOM
 - f. West Indian Federation
 - g. CARIFTA
 - h. Caribbean Common Market

Study the flag below and then answer question 3.



3. Which part represents agriculture?
 - i. I
 - j. II
 - k. III
 - l. IV
4. CARICOM means
 - m. Caribbean Community.
 - n. Caribbean Common Market.
 - o. Caribbean Communications.
 - p. Caribbean Commonwealth.
5. CARICOM was established on
 - q. July 1st, 1973.
 - r. July 2nd, 1973.
 - s. July 3rd, 1973.
 - t. July 4th, 1973.
6. CARICOM was established by the signing of a Treaty of Chaguaramas by which four member states?
 - u. Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago
 - v. Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Dominica, and Grenada
 - w. Haiti, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, and St Lucia
 - x. St Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Antigua
7. Inclusive of associate members, how many countries are members of CARICOM?
 - y. 7
 - z. 15
 - aa. 20
 - ab. 23
8. Guyana joined CARICOM
 - ac. 10th August 1973.
 - ad. 20th August 1973.
 - ae. 27th August 1973.
 - af. 1st August 1973.
9. CSME means
 - ag. CARICOM Single Market Community.
 - ah. Caribbean Court of Justice.
 - ai. Caribbean Single Market Economy.
 - aj. CARICOM Council.
10. All are objective of CSME EXCEPT
 - ak. to remove restrictions that prevent the free movement of goods.
 - al. develop a common trade policy when trading with international countries.
 - am. to permit citizens of CARICOM countries to work in other CARICOM countries without a work permit.
 - an. to restrict citizens of CARICOM countries from setting up businesses in other CARICOM countries.
11. All the following are true about the CCJ EXCEPT that
 - ao. it stands for Caribbean Court of Justice.
 - ap. it settles CSME disputes.
 - aq. it is the final Court of Appeal.
 - ar. it is located in Barbados.
12. The three different CARICOM passport colours, dark blue, green, and red represents
 - as. Civilians, Government Officials, Diplomats respectively.
 - at. Diplomats, Civilians, Government Officials respectively.
 - au. Government Officials, Diplomats, Civilians.
 - av. Civilians, Diplomats, Government Officials.
13. The Principal Organ of CARICOM is
 - aw. The CARICOM Secretariat.
 - ax. The CARICOM Economic Council.
 - ay. The CARICOM Security Council.
 - az. The CARICOM Council.
14. The Headquarters of the Principal Organ of CARICOM is located
 - ba. Guyana, Turkeyen, ECD.
 - bb. Barbados, Turkeyen, ECD.
 - bc. T&T, Turkeyen, ECD.
 - bd. Jamaica, Turkeyen, ECD.

Study the picture of an award below and then answer Question 15.



15. The award above has been given to all the following EXCEPT,
 - be. William Demas.
 - bf. Irwin LaRocque.
 - bg. Shridath Ramphal.
 - bh. Derek Walcott.
 - bi.

Location of CARICOM Member States

The map below shows the location of each CARICOM country. As you study this map, take time to also review the table with information about our Caribbean neighbours. Only focus on CARICOM countries and ensure you learn their, festivals, airports and exports. As you study the map and the table you should recognize the following;

- Guyana and Suriname are the only CARICOM countries located in South America.
- Belize is the only CARICOM country located in Central America.
- Most CARICOM members are English speaking countries. However, other countries speak different languages like Haiti (French) and Suriname (Dutch).



Map showing the location of CARICOM Member States

Test 73



- These countries were the first to sign the Treaty of Chaguaramas.
 - M, N, T, P
 - J, L, M, N
 - L, R, P, Q
 - O, M, T, J
- Choose the group of countries that are NOT a part of CARICOM.
 - Q, R, and S
 - O, N, and T
 - K, L, and M
 - J, P and K
- What is the capital of K?
 - Nassau
 - Belmopan
 - Kingston
 - St. George's
- Bridgetown is at
 - J.
 - L.
 - P.
 - S.
- Ravi is opening a business in a Dutch speaking country. He is opening his business in
 - R.
 - O.
 - J.
 - S.
- Ms. Tianna is a French teacher that wants to visit a French speaking CARICOM country. Where would you tell her to visit? The country at a.
 - O.
 - L.
 - S.
 - M.
- This country uses the Gourde.
 - K
 - Q
 - M
 - T
- The Jamaican Dollar is used at
 - S.
 - L.
 - K.
 - P.
- The country at J celebrates _____ while the country at K celebrates
 - Carnival/Jamaican Festival.
 - Junkanoo/ Garifuna.
 - Flower Festival/ Carnival.
 - Garifuna/ Carnival.
- Crop Over is celebrated by _____ while Carnival is celebrated by
 - P/Q.
 - S/R.
 - J/K.
 - O/T.
- Phillip Goldson Int'l is found in
 - T.
 - K.
 - L.
 - M.
- The international airport of L is
 - Norman Manley Int
 - Maurice Bishop Intl
 - Paramaribo Intl
 - Vere Bird Intl
- Piarco Intl is located at _____ while Grantley Adams Intl is located at
 - Q/S.
 - L/M.
 - P/O.
 - Q/P.
- The income earner of Q is _____ while the income earner of J is
 - Rice/Petroleum.
 - Petroleum/Tourism.
 - Gold/Bauxite.
 - Sugar/Coffee.
- Maize is exported by _____ while Banana is exported by
 - M/L.
 - R/S.
 - J/K.
 - O/J.

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S)

The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) was established 18th June, 1981, with the signing of a Treaty of Basseterre by member states, all belonging to the Lesser Antilles. Each OECS member and their flags is shown below.



St. Lucia



Grenada



Antigua & Barbuda



St. Vincent & Grenadines



Dominica



Montserrat



St. Kitts & Nevis

Associate Members: British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Martinique and Guadeloupe **The main objectives of the OECS are to;**

- form a common market.
- form common foreign policies.
- have member states acquire and maintain independence.

The establishment of the OECS brought with it the implementation of a;

- Common Eastern Caribbean Currency (ED Dollar).
- Common Central Bank.
- Common High Court and Joint stock exchange.

On 18th June, 2010, a revised treaty of Basseterre was signed. The revised treaty established a single financial and economic space where goods, people and capital move freely. It also allowed the harmonization of monetary and governmental policies relating to taxes and revenue.

Organs of the OECS include;

- **The Authority of the Heads of Government:** This organ consists of Prime Ministers of members and responsible for the operation of the organization
- **Foreign Affairs Committee:** This organ ensures there is a common understanding and common relationship held with non-member states
- **Economic Affairs Committee:** This organ ensures the promotion of free trade among member states
- **The Legal Affairs Committee:** This organ resolves disputes among members
- **The Defense And Security Committee:** This organ is responsible for defending the sovereignty, independence and democracy of members

