**Caribbean Holiday Packet 2019-2020 Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Lesson 1: Geography of the Caribbean Islands***

*The Caribbean Islands have many similar physical features, but each island is unique in its own way.*

**Island Region**

***How are the Caribbean Islands alike and different from one another?***

Hundreds of islands dot the Caribbean Sea. The islands are home to more than 30 countries or territories belonging to other countries. Some islands are large, with millions of people living on them. Other islands are tiny and home to only thousands.

**Caribbean Sea**

Locate the Caribbean Sea on the physical map of the Unit Region Atlas. The map shows you that the Caribbean Sea is a western arm of the Atlantic Ocean. The warm waters of the Caribbean help feed the Gulf Stream. This current carries warm water up the eastern coast of the United States.

In the past, sailing ships traveling west from Europe followed trade winds blowing east to west to reach the sea. Christopher Columbus used the winds to reach the Bahamas in 1492. There, he first sighted land in the Americas. Columbus explored the Caribbean, too. These voyages sparked European settlement of the Americas.

**Three Island Groups**

The Caribbean islands can be divided into three different groups. The first group is the Greater Antilles. The four islands in this group—the largest Caribbean islands—include Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico. Cuba and Jamaica are independent countries. Hispaniola is home to two countries: Haiti in the west and the Dominican Republic in the east. Puerto Rico is a commonwealth of the United States. Although it is a possession of the United States, it has its own government. The people of Puerto Rico are American citizens. They can travel freely between their island and the United States.

The second group of islands is the Lesser Antilles. Dozens of smaller islands make up this group. They form an arc moving east and south from Puerto Rico to northern South America. Most of the islands are now independent countries. At one time, they were colonies of France, Britain, Spain, or the Netherlands. Each has a culture reflecting its colonial period.

The third island group is the independent nation of the Bahamas. The islands lie north of the Greater Antilles and east of Florida. The Bahamas are actually in the Atlantic Ocean. The Bahamas include more than 3,000 islands, although people live on only about 30 of them.

**Types of Islands**

Two types of islands are found in the Caribbean—cays (keez) and volcanic. A cay is formed from tiny sea animals called corals. The corals have hard external skeletons made of calcium carbonate, or limestone. In warm seas, deposits of coral often build up from the sea floor to create reefs, large coral formations just under the water’s surface. They also can form low-lying islands. For example, the islands of the Bahamas are cays.

Volcanic islands form from volcanic eruptions on the ocean floor. Layers of lava build up and break the water’s surface to form an island.  The Greater Antilles are a volcanic mountain chain, much of which is under water. On a map, you can see that this chain extends eastward from Mexico’s Yucatán Peninsula. The volcanic islands include rugged mountain ranges, such as the Sierra Maestra in the eastern part of Cuba and the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. The highest point in the Caribbean is Duarte Peak in the Dominican Republic.

Many of the islands in the Lesser Antilles were formed by volcanic activity. Many of the volcanoes are extinct, or no longer able to erupt. Some islands have dormant volcanoes, or ones that can still erupt but show no signs of activity.

***Citing Text Evidence*** How did the islands of the Caribbean form?



**Climates and Resources**

***What climates and resources do the islands of the Caribbean have?***

The Caribbean Islands have a tropical location surrounded by the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea. The region’s pleasant climate, attractive mountain scenery, and beautiful beaches have led to the rise of a strong tourist industry.

**Caribbean Climates**

The Caribbean islands have a tropical wet/dry climate. Temperatures are high year-round, although ocean breezes make life comfortable. Humidity is generally high, but rainfall is seasonal and varies significantly. Islands such as Bonaire receive only about 10 inches (25 cm) of rain per year. Dominica, on the other hand, receives about 350 inches (899 cm) of rain each year. That amount of rainfall is an average of almost an inch of rain every day. The rainy season is from May to October. The rest of the year the weather is dry.

The climates on some islands give rise to rain forests. Puerto Rico’s El Yunque National Forest is the only rain forest that is part of the U.S. National Forest system. The forest contains more than 240 species of trees—23 of them are only found in this forest and not anywhere else in the world.

Like Central America and Mexico, the Caribbean islands are prone to hurricanes. These storms are more likely to occur in the northern areas, toward the Gulf of Mexico, than in the south. On average, seven hurricanes strike the Caribbean islands each year.

