What do you think you know about the Caribbean?
How many islands are located in the Caribbean Sea?

- There are approximately 7000 islands in the Caribbean Sea.
- The countries shaded in orange on this map are places that have important records about the history of the Caribbean.
How big is the Caribbean Sea?

- The Caribbean Sea covers an area of 2.7 million square kilometres.
Outline maps of four Caribbean islands

• Cuba

• Jamaica

• Trinidad and Tobago

• St Lucia
Caribbean countries located in the north-east of South America

- Three Caribbean countries are located on the South American continent:
  - Guyana
  - Suriname
  - French Guiana

Collectively, these countries are known as The Guianas.
Flags of Caribbean countries

- Antigua and Barbuda
- St Vincent and the Grenadines
- St Lucia
- Barbados
Famous Caribbean People

- Paul Bogle (0000 - d.1865), Jamaica – Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay Rebellion.

- Rihanna / Robyn Rihanna Fenty (b.1988 - ), Barbados – Singer and song writer.
Famous Caribbean People

• Claudia Jones (1915-1964), Trinidad – Journalist and human rights campaigner.

• Toussaint L’Ouverture (1743-1803), Haiti – Leader of the Haitian Revolution, 1791-1803.
Famous Caribbean People


• Una Marson (1905-1965), Jamaica – Broadcaster and journalist, famous for her BBC radio broadcasts “Calling the West Indies” during World War 2.
Famous Caribbean People


Dr James Samuel Risien Russell (1863-1939), Guyana – Army captain and professor of medicine.
Famous Caribbean People

Dame Mary Eugenia Charles, DBE (1919-2005), Dominica – Lawyer and the first female Prime Minister in a Caribbean country. She is pictured here with former US President Ronald Reagan.

Carlos Acosta (b.1973- ), Cuba – Ballet dancer, choreographer and writer. In 2007 he received an Olivier Award for outstanding achievement in dance.
Mary Prince (c.1788 - ?), Bermuda

• Mary Prince was born into slavery in Bermuda in 1788. She had a very difficult life, was separated from her family and was sold several times.

• After travelling to Britain with the family of the slave owner John Wood in 1828 she became very ill and was thrown out of their home. She took refuge in a church run by the Moravian Society in London and later found work as a servant in the home of the anti-slavery campaigner Thomas Pringle.

• Mary Prince is famous because she was the first Caribbean woman to have an account of her life as an enslaved African published in Britain. The book was called “The History of Mary Prince, a West Indian Slave, Related by Herself” (1831).

• Historical records show that Mary remained in England until 1833. The date of her death is not known.
The Haitian Revolution, 1791-1803

- The Haitian Revolution began in 1791 as a revolt against enslavement by Africans in the French colony of Saint Domingue.

- The enslaved Africans were inspired by the French Revolution and fought for several years to achieve freedom. Many sugar plantations were destroyed and thousands of people died. The unrest continued until February 1794, when the French government officially abolished slavery. The leader of the revolution was General Toussaint L’Ouverture, who became the first African heritage governor of the re-named island of Haiti.

- In 1802 the French army captured Toussaint and Napoleon Bonaparte’s government attempted to reinstate slavery. The Haitian people took up arms again and – led by General Jean-Jacques Dessalines – defeated the French army so that Haiti became a free and independent country in 1803. The revolution inspired many other enslaved Africans to fight for their freedom in other areas of the Caribbean, South America and the USA.

This painting above is an artist’s impression of General Toussaint L’Ouverture.
Emancipation Day – 1st August 1838

• The word ‘emancipation’ means to set someone free from the control of another person.

• In Caribbean history emancipation (or freedom) from enslavement took place on 1st August 1838.

• This picture (titled ‘Immediate Emancipation; In the West Indies; August 1st, 1838’ by the artist Alexander Rippingille) shows a family celebrating their freedom on Emancipation Day.

• The original engraving (carved by Stephen Henry Gimber) is stored in the archives at the Schomburg Centre for Research in Black Culture (New York, USA).

Source: http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/
Life and work for the rural poor in the 19th century

• During the 19th century, most Caribbean people worked in agriculture on the sugar plantations.

• After emancipation thousands of indentured labourers from (mainly) India, China, Portugal and West Africa worked alongside Caribbean men and women as sugar cane cutters.

• The word ‘indenture’ means that these labourers and servants had strict contracts to work for their employers for a fixed period of time (usually 7-10 years).

• The picture postcards show cane-field workers in Barbados and a group of ‘Indo-Caribbean’ women in Martinique during the early 1900s.

