



I'm not robot



Continue

Jamaica may refer to:

- Island country in the Caribbean Sea
- Jamaica Flag
- Coat of Arms
- Motto: Out of many, a people
- Himne: Jamaica, Land We Love
- Royal anthem: God Save the Queen
- Capital and largest city:Kingston
- 17°58′17″N 76°47′35″W﻿ / ﻿17.97139°N 76.79306°W﻿ / 17.97139; -76.79306
- Official languages:English
- National language:Jamaican Patois (de facto)
- Ethnic groups (2011)[3]92.1% Afro-Jamaicans(incl. 25% mixed Irish Jamaican)[1][2]6.1% Mixed0.8% Indian0.4% Other0.7% UnspecifiedReligion 68.9% Christian[4]21.3% None6.5% Other (including African diaspora religions, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhism, and Jews)2.3% Not stated1.1% Rastafarian
- Demonym(s):Jamaican
- Government:Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
- Monarch: Elizabeth II
- Governor-General: Patrick Allen
- Prime Minister: Andrew Holness
- Chief Justice: Bryan Sykes
- Legislature:Parliament
- Upper house:Senate
- Lower house:House of Representatives
- Independence from the United Kingdom
- Granted: 6 August 1962
- Area • Total:10,991 km² (4,244 sq mi) (160th)
- Water (%):1.5
- Population • 2018 estimate:2,726,667[5] (141st)
- 2011 census:2,697,983[6]
- Density:266[7]/km² (688.9/sq mi)
- GDP (PPP)[2018 estimate• Total:\$26.981 billion[8] (134th)
- Per capita:\$9,434[8] (109th)
- GDP (nominal)[2018 estimate• Total:\$15.424 billion[8] (119th)
- Per capita:\$5,393[8] (95th)
- Gini (2016) 35[9]medium
- HDI (2018) 0.726[10]high · 96th
- Currency:Jamaican dollar (JMD)
- Time zone:UTC-5
- Driving side:left
- Calling code:+1-876+1-658 (Overlay of 876; active in November 2018)
- ISO 3166 code:JM
- Internet TLD:.jm
- Jamaica (/dʒɑːˈmeɪkə/ () It is the third largest island in the Great Antilles and the Caribbean (after Cuba and Hispaniola). [11] Jamaica is located about 145 kilometres (90 mi) south of Cuba, and 191 kilometres (120 mi) west of Hispaniola (the island containing the countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic); The British Overseas Territory of the Cayman Islands lies about 215 kilometres (130 mi) to the northwest. Originally inhabited by the indigenous peoples of Arawak and Taíno, the island came under Spanish rule after the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1494. Many of the indigenous people were killed or killed from diseases to which they had no immunity, and the Spanish then transplanted a large number of African slaves to Jamaica as workers. [11] The island remained in possession of Spain until 1655, when England (later Britain) conquered it, renamed it Jamaica. Under British colonial rule Jamaica became a leading exporter of sugar, with a plantation economy dependent on African slaves and later their descendants. The British completely emancipated all slaves in 1838, and many freed chose to have subsistence farms instead of working on plantations. Beginning in the 1840s, the British began using Chinese and Indian indention labor to work on plantations. The island uk independence on 6 6 Jamaica is the third most populous Anglo-Saxon country in the Americas (after the United States and Canada), and the fourth most populous country in the Caribbean. Kingston is the capital of the country and the largest city. Most Jamaicans are of sub-Saharan African descent, with significant European minorities, from East Asia (mainly Chinese), Indian, Lebanese and mixed. [11] Due to a high rate of emigration for work since the 1960s, there is a large Jamaican diaspora, particularly in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. The country has a global influence that believes in its small size; it was the birthplace of rastafari religion, reggae music (and associated genres such as dub, ska and dancehall), and is internationally prominent in sport, most notably cricket, sprint and athletics. [14] Jamaica is a high-middle-income country[17] with a heavily dependent economy on tourism; averages 4.3 million tourists a year. [18] Politically it is a Commonwealth kingdom, with Elizabeth II as queen. [11] His designated representative in the country is the Governor-General of Jamaica, an office owned by Patrick Allen since 2009. Andrew Holness has been Prime Minister of Jamaica since March 2016. Jamaica is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy with legislative power in Jamaica's bicameral Parliament, made up of an appointed Senate and a directly elected House of Representatives. [11] Etymology The indigenous people, the Yamaye (also known as the Taino), named Shaymaica Island in an Arawakan language,[19] meaning the Land of Wood and Water or the Land of Springs. [20] Colloquially, Jamaicans refer to their home island as the Rock. Slang names like Jamrock, Jamdown (Jamdung in Jamaican patois), or briefly Already, have derived from this. [21] History main article: History of Jamaica Prehistory Main article: Pre-Columbian Jamaican humans have inhabited Jamaica since 4000-1000 BC. Little is known of these early villages. [22] Another group, known as the Redware people after their pottery, arrived around 600 AD.[23] followed by arawak-Taino around 800 AD, which probably came from South America. [23] They practiced an agrarian and fishing economy, and at their peak it is believed that about 60,000 people were numbered, grouped into about 200 villages headed by chiefdoms (chiefs). [23] The southern coast of Jamaica was the most populous, especially around the area now known as Old Harbour. [22] Although it was often thought to have become extinct after European contact, the Taíno, in fact, was still inhabiting Jamaica when the English took control of the island in 1655. [22] Some fled to the inner regions, merging with African Maroon communities. [25] Today, only a small number of Jamaican natives, known as Yamaye, remain.