**Natural Resources**

The Caribbean Islands have relatively few natural resources. The waters of the Caribbean, however, are rich in fish. Some are fished for food and others for sport. The islands once had many tropical forests, but few timber resources are available today. Over the years, islanders have cut down most of the trees to use for fuel or to make farmland.

Even so, the amount of useful land for farming is very limited. Some of the island countries have to rely on imports to feed their growing populations. Crops that do grow well in the region include coffee, fruits, hot peppers, nutmeg, and root crops, such as cassava and sweet potato.

The Caribbean Islands also have few mineral resources, with a few important exceptions. Trinidad and Tobago have reserves of oil and natural gas. The Dominican Republic mines and exports nickel, gold, and silver. Cuba is a major producer of nickel. Jamaica has large amounts of bauxite, a mineral used to make aluminum.

Perhaps the most important resources of the Caribbean are its climate and people. Warm temperatures and gracious hosts attract 16 million tourists to the region each year. Some visitors enjoy the white sandy beaches and clear blue water. Others scuba dive or snorkel to see the colorful fish darting through coral reefs.

***Discussing*** How does the location of the Caribbean Islands affect their climate?



**LESSON 1 REVIEW**

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

**TEKS:** 6A, 21B, 22A

**1. *Contrasting*** What is the main difference between a cay and a volcanic island?



**Answering the Guiding Questions**

**TEKS:** 8C, 21B

**2. *Summarizing*** Explain how the relative scarcity of land affects the Caribbean Islands' reliance on international trade.



**3. *Explaining*** Why are one group of islands in the Caribbean called the Greater Antilles and another group called the Lesser Antilles?



**TEKS:** 5A, 21B

**4. *Drawing Inferences and Conclusions*** How does the location of the Caribbean Islands region affect its climate? How does the relationship of location and climate in the Caribbean contribute to the region's strong tourism industry?



***Lesson 2: History of the Caribbean Islands***

*The Caribbean Islands have developed independent governments and modern societies after years of colonial rule.*

**Indigenous People and European Settlers**

***How did the Caribbean Islands develop?***

The history of the Caribbean Islands is similar to that of Mexico and Central America. The islands have greater diversity, though, because several European countries ruled them as colonies.

**Indigenous Groups**

Before Christopher Columbus arrived in the Caribbean Islands, the region was inhabited by two main indigenous groups—the Taino (also called the Arawak) and the Carib. The Taino lived on many islands in what is now the Greater Antilles: Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic), and Puerto Rico. The Lesser Antilles were inhabited by the Carib. They were a tropical forest group related to other indigenous people in Central America and South America.

The Taino lived in villages where they raised crops such as maize, potatoes, peanuts, peppers, and beans. They used slash-and-burn agriculture to grow these crops. Evidence shows they used fertilizer and simple irrigation on the island of Hispaniola. Hunting and fishing were also important to the Taino.  
  
The Carib were known as the most feared warriors of the Caribbean. They attacked neighboring groups in long canoes. They lived in small villages that consisted of extended family, but they were very mobile. The leader of the village supervised the food gathering and led the raids. The women raised crops while the men fished.

Europeans changed the way the Native peoples of the Caribbean lived. Like the Native Americans of the mainland, the Caribbean Native peoples suffered from diseases carried by the Europeans. This is why their numbers declined sharply soon after the arrival of the Europeans. Overwork and starvation also reduced their numbers.

**European Colonialism**

Christopher Columbus was the first European to set foot in the Caribbean. On October 12, 1492, he and his crew arrived on one of the islands in the Bahamas. Columbus named the people he met “Indians” because he thought he had reached the East Indies in Asia. While far from the East Indies, Columbus paved the way for Europeans to come to the Americas.

The Spanish set up colonies in what are now Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. They based themselves in what is now the Dominican Republic, in the early 1500s. The Spanish quickly spread across the Caribbean, settling Jamaica in 1509 and moving as far as Florida. Later, the French settled in what is now Haiti and on other smaller islands. The British and Dutch had some Caribbean colonies too. Some islands even changed rulers. For example, Jamaica passed from Spanish to British rule.

During the 1600s, the Caribbean colonies became the center of the growing sugar industry. European landowners hoped to make money by selling the sugar in Europe. Because so many Native American workers had died, Europeans brought in hundreds of thousands of enslaved Africans to work the plantations.

