Central America and the Caribbean Islands

Part 1: Main Ideas (4 points each)
Write the term or name from the box that best completes each sentence.
(Not all the terms or names will be used.)

mulattos  Fidel Castro  single-product economy
Panama  dependency  West Indies
Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán  José Martí  sugar cane
malnutrition  coffee  communism
Guatemala  ladinos  Rafael Carrera

1. A system in which the government controls all aspects of the economy is ________________.
2. People who lack enough food or the right kinds of food often suffer from ________________.
3. The canal that joins the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean runs through the country of ________________.
4. People who have mixed African and European ancestry are known as ________________.
5. During the Cold War, most of Cuba’s economy was based on the production of ________________.
6. The islands of the Caribbean are known as the ________________.
7. ________________ was an uneducated farmer who led a revolt against the government in Guatemala in 1837 and became president in 1851.
8. A ________________ is a place that is governed by or closely connected to another country.
9. In 1895, ________________ led Cuba’s revolt against Spain.
10. In 1959, ________________ became the leader of Cuba.
Part 2: Map Skills (4 points each)
Use the map to answer the questions. Write the letter of the best answer.

___ 11. Which country on this map is farthest south?
   a. Guatemala
   b. Panama
   c. El Salvador
   d. Costa Rica

___ 12. What is on the northern border of Nicaragua?
   a. the Pacific Ocean
   b. Costa Rica
   c. Belize
   d. Honduras

___ 13. What is the capital of Belize?
   a. Nassau
   b. Belmopan
   c. Tegucigalpa
   d. San Salvador

___ 14. Which islands lie farthest north?
   a. Bahamas
   b. Netherlands Antilles
   c. Virgin Islands
   d. Antigua & Barbuda

___ 15. Which country shares an island with Haiti?
   a. Costa Rica
   b. Jamaica
   c. Dominican Republic
   d. Cuba
Part 3: Interpreting Graphs (4 points each)
Use the graph to answer the questions. Write the letter of the best answer.

**Years of Required Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Kitts</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. What is the least number of years of public education required by any of these countries?
   a. 4 years
   b. 5 years
   c. 6 years
   d. 7 years

17. Which country requires the greatest number of years of education?
   a. Belize
   b. Trinidad and Tobago
   c. Barbados
   d. St. Kitts

18. How many different countries require only 6 years of education?
   a. two
   b. three
   c. four
   d. five

19. Which country requires fewer years of education than Cuba does?
   a. Trinidad and Tobago
   b. Barbados
   c. Belize
   d. St. Kitts

20. How many years of education are required in Barbados?
   a. 10 years
   b. 11 years
   c. 12 years
   d. 13 years
Part 4: Extended Response (10 points each)
For each question, write a one-paragraph answer on the lines provided. If you need more space to write, use your own paper.

21. Drawing Conclusions How do you think that Guatemala's colonial past continues to affect the country today?

Think about:
• what happened to Central America’s original inhabitants
• where most Maya live and how they make a living today

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22. Synthesizing How do the languages spoken in the Caribbean Islands and Central America reflect the history of these areas?

Think about:
• differences between the Caribbean Islands and Central America
• the ancestries of people in specific countries
• languages spoken today

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