The National Heritage Trust of Jamaica tries to locate and document the remaining from the The Spanish government (1509-1655) Main article: Colony of Santiago Christopher Columbus was the first European to see Jamaica, claiming the island for Spain after landing there in 1494 on his second voyage to America. [23] Its likely landing point was Dry Harbour, called Discovery Bay.[29] and St. Ann's Bay was named St. Glory by Columbus, as the first sighting of the earth. He later returned in 1503; However, he was shipwrecked and he and his crew were forced to live in Jamaica for a year while they waited to be rescued. [30] A kilometre and a half west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first Spanish settlement on the island, Seville, which was established in 1509 by Juan de Esquivel but abandoned around 1524 because it was considered unhealthy. [31] The capital was transferred to the Spanish city, then called St. Jago de la Vega, around 1534 (in present-day Santa Caterina). [23] Meanwhile, the Taínos began to die in large numbers, both from introduced diseases to which they had no immunity, and slavery by the Spanish. [23] As a result, the Spanish began importing slaves from Africa to the island. [33] Many slaves managed to escape, forming autonomous communities in remote and easily defended areas in the interior of Jamaica, mixing with the rest of Taíno; these communities became known as meadows. [23] A small number of Jews also came to live on the island. [34] In the early 17th century no more than 2,500 to 3,000 people lived in Jamaica. [35] [citation needed] Main article from the first British period: Colony of Jamaica Henry Morgan was a famous Caribbean pirate, privatist, plantation owner and slave owner; He had first come to the West Indies as an indentured servant, like most early English settlers. [36] The English became interested in the island and, after an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Santo Domingo in Hispaniola, Sir William Penn and General Robert Venables led an invasion of Jamaica in 1655. [37] The battles at Ocho Rios in 1657 and the Rio Nuevo in 1658 resulted in Spanish defeats; In 1660 the granate community under the leadership of Juan de Bolas switched sides of the Spanish, and began to support the English. With his help, the Spanish defeat was secured. [38] When the English captured Jamaica, most Spanish settlers fled, with the exception of Spanish Jews, who chose to remain on the island. Spanish slave holders freed their slaves before leaving Jamaica. [38] Many slaves dispersed in the mountains, joining the already established arded communities. [39] During the centuries of slavery, Jamaican 19th-century markets established free communities in the mountainous interior of Jamaica, where they maintained their freedom and independence during under the leadership of granate leaders such as Juan de Serras. [40] Meanwhile, the Spanish made several attempts to re-capture the island, prompting the British to relocate pirates by attacking Spanish ships in the Caribbean; as a result, piracy became rampant in Jamaica, with the port royal becoming notorious for its legality. Spain later recognized the English possession of the island with the Treaty of Madrid (1670). [41] As a result, the English authorities tried to rein in the worst excesses of pirates. [23] In 1660 the population of Jamaica was about 4,500 whites and 1,500 blacks. [42] In the early 1670s, as the English developed sugar cane plantations worked for a large number of slaves, black Africans made up the majority of the population. [43] The Irish in Jamaica also formed a large part of the island's early population, which made up two-thirds of the white population on the island in the late 17th century, twice the English population. They were brought in as indentured workers and soldiers after the conquest of 1655. Most Irish were fore by force as political prisoners of war in Ireland as a result of the ongoing Three Kingdoms wars. [44] The migration of a large number of Irish people to the island continued until the 18th century. [45] A limited form of local government was introduced with the creation of the Jamaican Chamber in 1664; However, it represented only a small number of wealthy plantation owners. [46] In 1692, the colony was shaken by an earthquake that resulted in several thousand deaths and the near-complete destruction of Port Royal. [47] 18th-19th centuries A plantation was ignited during the Baptist War of 1831-1832 During the 1700s the economy grew, largely based on sugars and other crops such as coffee, cotton and indin. All these crops were worked by black slaves, who lived short and often brutal lives without rights, being

Former capital of jamaica

Jamaica may refer to:

