

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY &
ARCHAEOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST
INDIES, MONA

SOCIAL HISTORY PROJECT
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Editorial

It is with great pleasure that the SHP brings you its 46th newsletter. This edition includes many interesting and informative pieces which are testaments to the work of the Project, the Department of History and Archaeology and the wider university community.

This Issue coincides with the much anticipated 39th annual Association of Caribbean Historians (ACH) conference, hosted by the Department of History & Archaeology at the Jamaica Conference Centre, May 7-11 2007. The academic programme of the conference is reproduced in this Issue.

A part of the mandate of the SHP is to highlight the cultural history of the country and region, and it is therefore fitting that a piece on the heritage and history markers constructed on the Mona campus of the University of the West Indies, is included in this Issue. Kindly contributed by Suzanne Francis-Brown, a member of the Heritage Markers Committee, this piece outlines the significance of the four obelisk markers on the Mona campus and the mission of the Committee.

Also included, is a tribute to Professor Sir Roy Augier, a stalwart of the Department and a pioneer Caribbean historian. This tribute was given by Swithin Wilmot, Head of the Department of History and Archaeology, on the occasion of the University's Commemoration Celebrations and Alumni Week, 2007, February 15, 2007, when Sir Roy was honoured.

Kathleen Monteith, provides a review of the most recent publication by the venerable Prof. Barry Higman titled,

*Plantation Jamaica, 1750–1850:
Capital and Control in a Colonial
Economy.*

Highlighted in this Issue is the work of the Department of History and Archaeology and the History Teachers Association in their joint outreach to the secondary schools teachers of the island as a part of the commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Trade in Captured Africans. The report of two symposia held for this purpose in Kingston and Montego Bay are contributed by Jenny Jemmot, a member of the Department and a participant in the symposia and Mrs. Gloria Bean, President of the History Teachers Association.

Finally, the SHP announces its most recent publication, *A History of Cricket in Jamaica 1870 to the present*, authored by Dr. Julian Cresser.

It is our hope that you will enjoy this Issue and all it has to offer and we thank you for your continued support of the SHP and its activities.

*Dalea Bean
Assistant Editor*

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Twenty-eight years ago when the SHP was established, the stated objective was to encourage and support research into Jamaica's social history in the post slavery period. Later, the wider Caribbean was also included, although the focus has remained primarily on Jamaica. Given the range of research interest and teaching of the Department, which has broadened since 1979 to include Heritage Studies and Archaeology, and given that the slave period remains an important area of research and teaching, it was felt that the work of the SHP should be reflective of that also. Accordingly, the proposal to broaden the work of the SHP to include the period during slavery, Heritage Studies and Archaeology was made, and was fully endorsed by the Department of History & Archaeology on January 12, 2007.

The SHP has had a very busy year. The second SHP touring exhibition, "A History of Cricket in Jamaica, 1870 to the Present" was launched in October 2006 at the National Library of Jamaica, and the same was published in February 2007. During January and February 2007, the Exhibition was also mounted in the University of the West Indies Library's Catalogue Hall, and in the Devon House Mansion during March and April, 2007.



The exhibition at Devon House

On April 7, 2007, the Exhibition was also on show at the Rollington Town Citizens' Association's commemoration of the involvement of the Lucas and Kensington Cricket Clubs in Senior Cup Cricket for over 100 years. Past and Present Lucas and Kensington XI teams played matches as part of the celebrations.

The Exhibition has received very positive feedback and comments, all recorded in the guest book. Julian Cresser who researched and designed the Exhibition is to be highly commended.

In February 2007, the SHP's publications were once again in heavy demand at the annual History Teachers Association (HTA) conference, with Dalea Bean and Nicole Plummer going beyond the call of duty to facilitate this activity. The HTA conference has been an important outlet for our publications. Arawak Publishers has also taken a range of our publications to sell on consignment, and the hope is that proceeds will exceed that of the last round, which amount to just over JA\$40,000.00.