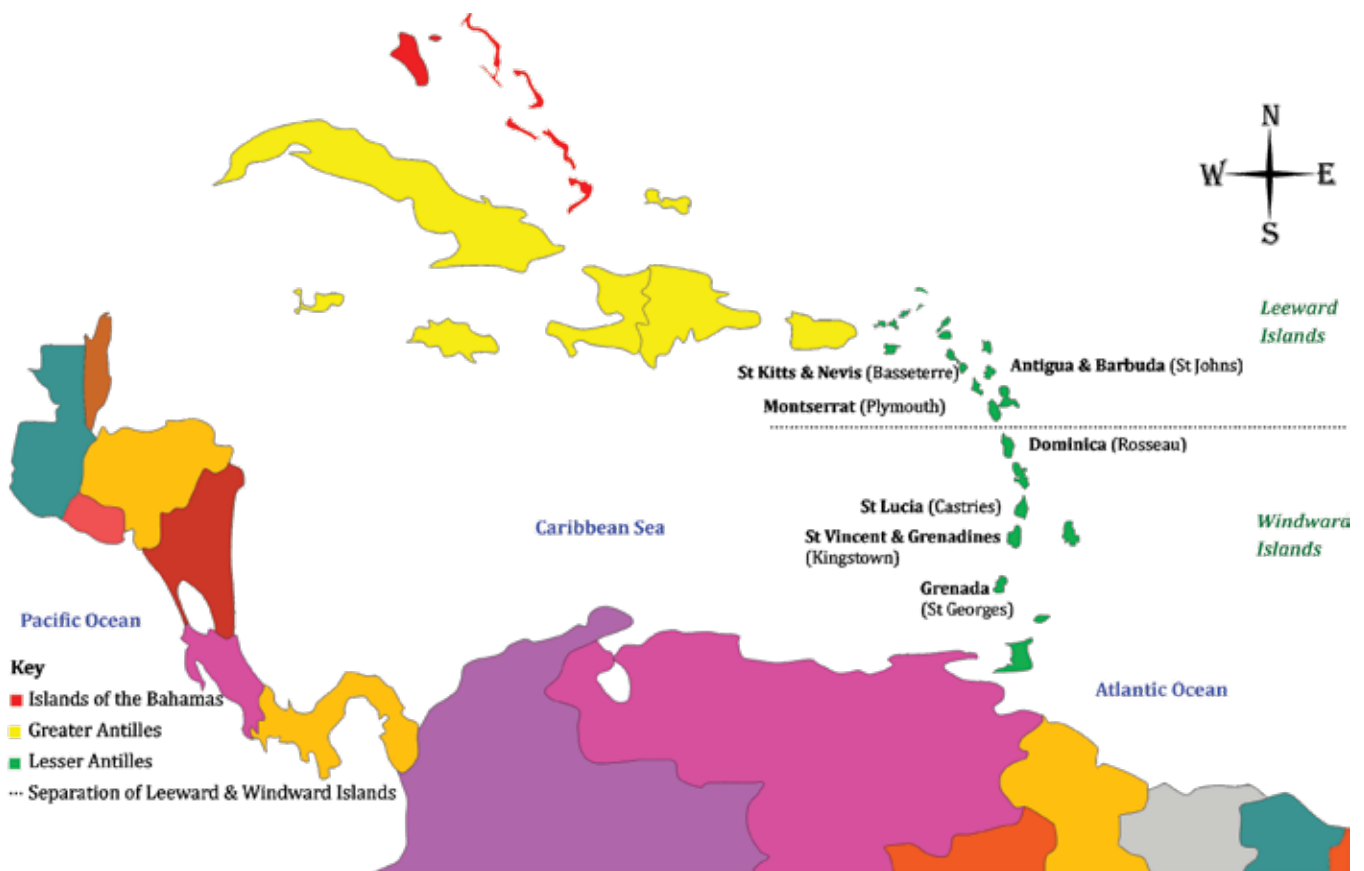
Test 74

1. The OE.C.S was established by the signing of the
 - a. Treaty of Chaguaramas
 - b. Cartagena Convention
 - c. Treaty of Basseterre
 - d. Cummingsburg Accord
2. The OECS was established
 - a. June 4th 1973.
 - b. June 18th 1981.
 - c. July 2nd 1995.
 - d. July 5th 2001.
3. How many countries are members of the OECS?
 - a. 7
 - b. 12
 - c. 15
 - d. 20
4. Which country is NOT a member of the OECS?
 - a. Grenada
 - b. St Lucia
 - c. Trinidad and Tobago
 - d. Antigua and Barbuda
5. Members of the OECS share all the following in common EXCEPT
 - a. EC Currency.
 - b. Central Bank.
 - c. High Court.
 - d. Income Earner.
6. Which organ of the OECS consists of all Prime Ministers, and is responsible for the overall operation of the organization?
 - a. Foreign Affairs Committee
 - b. Defense and Security Committee
 - c. Economic Affairs Committee
 - d. The Authority of the Heads of Government
7. This organ ensures there is a common understanding and common relationship held with non member states.
 - a. Foreign Affairs Committee
 - b. Defense and Security Committee
 - c. Legal Affairs Committee
 - d. The Authority of the Heads of Government
 - e. Government
8. This organ is responsible for defending the sovereignty, independence and democracy of members.
 - a. Foreign Affairs Committee
 - b. Defense and Security Committee
 - c. Legal Affairs Committee
 - d. The Authority of the Heads of Government
 - e. Government
9. This organ ensures the promotion of free trade among member states.
 - a. Foreign Affairs Committee
 - b. Defense and Security Committee
 - c. Economic Affairs Committee
 - d. The Authority of the Heads of Government
 - e. Government
10. This organ resolves disputes among members.
 - a. Foreign Affairs Committee
 - b. Defense and Security Committee
 - c. Legal Affairs Committee
 - d. The Authority of the Heads of Government
 - e. Government

Location of O.E.C.S Member States

The map below shows the location of each OECS country. As you study this map, take time to also review the table with information about our Caribbean neighbours. Only focus on OECS countries and ensure you also learn their, festivals, airports and exports. Here are some helpful reminders. As you study the map and the table you should recognize the following;

- All OECS countries are located in the Lesser Antilles.
- All OECS member are English speaking countries.
- All OECS countries use the EC Dollar as their currency.



Map showing the location of O.E.C.S Member States

Test 75

Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer questions 1-15



- This country did not sign the treaty of Basseterre.
 - J
 - H
 - G
 - S
- Choose the group of countries that are NOT apart of OECS
 - I, G, and H
 - O, K, and T
 - R, Q, and P
 - S, T and K
- What is the capital of K?
 - Castries
 - Plymouth
 - Kingstown
 - Basseterre
- What is the capital of I?
 - Castries
 - Plymouth
 - Kingstown
 - Basseterre
- St. John's is at
 - O.
 - H.
 - P.
 - S.
- St. George's is at
 - O.
 - H.
 - P.
 - S.
- Roseau is at
 - O.
 - H.
 - P.
 - S.
- All the following groups of countries use the EC Dollar EXCEPT
 - S, K, O
 - J, Q, L
 - H, I, G
 - S, O, G
- The country at T celebrates _____ while the country at O celebrates
 - Carnival/Jamaica Festival.
 - Junkanoo/ Garifuna.
 - Flower Festival/ Domfesta.
 - Garifuna/ Carnival.
- John A Osborne Intl is located in
 - I.
 - G.
 - K.
 - Q.
- The international airport at H is
 - Norman Manley Intl
 - Maurice Bishop Intl
 - Paramaribo Intl
 - Vere C. Bird Intl
- Argyle Intl is in
 - I.
 - G.
 - K.
 - Q.
- Henaworra Intl is to _____ as Maurice Bishop Intl is to
 - Q/S.
 - L/M.
 - T/S.
 - Q/P.
- Cotton is a main source of income in
 - I.
 - G.
 - K.
 - Q.
- The income earner of S is _____ while the income earner of O is
 - Rice/Petroleum.
 - Petroleum/Tourism.
 - Gold/Bauxite.
 - Nutmeg/Coconuts.

Association of Caribbean States (A.C.S)

The Association of Caribbean States was established on 24th July, 1994, at the Cartagena Convention in Colombia and was inaugurated on 02nd July, 1995. Each ACS member and their flag is shown below.



Observer Status: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Italy, Holland, Korea, Morocco, Peru, Russia, Spain

The main objectives of the ACS are to;

- Use human and physical resources for development
- Encourage increased trade
- Maximizing potential of Caribbean Sea
- Promoting culture of member states

There are two major organs of the ACS.

- The principal organ of the ACS is the Secretariat. It is located in Trinidad and Tobago. It convenes the most important meeting, the Intersessional Meeting. It also;
 - ensures decisions in such meetings are followed up and carried out.
 - disseminate information to Member States.
 - prepare budgets.

The Ministerial Council is responsible for all policy making and the establishment of special committees. The Ministerial Council has established the following Special Committees, to assist in the implementation of its objectives:

- The Special Committee on Trade Development and External Economic Relations
- The Special Committee on Transport
- The Special Committee on Sustainable Tourism
- The Special Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction
- The Special Committee on Budget and Administration

Test 76

1. What does A.C.S mean?
 - a. Ancient Caribbean States
 - b. Association of Caribbean States
 - c. Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
 - d. American Caribbean States
2. When was the ACS established?
 - a. June 4th 1973
 - b. July 5th 1979
 - c. June 18th 1981
 - d. July 24th 1994
3. How many countries are members of the ACS?
 - a. 7
 - b. 15
 - c. 25
 - d. 27
4. Which country is NOT a member of the ACS?
 - a. Nicaragua
 - b. El Salvador
 - c. Guatemala
 - d. Martinique
5. The Secretariat is the principal organ of the ACS. Where is it located?
 - a. Guyana
 - b. Honduras
 - c. Trinidad and Tobago
 - d. Colombia

Location of A.C.S Member States

The map below shows the location of each A.C.S country. As you study this map, take time to also review the table with information about our Caribbean neighbours. Only focus on the A.C.S countries that are listed in the table and focus on their capitals and languages. As you study the map and review the table, you should recognize the following;

- A.C.S countries are located throughout the Caribbean.
- Most OECS member are English speaking countries, however, some speak Spanish (Dominican Republic, Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama City) and one speaks French (Haiti).



Map showing the location of A.C.S Member States

Test 77

Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer Questions 1-10



- This country is not apart of the Association of Caribbean States.
 - J
 - H
 - W
 - S
- Which member state of the Association of Caribbean States is missing from the map?
 - Canada
 - United States of America (USA)
 - Mexico
 - Norway
- The country at f is
 - Guatemala.
 - Nicaragua.
 - Honduras.
 - Panama.
- What is its capital of C?
 - Panama City
 - Bogota
 - Mexico City
 - Belmopan
- What is its capital of E?
 - Caracas
 - Port-au-Prince
 - Managua
 - Paramaribo
- San Jose is at
 - T.
 - D.
 - P.
 - X.
- San Salvador is at
 - T.
 - D.
 - P.
 - X.
- Tegucigalpa is at
 - F.
 - H.
 - P.
 - S.
- All the following groups of countries speak Spanish EXCEPT
 - T, F, and X.
 - N, D, and E.
 - M, U, and G.
 - S, O, and G.
- This country speaks French.
 - Q
 - M
 - H
 - T

Commonwealth of Nations

Guyana's Global Neighbours are those countries that are located outside of South America and the Caribbean. Some of these countries are the United Kingdom, Canada, India, Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Sri Lanka, United States of America and Japan. Our global neighbour, China, has the largest population. **The map below shows the location of some of our global neighbours.**

LEGEND

-  Mexico
-  United States of America
-  Canada
-  Greenland
-  United Kingdom
-  Norway
-  Egypt
-  South Africa
-  Madagascar
-  India
-  China Russia
-  Australia
-  New Zealand



Map showing the location of Guyana's Global Neighbours

As with our continental and Caribbean neighbours, Guyana shares relationships with them to enhance sectors such as trade, history and culture, education, technical cooperation and sports. Additionally, Guyana and its global neighbours are also members of several worldwide organizations including the;

- Commonwealth of Nations.
- The United Nations Organization.
- Organization of American States (OAS).
- The African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP).

