

- 1) Commercial Farming is farming which aims to make a profit
- 2) Level 1 (1 – 3 marks)
(Basic) Simple statements listed. Reference to Figures 1 and 2 will be weak or absent.
- Level 2 (4 – 6 marks)
(Clear) May be imbalanced, observations from Figures 1 and 2 will be referred to clearly.

Clear description of the changes e.g. "From 1650 to 1900, the process of harvesting sugar cane was labour intensive and depended on slave labour. This is illustrated in Figure 1 where men and women can be seen cutting the cane by hand. After the introduction of mechanisation in the twentieth century, the nature of sugar cane farming became less dependent on labour and instead required a high capital input., as highlighted in Figure 2 which shows the use of machinery in the harvesting of the sugar cane.

- 3) Level 1 (1 – 3 marks)
(Basic) Simple statements with little attempt to explain the importance of the slave trade to the development of the Barbadian economy. The link between slavery and the development of the Barbadian economy is likely to be unclear.
- Level 2 (4 – 6 marks)
(Clear) A confident attempt to explain the importance of the slave trade to the development of the Barbadian economy. Reference to industries, dates or place names will indicate a higher level response. Students may consider both the positive and negative effects of slavery on the development of the economy although this is not necessary for full marks.

Points include:

- Development of the sugar cane industry – slave labourers were better suited to the equatorial climate than the colonists - satisfied a labour shortage on the plantations.
- The role of Barbados in the Transatlantic Slave Trade / Slave Triangle / development of trade routes.
- Barbados became the prototype for European colonialism.
- The exploitation of slavery encouraged British investment on the island. Infrastructure / expansion of settlements / introduction of technology.
- The Emancipation of Slavery in 1834, saw the development of apprenticeships and skills.
- Preferential trading agreements with the European Union.
- Slavery may hold back the economy since the knowledge, power and capital is held by the minority colonists, hindering the nation's development on independence. Whilst the nation's GDP grew, the inequality of wealth between white planters and black/coloured workers.

4a) Level 1 (1 – 2 marks)
(Basic) Simple statements with little attempt to make reference to the graph or identify a trend.

Level 2 (3 – 4 marks)
(Clear) The rising and falling trends will be identified, supported with evidence from the graph.

4b) 2 x 3marks One mark for an appropriate reason and up to two additional marks for the explanation.

Suggested reasons include:

- Mechanisation / low yield per hectare
- Competition from large-scale economically more efficient producers
- Reduction in preferential trading agreements with Britain and Europe
- Diversification of the agricultural sector away from sole dependency on sugar.

5) 3 x 3 marks One mark for an appropriate reason and up to two additional marks the explanation.

Suggested reasons include: Centralisation / Mechanisation / Rationalisation / Development of niche markets / Cane for power generation