The Executive remains largely the same, and includes Aleric Josephs, Veront Satchell, Julian Cresser, Nicole Plummer and Dalea Bean who is the Editor of this Issue. Matthew Smith is away on Fellowship Leave this

Semester. Dr. Jenny Jemmott joined the executive as a coopted member in September.

Kathleen Monteith

SHP Executive:

Director: Dr Kathleen Monteith

Newsletter Editor: Dr Matthew Smith

Treasurer: Dr Veront Satchel

Subscriptions Officer: Dr Aleric Josephs

Assistant Editors: Ms Dalea Bean
and Ms Nicole Plummer

Coopted Members: Dr. Julian
Cresser and Dr. Jenny
Jemmott

MARKING THE RICH HISTORY & HERITAGE OF UWI MONA

By Suzanne Francis-Brown

The Mona Campus of the University of the West Indies is only the latest in a long line of tenants on its square mile site, and rich layers of history reward the explorer.

Marking these layers and honouring the various populations that lived on the site, is a task, which has been embraced by the UWI Heritage Markers Committee, since 2005. Students, staff and visitors to the campus can now readily engage with the past by reading information provided on a series of obelisk-shaped monuments and simple storyboards. The obelisks mark the sites where major populations are known to have lived on the campus over recorded time.

Near to the Post Office Gate, at the corner of Gibraltar Camp Way and Gibraltar Hall Road, an obelisk of Gibraltar limestone and Black Africa marble recalls the women, men and children who lived in Gibraltar Camp during World War II (1939-1945). Most of them were evacuees from the British fortress colony of Gibraltar, while a smaller number consisted of several groups of mainly Jewish refugees from Europe. This monument was erected in February 2007 with the assistance of the Gibraltar government and the personal contribution of Mr Anthony Lara, grandson of one of the evacuees who died and was buried in Jamaica.



Obelisk marker of the Gibraltar Camp

Close to the main gate at Queens Way is one of two obelisks marking the villages that housed the labouring population of two sugar estates. The Mona Estate covered the section of the campus between Shed Lane/Ring Road and the Hermitage Road at the front of the campus. The enslaved workers on the estate would have lived in and around the area, which is now a parking lot, which still retains numerous ackee trees. Ackee trees are an accepted botanical marker for slave villages. A similar grove of ackee trees between West Road and the aqueduct, near to the UWI/University Hospital gate, marks the location of the Papine Estate village. The Papine Village obelisk is located along Aqueduct Road.

The fourth obelisk, in the front yard of the Institute of Education building along Gibraltar Camp Way, opposite the Park commemorating UWI students who have become Caribbean heads of government, recalls a population of indentured Indians and other Asian workers who lived in that

area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many of them worked on the Mona Estate until it went out of business in the early 1900s.



Marker to commemorate Indentured Indian workers

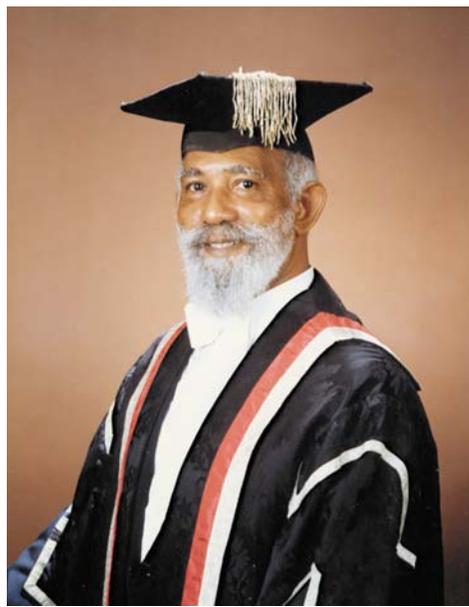
The idea of the obelisk was taken from a monument to local geology which has stood outside the Department of Geography and Geology since 1982.

In addition, several storyboards have been erected to provide information on significant material structures dotting the campus – the aqueduct, the Mona and Papine sugar estate ruins, the tomb of Jaghai.

Other material remains have been identified, and it is intended that other signboards will be erected on a phased basis, as funding can be secured, so that the historical element of the UWI's rich heritage can be better known and appreciated.

