

Jamaica tourism is
also a main factor of



JAMAICA is a very versatile island that consist of a variety of mountains, beaches, a strong historical background and it also has multiple National Heroes which are very inspirational. Tourism is also a main factor of Jamaica.

People Jamaica The location plays a major role as to why people enjoy going to Jamaica. Jamaica is located south of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea near the Equator. This means that it doesn't get snow despite having so many mountains. Jamaica is known as one of the most mountainous islands of the Caribbean. Out of all the mountains of Jamaica, the largest one was The Blue Mountain which was where the Maroons went to live. Jamaica may be small, but it still manages to contain 14 Parishes whose names are: Kingston (the capital), St.

Andrew, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James, Trelawny, St. Thomas, St.

Mary, Portland and St. Ann (the largest). These parishes are within the three counties: Cornwall, Middlesex and Surrey. Jamaica gained independence on August 6th 1962 so every year on August 6th we celebrate Independence Day. Jamaica has several symbols that represent it, but the main one is its flag since it was one of the first things we were giving as of our independence in 1962. The Jamaican flag is one of the best representations of Jamaica. Its colors are black which represents the people, green which represents the land and yellow which represents the Sun.

The Jamaican coat of arms is the crest of Jamaica which contains their motto, "out of many one people". This "motto" of theirs means out of many

racess of people born on Jamaica, they are all still one people; Jamaicans. Jamaica started out as a small island with its population only consisting of the Taino people at the time. The Tainos are a group of indigenous people that inhabited some of the islands in the Caribbean Sea; mainly Jamaica. Don't be fooled by them being in Jamaica because they originated in Venezuela between 650 AD and 900 AD. The Taino are a subgroup of the Arawaks. The Tainos absorbed the Saladoid (the first wave of Arawakan people to come from South America to Jamaica) culture into their own.

Even after adapting to the Saladoid culture the Tainos still enslaved them and made "them a laboring under class". In the year 1494 Christopher Columbus arrived to Jamaica on his voyage of the "new world" and his group was called the Spaniards. On arrival the Spaniards enslaved the Taino and Arawak people and because of this, years later the Taino managed to escape from their Spaniard owners. They instantly ran for the mountains when the British took Jamaica from Spain in 1655.

They also changed their names to the Maroons which "comes from the Spanish word cimarrones". As time went on the Maroon Community grew bigger and bigger because as soon as slaves arrived to Jamaica from different parts of Africa, the Maroons spread the word of freedom in the mountains which influenced the slaves to escape and become a Maroon. One would ask "why didn't the British just capture the Maroons once more", but the fact that they lived in the mountains worked in their favor because the Maroons would have lookouts and whenever the British would attack, the Maroons would use the mountains to their advantage and lay wait for the British with

traps and machetes. The British got very aggravated by their rebellion so they went to war with the Maroons in 1720. “ In 1739 the British and the Maroons made peace”. The freedom of the Maroons was recognized and their land was given to them”.

From then on the Maroons governed themselves, which led to Jamaica becoming independent. Just because the Maroons were the first set of people who lived in Jamaica, that does not make them the most important. Over the years there have been several events or issues that occurred which require a special individual to step forward and fight for their people. These individuals were known as National Heroes. These National Heroes are: Nanny of the Maroons, Paul Bogle, Marcus Garvey, Sir Alexander Bustamante, George William Gordon, Norman Manley and Samuel Sharpe. The first national hero was Marcus Garvey.

Marcus Garvey “ was born in St. Ann's Bay, St. Anne, on August 17th 1887”.

He left Jamaica and became one of the leaders of the Harlem Renaissance but he was later imprisoned under false charges, then got deported back to Jamaica where he began his own association called the Universal Negro Improvement Association or the UNIA for short. This “ grew into an international organization for black people worldwide; self-help economic projects and protest against racial discrimination”. On June 1940 Garvey died in London from a stroke and his body was exhumed and shipped to Jamaica on November 1964. With Marcus Garvey being such an inspiration they named various buildings, schools, resource centres and he even had his face on the Jamaica twenty dollar coin. After Marcus Garvey was Paul Bogle.

Paul Bogle was responsible for a “ large scale armed Jamaican rebellion for voting rights and an ENT to legal discrimination and economic oppression against african jamaicans”. For these actions Bogle was recognized as a Jamaican National Hero in 1969.

Paul Bogle’s mother was a freewoman named Cecilia Bogle and because of this he was born free. His father is an unknown man from the Parish of St. Thomas and by these two he was born on 1822. Sadly Bogle wasn’t raised by his mother because she passed away so he was raised by his grandmother whose name is also unknown. Paul Bogle and another in Spring Garden as well as five hundred acres of farmland in Dunrobin, which made him one of the few African Jamaicans prosperous enough to pay the fee to vote at this time. He later “ led a fifty mile march of farmers and former slaves to Spanish Town to meet with Governor Eyre to discuss their political grievances”. They got rejected access to see the Governor and because of this he started a rebellion. Colonial soldiers came to Morant Bay to put a stop to Bogle’s rebellion.