The Commonwealth of Nations was established in 1965. Every year, on the second Monday in March, Commonwealth Day is observed to remember the day it was formed. All countries that are a part of commonwealth have linked under British Law and regarded Queen Elizabeth II as the head of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth of Nations has 54 members. Guyana joined the commonwealth of Nations in the year 1966.



Commonwealth of Nations

Each Commonwealth member and their flag is shown below



Guyana



Trinidad & Tobago



Dominica



St Vincent & Grenadines



Bahamas



Jamaica



St Lucia



Grenada



Antigua & Barbuda



Barbados



Belize



St Kitts & Nevis



Australia



Bangladesh



Botswana



Brunei



Cameroon



Canada



Cyprus



Gambia



Ghana



India



Kenya



Kiribati



Lesotho



Malawi



Malaysia



Maldives



Malta



Mauritius



Mozambique



Namibia



Nauru



New Zealand



Nigeria

Commonwealth of Nations

Each Commonwealth member and their flag is shown below



Pakistan



Papa New Guinea



Samoa



Seychelles



Sierra Leone



Singapore



Solomon Islands



South Africa



Sri Lanka



Swaziland



Tanzania



Tonga



Tuvalu



Uganda



United Kingdom



Vanuatu



Zambia



Rwanda



Fiji

The main objectives of the Commonwealth of Nations are to

- Promote equal rights for all citizens.
- Promote free international trade.
- Achieve world peace.

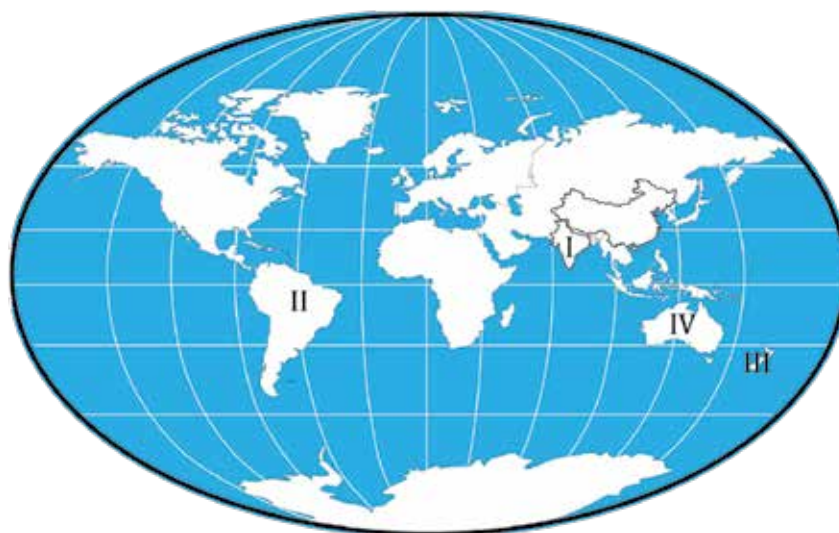
There are three (3) major intergovernmental organizations:

- **The principal organ of the Commonwealth of Nations is the Secretariat.** The secretariat is located in London, England. The Right Honourable Patricia Scotland QC is the current Commonwealth Secretary-General. Mr. Arnold Smith, Sir Shridath Ramphal and Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Don McKinnon, Kamallesh Sharma were all previous secretary Generals. The secretariat coordinates the most important meeting, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) which takes place every two years. The secretariat also;
 - ensures decisions in such meetings are followed up and carried out.
 - provides services requested by member states.
 - prepares budgets.
 - coordinates all commonwealth activities.
 - coordinates all the policies of the organization.
- **The Commonwealth Foundation** supports people's participation in democracy and development.
- **The Commonwealth of Learning** promotes open learning and distance education.

Finally, the Commonwealth is also supported by a network of more than 80 accredited organizations working in specialist areas from education to urban planning.

Test 78

Study the map of the world below and then answer questions 1-4.



- Which is NOT an example of one of Guyana's Global Neighbours?
 - I
 - II
 - III
 - IV
- What is the name of the global neighbour at III?
 - United States of America
 - India
 - New Zealand
 - Australia
- What is the name of the global neighbour at I?
 - United States of America
 - India
 - New Zealand
 - Australia
- What is the Commonwealth country east of I?
 - China
 - Egypt
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
- What year was the Commonwealth established?
 - 1960
 - 1961
 - 1963
 - 1965
- How many countries are a part of the Commonwealth?
 - 13
 - 23
 - 50
 - 54
- What year did Guyana join the Commonwealth?
 - 1961
 - 1963
 - 1965
 - 1966
- The Secretariat of Commonwealth is located in
 - Guyana.
 - London.
 - British Virgin Island.
 - Montserrat.
- All of the following are objectives of the Commonwealth EXCEPT
 - to achieve free international trade.
 - international division.
 - removal of racial discrimination.
 - achieving world peace.
- Guyana's Global neighbours are located
 - in South America.
 - in Central America.
 - in and around the Caribbean Sea.
 - outside of South America and the Caribbean

Commonwealth of Nations

Another international organization that Guyana and its global neighbours are a part of is the United Nations. The United Nations was established in 1945. Every year on the 24th of October, United Nations Day is celebrated. The United Nations has 193 members. Guyana joined the United Nations in the year 1966.

The main objectives of the United Nations are to;

- Promote development of poorer nations.
- Promote resolution of disputes between members.
- Achieve world peace.



The United Nations have several organs. Each organ has particular function.

- Economic and Social Council is the principal organ and coordinates the economic and social work of United Nations.
- International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ and helps to solve disputes among its members.
- Security Council is the most powerful organ and is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.
- The Trusteeship Council is responsible for ensuring the gain of independence by trust territories.
- The secretariat is located in New York and administers programmes and policies developed by the other organs. The current Secretary-General, is Mr. Antonio Guterres of Portugal.
- General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN.

Within the United Nations there are also several agencies that help to accomplish their aim. Some of these agencies include;

- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
- GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNICEF - United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
- WHO - World Health Organization
- WMO - World Meteorological Organization
- World Bank
- IMF - International Monetary Fund
- ILO - International Labour Organization



The Will Alfred Nobel Peace Prize made in 1895 is awarded to persons who promote world peace. In 70 years, persons that work within the United Nations have been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize eleven times!

Test 79

1. The United Nations was established in the year
 - a. 1945.
 - b. 1961.
 - c. 1966.
 - d. 1980.
 - e.
2. How many countries are members of the United Nations?
 - a. 107
 - b. 193
 - c. 196
 - d. 201
3. What year did Guyana Join the United Nations?
 - a. 1945.
 - b. 1961.
 - c. 1966.
 - d. 1980.
4. All of the following are objectives of the United Nations EXCEPT
 - a. to prevent wars.
 - b. to promote disputes between members.
 - c. to develop poorer countries.
 - d. achieving world peace.
5. This organ is the principal organ and coordinates the economic and social work of United Nations.
 - a. Economic and Social Council
 - b. International Court of Justice
 - c. Security Council
 - d. Trusteeship Council
6. This organ is the principal judicial organ and helps to solve disputes among its members.
 - a. Economic and Social Council
 - b. International Court of Justice
 - c. Security Council
 - d. Trusteeship Council
7. The secretariat of the United Nations is located in
 - a. London.
 - b. Guyana.
 - c. Trinidad and Tobago.
 - d. New York.
8. Which agency of the United Nations would more likely help children around the world?
 - a. WMO
 - b. UNICEF
 - c. UNIDCP
 - d. ILO
9. Which United Nations agency would be responsible for aiding in a global pandemic?
 - a. WMO
 - b. WHO
 - c. FAO
 - d. ILO
10. United Nations Day is celebrated every year on the
 - a. 2nd Monday in March.
 - b. 4th July.
 - c. 1st August.
 - d. 24th October.

41. Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What is the name of the ocean at I?

b. What is the name of the sea at II?

c. Using the letters x, s, q, m and w, fill the table below.

Islands of the Bahamas	Greater Antilles	Lesser Antilles	
		Islands of the Bahamas	Greater Antilles

d. What are the names of two countries that make up the Netherland Antilles?

42. Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What is the name of the country at

Q _____
 Y _____
 R _____

b. What is the capital of the country at

W _____
 U _____
 T _____

c. Using the letters L, O, P, Q, S, J, M and Z, fill the table below.