UWI Heritage Markers Committee: Prof. Patrick Bryan, Chair; Mr Joseph Pereira; Ms Gillian Scarlett, Campus Architect; Prof. Verene Shepherd; Mr Ossie Harding; Ms Suzanne Francis-Brown.

Tribute for Professor Sir Roy Augier, Commemoration Celebrations and Alumni Week, 2007, February 15, 2007.



Professor Sir Roy Augier

In 1954, the same year that Professor Sir Roy Augier arrived on the Mona campus, a British historian described Caribbean History as the story of the white conquerors and settlers, as the much larger Negro population... had little to do... with the shaping of events. Another also described the enslaved population as being habitually docile, occasionally savage, lazy, improvident [and] pitifully cheerful.

Gratefully, Roy Augier and other pioneering historians at the UWI, Elsa Goveia, Shirley Gordon and Douglas Hall, worked tirelessly to overturn such negative stereotypes. They campaigned successfully for the introduction of Caribbean history into

the educational curricula of secondary and tertiary institutions and co-authored *The Making of the West Indies*, the first textbook that told the story of the Caribbean as a region with its own internal dynamic, and not just an appendage of British Empire history. Accordingly, successive generations of West Indians came to understand the vital contributions of the Caribbean people to the weaving of the social fabric of their societies, and the historians in the three Departments of History of the UWI are deeply indebted to Sir Roy for fostering in them a keen scholastic interest in the Caribbean past.

Furthermore, Roy Augier has been involved with the Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) from its inception in 1974, and served as Chairman between 1986 and 1998, and continues to be a member of Council. Throughout, he played an integral part in the development of the CSEC and CAPE examinations which have had a profound impact on the formation of regional and national identities for the Caribbean's youth.

Roy Augier was an activist historian and a passionate advocate of regionalism, best exemplified in 1961, when, during the Jamaican Referendum on the West Indies Federation, he led UWI students, including Walter Rodney, in public marches in Spanish Town and in Morant Bay in support of the West Indian Federation. He steadfastly maintains his vision of integration of the peoples of the Caribbean, and suitably, Sir Roy chairs the Drafting Committee for the UNESCO General History of the Caribbean, overseeing to date the publication of five of the projected six volumes.

As a teacher, Sir Roy's intellectual rigour is legendary and his students deeply admire his generosity of spirit. As the Dean of the Faculty of General Studies between 1967 and 1970 and in 1971 and 1972, he laid the foundations for the expanded curriculum in the Faculty of Humanities and Education. As Pro Vice Chancellor between 1972 and 1990, his collegial approach remains an example of fine academic leadership and he has undeniably made a sterling contribution to the institutional development of the UWI.

We are extremely privileged to still have him with us and we value his wise counsel and treasure his friendship. Sir Roy, we thank you and we salute you.

Swithin Wilmot
Head, Department of History and
Archaeology
UWI, Mona

Panels and papers of the 39th annual conference of the ach, Jamaica may 6-11 2007

Transatlantic Slave Trade

Gerard LAFLEUR: "Relations entre Européens et Africains selon le journal du chevalier André Bruë, commissaire general de la Compagnie du Senegal du décembre 1722 au mai 1723"

Heather Cateau: "Things Fall Apart- Abolition, Enslavement and Emancipation"

Claudius Fergus: "The Chinese Factor in Britain's Abolition of the transatlantic Slave Trade"

Maria Flores Collazo: "Legislar para recordar: las conmemoraciones de los procesos abolicionistas en Puerto Rico y Jamaica"

Jamaican History and Heritage I

Sasha Turner: Breaking the glass ceiling: White Women and plantation management in early nineteenth century Jamaica".