The transport of enslaved Africans was part of the Columbian Exchange. This term refers to the transfer of plants, animals, and people between Europe, Asia, and Africa on one side and the Americas on the other. Foods such as wheat, rice, grapes, and apples were introduced to the Americas, as were cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses. At the same time, products from the Americas were introduced into Europe, Africa, and Asia. They included corn, chocolate, and the potato. The Columbian Exchange also resulted in the introduction of new diseases into different parts of the world.

***Discussing*** How did the population of the Caribbean change during colonial times?



**Countries and Territories**

***How did countries and territories in the Caribbean Islands develop?***

The American revolutionary ideals of liberty and human rights spread to Europe and helped the French revolt against their king in 1789. In 1791, inspired by these same ideals, enslaved Africans fought their French rulers on the island colony of Saint Domingue, later Haiti. Led by Touissant-Louverture, Haiti finally became free in 1804. Haiti’s neighbor, the Dominican Republic, won freedom from Spain in 1844. Cuba and Puerto Rico remained Spanish until 1898. When Spain lost the Spanish-American War, it gave independence to Cuba. Puerto Rico passed into American hands. Other Caribbean islands did not win independence until the mid-1900s.

**Haiti and the Dominican Republic**

The first area in the Caribbean to gain independence was Haiti. Unfortunately, independence did not mean freedom or prosperity for this country. Rule by dictators and widespread poverty have remained problems in Haiti. Most of Haiti’s people do not vote because they believe the government is corrupt. Many years of corrupt government have left Haiti without basic health care, clean water, or transportation.

Haiti was hit by a massive earthquake on January 12, 2010, killing hundreds of thousands of people. The fact that the earthquake hit near an urban area where many live in poorly constructed buildings added to the destruction. Haiti is still recovering from this tragedy.

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola. The country has faced many of the same challenges as Haiti but has had a more stable government. In the last twenty years, improved government has led to economic stability. Tourism is a main industry with many visitors coming to enjoy the weather and culture. Unlike other Caribbean nations, the Dominican Republic produces most of its own food as well as food for export. As a result, agriculture is an important part of the Dominican economy.

**Cuba**

In 1898, the United States and Spain fought a war over Spanish-ruled Cuba. Spain was defeated, and Cuba became a republic under United States protection. U.S. forces, however, continued to occupy Cuba. In 1903, the United States and Cuba made a treaty that allowed the U.S. government to be involved in Cuba’s affairs to provide stable government. The Americans built many schools and roads and helped modernize the country. The U.S. involvement in Cuba, however, made it difficult for Cubans to run their own government. In 1934, growing Cuban resentment toward the United States led to the end of this relationship. The United States continues to own Guantanamo Bay Naval Base at the southeastern end of Cuba.

Cuba often was under the rule of dictators after its independence. Then in 1959, a young lawyer named Fidel Castro carried out a revolution, or sudden violent change of government, in Cuba. Instead of favoring democracy, Castro set up a communist state in which the government controlled the economy and society. Castro soon cut all ties with the United States. He developed a strong relationship with the Soviet Union, which gave Cuba economic aid. After Cuba became communist, many Cubans fled to the United States, seeking political freedom and economic opportunity. When the Soviet Union broke up in 1991, Cuba’s economy suffered. Cuba made some limited reforms, but it still kept its communist government. Communist leaders continued to deny Cubans free elections and the freedoms of speech, press, and assembly enjoyed by citizens in the United States. As a result, Cuba’s relations with the United States remain strained today.

Communist rule, with its tight controls, has not brought economic success to Cuba. About one-third of the land in Cuba is used for agriculture. Sugarcane continues to be a chief crop along with rice, citrus fruits, cassava, bananas and maize. Cuba also takes advantage of its wealth of fishing resources.

**English-Speaking Islands**

During the 1960s and 1970s, many of Britain’s Caribbean colonies became independent. These English-speaking islands, however, kept close ties with Britain and each other as members of the Commonwealth of Nations. This organization consists of Britain and many of the now independent territories that once formed the British Empire. The independent Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean include the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, and St. Kitts and Nevis.

Many independent Caribbean nations are constitutional republics. Some of the Commonwealth islands, however, are constitutional monarchies that accept the British king or queen as their head of state. A constitutional monarchy is one in which a king or queen serves as a symbol of national unity and carries out mainly ceremonial duties. Elected officials sitting in a parliament or legislature actually govern the country. They follow written laws and set procedures that together form a constitution, or plan of government.

