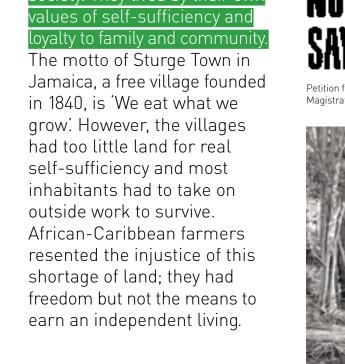


After emancipation in 1838, African-Caribbean workers found that their wages were too low to pay the rent for their houses and gardens and to support their families. Many

their own self-sufficient villages. In the colonies where land was widely available, such as Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad, families built homes in these free villages as smallholders, growing crops for food and a small income.

Jamaica, a free village founds in 1840, is 'We eat what we grow.' However, the villages had too little land for real self-sufficiency and most inhabitants had to take on outside work to survive.

African-Caribbean farmers resented the injustice of this above and the whole of the surface of land the surface of land the whole of the surface of land the whole of the surface of land the sur





A Jamaican farmer or beekeeper, c.1908-1909. © Royal Geographical Society.

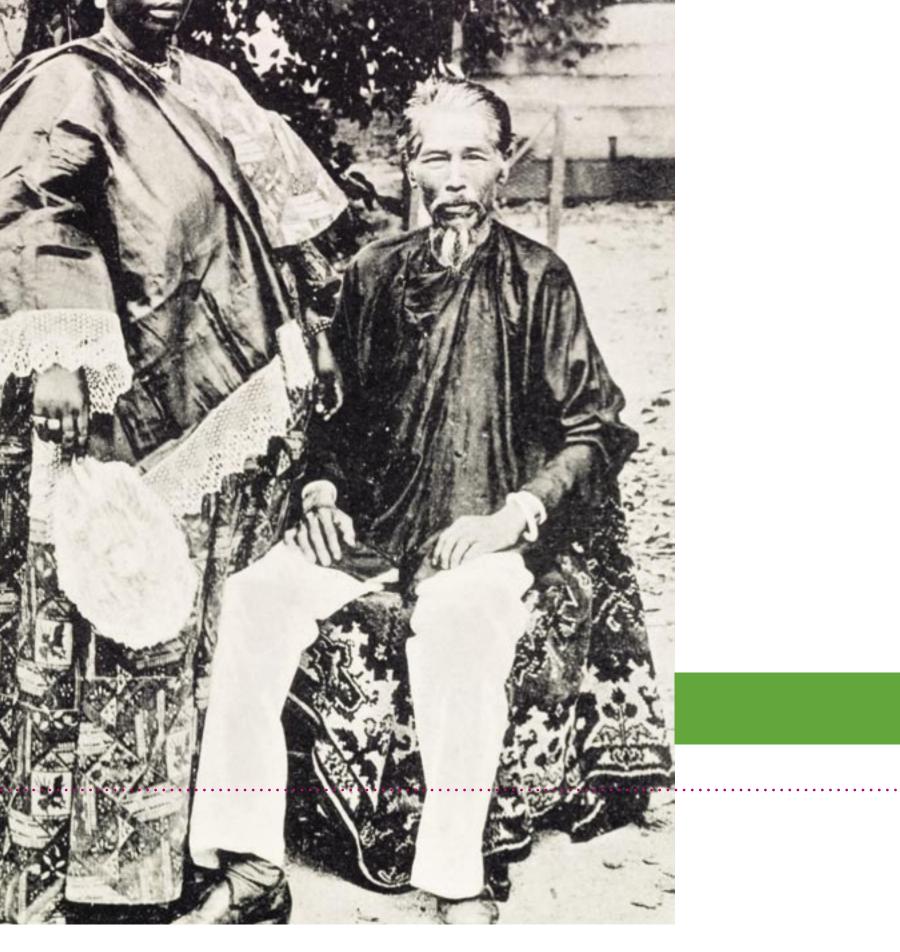




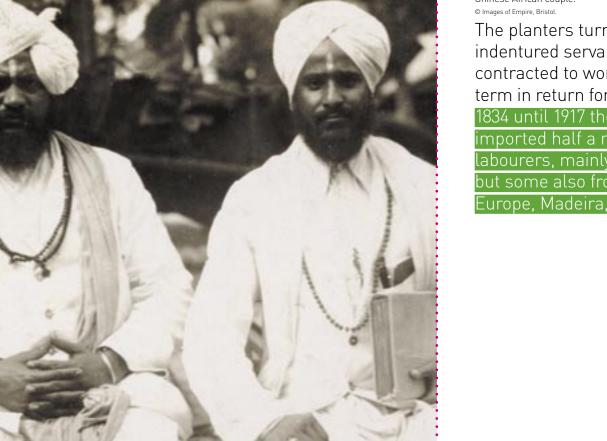








brought their own influence to Caribbean culture. Today Indians make up 40% of th population of Trinidad.