Kristen Block: "Spanish Jamaica/English Jamaica: A New Look at Cromwell's Western Design of 1655-56"

Wigmore Francis: "Sugar Woes and Land Problems in Jamaica: Reflections on a Hundred Years after the Abolition of the Slave Trade"

Thera Edwards: "Finding The Final Frontier: Land Transactions in the Blue Mountains, Jamaica"

Business, Political, and Finance issues in Caribbean History

Michelle McDonald: "Brand New: the Development of Regional Branding of Caribbean Coffee"

Michael Toussaint: "The Evolution of the Credit Unions Movement in Trinidad and Tobago in the late nineteenth century"

Patricia Stafford: "Tradesmen as Vestrymen: A liberalizing influence in early 20th century Barbados"

Cleve Scott: "Building Working Class Solidarity: Terrence A Maryshow, Arthur Cipriani, and the politics of labour in St. Kitts and the Grenadines, 1919-1937"

Natural History in the Caribbean

April Shelford: "The Slave in the Garden: Slave Presences in Natural History Writings in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Caribbean"

Aleric Josephs: "On the Periphery: Women, Science, and Caribbean Natural History"

Matthew Mulcahy: "The Royal Earthquake and the World of Wonders in Seventeenth-Century Jamaica."

Slavery in BWI Society

Roderick McDonald: "The Ethnography and the Pornography of Slavery"

Russell Menard: "The organization of labour in early Barbados"

David Ryden: "Paradox of West Indian Sugar Planting in the era of Slavery, 1783-1807"

Lorena Walsh: "A Thinking Decisión? Colonial Elites, Slavery, Emigration and Staples"

Decolonizing Movements I

Evelyn Vélez Rodríguez: "Puerto Rico en las relaciones internacionales: De la Comisión del Caribe a la Organización del Caribe, 1946- 1966"

Félix Huertas Rodríguez: "Puerto Rico y sus relaciones deportivas internacionales, 1930-1966"

Harold Jap-a-Joe: "Strange Bedfellows" the Moravian Church and decolonizing movements in Suriname"

Mary Chamberlain: "Barbados and the moral economy, 1937-1966"

Material Culture in Caribbean History

Jillian Galle: "Consumption and Gendered Social Strategies Among Slaves in Jamaica and the Chesapeake: An Archaeological Perspective"

Fraser Neiman: "Spatial Counterpoint: Eighteenth Century Plantation Domestic Architecture in Jamaica and Virginia"

Barbaro Martinez-Ruiz: "Belisario's Vision: Tracing the African Roots of Jonkonnu celebrations in nineteenth-century Jamaica"

Linda Sturz: "Festival, Resistance and the Carnavalesque in Late Eighteenth-Century Jamaican Christmas Celebrations"

Race and Sexuality in Caribbean History

Heather Kopelson: "From Sinner to Property: Unlawful Sex" and Enslaved Women in Bermuda, 1650-1723"

Katherine Paugh: "The Strongest Interest in Preventing this Diminution: Reproduction, Fornication, and Methodism in the British Caribbean"

Yvonne Fabella: "Sexuality and the Construction of Racial Difference in late-colonial Saint Domingue"

National Identity and Nationhood

Bridget Brereton: "Contesting the past: National narratives of Trinidad and Tobago"

Jean Casimir: "L'Etat dans le code rural de Boyer"

Rosemary Hoefte: "What happened to the legacy of Grace Scheidner-Howard, first female politician in Suriname"

Howard Johnson: "From Pariah to patriot: the Posthumous career of George William Gordon"

Post-Colonial Revolt in the Caribbean I

Roberta Kilkenny: "Public History/Public Radio: The making of 'Walter Rodney'" Pan Africanist/Internationalist"

Nigel Westmaas: "1968 and the Social Foundations of the Working Peoples Alliance"

Michael West: "Walter Rodney and 1968: The Canadian Angle"

Tiffany Patterson: "Caribbean Activism Stateside: 1968 and Beyond"

Health and Pathologies I

Dalea Bean: "A Dangerous Class of Women: prostitution and the perceived threat to military efficiency in Jamaica during the World Wars"

Jacques Dumont and Juanita de Barros: "Colonial Mediators and the Emergence of Colonial Health Policies in the French and British Caribbean, 1930-1938"

Tara Inniss: "Distempered, Maimed and Worn Out: Locating Disability in the early nineteenth Century Caribbean History"