English Speaking Country	Spanish Speaking Country	French Speaking Country	Dutch Speaking Country

d. State the currency used by the following countries

L and P _____
 O _____
 S and J _____
 F, W and R _____

43. Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer the questions that follow.



- What does the word CARICOM mean?

- What is the name of the agreement that was signed to establish CARICOM?

- Circle all the countries that signed the agreement you named at (43b).
- Using any two of the countries you circled at (43c), to complete the table below.

Letter and name of country	Festival	Airport	Main Export

- Shade the country in which the CARICOM Secretariat is located.
- Give two benefits gained by countries that are a part of CARICOM

44. Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. List two letters that represents countries that are NOT a part of CARICOM.

b. What is the name of the main festival celebrated by the country at

M _____

K _____

c. What is the name of the international airport of the country at

O _____

M _____

Z _____

d. What is the main income earner of the country at M?

e. What is a resource that Guyana could import from the country at

N _____

X _____

45. Study the map of the Caribbean below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. What does OECS mean?

b. What is the name of a country in the Leeward Islands that is not apart of the OECS?

c. What currency should you have if you are travelling to a member state of the OECS?

d. What is the festival celebrated by the country at

T_____

U_____

e. Name the international airport of the country at

W_____

H_____

f. What is a resource that Guyana could import from the country at W?

46. Examine the map of the world below and then answer the questions that follow.



a. Name the country at

T _____

R _____

Q _____

b. Which letter represents a country that is NOT one of Guyana's Global neighbours?

c. Give an example of two global organizations.

d. State two benefits of being part of an international organization.

e. Give one reason why is it important to build good relationships with our neighbours.

N _____

X _____

Air Pollution

Air Pollution is the contamination of the air with impurities. These include dust, smoke, greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).



Causes of Land Pollution

Reckless burning of garbage



Exhaust emissions from motor vehicles



Burning of fossil fuels



Deforestation: without trees harmful gases cannot be absorbed



Effects: Poor Visibility



Global Warming



Respiratory Diseases



Solutions to Air Pollution:

- Reduce, Reuse or Recycle waste instead of burning garbage.
- Only burn garbage at a specially designed incinerators.
- Conserve energy by switching off fans and light when not in use.
- Use public mode of transportation instead of driving your own car everyday.
- Ride bicycles more often.
- Practice reforestation or the replanting of trees. Trees help to absorb greenhouse gases.

Test 80

1. Air pollution is the
 - a. contamination of the air with impurities.
 - b. destruction to the Earth's land surface.
 - c. contamination of water with impurities.
 - d. production of unpleasantly loud sounds

2. Which is an example of air pollution?
 - a. Factory smoke being released near homes
 - b. Littered classrooms
 - c. Clogged drains
 - d. Buried garbage

3. Air pollution can be caused by
 - I. burning garbage.
 - II. burning fossil fuels.
 - III. deforestation.
 - a. I and III
 - b. I and II
 - c. II and III
 - d. I, II and III

4. All of the following are greenhouse gases EXCEPT
 - a. methane.
 - b. oxygen.
 - c. carbon dioxide.
 - d. CFCs.

5. Greenhouse gases
 - a. prevent the formation of clouds.
 - b. trap heat that is trying to escape from earth's atmosphere.
 - c. do not cause global warming.
 - d. improve the quality of air.

6. Global warming is the
 - a. decrease of the Earth's temperature.
 - b. increases of the Earth's temperature.
 - c. stabilization of the Earth's temperature.
 - d. balance of the Earth's temperature.

Study the following caption and then answer question 7

Scientists claim that the Earth's temperature is increasing.

7. The caption claims that the Earth is
 - a. getting large.
 - b. getting hotter.
 - c. losing heat.
 - d. losing water.

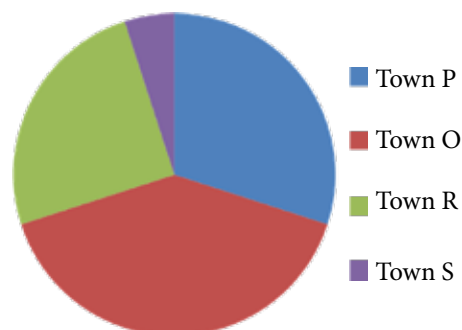
8. Which is a result of global warming?
 - a. Pollution from power plants
 - b. Rise in sea level
 - c. Emissions from trucks
 - d. Pollution from cars

9. Global warming is associated with
 - I. overtopping of the sea defense.
 - II. coastal flooding and diseases.
 - III. people moving around freely.
 - a. I and II
 - b. I and III
 - c. II and III
 - d. I, II and III

10. Which of the following is NOT a direct effect of air pollution?
 - a. Death to aquatic life
 - b. Climate change
 - c. Flooding
 - d. Melting of polar ice caps

11. Which of the following are NOT ways to reduce air pollution?
 - I. Driving more cars
 - II. Conserve energy and replanting trees
 - III. Burning garbage recklessly
 - a. I and II
 - b. I and III
 - c. II and III
 - d. I, II and III

Study the pie chart below and then answer questions 12-15.



Pie chart showing percentage of harmful gases produced by four towns.

12. Which town is producing the highest percentage of harmful gases?
 - a. P
 - b. Q
 - c. R
 - d. S

13. In towns P and R a large number of persons are MOST likely to suffer from
 - a. sore throat.
 - b. back pain.
 - c. breathing difficulties.
 - d. diarrhea.

14. The amount of pollution which is present in Town R may be decreased by more persons
 - a. driving cars.
 - b. burning garbage.
 - c. riding motorcycles.
 - d. riding bicycles.

15. Which is NOT a habitual practice of the people in Town S?
 - a. Cutting down trees without replanting
 - b. Cutting trees and replanting them
 - c. Burning garbage at the incinerator
 - d. Car Pooling

Land Pollution

Land Pollution is the contamination of the environment with waste. It is any type of destruction to the Earth's land surface.



Causes of Land Pollution

Littering domestic waste



Natural disasters like hurricanes



Reckless disposal of toxic waste



Deforestation



Effects: Harbouring Pests



Spreading Diseases



Destroying Animal Homes



Solutions to Land Pollution:

- Householders and consumers should be educated on ways to **reduce, reuse and recycle** waste materials.
- Only use safe methods to manage waste like landfill dumping.
- Government should select suitable sites for the disposal of toxic waste.
- Those that practice improper disposal of solid waste should be penalized.
- Practice reforestation or the replanting of trees.

Test 81

Land pollution is the

- contamination of the air with impurities.
- contamination of the environment with waste, and destruction to the Earth's surface.
- contamination of water with impurities.
- production of unpleasantly loud sounds

2. Land pollution is caused by
- the reckless dumping of toxic waste.
 - the reckless dumping of domestic waste.
 - deforestation.

- I and II
- II and III
- I and III
- I, II and III

3. Which of the following is NOT an effect of land pollution?

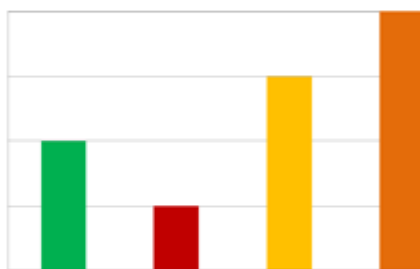
- Death of aquatic life
- Harbouring of disease causing organisms
- Destruction of land surface
- Erosion

4. Which of the following is NOT a way to reduce land pollution?

- Dumping garbage further away from communities
- Replanting trees
- Selecting suitable sites to dispose toxic waste
- Dumping garbage at landfills and burning garbage at incineration sites.

5. Three ways to solve land pollution start with the letter R. What are they?
- Revolution, reuse and recycle
 - Reward, reuse and recycle
 - Reduce, reuse and recycle
 - Rain, reduce and recycle

Study the chart below and the answer questions 6-10.



Bar graph showing the tonnes of improperly disposed garbage collected from polluted areas in a city over a four year period.

6. What year do you think people in the city practices the reducing, reusing and recycling of their waste?

- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015

7. The amount of garbage produced in 2013 was 5 tonnes. In 2014, it increased by
- 5 tonnes.
 - 10 tonnes.
 - 15 tonnes.
 - 20 tonnes.

8. Which is NOT a cause of the increase in garbage produced in 2014?

- Hurricanes
- Building of more landfill sites
- Decreased practice of recycling

- I only
- II only
- I and III
- I, II and III

9. What year was the city MOST at risk of an infestation by disease causing organisms?

- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015

10. What can the government do to ensure that there is a decreases in the tonnes of improperly disposed garbage collected from polluted areas in 2016?

- Build more land fill sites
- Educate people about the importance of reducing, reusing and recycling their waste
- Penalize people that practice improper disposal of garbage

- I and II
- I and III
- II and III
- I, II and III

Water Pollution

Water Pollution is the contamination of water with impurities.



Causes of Water Pollution

Untreated sewage (urine and faeces) being discharged into rivers.



Oil spills from drilling for fossil fuels.



Solid waste being dumped directly into river.



Pesticides from farms runoff into nearby lakes.



Effects: Flooding



Spreading of Diseases



Death of Fish & Birds



Solutions to Water Pollution

- Ensure to purify all water before putting it to use. Water can be purified by filtering, boiling and chlorinating.
- Sewage should be treated before being drained into rivers, lakes, oceans
- Regularly clean drains.
- Oil producing countries should have systems in place to get rid of oil spills.
- Be mindful not to overuse pesticides and fertilizers.