- Island country in the Caribbean Sea
- Jamaica Flag
- Coat of Arms
- Motto: Out of many, a people
- Himne: Jamaica, Land We Love
- Royal anthem: God Save the Queen
- Capital and largest city:Kingston
- 17°58′17″N 76°47′35″W﻿ / ﻿17.97139°N 76.79306°W﻿ / 17.97139; -76.79306
- Official languages:English
- National language:Jamaican Patois (de facto)
- Ethnic groups (2011)[3]92.1% Afro-Jamaicans(incl. 25% mixed Irish Jamaican)[1][2]6.1% Mixed0.8% Indian0.4% Other0.7% UnspecifiedReligion 68.9% Christian[4]21.3% None6.5% Other (including African diaspora religions, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhism, and Jews)2.3% Not stated1.1% Rastafarian
- Demonym(s):Jamaican
- Government:Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
- Monarch: Elizabeth II
- Governor-General: Patrick Allen
- Prime Minister: Andrew Holness
- Chief Justice: Bryan Sykes
- Legislature:Parliament
- Upper house:Senate
- Lower house:House of Representatives
- Independence from the United Kingdom
- Granted: 6 August 1962
- Area • Total:10,991 km² (4,244 sq mi) (160th)
- Water (%):1.5
- Population • 2018 estimate:2,726,667[5] (141st)
- 2011 census:2,697,983[6]
- Density:266[7]/km² (688.9/sq mi)
- GDP (PPP)[2018 estimate• Total:\$26.981 billion[8] (134th)
- Per capita:\$9,434[8] (109th)
- GDP (nominal)[2018 estimate• Total:\$15.424 billion[8] (119th)
- Per capita:\$5,393[8] (95th)
- Gini (2016) 35[9]medium
- HDI (2018) 0.726[10]high · 96th
- Currency:Jamaican dollar (JMD)
- Time zone:UTC-5
- Driving side:left
- Calling code:+1-876+1-658 (Overlay of 876; active in November 2018)
- ISO 3166 code:JM
- Internet TLD:.jm
- Jamaica (/dʒɑːˈmeɪkə/ () It is the third largest island in the Great Antilles and the Caribbean (after Cuba and Hispaniola). [11] Jamaica is located about 145 kilometres (90 mi) south of Cuba, and 191 kilometres (120 mi) west of Hispaniola (the island containing the countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic); The British Overseas Territory of the Cayman Islands lies about 215 kilometres (130 mi) to the northwest. Originally inhabited by the indigenous peoples of Arawak and Taíno, the island came under Spanish rule after the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1494. Many of the indigenous people were killed or killed from diseases to which they had no immunity, and the Spanish then transplanted a large number of African slaves to Jamaica as workers. [11] The island remained in possession of Spain until 1655, when England (later Britain) conquered it, renamed it Jamaica. Under British colonial rule Jamaica became a leading exporter of sugar, with a plantation economy dependent on African slaves and later their descendants. The British completely emancipated all slaves in 1838, and many freed chose to have subsistence farms instead of working on plantations. Beginning in the 1840s, the British began using Chinese and Indian indention labor to work on plantations. The island uk independence on 6 6 Jamaica is the third most populous Anglo-Saxon country in the Americas (after the United States and Canada), and the fourth most populous country in the Caribbean. Kingston is the capital of the country and the largest city. Most Jamaicans are of sub-Saharan African descent, with significant European minorities, from East Asia (mainly Chinese), Indian, Lebanese and mixed. [11] Due to a high rate of emigration for work since the 1960s, there is a large Jamaican diaspora, particularly in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. The country has a global influence that believes in its small size; it was the birthplace of rastafari religion, reggae music (and associated genres such as dub, ska and dancehall), and is internationally prominent in sport, most notably cricket, sprint and athletics. [14] Jamaica is a high-middle-income country[17] with a heavily dependent economy on tourism; averages 4.3 million tourists a year. [18] Politically it is a Commonwealth kingdom, with Elizabeth II as queen. [11] His designated representative in the country is the Governor-General of Jamaica, an office owned by Patrick Allen since 2009. Andrew Holness has been Prime Minister of Jamaica since March 2016. Jamaica is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy with legislative power in Jamaica's bicameral Parliament, made up of an appointed Senate and a directly elected House of Representatives. [11] Etymology The indigenous people, the Yamaye (also known as the Taino), named Shaymaica Island in an Arawakan language,[19] meaning the Land of Wood and Water or the Land of Springs. [20] Colloquially, Jamaicans refer to their home island as the Rock. Slang names like Jamrock, Jamdown (Jamdung in Jamaican patois), or briefly Already, have derived from this. [21] History main article: History of Jamaica Prehistory Main article: Pre-Columbian Jamaican humans have inhabited Jamaica since 4000-1000 BC. Little is known of these early villages. [22] Another group, known as the Redware people after their pottery, arrived around 600 AD.[23] followed by arawak-Taino around 800 AD, which probably came from South America. [23] They practiced an agrarian and fishing economy, and at their peak it is believed that about 60,000 people were numbered, grouped into about 200 villages headed by chiefdoms (chiefs). [23] The southern coast of Jamaica was the most populous, especially around the area now known as Old Harbour. [22] Although it was often thought to have become extinct after European contact, the Taíno, in fact, was still inhabiting Jamaica when the English took control of the island in 1655. [22] Some fled to the inner regions, merging with African Maroon communities. [25] Today, only a small number of Jamaican natives, known as Yamaye, remain.

The National Heritage Trust of Jamaica tries to locate and document the remaining from the The Spanish government (1509-1655) Main article: Colony of Santiago Christopher Columbus was the first European to see Jamaica, claiming the island for Spain after landing there in 1494 on his second voyage to America. [23] Its likely landing point was Dry Harbour, called Discovery Bay.[29] and St. Ann's Bay was named St. Glory by Columbus, as the first sighting of the earth. He later returned in 1503; However, he was shipwrecked and he and his crew were forced to live in Jamaica for a year while they waited to be rescued. [30] A kilometre and a half west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first Spanish settlement on the island, Seville, which was established in 1509 by Juan de Esquivel but abandoned around 1524 because it was considered unhealthy. [31] The capital was transferred to the Spanish city, then called St. Jago de la Vega, around 1534 (in present-day Santa Caterina). [23] Meanwhile, the Taínos began to die in large numbers, both from introduced diseases to which they had no immunity, and slavery by the Spanish. [23] As a result, the Spanish began importing slaves from Africa to the island. [33] Many slaves managed to escape, forming autonomous communities in remote and easily defended areas in the interior of Jamaica, mixing with the rest of Taíno; these communities became known as meadows. [23] A small number of Jews also came to live on the island. [34] In the early 17th century no more than 2,500 to 3,000 people lived in Jamaica. [35] [citation needed] Main article from the first British period: Colony of Jamaica Henry Morgan was a famous Caribbean pirate, privatist, plantation owner and slave owner; He had first come to the West Indies as an indentured servant, like most early English settlers. [36] The English became interested in the island and, after an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Santo Domingo in Hispaniola, Sir William Penn and General Robert Venables led an invasion of Jamaica in 1655. [37] The battles at Ocho Rios in 1657 and the Rio Nuevo in 1658 resulted in Spanish defeats; In 1660 the granate community under the leadership of Juan de Bolas switched sides of the Spanish, and began to support the English. With his help, the Spanish defeat was secured. [38] When the English captured Jamaica, most Spanish settlers fled, with the exception of Spanish Jews, who chose to remain on the island. Spanish slave holders freed their slaves before leaving Jamaica. [38] Many slaves dispersed in the mountains, joining the already established arded communities. [39] During the centuries of slavery, Jamaican 19th-century markets established free communities in the mountainous interior of Jamaica, where they maintained their freedom and independence during under the leadership of granate leaders such as Juan de Serras. [40] Meanwhile, the Spanish made several attempts to re-capture the island, prompting the British to relocate pirates by attacking Spanish ships in the Caribbean; as a result, piracy became rampant in Jamaica, with the port royal becoming notorious for its legality. Spain later recognized the English possession of the island with the Treaty of Madrid (1670). [41] As a result, the English authorities tried to rein in the worst excesses of pirates. [23] In 1660 the population of Jamaica was about 4,500 whites and 1,500 blacks. [42] In the early 1670s, as the English developed sugar cane plantations worked for a large number of slaves, black Africans made up the majority of the population. [43] The Irish in Jamaica also formed a large part of the island's early population, which made up two-thirds of the white population on the island in the late 17th century, twice the English population. They were brought in as indentured workers and soldiers after the conquest of 1655. Most Irish were fore by force as political prisoners of war in Ireland as a result of the ongoing Three Kingdoms wars. [44] The migration of a large number of Irish people to the island continued until the 18th century. [45] A limited form of local government was introduced with the creation of the Jamaican Chamber in 1664; However, it represented only a small number of wealthy plantation owners. [46] In 1692, the colony was shaken by an earthquake that resulted in several thousand deaths and the near-complete destruction of Port Royal. [47] 18th-19th centuries A plantation was ignited during the Baptist War of 1831-1832 During the 1700s the economy grew, largely based on sugars and other crops such as coffee, cotton and indin. All these crops were worked by black slaves, who lived short and often brutal lives without rights, being