Gordon Gill: "Ecology and Pathogens in the Hydrological Plantation Society of Berbice"

Jamaica History and Heritage II

Jenny Jemmott: "Ties that bind: Consolidating family links in Jamaica, 1834-1838"

Jonathan Dalby: "From St. Anns bay in 1826 to Montego bay in 1902: The pattern of Riots in Nineteenth Century Jamaica"

Dave Gosse: "A Kingdom Divided Cannot Stand: Politics in Early Nineteenth -Century Jamaica"

James Robertson: "Tacky plus five: A 1765 Slave Revolt in St. Mary's Jamaica"

The Caribbean since 1939: Post-Colonial Revolt II

Kate Quinn: "Sitting in a Volcano: Black Power in Burnham's Guyana"

Anne Macpherson: "Black Power in Belize: UBAD, Radical Masculinity

and the Enabling of Belizean Feminism, 1968-78"

Fitz Baptiste: "Jamaicans in the United States' Emergency Farm and War Industries Programme, 1942 to 1947"

Lommarsh Roopnarine: "Decolonizing Movements in the Caribbean: St. Croix secession movement in the United States Virgin Islands"

Health and Pathologies II

April Mayes: "Refining Dominicans: Governance, Social Order, and Public Health in the Dominican Republic under US Occupation, 1916-1924"

Annie Saunier: "Les aliénés a la Martinique entre 1940 et 1946".

Debbie McCollin: Friend or Foe?: Venereal Diseases and the American Presence in Trinidad and Tobago During World War I"

Rita Pemberton: "Outside the Hospital Walls: Community health Services in Trinidad, 1900-1950"

Caribbean Social Culture

Linda Rupert: "Creolization and Contraband: Papiamentu and the Port"

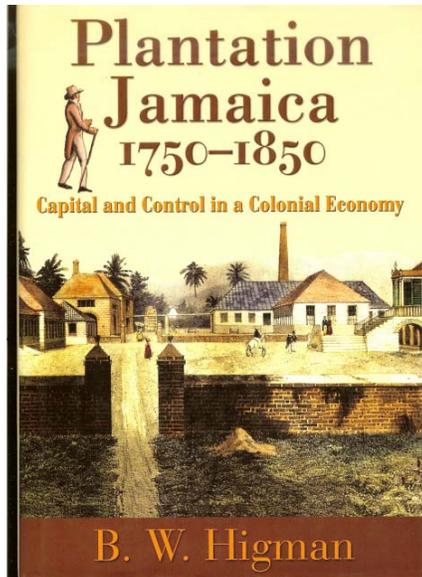
Melisse Thomas-Bailey: "Language Usage in the Cultural Politics of the Post-Emancipation British West Indies"

Gerada Holder: "Preserving a visual Culture: the Role of the Heritage Library in Preserving the Culture of Trinidad and Tobago through Images"

Humberto García Muñoz and Rebecca Campo: "French Guiana's Experiences During the Second World war"

BOOK REVIEW:

Plantation Jamaica, 1750–1850: Capital and Control in a Colonial Economy. By B. W. Higman. Kingston: University of the West Indies Press, 2005. xiv + 386 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, notes, index. Cloth, \$65.00. ISBN: 9-766-40165-9.



Reviewed by Kathleen Monteith

Plantation Jamaica offers a fresh perspective on the issue of management of agricultural enterprise, principally the sugar-producing properties of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the British-colonized Caribbean. The author, B. W. Higman, focuses on Jamaica, where absenteeism and attorneyship were most often represented. The management of property by a planter class that was given the power of attorney by absentee proprietors has long preoccupied historians of Caribbean history. The scholarship on the prevalence of absenteeism among the planter-owner class in Jamaica during this period was based on

opinions expressed by eighteenth-century contemporaries. Early twentieth century West Indian historiography emphasized the negative consequences of the arrangement, which were blamed on the poor management practices of the attorney class. The failings of these attorneys and the prevalence of absenteeism were said to have had long-term implications for the social and economic development of the colony. One historian in particular, Lowell Ragatz, was especially condemnatory of the arrangement, but his views were eventually challenged by another historian, Douglas Hall, who argued that management by an agent was not necessarily inferior to the oversight provided by a resident proprietor. Richard Sheridan echoed Hall's view a few years later. And, while subsequent works have tackled the topic of plantation management, Higman notes that no systematic work has been done on attorneyship, leaving "many questions yet to be asked and answered":