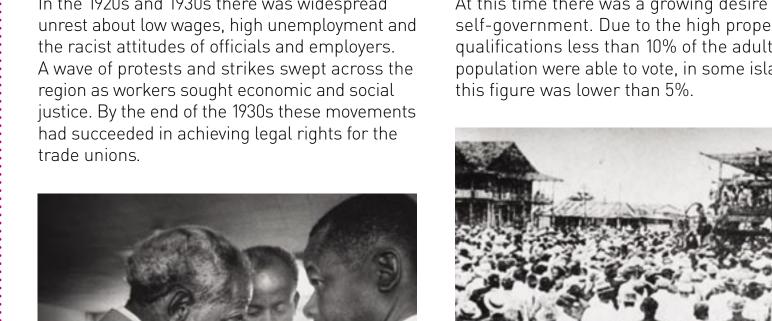
Indian Pundits in Trinidad and Tobago, c.1931.

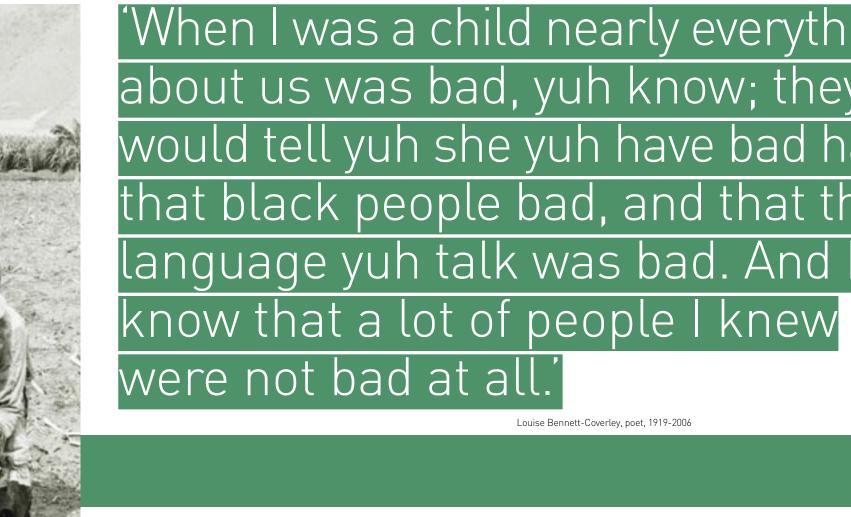
© Images of Empire, Bristol.

justice and social reform were ignored.

In the British islands of the Caribbean power remained with the plantation owners for some time after emancipation. Laws were repressive and aimed at controlling and intimidating the black population. Calls by black leaders for







Marcus Garvey inspired new nationalist movements Loyalty to Britain, the mother country, was encouraged in the Caribbean. Every colony had Union flags and statues of Queen Victoria. Children were taught patriotic songs. Cricket

RATHER A CLORIOUS SYMBOL from 1900 there was a growing movement to

through a new racial consciousness and self respect. These would replace colonial ideas about black inferiority. The most famous and influential of these campaigners was Marcus Garvey. 1981 Antigua & Barbuda 1981 St Kitts-Nevis & Belize These ideas fuelled the movement for self-government. By the 1960s political parties campaigning for independence were formed in most of the islands.

Many of these migrants were shocked and disappointed by the discrimination and ignorance





Following service in the Second World War many West Indians believed that there were work opportunities in Britain. The National Health Service and London Transport also ran recruitment campaigns in the Caribbean during the 1950s. As a result between 230,000 and 280,000 Caribbean people came to Britain during this time. Many came from Jamaica, as well as Barbados, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and Guyana.

such as the Bristol Bus boycott of 1963 were a response to these racist employment practises. In 1968 the first St Paul's carnival was organised in Bristol to showcase Caribbean culture and promote harmony and understanding in the community.