Test 82

1. Water pollution is the
 - a. contamination of the air with impurities.
 - b. destruction to the Earth's land surface.
 - c. contamination of water with impurities.
 - d. production of unpleasantly loud sounds

2. Water pollution is caused by
 - I. oil spills.
 - II. dumping of domestic waste into trenches.
 - III. draining untreated sewage into lakes.

- a. I and II
- b. II and III
- c. I and III
- d. I, II and III

3. Sewage is
 - a. waste materials such as human urine and faeces.
 - b. dead remains of plants and animals
 - c. the bottom layer of the ocean.
 - d. the dead animals beneath the earth's surface

4. Oil spills can cause
 - I. harmful rainfall.
 - II. birds to be trapped in water.
 - III. death of aquatic life.

- a. I and II
- b. II and III
- c. I and III
- d. I, II and III

5. Which of the following is an effect of water pollution?

- I. Algae blooming
- II. Flooding
- III. Typhoid

- a. I only
- b. II only
- c. I and III
- d. I, II and III

6. Algae blooms are caused by

- I. Rainfall
- II. Overuse of pesticides
- III. Oil spills

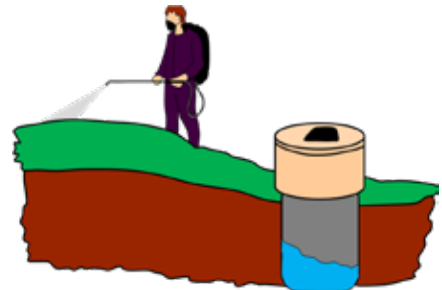
- a. I and III
- b. II only
- c. II and III
- d. I, II and III

7. Which of the following are NOT ways to reduce water pollution?

- I. Overusing pesticides
- II. Regularly cleaning drains
- III. Draining untreated sewage into lakes

- a. I and III
- b. II only
- c. II and III
- d. I, II and III

Study the picture below and then answer questions 8-10.



8. The water in the well is at risk of being contaminated by
 - a. sewage.
 - b. fertilizers.
 - c. oil.
 - d. plastic.

9. The contamination of the water would most likely result in the
 - I. death of aquatic birds.
 - II. death of fish.
 - III. spreading of diseases like typhoid.

- a. I and II
- b. II and III
- c. I and III
- d. I, II and III

10. Which is NOT a way of purifying water?
 - a. Chlorination
 - b. Distillation
 - c. Leave to settle
 - d. Boiling

Noise Pollution

Noise pollution is the production of unpleasantly loud sounds.



Causes of Noise Pollution

Loud Speakers



Transportation



Heavy Machinery



Effects: Earaches



Difficulty Communicating



Solutions to Noise Pollution

- Creating noise free zones.
- Noise producing industries, airports, bus and transport terminals and railway stations should be placed far from living places.
- Law enforcement should enforce penalties for misuse of loud speakers.

Frightening of Animals



Test 83

1. Noise pollution is the
 - a. contamination of the air with impurities.
 - b. destruction of the Earth's land surface.
 - c. contamination of water with impurities.
 - d. production of unpleasant sounds.
2. Noise pollution is caused by
 - I. transportation.
 - II. loud music.
 - III. heavy machinery.
 - a. I and II
 - b. I and III
 - c. II and III
 - d. I, II and III
3. In which scenario is noise pollution occurring?
 - I. Birds chirping in the gardens
 - II. Construction workers drilling near a school
 - III. Soft music playing at home
 - a. I and II
 - b. I and III
 - c. II only
 - d. I, II and III
4. Which of the following is NOT an effect of noise pollution?
 - a. Scaring of animals
 - b. Hearing loss
 - c. Typhoid
 - d. Difficulty communicating with others
5. Which of the following is NOT a way to reduce noise?
 - I. Building sound proof rooms
 - II. Discouraging noise free zones
 - III. Encouraging penalties for misuse of loud music
 - a. I and II
 - b. II only
 - c. I and III
 - d. I, II and III

47. The picture below shows a type of pollution. Study it, then answer the questions which follow.



a. What type of pollution is shown above?

b. Which of Guyana's Administrative Region would MOST likely be affected by this type of pollution?

c. Give a reason for your answer.

d. Explain two effects of this type of pollution.

e. Suggest one measure the Government of the country can take to reduce the effects of this type of pollution.

48. The picture below shows a type of pollution. Study it, then answer the questions which follow.



a. What type of pollution is shown above?

b. Which of Guyana's natural region would MOST likely be affected by this type of pollution?

c. Give a reason for your answer.

d. Explain two effects of this type of pollution.

e. Suggest one measure the Government of the country can take to reduce the effects of this type of pollution.

Natural Disasters - Earthquakes

What is an Earthquake?

An earthquake is a violent shaking of the earth's surface. The instrument used to measure the intensity of an earthquake is called a seismograph. The strength, or magnitude, of an earthquake is measured using the Richter scale. The Richter scale is numbered 0-10.

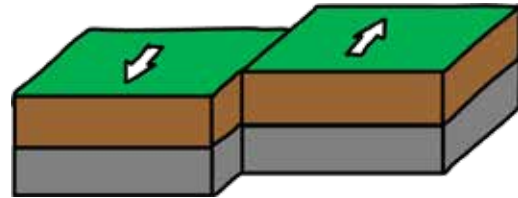
- 0-2 - Earthquakes with this magnitudes cannot be felt on the earth's surface without special equipment.
- 3-6 - Earthquakes with this magnitude are felt on the earth's surface and may cause little damage.
- 7-10 - Earthquakes with this magnitude cause the most destruction.

How do Earthquakes Occur?

Long ago the earth was one large mass of land called Pangea. Over time, the landmass started to separate forming plates. The earth is now divided into seven major plates. These plates are constantly moving. The movement of plates is termed plate tectonics. Earthquakes occur because plates move. Earthquakes occur when the plates;

- slam into each other.
- move away from each other.
- slide pass each other.

Here is an example of plates sliding pass each other.



Effects of Earthquakes

Earthquakes occur in many countries. Earthquakes occur in countries like Montserrat, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. When they occur earthquakes cause the destruction of roads, buildings, tsunamis and loss of many lives.



Effects of Earthquakes

Preparations to minimize the effects of Earthquakes

Before

- Governments should educate citizens about how to react to earthquakes before they occur, while they are occurring, and after they occur.
- Have a emergency plan to react to earthquakes.

During

- Listen out for evacuation alerts on radio.
- If indoors, stay indoors and get under a sturdy table or furniture.
- If outdoors, move to an open area, away from buildings, streetlights and utility wires.

After

- Listen for emergency broadcasts/ announcements, news reports, and instructions.
- Help injured or trapped persons and give first aid where appropriate.
- Government should not rebuild communities near earthquake prone areas.

Test 84

1. An earthquake is best described as
 - a. an opening in the earth's surface that allows the escape of harmful materials.
 - b. a violent storm accompanied by violent winds.
 - c. a violent shaking of the earth's surface.
 - d. an uncontrollable fire that spreads throughout the forest.
2. Earthquakes occur as a result of
 - a. plate tectonics.
 - b. warming of cool air by warm oceans
 - c. melting rocks that are under pressure.
 - d. arson.
3. Earthquakes are likely to cause all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. destruction of roads.
 - b. flooding.
 - c. loss of lives.
 - d. forest fires
4. Which magnitude earthquake would have the least effect?
 - a. 5
 - b. 6.5
 - c. 7
 - d. 10
5. Which of the following is NOT a way to reduce the effects of an earthquake?
 - a. Educate people about how to deal with earthquake.
 - b. Do not rebuild near to areas that are prone to earthquake.
 - c. Have an emergency plan.
 - d. Ignore news announcements during the earthquake.

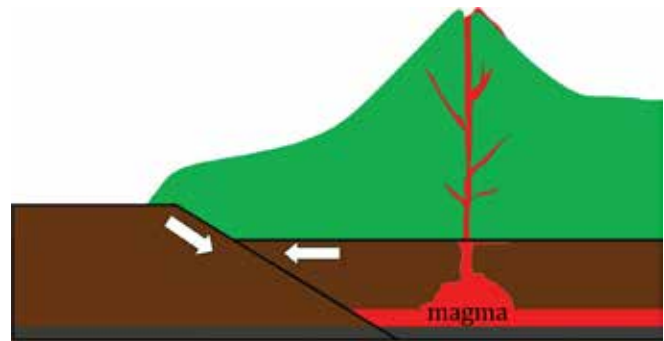
Natural Disasters - Volcanoes

What is a Volcano?

A volcano is an opening in the earth's surface that allows the escape of lava and other harmful materials including ash and gas. Volcanoes may be classified as being extinct, dormant or active.

- An extinct volcano is one that will never erupt again.
- A dormant volcano is one that hasn't erupted in a long time, but can erupt again.
- An active volcano is one that is erupting or has erupted at least one time during the past 10,000 years.

How do Volcanoes Occur?