What were the sources/origins of the separation of ownership and management that came to typify Jamaica in the period between 1750 and 1850 and how did it affect the profitability of plantations and the growth of Jamaica's colonial economy? How were West Indian plantations managed before and after the abolition of slavery? Who were the managers and how did they relate to the proprietors, workers, and merchants? What were the costs of communication and exchange? What was the economic and social impact of absentee-proprietorship? Was the system efficient in economic terms? (pp. 8–11)

Plantation Jamaica effectively addresses these questions, utilizing a variety of source materials located in

American, British, and Jamaican archives, such as attorneys' letters, plantation papers, manuscripts, journals, maps and plans, slave registers, accounts current, and accounts produce records. The result is a compelling, well-structured, and clearly written presentation.

Higman's central thesis is that the emergence of attorneyship was a positive innovation in plantation Jamaica. The attorney represented a distinctive managerial type, who was assigned to head a hierarchy of managers, supervisors, and workers and was authorized to make major business decisions on behalf of the owner. The attorney therefore represented "a unique product of the separation of ownership and management that typified Jamaica between 1750 and 1850, with the role being a product of the period of slavery, but which remained in place following its abolition" (p. 11)

Part One demonstrates Higman's mastery of the wide field of related scholarship and provides the conceptual framework for Part Two. In this first section, made up of four chapters, he examines the extent of absenteeism and the emergence of attorneyship in Jamaica. He argues that the development of attorneyship was not only related to the growth in absenteeism among plantation owners in the seventeenth century but was also linked to the development of the managerial hierarchy whose members were required to cope with large-scale production and trade. Such a hierarchy, he states, effectively illustrated "the essential modernity of the plantation in slavery" (p. 8).

Higman compiles a demographic and social profile of the typical attorney in Jamaica that illuminates the character

of the Jamaican planter class. He discusses at length the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century methods of keeping accounts and the effectiveness of communication technologies of the period, thereby revealing the context in which plantation management was conducted. These are areas that have been overlooked in previous discussions of management in Jamaica and the West Indies. Higman emphasizes their importance, pointing out that the "profitable operation of the system depended on more than just finding men willing and able to exploit the human and physical resources through harsh management. In order to monitor and ensure profitability, the absentee proprietor also required efficient modes of accounting and communication" (p. 93). The discussion in Part One also emphasizes the inextricable link between the colony and the metropolis as revealed through the profile of the attorneys, the accounting practices, the passage of legislation, the issuance of regulations, and the creation of terminology.

The three chapters that make up Part Two contain detailed case studies of the management practices of two attorneys operating in different eras. The first, Simon Taylor was in charge of the Golden Grove sugar estate in the second half of the eighteenth century. Taylor's letters to his employer cover the years 1765 to 1775, a period regarded as the "silver age" of sugar. Isaac Jackson, the subject of the second case study, was in charge of the Montpelier sugar estate, and his letters from 1839 to 1843, cover the immediate post slavery period. From these letters written by the two attorneys to their respective employers we learn the details of the challenges these men faced in managing the two respective properties. Higman concludes the section by assessing

their performances through a series of questions based on the theoretical constructs established in Part One.

Their letters show that, far from being irresponsible, neglectful, and wasteful, Taylor and Jackson served their employers well. "They took a positive approach to the making of profits and the exploitation of the resources and technologies available to them. They proved themselves assiduous in visiting the estates regularly and provided detailed accounts to their employers. They understood the details of sugar production and trade, recruited and dismissed supervisory personnel and did what was in their power to increase the work force" (p. 280). Higman convincingly argues that it was not in the attorneys' interest to defraud their employers. "As social predators, the proprietors and the attorneys had entered into a pact that rewarded them for being honourable and loyal to each other for the sake of robbing other people (the enslaved and exploited free), who were not parties to the ethical contract" (p. 281). Although we may never know to what degree Taylor's and Jackson's management practices were typical of their eras, *Plantation Jamaica* effectively challenges stereotypes and generalizations about attorneyship and plantation management in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The book is essential reading for scholars of Caribbean economic and business history, and it will surely take its place as a standard text against which future scholarship on this issue will be judged.