The Commonwealth Caribbean countries have very diverse populations. British landowners set up sugar plantations during the colonial period. They brought enslaved people from Africa to work on the plantations. When slavery was ended in the 1830s, colonial landowners brought indentured labor from China, India, and the East Indies to work on the plantations.

Although the Commonwealth Caribbean islands have a shared history, they are still very different from each other. Attempts have been made to unite them politically and economically over the years, but none have succeeded.

**Puerto Rico**

The United States received Puerto Rico from Spain at the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898. It is currently a commonwealth, a territory of the United States that controls its own local affairs. In 1917, Puerto Ricans were granted U.S. citizenship. They cannot vote in U.S. presidential elections, but they have to follow federal laws. They do elect their own governor and legislature.

Three times Puerto Ricans have voted on whether to petition for statehood. All three times, they have chosen not to do so. However, in 2012, a majority voted in favor of changing the island’s status and becoming a U.S. state. The decision on whether to grant statehood ultimately belongs to the United States.

Because Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens, they can reside freely in the United States. When a Puerto Rican comes to the United States, it is called internal migration, because the person is not technically migrating from another country. Puerto Rican migration to the U.S. reached its peak after World War II. Many Puerto Ricans had fought for the United States in that conflict and had traveled while in the military. Many of them sought a better life on the U.S. mainland. In addition, factory owners began recruiting on the island for workers. The Puerto Rican economy during the mid-1900s was poor and people needed jobs. However, a major factor in getting Puerto Ricans to come to the United States was affordable airfare. Previously, Puerto Ricans had to pay expensive boat fares and travel by boat to the United States. When air travel became affordable, thousands began coming to the U.S. mainland each year.

**Dependent Territories**

The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States still have territories in the Caribbean Sea. The Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, and Montserrat remain British territories today.

Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustasius are territories of the Netherlands. They were all colonized by the Dutch and have remained under Dutch control. Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Barts, and St. Martin all belong to France. The U.S. Virgin Islands is a U.S. territory.

Typically, territories are ruled by a governor appointed by the parent country. A legislature elected by voters assists the governor in managing local affairs. Generally, these territories have not sought independence with any great effort. One of the main reasons is that they have few resources and are economically dependent on their parent countries.

***Explaining*** Why were indentured workers from Asia brought to the Caribbean?



**Skills Practice**

Before you explain something, think about the important and interesting details. Use as many of these details as you can in your explanation.

**LESSON 2 REVIEW**

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

**TEKS:** 22A

**1. *Making Connections*** How do you think the Columbian Exchange came to have its name?



**Answering the Guiding Questions**

**TEKS:** 17E

**2. *Assessing*** How did life for the indigenous change as a result of the arrival of Europeans in the Caribbean area?



**TEKS:** 15E, 21B

**3. *Comparing and Contrasting*** How was the development of Haiti and of Cuba similar and different?



**TEKS:** 13C

**4. *Comparing*** Compare the role of the citizens in the United States with the role of citizens under Cuba's communist, nonrepresentative government.



**TEKS:** 21A, 22D

***Lesson 3: Life in the Caribbean Islands Today***

*The Caribbean Islands have a diversity of economies and cultures, and each island has its own unique mix of characteristics.*

**Island Economies**

***What kinds of economies are found on the Caribbean Islands?***

The biggest challenge for the islands in the Caribbean Sea is to develop economically. Many people on the islands are poor. Even in Puerto Rico, a country that has one of the most prosperous Caribbean economies, a large share of the population lives in poverty. One of the main reasons for the poverty is high unemployment.

**Types of Economies**

There are two different types of economies found in the Caribbean—communism and free enterprise. The most important idea of communism is that no one may privately own property. All property should be owned and shared equally by the people. The people should also own all of the natural resources as well as the factories, mines, and stores that produce or distribute goods and services. In theory, communism seems to be fair and equitable; but in reality, communist societies do not function as communism intended. Instead of being run by the people, the economy is most often run by a powerful government under the direction of one political group—the Communist Party.

Cuba’s economy, for example, is in poor condition after decades of communism. The government has been unable to promote economic development. It relied on aid first from the Soviet Union and more recently from Venezuela. Conditions are worse now than in the 1980s. Cubans also have little political freedom. Those who criticize the government are often arrested.