Former capital of jamaica

Jamaica may refer to:

- Island country in the Caribbean Sea
- Jamaica Flag
- Coat of Arms
- Motto: Out of many, a people
- Himne: Jamaica, Land We Love
- Royal anthem: God Save the Queen
- Capital and largest city:Kingston
- 17°58′17″N 76°47′35″W﻿ / ﻿17.97139°N 76.79306°W﻿ / 17.97139; -76.79306
- Official languages:English
- National language:Jamaican Patois (de facto)
- Ethnic groups (2011)[3]92.1% Afro-Jamaicans(incl. 25% mixed Irish Jamaican)[1][2]6.1% Mixed0.8% Indian0.4% Other0.7% UnspecifiedReligion 68.9% Christian[4]21.3% None6.5% Other (including African diaspora religions, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhism, and Jews)2.3% Not stated1.1% Rastafarian
- Demonym(s):Jamaican
- Government:Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
- Monarch: Elizabeth II
- Governor-General: Patrick Allen
- Prime Minister: Andrew Holness
- Chief Justice: Bryan Sykes
- Legislature:Parliament
- Upper house:Senate
- Lower house:House of Representatives
- Independence from the United Kingdom
- Granted: 6 August 1962
- Area • Total:10,991 km² (4,244 sq mi) (160th)
- Water (%):1.5
- Population • 2018 estimate:2,726,667[5] (141st)
- 2011 census:2,697,983[6]
- Density:266[7]/km² (688.9/sq mi)
- GDP (PPP)[2018 estimate• Total:\$26.981 billion[8] (134th)
- Per capita:\$9,434[8] (109th)
- GDP (nominal)[2018 estimate• Total:\$15.424 billion[8] (119th)
- Per capita:\$5,393[8] (95th)
- Gini (2016) 35[9]medium
- HDI (2018) 0.726[10]high · 96th
- Currency:Jamaican dollar (JMD)
- Time zone:UTC-5
- Driving side:left
- Calling code:+1-876+1-658 (Overlay of 876; active in November 2018)
- ISO 3166 code:JM
- Internet TLD:.jm
- Jamaica (/dʒɑːˈmeɪkə/ () It is the third largest island in the Great Antilles and the Caribbean (after Cuba and Hispaniola). [11] Jamaica is located about 145 kilometres (90 mi) south of Cuba, and 191 kilometres (120 mi) west of Hispaniola (the island containing the countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic); The British Overseas Territory of the Cayman Islands lies about 215 kilometres (130 mi) to the northwest. Originally inhabited by the indigenous peoples of Arawak and Taíno, the island came under Spanish rule after the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1494. Many of the indigenous people were killed or killed from diseases to which they had no immunity, and the Spanish then transplanted a large number of African slaves to Jamaica as workers. [11] The island remained in possession of Spain until 1655, when England (later Britain) conquered it, renamed it Jamaica. Under British colonial rule Jamaica became a leading exporter of sugar, with a plantation economy dependent on African slaves and later their descendants. The British completely emancipated all slaves in 1838, and many freed chose to have subsistence farms instead of working on plantations. Beginning in the 1840s, the British began using Chinese and Indian indention labor to work on plantations. The island uk independence on 6 6 Jamaica is the third most populous Anglo-Saxon country in the Americas (after the United States and Canada), and the fourth most populous country in the Caribbean. Kingston is the capital of the country and the largest city. Most Jamaicans are of sub-Saharan African descent, with significant European minorities, from East Asia (mainly Chinese), Indian, Lebanese and mixed. [11] Due to a high rate of emigration for work since the 1960s, there is a large Jamaican diaspora, particularly in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. The country has a global influence that believes in its small size; it was the birthplace of rastafari religion, reggae music (and associated genres such as dub, ska and dancehall), and is internationally prominent in sport, most notably cricket, sprint and athletics. [14] Jamaica is a high-middle-income country[17] with a heavily dependent economy on tourism; averages 4.3 million tourists a year. [18] Politically it is a Commonwealth kingdom, with Elizabeth II as queen. [11] His designated representative in the country is the Governor-General of Jamaica, an office owned by Patrick Allen since 2009. Andrew Holness has been Prime Minister of Jamaica since March 2016. Jamaica is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy with legislative power in Jamaica's bicameral Parliament, made up of an appointed Senate and a directly elected House of Representatives. [11] Etymology The indigenous people, the Yamaye (also known as the Taino), named Shaymaica Island in an Arawakan language,[19] meaning the Land of Wood and Water or the Land of Springs. [20] Colloquially, Jamaicans refer to their home island as the Rock. Slang names like Jamrock, Jamdown (Jamdung in Jamaican patois), or briefly Already, have derived from this. [21] History main article: History of Jamaica Prehistory Main article: Pre-Columbian Jamaican humans have inhabited Jamaica since 4000-1000 BC. Little is known of these early villages. [22] Another group, known as the Redware people after their pottery, arrived around 600 AD.[23] followed by arawak-Taino around 800 AD, which probably came from South America. [23] They practiced an agrarian and fishing economy, and at their peak it is believed that about 60,000 people were numbered, grouped into about 200 villages headed by chiefdoms (chiefs). [23] The southern coast of Jamaica was the most populous, especially around the area now known as Old Harbour. [22] Although it was often thought to have become extinct after European contact, the Taíno, in fact, was still inhabiting Jamaica when the English took control of the island in 1655. [22] Some fled to the inner regions, merging with African Maroon communities. [25] Today, only a small number of Jamaican natives, known as Yamaye, remain.