Formation of a Volcano

When plates crash into each other, one landmass is pushed under and the other is pushed upward forming a hill like volcanic structure. Over time pressure causes the rocks that were pushed under to melt. The melted rocks called magma begin to rise. Eventually, the melted magma erupts and escapes through the earth's surface. The magma that flows out is called lava.

Effects of Volcanoes

Volcanoes occur in many countries. Volcanoes occur in countries like Montserrat, Dominica, Martinique, Jamaica and St Lucia. When they occur, volcanoes cause air pollution, destruction of roads, the burning of buildings, vegetation and the loss of animal habitat and loss of many lives.



Effects of Volcanoes

Preparations to minimize the effects of Volcano

Before

- Government should educate citizens about how to react to volcanoes before they occur, while they are occurring and after they occur.
- Have an emergency plan to react to volcanoes.

During

- Listen out for evacuation alerts on radio.
- If indoors, stay indoors and close all doors and windows.
- If outdoors, move to a shelter far away from the volcano.
- Protect eyes and do not inhale the ash.

After

- Listen for emergency broadcasts/ announcements, news reports, and instructions.
- Government should not rebuild communities near volcano prone areas.
- Government should relocate affected animals.

Test 85

1. A volcano is best described as
 - a. an opening in the earth's surface that allows the escape of harmful materials.
 - b. a violent storm accompanied by violent winds.
 - c. a violent shaking of the earth's surface.
 - d. an uncontrollable fire that spreads throughout the forest.
2. An active volcano
 - a. will never erupt again.
 - b. has not erupted in a very long time but is expected to erupt again.
 - c. is one that is presently erupting.
 - d. has not been formed as yet.
3. Volcanoes occur as a result of
 - a. flashing of lightning.
 - b. warming of cool air by warm oceans.
 - c. melting rocks that are under pressure beneath the earth's surface.
 - d. arson.
4. Volcanoes are likely to cause all the following EXCEPT
 - a. destruction to homes.
 - b. flooding.
 - c. loss of lives.
 - d. air pollution.
5. Which of the following is a way to reduce the effects of a volcano?
Do not
 - a. educate people about how to deal with volcanoes.
 - b. rebuild near to areas that are prone to volcanoes.
 - c. have an emergency plan.
 - d. relocate affected animals.

Natural Disasters - Forest Fire

What is a Forest Fire?

A forest fire is a fire that can rage out of control and spread throughout forested areas. These fires can be classified as a ground, surface or crown fires

- A ground fire burns slowly under vegetation.
- A surface fire burns quickly and destroys leaves and other organic material on the ground.
- A crown fire causes the most damage because it burns quickly and destroys leaves and organic material on the ground and even tall trees!

How do Forest Fire Occur?



Camp Fire in the Forest

There are several causes of forest fires. Naturally, it can be caused by volcanoes, extremely hot weather and even when lightning strikes. Humans can also cause forest fires. Here are ways we contribute to causing forest fires.

- Littering a lit cigarette
- Forgetting to put out campfires
- Arson

Effects of Forest Fires

Forest Fires occur in many countries like Brazil, Australia and United States of America. When they occur, forest fires cause air pollution, destruction of roads, the burning of buildings, vegetation and the loss of animal habitat and loss of many lives.



Effects of Forest Fires

Preparations to minimize the effects of Forest Fires

Before

- Government should educate persons on how to prevent forest fires.
- Government should educate citizens about how to react to forest fires before they occur, while they are occurring and after they occur.
- Have a emergency plan to react to forest fires

During

- Listen out for evacuation alerts on radio.
- If indoors, stay indoors and close all doors and windows.
- If outdoors move to a shelter far away from forest fires.
- Protect eyes and do not inhale ash.

After

- Listen for emergency broadcasts/ announcements, news reports, and instructions.
- Government should relocate affected animals.
- Government should reduce the planting of trees in areas prone to have forest fire.

Test 86

1. A forest fire is best described as an opening in the earth's surface that allows the escape of harmful materials.
 - a. a violent storm accompanied by violent winds.
 - b. a violent shaking of the earth.
 - c. an uncontrollable fire that spreads throughout the forest.
2. Forest fires occur as a result of all the following EXCEPT
 - a. arson.
 - b. flashing lightning.
 - c. animal activity.
 - d. camp fires.
3. Forest fires are likely to cause all the following EXCEPT
 - a. destruction of homes.
 - b. flooding.
 - c. loss of lives.
 - d. loss of animal habitat.
4. Which Administrative Region is MOST likely to be affected by a forest fire?
 - a. Upper Takutu– Upper Essequibo
 - b. Demerara-Mahaica
 - c. Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice
 - d. Mahaica-Berbice
5. Which of the following is a way to reduce the effects of a forest fire?
 - a. Do not educate people about how to deal with forest fire
 - b. Reduce the planting of trees near to areas that are prone to forest fires
 - c. Do not educate people on how to prevent fires
 - d. Do not have an emergency plan

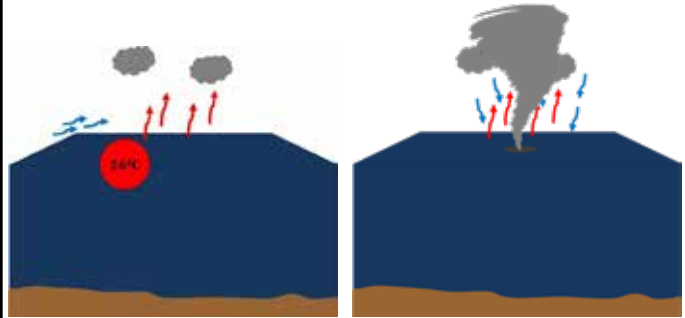
Natural Disasters - Hurricane

What is a Hurricane?

A hurricane is a violent storm accompanied by violent winds. The speed of the winds determines the category of hurricane. The higher the category, the greater the damage that will be caused by the hurricane.

- Category 1 - 119-153kph
-
- Category 2 - 154-177kph
-
- Category 3 - 178-208kph
-
- Category 4 - 209-251kph
-
- Category 5 - 252kph or more

How do Hurricanes Occur?



When cool air flows over the warm ocean (26°C), it heats up and rises. The rising warm air forms clouds. Surrounding cooler air then rushes underneath to be heated up. The warm ocean then heats up the cooler air. Because the earth is constantly rotating, this continuous movement of warm air and cooler air creates a column of fast moving winds. The winds continue to increase in speed until it eventually forms a hurricane.

Effects of Hurricanes

Hurricanes occur in many countries. Hurricanes occur in countries like Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti and Dominican Republic and the Bahamas. When they occur, hurricanes cause destruction of roads, buildings, flooding and the loss of many lives.



Effects of Hurricanes

Preparations to minimize the effects of Forest Fires

Before

- Government should educate citizens about how to react to hurricanes before they occur, while they are occurring and after they occur.
- Have an emergency plan to react to hurricanes.

During

- Listen out for evacuation alerts on radio.
- If indoors, stay indoors and close and batten all doors and windows.
- If outdoors move to a shelter immediately.

After

- Listen for emergency broadcasts/ announcements, news reports, and instructions.
- Help injured or trapped persons and give first aid where appropriate.
- Government should not rebuild communities near hurricane prone areas.

Test 87

1. A hurricane is best described as
 - a. an opening in the earth's surface that allows the escape of harmful materials.
 - b. a violent storm accompanied by violent winds.
 - c. a violent shaking of the earth's surface
 - d. excess water that has overflowed upon dry land.
2. Hurricanes occur as a result of
 - a. plate tectonics.
 - b. warming of cool air by warm oceans.
 - c. melting rocks that are under pressure.
 - d. rivers overflowing banks.
3. Hurricanes are likely to cause all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. destruction of homes.
 - b. flooding.
 - c. loss of lives.
 - d. forest fires.
4. Choose a country that has no experienced severe effects of hurricanes.
 - a. Guyana
 - b. Haiti
 - c. Barbados
 - d. Bahamas
5. Which is NOT a way to reduce the effects of a hurricane?
 - a. Educate people about how to deal with hurricanes
 - b. Evacuate areas that are prone to hurricanes
 - c. Have an emergency plan
 - d. Leave windows open and doors unbarred during a hurricane

Natural Disasters - Floods

What is a Flood?

A flood is excess water that has overflowed upon dry land.

Floods may be classified as flash floods, river floods or coastal floods.

- Flash floods: occur as a result of heavy rainfall. There is no overflow of rivers.
- River floods: occur when rivers or streams overflow their banks.
- Coastal floods: occur when storms or earthquakes create high tides that overflow coastal areas.

How do Floods Occur?



Heavy rainfall

Most common causes of floods are heavy rainfall, overflow of river banks and natural disasters like earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis.

Effects of Floods

A flood is the most widespread natural disaster. Floods occur in countries like Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Haiti and Dominica. When they occur, floods cause destruction of roads, buildings, food crops, spreading of water borne diseases and the loss of many lives.



Effects of Floods

Preparations to minimize the effects of Flooding

Before

- Government should educate citizens about how to react to floods before they occur, while they are occurring and after they occur.
- Have an emergency plan to react to floods.