This review was originally published in Business History Review, Vol. 8, No. 4, Winter 2006, and is reprinted with the kind permission of that journal.

The Department of History and Archaeology, UWI, Mona: Commemorating the Bicentenary of the Abolition of the British Slave Trade through Lectures presented at the History Teachers' Workshops, 2007.

By Jenny Jemmott and Gloria Bean

As part of its commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Trade in Captured Africans, the Department of History and Archaeology at the University of the West Indies, Mona, in partnership with the Jamaica History Teachers' Association, the Department of Educational Studies, Mona, and the Local Commission of UNESCO, participated in two workshops for teachers across the island. The first workshop was held in Kingston at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel on January 30, 2007, with 88 teachers from secondary schools, teachers' colleges and community colleges in eastern and south-central Jamaica in attendance. The Hotel Grandiosa in Montego Bay was the venue for the second workshop held on February 9, 2007, with approximately 60 teachers from north-central and western Jamaica in attendance.

The Department of History and Archaeology was committed to marking this bicentenary in a way which would ensure a meaningful and lasting impact through its outreach programme for teachers who would then continue the effort in the classrooms beyond 2007. Appropriately for the occasion, the objective was to strengthen the teaching of African history in the areas of content and methodology.

Participants from the Department of History and Archaeology were Drs. Baptiste, Gosse, Jemmott, Wariboko and Wilmot, while Ms. Diane McCallum from the Department of Educational Studies, UWI, Mona conducted two sessions on the teaching of African history.



Dr Fitzroy Baptiste presenting at the Jamaica Pegasus

Dr Fitzroy Baptiste gave a lecture entitled “West Africa before the Atlantic Slave Trade” while Dr. Waibinte Wariboko spoke on “The Impact of the Atlantic Trade on West African Societies and Economies between 1500 and 1800”. Dr. Jenny Jemmott gave a lecture on “Africa in the Making of the Americas” and Dr. Dave Gosse discussed his paper entitled “The Politics Surrounding the 1807 Abolition of the Slave Trade”. Copies of all the lectures were distributed to teachers from all of the institutions represented at the workshops. These were also distributed at a cost from the departmental office for interested persons on the campus. The Department was particularly pleased to have shared in this experience and looks forward to the continuation of its

mission of outreach to the schools beyond 2007.



Dr Waibinte Wariboko gives his presentation on the impact of the Slave Trade

The analysis of the teacher’s evaluation revealed that they found the exercise very informative, inspiring and helpful. The teachers were also given resource material in the form of a CD produced by Errol D. Bean entitled “Africa, Enslavement and Freedom” which contains music that can be used to assist in the teaching of African History in schools. Persons were able to engage in the discussion with the presenters after their lectures and this made the symposia interactive and engaging. The two days were not only educational, but also fostered camaraderie among the teachers who were able to bond over coffee break and lunch, renewing old friendships and fostering new ones.

The History Teacher’s Association is very grateful to the Departments of History and Archaeology & Educational Studies and the Jamaica National Commission, UNESCO for their support of the association’s mandate to improve the teaching of history in the island and expose history teachers to new concepts and methods in the instruction of this most important discipline.



Teachers in attendance at the symposium

African History Courses offered by the department over the years

The courses offered over the years cover the history of Africa from ancient times to modern times. Periodically the courses are reviewed to ensure that students are exposed to the most recent scholarship. Among the earliest course offered was the History of Africa South of the Sahara and History of Africa in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Students doing a major in history are required to declare a concentration in one of four areas in their second year. African concentration is one of the four. Below is a list of some of the courses offered since the introduction of African History as part of the departments programme.