• Between 1881 and 1914 over 25,000 Caribbean workers migrated to Panama in Central America to help build the Panama Canal. Most of the workers were from Barbados, Jamaica, Martinique and Trinidad.
Sugar Cane Cutters in Jamaica

• This photograph was taken in c.1880. The original photograph is stored in the archives at the National Maritime Museum (London).

(Source: http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/261996.html)
Quadrille

- Quadrille is a traditional square dance performed by men and women that has been an important part of Caribbean culture since the 18th century.

- The dance originated in Europe, but was adapted to become a popular folk dance that is still performed today at national festivals and other special occasions.

- These pictures show groups of quadrille dancers from St Thomas (below) and Dominica (on the right) wearing traditional and modern costumes.
Quadrille
The British West Indies at War

During World War I more than 15,600 Caribbean men from the British West Indies Regiment served with the Allied forces. This picture was taken in a camp in northern France during 1916 (The Battle of the Somme).

16,000 Caribbean men and women volunteered to serve with the British military forces (army, navy and air crew) during the Second World War, 1939-1945.

(Source: Memorial Gates Trust www.mgtrust.org)
Empire Windrush

• The Empire Windrush passenger ship arrived at Tilbury Docks in Essex on 22nd June 1948. There were c.500 Caribbean passengers on board, mainly from Jamaica. Many were ex-servicemen returning to work in England. Some of these early migrants stayed in former air raid shelters until they could find permanent places to live.

• Many people were recruited by the British government to work in the National Health Service (NHS). Others found work in public transport and manufacturing industries.

• The phrase ‘Windrush Generation’ refers to the Caribbean people who migrated to Britain during this period and made this country their new home.
Empire Windrush
Independence

- Most of the countries in the Caribbean that were former British colonies achieved independence between 1962 and 1983.
- Independence means that a country is free to govern itself and is not controlled by any other nation.
- After emancipation from enslavement in the 19th century Caribbean people continued to campaign to achieve complete freedom from British rule.

Here are the independence dates for 10 Caribbean countries:

- St Kitts and Nevis ____________ 1983
- Antigua and Barbuda ____________ 1981
- St Lucia __________________________ 1979
- St Vincent and the Grenadines _____ 1979
- Dominica __________________________ 1978
- Grenada __________________________ 1974
- Guyana __________________________ 1966
- Barbados __________________________ 1966
- Trinidad and Tobago ____________ 1962
- Jamaica __________________________ 1962
Famous Caribbean Poets

Aimé Césaire (1913-2008), Martinique. He was also a famous politician and philosopher.

Louise ‘Miss Lou’ Bennett (1919-2006), Jamaica. She was also an actor who performed her poems and sketches in Jamaican Creole.

Derek Walcott (b. 1930), Saint Lucia. In 1992 he received the Nobel Prize for Literature.
National Symbols

- Dominican Republic
  Motto: Dios, Patria, Libertad
  (God, Country, Liberty)

- Jamaica
  Motto: Out of Many, One People

- Trinidad and Tobago
  Motto: Together We Aspire, Together We Achieve

The Rose of Bayahibe is the national flower

Ackee is the national fruit of Jamaica

The national flower is the Chaconia
Caribbean Languages
Official languages spoken in 10 Caribbean countries:

- Antigua _______________ English
- Barbados _______________ English
- Cuba _________________ Spanish
- Dominican Republic _____ Spanish
- Guadeloupe _____________ French
- Haiti _____ Haitian Creole & French
- Jamaica ________________ English
- Martinique _____________ French
- Suriname ________________ Dutch
- Trinidad and Tobago ____ English
Caribbean Musical Styles

Musical styles originating in the Caribbean region:

- **Calypso (or Kaiso)** developed in Trinidad and Tobago in the early 1900s. It has its origins in West Africa.

- **Mento** folk music began in Jamaica in the 1920s and was very popular in the 1950s. Mento musicians often use acoustic guitars and banjos.

- **Ska** developed in Jamaica in the 1950s. It also became a very popular musical style in the UK during the early 1960s.

- **Reggae** developed in Jamaica in the 1960s. Bob Marley was a world famous reggae musician.

- **Zouk** music originated in Guadeloupe and Martinique in the 1980s.
Caribbean Cultural Festivals

The Carnival in Montserrat takes place between Christmas and New Year’s Day (December-January).

Trinidad’s Carnival and ‘Mardi Gras’ Masquerade takes place between February or early March, before the Christian Festival of Lent.

Barbados ‘Crop Over’ Carnival takes place during late July, or early August. Many street performers parade on stilts.
National Coats of Arms

Anguilla

Barbados

Cuba

Haiti

Grenada

St Vincent and the Grenadines