The National Heritage Trust of Jamaica tries to locate and document the remaining from the The Spanish government (1509-1655) Main article: Colony of Santiago Christopher Columbus was the first European to see Jamaica, claiming the island for Spain after landing there in 1494 on his second voyage to America. [23] Its likely landing point was Dry Harbour, called Discovery Bay.[29] and St. Ann's Bay was named St. Glory by Columbus, as the first sighting of the earth. He later returned in 1503; However, he was shipwrecked and he and his crew were forced to live in Jamaica for a year while they waited to be rescued. [30] A kilometre and a half west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first Spanish settlement on the island, Seville, which was established in 1509 by Juan de Esquivel but abandoned around 1524 because it was considered unhealthy. [31] The capital was transferred to the Spanish city, then called St. Jago de la Vega, around 1534 (in present-day Santa Caterina). [23] Meanwhile, the Taínos began to die in large numbers, both from introduced diseases to which they had no immunity, and slavery by the Spanish. [23] As a result, the Spanish began importing slaves from Africa to the island. [33] Many slaves managed to escape, forming autonomous communities in remote and easily defended areas in the interior of Jamaica, mixing with the rest of Taíno; these communities became known as meadows. [23] A small number of Jews also came to live on the island. [34] In the early 17th century no more than 2,500 to 3,000 people lived in Jamaica. [35] [citation needed] Main article from the first British period: Colony of Jamaica Henry Morgan was a famous Caribbean pirate, privatist, plantation owner and slave owner; He had first come to the West Indies as an indentured servant, like most early English settlers. [36] The English became interested in the island and, after an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Santo Domingo in Hispaniola, Sir William Penn and General Robert Venables led an invasion of Jamaica in 1655. [37] The battles at Ocho Rios in 1657 and the Rio Nuevo in 1658 resulted in Spanish defeats; In 1660 the granate community under the leadership of Juan de Bolas switched sides of the Spanish, and began to support the English. With his help, the Spanish defeat was secured. [38] When the English captured Jamaica, most Spanish settlers fled, with the exception of Spanish Jews, who chose to remain on the island. Spanish slave holders freed their slaves before leaving Jamaica. [38] Many slaves dispersed in the mountains, joining the already established arded communities. [39] During the centuries of slavery, Jamaican 19th-century markets established free communities in the mountainous interior of Jamaica, where they maintained their freedom and independence during under the leadership of granate leaders such as Juan de Serras. [40] Meanwhile, the Spanish made several attempts to re-capture the island, prompting the British to relocate pirates by attacking Spanish ships in the Caribbean; as a result, piracy became rampant in Jamaica, with the port royal becoming notorious for its legality. Spain later recognized the English possession of the island with the Treaty of Madrid (1670). [41] As a result, the English authorities tried to rein in the worst excesses of pirates. [23] In 1660 the population of Jamaica was about 4,500 whites and 1,500 blacks. [42] In the early 1670s, as the English developed sugar cane plantations worked for a large number of slaves, black Africans made up the majority of the population. [43] The Irish in Jamaica also formed a large part of the island's early population, which made up two-thirds of the white population on the island in the late 17th century, twice the English population. They were brought in as indentured workers and soldiers after the conquest of 1655. Most Irish were fore by force as political prisoners of war in Ireland as a result of the ongoing Three Kingdoms wars. [44] The migration of a large number of Irish people to the island continued until the 18th century. [45] A limited form of local government was introduced with the creation of the Jamaican Chamber in 1664; However, it represented only a small number of wealthy plantation owners. [46] In 1692, the colony was shaken by an earthquake that resulted in several thousand deaths and the near-complete destruction of Port Royal. [47] 18th-19th centuries A plantation was ignited during the Baptist War of 1831-1832 During the 1700s the economy grew, largely based on sugars and other crops such as coffee, cotton and indin. All these crops were worked by black slaves, who lived short and often brutal lives without rights, being

Former capital of jamaica

Jamaica may refer to:

- Island country in the Caribbean Sea
- Jamaica Flag
- Coat of Arms
- Motto: Out of many, a people
- Himne: Jamaica, Land We Love
- Royal anthem: God Save the Queen
- Capital and largest city:Kingston
- 17°58′17″N 76°47′35″W﻿ / ﻿17.97139°N 76.79306°W﻿ / 17.97139; -76.79306
- Official languages:English
- National language:Jamaican Patois (de facto)
- Ethnic groups (2011)[3]92.1% Afro-Jamaicans(incl. 25% mixed Irish Jamaican)[1][2]6.1% Mixed0.8% Indian0.4% Other0.7% UnspecifiedReligion 68.9% Christian[4]21.3% None6.5% Other (including African diaspora religions, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhism, and Jews)2.3% Not stated1.1% Rastafarian
- Demonym(s):Jamaican
- Government:Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
- Monarch: Elizabeth II
- Governor-General: Patrick Allen
- Prime Minister: Andrew Holness
- Chief Justice: Bryan Sykes
- Legislature:Parliament
- Upper house:Senate
- Lower house:House of Representatives
- Independence from the United Kingdom
- Granted: 6 August 1962
- Area • Total:10,991 km² (4,244 sq mi) (160th)
- Water (%):1.5
- Population • 2018 estimate:2,726,667[5] (141st)
- 2011 census:2,697,983[6]
- Density:266[7]/km² (688.9/sq mi)
- GDP (PPP)[2018 estimate• Total:\$26.981 billion[8] (134th)
- Per capita:\$9,434[8] (109th)
- GDP (nominal)[2018 estimate• Total:\$15.424 billion[8] (119th)
- Per capita:\$5,393[8] (95th)
- Gini (2016) 35[9]medium
- HDI (2018) 0.726[10]high · 96th
- Currency:Jamaican dollar (JMD)
- Time zone:UTC-5
- Driving side:left
- Calling code:+1-876+1-658 (Overlay of 876; active in November 2018)
- ISO 3166 code:JM
- Internet TLD:.jm
- Jamaica (/dʒɑːˈmeɪkə/ () It is the third largest island in the Great Antilles and the Caribbean (after Cuba and Hispaniola). [11] Jamaica is located about 145 kilometres (90 mi) south of Cuba, and 191 kilometres (120 mi) west of Hispaniola (the island containing the countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic); The British Overseas Territory of the Cayman Islands lies about 215 kilometres (130 mi) to the northwest. Originally inhabited by the indigenous peoples of Arawak and Taíno, the island came under Spanish rule after the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1494. Many of the indigenous people were killed or killed from diseases to which they had no immunity, and the Spanish then transplanted a large number of African slaves to Jamaica as workers. [11] The island remained in possession of Spain until 1655, when England (later Britain) conquered it, renamed it Jamaica. Under British colonial rule Jamaica became a leading exporter of sugar, with a plantation economy dependent on African slaves and later their descendants. The British completely emancipated all slaves in 1838, and many freed chose to have subsistence farms instead of working on plantations. Beginning in the 1840s, the British began using Chinese and Indian indention labor to work on plantations. The island uk independence on 6 6 Jamaica is the third most populous Anglo-Saxon country in the Americas (after the United States and Canada), and the fourth most populous country in the Caribbean. Kingston is the capital of the country and the largest city. Most Jamaicans are of sub-Saharan African descent, with significant European minorities, from East Asia (mainly Chinese), Indian, Lebanese and mixed. [11] Due to a high rate of emigration for work since the 1