The other type of economy found in the Caribbean Islands is free enterprise, like that in the United States. In a free enterprise system, individuals or businesses own the means of production. They choose what, when, and the quantity of goods and services to produce and distribute based on the demand of consumers.

Trinidad and Tobago has one of the more successful free enterprise economies in the region. Sales of its oil and natural gas have funded economic development. Its location near Venezuela and Brazil has helped make its ports busy. The smaller Caribbean islands have had more political success than the larger ones. Governments are democratic and stable, but the economies are plagued by few resources and poverty.

In the Caribbean, however, free enterprise economies have faced challenges. In Haiti, a history of poor political leadership has held back economic development. Haiti ranks among the world’s poorest nations. Poverty is not the country’s only problem. Widespread disease is another threat. In addition, as many as one in eight Haitians have left the country. Many of those who emigrated were among Haiti’s most educated people. This loss hurts efforts to improve the economy. Finally, the country has not yet recovered from a deadly 2010 earthquake. Despite these problems, Haiti’s people are determined to succeed.

**Sources of Income**

People support themselves in the Caribbean Islands in many different ways. Agriculture employs many people, but less so than in the past. Some countries mine and export minerals. Jamaica, for example, produces bauxite, a mineral ore that is used to make aluminum. Other countries have developed manufacturing industries. In Antigua, people produce manufacturing items such as bedding, handicrafts, or electronic components. Still other countries are involved in financing. The Bahamas relies heavily on banking. Financial and business services make up more than one third of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Bahamas. Gross domestic product is the total dollar value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a single year. It is a good measure of the strength of an economy.

By far, most people in the Caribbean find work in service industries. Tourism supports the economies of several islands. Resorts in the Bahamas, Jamaica, and other islands invite tourists to come and relax in pleasant surroundings. The luxurious resorts often separate tourists from the poorer living conditions of islanders. However, the resorts do provide jobs and income for island citizens who would otherwise have difficulty finding work. In the British Virgin Islands, tourism provides about 45 percent of the national income.

Another important economic factor in the region is remittances. A remittance is money sent back to the homeland by people who migrated someplace else to find work. Many Dominicans, for example, came to the United States for work and send money home to support their families. In most Caribbean countries, remittances make up 10 to 20 percent of the gross domestic product of the country.

***Drawing Inferences*** What does the importance of remittances to the Caribbean region reveal about island economies?



**Skills Practice**

Work with a partner. Before you read a selection, use the visuals, headings, and vocabulary words to ask questions about the content. After you finish, decide with your partner which questions were answered by the text and where you can find answers to the rest of the questions.

**Island Cultures**

***What are the cultures and religions of the Caribbean Islands like?***

The Caribbean Islands are a mix of ethnicities, languages, and religions, making the region a diverse place.

**Ethnicity, Languages, and Religions**

The cultures of the Caribbean islands show a mix of mainly European and African influences. Large numbers of Asians also came to some of the islands in the 1800s and 1900s. They came to replace the labor that was lost with the ending of slavery. Those from China went mainly to Cuba. South Asians settled in Jamaica, Guadalupe, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In some countries, such as the Dominican Republic, most of the people are of mixed ethnic ancestry. Here 73 percent of the population is of mixed African and European background, 16 percent are African, and 11 percent are European, mainly Spanish. Other countries have less diversity. On the tiny island of Anguilla, about 90 percent of the residents are of African descent.

The languages spoken on the islands reflect their colonial heritage. English is the language of former British colonies, such as the Bahamas and Jamaica. Spanish is spoken in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. English is also taught in Puerto Rico’s schools. French and Creole is spoken in Haiti. Creole is the term for a new language developed from mixing parent languages. There are many different creole languages spoken in the region.

Many different religions are practiced in the region. Roman Catholicism is dominant on islands that have experienced Spanish and French rule. Protestant faiths—Anglican, Methodist, and Baptist—are found in formerly British islands, such as Jamaica, the Bahamas, and Barbados. With its very mixed ethnic heritage, Trinidad and Tobago has a variety of religions, including Hinduism and Islam, as well as Christian faiths. Some religions are combinations of more than one. Santeria, which is practiced mainly in Cuba, incorporates some Catholic beliefs into an African way of worship. Judaism is also practiced in the Caribbean with many thousands of Jews having migrated to the area to find religious freedom.