1973 /74: H221 – Africa to the 19th Century
H2/322-Africa in the 19th &20th Centuries

1976/77: H223- West Africa Since 1800

1979/80: H220- History of Africa

from Ancient times

1980/81: H225-History of Southern Africa

H220-History of Africa Earliest times to 1800

1986/87: H120-History of West Africa to 1800

1987/88: H120 – History of Africa to 1800

H322 – History of Africa since 1800

H323 – History of West Africa from 1800 to the present

H325 – History of Southern Africa

1988/89: H121 – Foundations of African History to 1500 A.D.

H323 – History of West Africa from 1800 to the present

H325 – History of Southern Africa

1990/91: H323 – History of West Africa from 1800 to the present

H325 – History of Southern Africa

1991/92: H13B – African Civilizations 1500 B.C. - A.D. 1000

H13C – African Civilizations 1000-1800

H23A – History of Africa 1800-1900

1992/93: H13B – African Civilizations 1500 B.C. - A.D. 1000

H13C – African Civilizations 1000-1800

H23A – History of Africa 1800-1900

H33A – Origins and Development of Apartheid in South Africa

H33C – African Nationalist Thought in the 20th Century

H33D – Liberation Struggles in 20th Century Africa

H33E – Religion and Culture in West Africa since 1500

H33F – Economic History of West Africa 1880-1960

H33G – The Political History of West Africa since 1880

1993/94: H13B – African Civilizations
1500 B.C. - A.D. 1000
H13C – African Civilizations 1000-
1800
H23A – History of Africa 1800-1900
H33A – Origins and Development of
Apartheid in South Africa
H33C – African Nationalist Thought in
the 20th Century
H33D – Liberation Struggles in 20th
Century Africa
H33E – Religion and Culture in West
Africa since 1500
H33F – Economic History of West
Africa 1880-1960
H33G – The Political History of West
Africa since 1880

1994/96: H13B – African Civilizations
1500 B.C. - A.D. 1000
H13C – African Civilizations 1000-
1800
H23A – History of Africa 1800-1900
H33A – Origins and Development of
Apartheid in South Africa
H33C – African Nationalist Thought in
the 20th Century
H33D – Liberation Struggles in 20th
Century Africa
H33E – Religion and Culture in West
Africa since 1500
H33F - Economic History of West
Africa 1880– 1960
H33G – The Political History of West
Africa since 1880

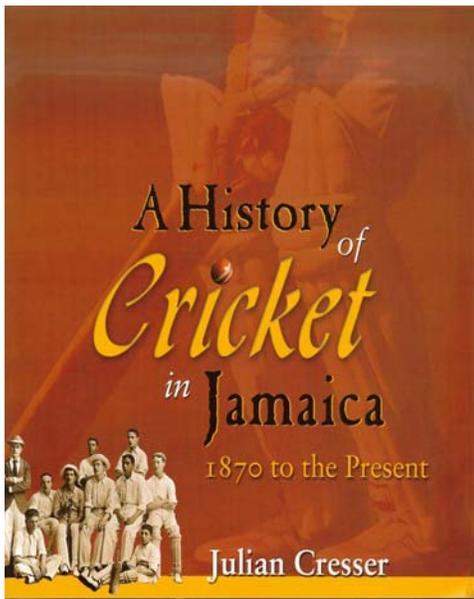
1996/97: H13B – African Civilizations
1500 B.C. - A.D. 1000
H13C – African Civilizations 1000-
1800
H23A – History of Africa 1800-1900
H23B – History of Africa since 1900
H33A – Origins and Development of
Apartheid in South Africa
H33C – African Nationalist Thought in
the 20th Century
H33D – Liberation Struggles in 20th
Century Africa
H33E – Religion and Culture in West

Africa since 1500
H33F – Economic History of West
Africa 1880-1960
H33G – The Political History of West
Africa since 1880

Since 2000: H13D - African in World
Civilization to 1800
H23C - The State and Development in
Africa 1800 - 1900
H23D - The State and Development in
Africa since 1900
H33A - Origins and Development of
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