owned by a small class of planter. [23] In the 18th century, slaves fled and joined the Britain in increasing numbers, and resulted in the First Maroon War (1728 –1739/40), which ended in stagnation. The British government sued for peace, and signed treaties with the Leeward Maroons led by Cudjoe and Accompong in 1739, and the Windward Maroons led by Quao and Queen Nancy in 1740. [48] A great slave rebellion, known as the Tacky War, broke out in 1760, but was defeated by the British and their granite allies. [49] After the second conflict between 1795 and 1796, many britains in the granate city of Cudjoe's Town (Trelawny Town) were expelled to Nova Scotia and later to Sierra Leone. [23] Many slaves fled and formed independent communities under the leadership of escaped slaves such as Three-Fingered Jack, Cuffee and Me-no-Sen-Yu-no-Come. [50] By the early 19th century, Jamaica's reliance on slave labor and a plantation economy had resulted in black people outperforming whites by a ratio of nearly 20 to 1. Although the British had banned the importation of slaves, some were still smuggling and directly. [citation needed] While planning the abolition of slavery, the British Parliament passed laws to improve slave conditions. They banned the use of whips in the field and women's blocks; informed planters slaves were allowed religious instruction, and required a day off during each week when slaves could sell their products.[51] forbidding Sunday markets from allowing slaves to attend church. [citation needed] The Assembly House in Jamaica resented and resisted the new laws. The members, with members then restricted to European-Jamaicans, claimed that slaves were happy and opposed Parliament's interference in island affairs. Slave owners feared possible uprisings if conditions were lightened. Harbour Street, Kingston, c. 1820 The British abolished the slave trade in 1807, but not the institution itself. [52] In 1831 a huge slave rebellion broke out, known as the Baptist War, led by Baptist preacher Samuel Sharpe. The rebellion resulted in hundreds of deaths, the destruction of many plantations, and resulted in fierce reprisals by the kind of plantation. [53] As a result of rebellions such as these, as well as the efforts of abolitionists, British illegal slavery in his empire in 1834, with full emancipation from chattel slavery declared in 1838. The population in 1834 was 371,070, of which 15,000 were white, 5,000 free blacks; 40,000 people of color or free of color (mixed race); and 311,070 were slaves. [42] The resulting labor shortage caused the British to begin importing indentured servants to supplement the work pool, as many freed resisted working on the plantations. [23] Workers recruited from India began arriving in 1845, Chinese workers in 1854. [54] Many descendants of South Asia and China continue to reside in Jamaica today. [55] Over the next 20 years, several cholera, scarlet fever and smallpox epidemics hit the island, killing nearly 60,000 people (about 10 per day). [citation needed] At the time of the 1871 census, the total population was 506,154 people, of whom 246,573 were males and 259,581 females. His races were recorded as 13,101 white, 100,346 in color (mixed in black and white), and 392,707 black. [57] This period was marked by an economic slump, with many Jamaicaans living in poverty. Dissatisfaction with this, and the continued racial discrimination and marginalization of the black majority, led to the outbreak of the Morant Bay rebellion in 1865 led by Paul Bogle, who was shot down by Governor John Eyre with such brutality that he was called from office. [23] His successor, John Peter Grant, enacted a series of social, financial and political reforms while aiming to keep the British government firm on the island, which became a Crown colony in 1866. [23] In 1872 the capital was transferred from Spanish Town to Kingston. [23] At the beginning of the 20th century Marcus Garvey, Back to Africa movement and Jamaica's first national hero in 1907 Jamaica was hit by an earthquake, this one, and the subsequent fire, caused immense destruction in Kingston and the deaths of 800-1,000 people. [58] Unemployment and poverty remained a problem for many Jamaicaans. Several movements looking for it emerged as a result, most notably the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the African Communities League founded by Marcus Garvey in 1917. In addition to seeking more political rights and improving worker status, Garvey was also a prominent panafricanist and advocate for the Back-to-Africa movement. [59] She was also one of the main inspirations behind Rastafari, a religion founded in Jamaica in the 1930s that combined Christianity with an Afrocentric theology centered on the figure of Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. Despite the occasional persecution, Rastafari grew to become an established faith on the island, later spreading abroad. The Great Depression of the 1930s hit Jamaica hard. As part of the British Labour unrest in West India from 1934-1939, Jamaica saw numerous strikes, culminating in a strike in 1938 that became a full-time riot. [23] As a result, the British government instituted a commission to examine the causes of the disturbances; His report recommended political and economic reforms in the British colonies of the Caribbean. [23] A New House of Representatives was established in 1944, elected by universal suffrage for adults. [23] During this period the two-part Jamaica system emerged, with the creation of the Jamaican Labour Party (JLP) under Alexander Bustamante and the National People's Party (NPP) under Norman Manley. [23] Jamaica slowly gained the growing autonomy of the United Kingdom. In 1958 it became a province of the Federation of the West Indies, a federation of several British Caribbean colonies. [23] After leaving the Federation, Jamaica achieved full independence on 6 August 1962. [23] The new state retained, however, its membership of the Commonwealth of Nations (with the Queen as head of state) and adopted a Westminster-style parliamentary system. Bustamante, at the age of 78, became the country's first prime minister. [63] Main article of the post-independence era: Independence of Jamaica Strong Economic Growth, averaging about 6% annually, marked the first ten years of independence under conservative JLP governments; these were led by successive prime ministers Alexander Bustamante, Donald Sangster (who died of natural causes two months after taking office) and Hugh Shearer. [23] The growth was fueled by high levels of private investment in bauxite/alumina, tourism, the manufacturing industry and, to a lesser extent, the agricultural sector. In the 1967 general election, the JLP was once again victorious, winning 33 of the 53 seats, with