**Arts, Music, and Celebrations**

The arts, music, and celebrations are important to the cultural identity of the Caribbean Islands. Caribbean art reflects its diverse peoples, including indigenous peoples, Africans, Europeans, and South Asians. The kinds of art brought by each of these groups blended with those of the other peoples, creating uniquely Caribbean styles. Painting, especially large murals, is the most well-known art form in the region. Artists use bright, vivid colors in their works. Printmaking, sculpture, and photography are also popular.

The Caribbean Islands have strongly influenced world music. Much of the music blends African and European influences. Cuba is famous for its salsa, and Jamaica for reggae. Both forms of music rely on complex drum rhythms. Reggae has become popular around the world not only for its musical qualities but also for lyrics that protest poverty and lack of equal rights.

Celebrations and festivals are an important part of Caribbean life. They reflect the cultural diversity and history of the region. Carnival in Trinidad and Tobago is full of elaborate costumes, music, and parades. There are also many music festivals including Jamaica Reggae Festivals. Religious groups also celebrate different religious holidays throughout the region. Various food festivals celebrate the food of the Caribbean and its many influences, such as yams and okra from Africa and curry from South Asia.

***Discussing*** How do economic conditions in Jamaica relate to the development of reggae?



**LESSON 3 REVIEW**

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

**TEKS:** 10B, 21B, 22A

**1. *Drawing Conclusions*** Why is gross domestic product a good indicator of the health of an economy?



**Answering the Guiding Questions**

**TEKS:** 16B

**2. *Assessing*** What challenges do the economies of Cuba and Haiti face?



**TEKS:** 1A, 15B, 17D

**3. *Analyzing*** How do the languages of the Caribbean Islands reflect their colonial history?



**TEKS:** 10A

**4. *Identifying*** List three examples of manufactured goods in the Caribbean Islands.



**TEKS:** 15B

**DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False Indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If it is false, change the underlined word(s) to make the statement true.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The land Christopher Columbus first reached in 1492 is now the Dominican Republic.

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\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. On average, seven hurricanes strike the Caribbean Islands each year.

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\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The transport of enslaved Africans was part of the Columbian Exchange.

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\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. When Fidel Castro first set up a communist state, he also developed a strong relationship with Venezuela.

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\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. One of the main reasons for the poverty in the Caribbean is high unemployment.

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**DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with its description.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. current fed by the warm waters of the Caribbean A. cays

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. not active B. extinct

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. highest point in the Caribbean C. Gulf Stream

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. low islands made of sand or coral D. dormant

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. no longer existing E. Duarte Peak

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.**

\_\_\_\_\_11. Where are the Bahamas located?

A. in the Caribbean Sea

B. east of Florida

C. just north of South America

D. west of the Greater Antilles

\_\_\_\_\_12. Which statement about the climate of the Caribbean is accurate?

A. Rainfall varies little throughout the region.

B. The rainy season is from November to April.

C. Humidity is low year-round.

D. Temperatures are high year-round.

**\_\_\_\_\_ 13.** When did Puerto Rican migration to the United States reach its peak?

1. after World War I
2. after World War II
3. during the 1980s
4. during the early 2000s

**\_\_\_\_14.** Why have Caribbean territories not worked hard to gain independence?

1. They are all territories of the Netherlands.
2. They are widely spread throughout the Lesser Antilles.
3. They are economically dependent on parent countries.
4. They are ruled by a governor appointed by the parent country.

**\_\_\_15.** Which service industry supports the economies of several Caribbean islands?

1. tourism **C.** construction
2. mining **D.** farming

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola. The country has faced many of the same challenges as Haiti but has had a more stable government. In the last twenty years, improved government has led to economic stability. Tourism is a main industry with many visitors coming to enjoy the weather and culture. Unlike other Caribbean nations, the Dominican Republic produces most of its own food as well as food for export. As a result, agriculture is an important part of the Dominican economy.

*—World Cultures & Geography*

**\_\_\_\_ 16.** Based on the excerpt, what does the Dominican Republic have that has led to economic stability?

1. It has agricultural exports.
2. It has tourism as a main industry.
3. It has a stable, improved government.
4. It has the same challenges as Haiti.

**\_\_\_ 17.** Based on the excerpt, how is the Dominican Republic unlike other Caribbean nations?

1. It produces food for export.
2. It has a tourism industry.
3. Its culture is inviting.

D. It has faced many challenges