During

- Listen out for evacuation alerts on radio.
- If indoors, stay indoors and close all doors and windows.
- If outdoors, climb to high ground and stay there.
- Avoid walking through any floodwaters to prevent diseases or electric shock.

After

- Listen for emergency broadcasts/ announcements, news reports, and instructions.
- Government should reconstruct strong defence structures like sea walls and levees.
- Plant more trees.

Test 88

1. A flood is an opening in the earth's surface that allows the escape of harmful materials.
 - a. a violent storm accompanied by violent winds.
 - b. a violent shaking of the earth.
 - c. excess water that has overflowed
 - d. upon dry land.
2. Floods are caused by all the following EXCEPT
 - a. heavy rainfall.
 - b. rivers overflowing banks.
 - c. decreasing sea levels.
 - d. tsunamis.
3. Flash floods occur as a result of
 - a. earthquakes.
 - b. heavy rainfall.
 - c. rivers overflowing banks.
 - d. high tides.
4. All the following are effects of a flood EXCEPT
 - a. destruction of homes.
 - b. purification of drinking water.
 - c. Food shortages.
 - d. Spreading of diseases.
5. Which of the following is NOT a way to reduce the effects of a flood?
 - a. Educate people about how to deal with floods
 - b. Evacuate people from areas that are prone to floods
 - c. Do not listen to alerts on radios during a flood
 - d. Have an emergency plan for floods.

49. The picture below shows a type of natural disaster. Study it, then answer the questions which follow.



a. Which natural disaster is shown in the picture?

b. State one possible cause for the natural disaster named in (a).

c. Which natural region in Guyana would MOST likely to be affected by such a disaster? Give a reason for your answer.

d. Explain two effects of this type of natural disaster.

e. Suggest two ways residents can assist in the prevention of such a disaster.

50. The picture below shows a type of natural disaster. Study it, then answer the questions which follow.



a. Which natural disaster is shown in the picture?

b. Give one possible cause for such a natural disaster to occur?

c. Which natural region in Guyana would MOST likely be affected by such a disaster?

d. Give one reason for your answer stated at (c).

d. Explain two effects of this type of natural disaster.

e. Suggest one measure the government can take to reduce the effects of the natural disaster shown in the picture.

Spelling Bee

A	Cat o' nine tails	East	Greenwich	Labourers	Navigation
Abary	Cattle	East Indians	Guiana	Lake	Neighbour
Abolish	Cenotaph	Easter	Guilder	Land	Neighbourhood
Acarai	Chaguaramas	Eastern		Language	Netherland
Administrative	Charcoal	Economic	H	Latitude	Nina
African	Characteristics	Education	Hammock	Law	North
Agriculture	Chief	Eid-ul-Adha	Headdress	Leeward	Northern
Air	China	Eid-ul-Fitr	Hemisphere	Legislative	Nuclear
Airport	Chinese	Equator	Hesperus	Leguan	
Amerindian Tribes	Christian	El Dorado (Golden	Forested Highland	Le Ressouvenir	O
Antarctic Circle	Church	City)	Hindu	Leisure Activity	Objectives
Anthem	Citizen	Electoral	History	Logies	Ocean
Antilles	Climate	Election	Hogg	Longitude	Oil
Arch	Coastal	Emancipation	Holidays	Lord Elgin	Organization
Arctic Circle	Coat of Arms	Emigrant	Hurricane	Louisa Baillie	
Arctic Ocean	Coconut	England		Lumber	P
Arrow and bow	Commonwealth	English	I		Pakaraima
Assembly	Communication	Enslave	Imaginary	M	Pandit
Atmosphere	Community	Erosion	Imam	Mace	Parliament
Autumn	Confluence	Estuary	Imataka	Madeira Island	Pastor
Ayanganna	Conkie	Ethnic	Immigrant	Magdalenenburg	Patriotic
	Constitution	Europeans	Import	Magistrate	Peanuts
B	Continent	Excellence	Income	Mashramani	Peers
Balance	Continental	Executive	Indentured	Masquerade	Pepperpot
Ballot	Cotton	Expenditure	Labourers	Maracas	Peso
Bank	Council	Export	Indentureship	Marimbass	Petroleum
Barima	Country	Extended	Independence	Martyrs	Phagwah
Barracoons	County		Independent	Metagee	Pinta
Barter	Course	F	India	Mari Mari	Pipa
Bartering	Cultivate	Fauna	Indian	Middle Passage	Piwari
Bauxite	Culture	Family	Indigenous	Migration	Plain
Beach	Curare	Family Tree	Individual	Mineral	Plantations
Benabs	Currency	Farine	Instruments	Minister	Pledge
Bering Sea		Festival	Interior	Ministry	Polar
Bering Strait	D	Finance	International Date	Monarchy	Pollution
Beverages	Dadanawa	Flag	Line	Money	Pope
Bible	Diamond	Floods	Ireng	Monument	Population
Border	Dashikis	Flora	Iwokrama	Mosque	Portugal
Bound Yard	Deficit	Foo Foo		Motto	Portuguese
Braggs	Delta	Forest	J	Mountain	Poultry
Britain	Demerara	Fort	Jaguar	Municipal	President
British Guiana	Democratic	French	Journey	Municipality	Priest
Budget	Demographic	French Franc	Judges	Music	Prime Meridian
Businesses	Diet	Fruits	Judicial	Musical	
	Disaster			Muslim	Q
C	Diwali	G	K		Quran
Cabinet	Dollar	Glentanner	Kanuku	N	
Cacique	Dutch	Global	Kaiteur	Nassau	R
Canje Pheasant	Dynamics	Global Warming	Kamoa	Nation	Rajas
Canoe		Gold	Kyk-Over-Al	National	Ranch
Capital	E	Golden Arrowhead		Nationhood	Rebellion
Captain	Earth	Gourde	L	Natural	Recycle
Cassava bread	Earthquake	Government	Labour	Naturalization	Reduce

Spelling Bee

Region	Tropic of	Black	Cuyuni	Amerindian	Dominican
Regional	Capricorn	Caspian	Mazaruni	Tribes	Republic
Religion	Tsunami	Bering	Potaro-Siparuni	Arawaks	(<i>Santa</i>
Religious	Tunics		Upper Takutu	Caribs	<i>Domingo</i>)
Republic		Rivers	Upper	Wapisianas	Turks and
Resources	U	Essequibo	Essequibo	Warraus	Caicos Island
Reuse	Umana Yana	Demerara	Upper	Arecunas	(<i>Cockburn Town</i>)
Revenue	Union Jack	Berbice	Demerara	Akawaio	Puerto Rico
Rice		Barima	Berbice	Macusis	(<i>San Juan</i>)
River	V	Waini		Patamonas	British Virgin
Roraima	Vegetables	Pomeroon	Towns	Wai Wai	Island
	Volcano	Supenaam	Mabaruma		US Virgin Island
S		Boerasirie	Anna Regina	South	Anguilla
Santa Maria	W	Mahaica	Georgetown	American	(<i>The Valley</i>)
Sarongs	Wakenaam	Abary	New	Countries	St. Martin
Savannah	Wages	Canje	Amsterdam	French Guiana	(<i>Marigot</i>)
Sea	Water	Cuyuni	Rose Hall	(<i>Cayenne</i>)	St. Kitts & Nevis
Season	Weather	Mazaruni	Corriverton	Suriname	(<i>Basseterre</i>)
Secretariat	West	Potaro	Bartica	(<i>Paramaribo</i>)	Antigua &
Ships	Western	Siparuni	Mahdia	Guyana	Barbuda
Sitar	Whitby	Rupununi	Lethem	(<i>Georgetown</i>)	(<i>St. John's</i>)
Slaves	Windward	Amakura	Linden	Brazil	Montserrat
Slavery	Winter	Ireng		(<i>Brasilia</i>)	(<i>Plymouth</i>)
Sombreros	X	Takutu	Communities	Venezuela	Guadeloupe
South		Corentyne	Port Kaituma	(<i>Caracas</i>)	(<i>Basse-Terre</i>)
Southern	Y		Matthew's Ridge	Colombia	St. Maarten
Spanish	Youman Nabi	Counties	Santa Rosa	(<i>Bogota</i>)	(<i>Phillipsburg</i>)
Spherical		Essequibo	Mission	Ecuador	Dominica
Spring	Z	Demerara	Charity	(<i>Quito</i>)	(<i>Roseau</i>)
Staple	Zeal	Berbice	Hampton Court	Peru	Martinique
Sugar	Zeelandia		Suddie	(<i>Lima</i>)	(<i>Fort de France</i>)
Summer	Zones	Natural	Parika	Chile	St. Lucia
Sunlight		Regions	Vreed-en-Hoop	(<i>Santiago</i>)	(<i>Castries</i>)
Surplus	Continents	Low Coastal Plain	Enmore	Bolivia	St. Vincent &
Symbol	North America	Hilly Sand and	Mahaicony	(<i>La Paz</i>)	Grenadines
	South America	Clay	Rosignol	Paraguay	(<i>Kingstown</i>)
T	Europe	Forested Highland	Albion	(<i>Asuncion</i>)	Barbados
Takutu	Africa	Interior	Skeldon	Uruguay	(<i>Bridgetown</i>)
Tassa	Asia	Savannahs	Orealla	(<i>Montevideo</i>)	Grenada
Temperate	Australia	Administrative	Peters Mine	Argentina	(<i>St. George's</i>)
Temperature	Antarctica	Regions	Kamarang	(<i>Buenos Aires</i>)	Trinidad &
Timber		Barima-Waini	Paramakatoi	Caribbean	Tobago
Tobacco	Oceans	Pomeroon-	Orinduik	Countries	(<i>Port of Spain</i>)
Topographic	Pacific	Supenaam	Kato	Bahamas	Aruba
Touchaus	Atlantic	Essequibo	Karasabai	(<i>Nassau</i>)	(<i>Oranjestad</i>)
Tourist	Arctic	Islands West	Annai	Cuba	Curacao
Trade	Indian	Demerara	Karanambu	(<i>Havana</i>)	(<i>Willemstad</i>)
Transportation	Southern	Demerara	St Ignatius	Cayman Island	Belize
Triangular Trade		Mahaica	Dadanawa	(<i>George Town</i>)	(<i>Belmopan</i>)
Treaty	Seas	Mahaica	Aishalton	Jamaica	Suriname
Tributary	Caribbean	Berbice	Kanashen	(<i>Kingston</i>)	(<i>Paramaribo</i>)
Tropical	Mediterranean	East Berbice-		Haiti	
Tropics	Red	Corentyne		(<i>Port au Prince</i>)	
Tropic of Cancer					