the NPP taking 20 seats. [65] In terms of Foreign policy Jamaica became a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, seeking to maintain strong ties with Britain and the United States while also developing ties with communist states such as Cuba. [23] Michael Manley, Prime Minister 1972-1980 and 1989-1992 Optimism Optimism the first decade was accompanied by a growing sense of inequality among many Jamaican Afros, and concern that the benefits of growth were not shared by the urban poor, many of whom ended up living in cities in Kingston. [23] This, combined with the effects of a slowdown in the world economy in 1970, led voters to elect the NPP under Michael Manley in 1972. The NLP won 37 seats to JLP's 16. [66] The Manley government enacted several social reforms, such as a higher minimum wage, land reform, legislation for women's equality, greater housingbuilding and increased educational provision. [67] Internationally he improved ties with the communist bloc and vigorously opposed the apartheid regime in South Africa. [23] In 1976, the NPP won another landslide, winning 47 seats to JLP's 13. Turnout was 85 percent very high. [68] However, the economy faded in that period due to a combination of internal and external factors (such as oil shocks). [23] The rivalry between the JLP and the NLP became intense, and political and gang-related violence grew significantly in this period. [23] By 1980, Jamaica's gross domestic product had declined to 25% below its 1972 level. [citation needed] In search of changes, Jamaicaans voted JLP in 1980 under Edward Seaga, the JLP won 51 seats in the nine NPP seats. [23] Firmly anti-communist, Seaga cut ties with Cuba and sent troops to support the U.S. invasion of Grenada in 1983. [23] Economic deterioration, however, continued until the mid-1980s, exacerbated by a number of factors. The largest and third producers of alumina, Alpart and Alcoa, closed; and there was a significant reduction in production by the second largest producer, Alcan. [citation needed] Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Ltd. left the Jamaican industry. There was also a decline in tourism, which was important for the economy. [citation needed] Due to the increase in foreign and local debt, accompanied by large fiscal deficits, the government sought funding from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which depended on the implementation of various austerity measures. [23] These resulted in strikes in 1985 and a decrease in support for the Seaga government, exacerbated by criticism of the government's response to the devastation caused by Hurricane Gilbert in 1988. [23] Having de-emphasized socialism and adopted a more centrist position, Michael Manley and the NPP were re-elected in 1989, winning 45 seats to JLP's 15. [71] The NPP won a series of elections, under the orders of Prime Ministers Michael Manley (1989–1992), P. J. Patterson (1992–2005) and Portia Simpson-Miller (2005–2007). In the 1993 general election, Patterson the NPP to victory, winning 52 seats in the eight seats of the JLP. Patterson also won the 1997 Jamaican general election, by another margin of 50 seats to JLP's 10 seats. [72] During this period, various economic reforms were introduced, such as deregulation of the financial sector and flotation of the Jamaican dollar, as well as greater investment in infrastructure, while maintaining a strong social safety net. [23] Political violence, so prevalent in the previous two decades, decreased significantly. [23] In 2007 the NPP was defeated by the JLP, ending 18 years of NLP rule; Bruce Golding became the new prime minister. [74] Golding's tenure (2007-2010) was dominated by the effects of the global recession, as well as the fallout from an attempt by Jamaica police and military to arrest drug lord Christopher Coke in 2010 that erupted into violence, resulting in more than 70 deaths. [23] As a result of this incident Golding resigned and was replaced by Andrew Holness in 2011; Holness was defeated in the 2011 Jamaican general election, which saw Portia Miller-Simpson return to power, but Holness began a second and then third term after winning the 2016 and 2020 elections. Independence, but widely held in Jamaica, has been challenged in the early 21st century. In 2011, a survey showed that approximately 60% of Jamaicaans believe the country would have been better off if it had been a British colony, with only 17% believing it would have been worse off, citing as problems years of social and fiscal mismanagement in the country. [76] Government and Politics Main article: Jamaica Policy More information: Jamaica foreign relations and republicanism in Jamaica Within the Jamaican Parliament is a parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. [11] The head of state is the Queen of Jamaica (now Elizabeth II).[79] represented locally by the Governor-General of Jamaica. [80] [78] The governor-general is nominated by the Prime Minister of Jamaica and the entire Cabinet and then formally appointed by the monarch. All Cabinet members are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The monarch and the governor-general largely serve ceremonial roles apart from their reserve powers for use in certain situations of constitutional crisis. The monarch's position has been a matter of ongoing debate in Jamaica for many years; currently the two main political parties are committed to the transition to a republic with a president. [81] Jamaica's current constitution was drafted in 1962 by a bipartisan joint committee of the Jamaica legislature. It came into force with the Jamaican Independence Act, 1962 of the United Kingdom Parliament, which gave Jamaica independence. [78] The Parliament of Jamaica is bicameral, consisting of the House of Representatives (Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House). Members of the House (known as deputies or deputies) are directly elected, and the member of the House of Representatives who, in the governor-general's best judgment, is better able to command the a majority of the members of this House, is appointed by the governor-general to be prime minister. Senators Senators appointed jointly by the Prime Minister and the parliamentary leader of the opposition and are then appointed by the governor-general. [78] The Judiciary of Jamaica operates in a system of common law derived from English law and the precedents of the Commonwealth of Nations. [78] The final appeals court is the Judicial Committee of the Private Council, although during the 2000 season parliament tried to replace it with the Caribbean Court of Justice. [citation needed] Political parties and Jamaican elections have traditionally had a two-party system, with power often alternating between the National People's Party (NPP) and