This resulted in almost five hundred people being killed, Paul Bogle’s home town of Stony Hut being destroyed and he himself along side his brother Moses Bogle were captured by the Colonials. They were later hanged at the Morant Bay Courthouse on October 24, 1865. As a result of his rebellion “ Jamaica became a Crown Colony directly from England”. Even though Paul Bogle died his legacy still lived on with his name being on the Jamaican two dollar bill, ten cent coin and several buildings.

The third National Hero was Sir Alexander Bustamante. At the time of his acknowledgment the country was still a Crown Colony. Bustamante realized the “social and economic ills” that the people faced because the governor could veto at anytime he pleased which he did very often.

Bustamante started making his name known writing a series of letters in the Gleaner and occasionally British newspaper about “the social and economic problems of the poor and underprivileged in Jamaica”. As a result an “outbreak of widespread discontent and social unrest”. In advocating the cause of the masses, Bustamante became the undisputed champion of the working class”. He then became the founder of the Labor Party (JLP) and the first Prime Minister of Jamaica.

He passed away on August 6, 1977. His face still lingers on the Jamaican one dollar coin and he also has his name on monuments around Jamaica. After Bustamante came George W. Gordon. George William Gordon was born in St. Thomas “to slave mother and planter father who was attorney to several sugar estates in Jamaica”. He taught himself how to read and write.

He owned a big portion of land which he subdivided and sold it to the group of people who he sought to serve. Gordon didn’t like the way his people were being treated so he urged them to protest and fight against these “oppressive and unjust conditions under which they were forced to live under”. They later arrested him for complicity in the Morant Bay Rebellion in 1865.

“He was illegally tried by Court Martial” and was sentenced to death by execution on October 23, 1865. George W. Gordon’s face was on the

<https://assignbuster.com/jamaica-tourism-is-also-a-main-factor-of/>

Jamaican ten dollar coin. The fifth National Hero was Norman Washington Manley. He was born on July 4, 1893 at Roxborough, Manchester Manley was a soldier (the first World War), athlete, scholar and lawyer. He made himself known when he donated time and advocacy to the workers labour troubles of 1938. “ On September 1938, Manly founded the People’s National Party (PNP) and was elected president”. After long life of politics Norman Manley passed away on September 2, 1969.

His also has his face on the Jamaican thousand dollar bill. The sixth National Hero was Samuel Sharpe. Samuel Sharpe was the one of the main instigators of the Slave Rebellion in 1831. Samuel formulated a plan that the slaves would refuse to work on Christmas Days. Word of his plan got to some of the planters and even spread throughout St. Thomas.

After the rebellion Samuel Sharpe was captured and got hanged on May 23, 1832. His face remains on the Jamaica five dollar coin. The seventh and last National Hero is Nanny of the Maroons. “ Nanny was the leader of the Maroons in the 18th century”. She is the first and only female National Hero of Jamaica. Nanny was a great military leader and she was “ a symbol of unity and strength” for the Maroons in their times of crisis. She is an expert in guerilla warfare which she used to fight against the British in the first Maroon War on “ 1720 to 1739”. The Maroon people were supernaturally influenced by Nanny, so much that it’s said to be connected to her powers of Obeah or dark magic.

Nanny was born in Ghana in 1686 and died in 1733, Jamaica. Her image still holds it’s spot on the Jamaican five hundred dollar bill. Even though all the

Jamaican National Hero passed away their graves still remain in The National Heroes Park.

The National Heroes Park is located in Kingston, Jamaica. "The area on which the National Heroes Park now stands was once one of the most popular spots in Kingston". It was used for several different sports/activities such as cycle racing, cricket and even as a venue where the travelling circuses would visit every now and then. Besides the National Heroes Jamaica also has other things that made it what it is now such as a national bird, national tree, and a national fruit.

The national bird is a swallow tail humming bird or The Doctor Bird as the Jamaicans call it. This bird can only be found in Jamaica. Its name was given to it because of its pointy bill which resembles a needle and its tail resembles a coat a doctor would wear back in the old days. The national tree is called the Blue Mahoe. Even though Jamaica is not the only place where this tree can grow, the Blue Mahoe is still its native land and for that reason it is the Jamaican National Tree.

The Jamaican national fruit is the Ackee. Originally Ackee came from West Africa on a slave ship and started to grow luxuriously on Jamaica. It is now known as one of Jamaica's finest delicacies which goes extremely well with dumplings.

In conclusion Jamaica is a small island that has a strong historical background, beautiful resorts and kind hearted people. Even though Jamaicans are known to be rather wild and crazy, I can assure you that the

people of Jamaica are veryhard-working, ambitious and respectful people, just don't get on their bad sidebecause that's when the craziness starts.