Answer

Test 1

- d
- d
- b
- a
- c
- d
- b
- c
- c
- a
- d
- a
- d
- b
- a

Test 2

- b
- c
- a
- d
- b
- b
- a
- a
- b
- c

Test 3

- c
- a
- c
- d
- a
- d
- c
- d
- b
- a

Test 4

- b
- d
- c
- b
- a
- d
- d
- a
- c
- d

Test 5

- d
- b
- c
- b
- d
- c
- c
- c
- a
- b
- d
- a
- a
- c
- a

Test 6

- b
- d
- d
- b
- b
- d
- b
- a
- a
- c

Test 7

- d
- b
- b
- c
- c
- d
- a
- d
- a
- a

Test 8

- b
- b
- b
- a
- b
- a
- a
- d
- c
- b

Test 9

- b
- d
- c
- c
- a
- c
- a
- b
- c
- d
- d
- b
- c
- a
- a

Test 10

- a
- a
- b
- a
- c
- c
- a
- a
- a
- d
- a
- b
- c
- b

Test 11

- a
- c
- b
- a
- b
- a
- d
- d
- a
- d

Test 12

- b
- a
- a
- c
- a
- d
- b
- b

Test 13

- b
- c
- d
- d
- a
- a
- c
- d
- c
- d

Test 14

- d
- d
- b
- c
- d
- d
- a
- b
- d
- d

Test 15

- a
- b
- b
- a
- d
- a
- b
- a
- c
- d

Test 16

- b
- a
- b
- c
- c
- b
- a
- d
- d

Test 17

- c
- b
- a

Test 18

- b
- a
- c
- c
- a
- b
- b
- d
- b
- d

Test 19

- d
- a
- c
- a
- c
- d
- c
- b
- d
- a

Test 20

- d
- d
- c
- a
- b
- d
- a
- b
- b
- d

Test 21

- a
- d
- b
- d
- b

Test 22

- d
- b
- c
- a
- d
- c
- b
- b
- a
- a
- d
- c
- a
- d

Test 23

- c
- a
- d
- a
- c
- a
- b
- b
- a
- c
- a
- b
- c
- c
- c

Test 24

- b
- c
- a
- c
- c
- b
- b
- b
- a
- a
- c
- a
- a
- c
- b
- d
- b
- a

Test 25

- c
- a
- b
- d
- a
- b
- a
- a
- c
- c
- a
- c
- c
- b

Test 26

- c
- b
- c
- b
- b

Test 27

- a
- b
- a
- c
- a

Test 28

- b
- a
- c
- a
- c

Test 29

- a
- b
- a
- b
- b
- a
- a
- d
- a
- c
- a
- b
- d

Test 30

- a
- c
- c
- b

Test 31

- d
- b
- c
- c
- b
- d
- c
- a
- b
- c
- c
- a
- c
- b

Test 32

- a
- b
- a
- a
- d
- d
- b
- c
- a
- d

Test 33

- b
- b
- a
- b
- a

Test 34

- b
- c
- b
- c
- b

Test 35

- d
- d
- d
- c
- a
- d
- c
- b
- c
- a

Test 36

- c
- c
- a
- a
- d

Test 37

- a
- b
- c
- d
- d
- a
- b
- c
- c
- c
- c
- b
- a

Test 38

- b
- b
- c
- c
- a
- b
- a
- c
- c
- c
- a
- c
- a

Test 39

- b
- a
- c
- c
- b

Test 40

- b
- c
- c
- a
- a
- d
- b
- c
- d
- c
- c
- d
- a
- a
- b
- a
- c
- b
- d

Test 41

- d
- c
- c
- b
- a

Test 42

- a
- d
- b
- a
- c

Answer

Test 43 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. b	Test 49 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. b 8. b 9. d 10. a 11. b 12. d 13. b 14. c 15. d	3. b 4. c 5. c 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. d	6. d 7. a 8. c 9. b 10. b	14. d 15. c	Test 66 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. b 7. d 8. b 9. a 10. b	13. a 14. d 15. b	5. d 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. a 11. b 12. a 13. d 14. b 15. a	Test 78 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. d 7. d 8. b 9. b 10. d	Test 82 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. d 10. c
Test 44 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. c	Test 50 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. c 8. d 9. a 10. b 11. c 12. c 13. d 14. d 15. a 16. b 17. b 18. c 19. a 20. b	Test 54 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. d 8. b 9. a 10. a 11. a 12. b 13. a 14. b 15. d	Test 58 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. b 9. d 10. c 11. a 12. d 13. c 14. a 15. b	Test 62 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. b 9. d 10. d 11. c 12. b 13. c 14. c 15. d	Test 67 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. d 8. c 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. d 13. a 14. c 15. d	Test 70 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. b 6. d 7. d 8. d 9. c 10. b 11. c 12. d 13. c 14. d 15. a	Test 74 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. c	Test 79 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. b 7. d 8. b 9. b 10. d	Test 83 1. d 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b
Test 45 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c	Test 51 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. d	Test 55 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. a	Test 59 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. c 9. c 10. d	Test 63 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. c 9. c 10. d	Test 68 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. a 8. d 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. a 13. a 14. d 15. b	Test 71 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. b 9. c 10. a 11. d 12. d 13. b 14. a 15. b	Test 75 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. b 11. d 12. c 13. c 14. a 15. d	Test 80 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. a 11. b 12. b 13. c 14. d 15. a	Test 84 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. d
Test 46 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. a	Test 52 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. d	Test 56 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. b 11. a 12. c 13. a 14. a 15. a	Test 60 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. d	Test 64 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. a 10. b 11. d 12. a 13. c 14. d 15. d	Test 69 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. a 11. a 12. b	Test 72 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. d 9. c 10. d 11. d 12. a 13. a 14. a 15. b	Test 76 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. c	Test 81 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. d 10. d	Test 85 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b
Test 47 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. d	Test 53 1. c 2. b	Test 57 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. d	Test 61 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. d 8. d 9. a 10. a 11. d 12. b 13. c	Test 65 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. c 10. d	Test 73 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c	Test 77 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. a 9. c 10. b	Test 86 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b	Test 87 1. b 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. d	Test 88 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. c

Student Assessment

Test No.	Teacher Trial (%1)	Parent Trial (% 2)	Final Trial (% 3)	Average (%)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				

Parent Tips

Calculating Percentage

$$\frac{\text{Student Score}}{\text{Total Score}} \times 100$$

Calculating Average Percentage

$$\frac{\%1 + \%2 + \%3}{300} \times 100$$

Grading Scheme

80-100%

70 - 79%

60 - 69%

50 - 59%

Student Assessment

Test No.	Teacher Trial (%1)	Parent Trial (% 2)	Final Trial (% 3)	Average (%)
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
52				
53				
54				
55				
56				
57				
58				
59				
60				
61				
62				
63				
64				
65				
66				
67				
68				
69				
70				
71				
72				
73				
74				
75				

Parent Tips

Calculating Percentage

$$\frac{\text{Student Score}}{\text{Total Score}} \times 100$$

Calculating Average Percentage

$$\frac{\%1 + \%2 + \%3}{300} \times 100$$

Grading Scheme

80-100%

70 - 79%

60 –69%

50 - 59%

Student Assessment

Test No.	Teacher Trial (%1)	Parent Trial (% 2)	Final Trial (% 3)	Average (%)
76				
77				
78				
79				
80				
81				
82				
83				
84				
85				
86				
87				
88				

Parent Tips

Calculating Percentage

$$\frac{\text{Student Score}}{\text{Total Score}} \times 100$$

Calculating Average Percentage

$$\frac{\%1 + \%2 + \%3}{300} \times 100$$

Grading Scheme

80-100%

70 - 79%

60 –69%

50 - 59%

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