the Jamaican Labor Party (JLP). [78] The party with current administrative and legislative power is the Jamaican Labour Party, after its victory in 2020. There are also several minor parties that have not yet won a seat in parliament, the largest of them is the National Democratic Movement (NDM). Administrative divisions Main article: Jamaica Jamaica parishes are divided into 14 parishes, which are grouped into three historic counties that have no administrative relevance. [78] In the context of local government parishes are designated to Local Authorities. These local governments are more called Municipal Corporations, which are municipalities of the city or municipalities. [82] Any new municipality in the city must have a population of at least 50,000 and a municipality in the country a number set by the local Government Minister. [83] There are currently no municipalities in Kingston and St. Andrew parishes are consolidated as Kingston Township & Andrew St. Andrew Municipal Corporation. The newest municipality created is Portmore City Council in 2003. While it is geographically within the parish of Santa Caterina, it is governed independently. Cornwall County Capital km2 Middlesex County Capital km2 Surrey County Capital km2 Hanover Lucas 450 6 Clarendon May 1 196 11 Kingston Kingston 25 2 Saint Elizabeth Black River 1 212 7 Manchester Mandeville 930 12 Portland Port Antonio 814 3 Saint James Montego Bay 5 Ann's Bay 1 213 13 St. Andrew Half Way Tree 453 4 Trelawny Falmouth 875 9 Santa Caterina Spanish City 1 192 14 St. Thomas Morant Bay 743 5 Westmoreland Savanna-la-Mar 807 10 Saint Mary Port Maria 611 Military Main Article: Jamaica Defense Force Jamaicaan Soldiers Training to Fire FN FAL in 2002 The Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) is Jamaica's small but professional military force. [11] The JDF is based on the British military model with similar organization, training, weapons and traditions. Once chosen, official candidates are sent to one of several basic British or Canadian officer courses depending on the service arm. Enlisted soldiers receive basic training at Up Park Camp or JDF Training Depot, Newcastle, both in St. Andrew. As with the British model, NCOs receive levels of vocational training as the ranks rise. Additional Additional schools are available for specialty training in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. [citation needed] The JDF is descended directly from the British Army West India Regiment formed during the colonial era. [84] The West India Regiment was used extensively by the British Empire in the empire police from 1795 to 1926. Other units of JDF heritage include the first Jamaica colonial militias, the Kingston Infantry Volunteers of World War II and reorganized into the Jamaican Infantry Volunteers during World War II. The West Indies Regiment was reformed in 1958 as part of the Federation of the West Indies, following the dissolution of the JDF Federation. [citation needed] The Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) comprises an Infantry Regiment and the Reserve Corps, an Air Wing, a Coast Guard fleet and a Support Engineering Unit. [85] The infantry regiment contains battalions 1st, 2nd and 3rd (National Reserve). The JDF air wing is divided into three flight units, a training unit, a support unit and the JDF Air Wing (National Reserve). The Coast Guard is divided between maritime crews and support crews conducting maritime security and maritime law enforcement, as well as defense-related operations. [86] The role of the support battalion is to provide support for increasing the number in combat training and issuing skills in order to enable the availability of force. [87] The 1st Engineer Regiment was formed due to increased demand for military engineers and its role is to provide engineering services when and where necessary. [88] JDF headquarters contains the Commander of the JDF, the Command Staff, as well as the Intelligence, Judge's Defense, Administrative and Procurement sections. [89] In recent years, the JDF has been called in to assist the country's police force, the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), in the fight against drug smuggling and an increasing crime rate that includes one of the highest murder rates in the world. JDF units actively conduct armed patrols with the JCF in high-crime areas and knowl gang neighborhoods. There has been vocal controversy as well as support from this JDF role. In early 2005, an opposition leader, Edward Seaga, called for the merger of the JDF and JCF. This has not gained support either in the organization or in the majority of citizens. [citation needed] In 2017, Jamaica signed the UN treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. [90] Geography and Environment Main articles: Jamaica Geography and Geology of Jamaica Doctor's Cave Beach Club is a popular destination in Montego Bay, Blue Mountains The picturesque Dunn River falls to Ocho Rios Köppen's climate classification of Jamaica. Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean, it lies between latitudes of 17° and 19°N, and longitudes of 76° and 79°O. The mountains dominate the interior: the Don Figueroa, Santa Cruz and May Day mountains to the west, the Dry Harbor Mountains in the middle, and the John Crow Mountains and Blue Mountains to the east, the latter Blue Mountain Peak, Jamaica's highest mountain at 2,256 m.[11][78] are surrounded by a narrow coastal plain. [92] Jamaica has only two cities, the first being Kingston, the capital and business center, located on the south coast and the second is Montego Bay, one of the caribbean's best-known cities for tourism, located on the north coast. Kingston Harbour is the seventh largest natural port in the world,[93] which contributed to the city being designated the capital in 1872. Other towns include Portmore, Spanish Town, Savanna la Mar, Mandeville and the tourist cities of Ocho Rios, Port Antonio and Negril. [94] Tourist attractions include Dunn's River Falls in St. Ann, YS Falls in St. Elizabeth, the Blue Lagoon of Portland, believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano, and Port Royal, site of a major earthquake in 1692 that helped form the island's tomboolo palisades. [96] [97] [98] Among the variety of terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems are dry and wet limestone forests, rainforest, riparian forests, wetlands, caves, rivers, posidonia bottoms and coral reefs. The authorities have recognized the great importance and potential of the environment and have designated some of the most fertile areas as protected. Among the protected areas of the island are the Cockpit Country, Hellshire Hills, and the Litchfield Forest Reserves. In 1992, Jamaica's first marine park, covering nearly 15 square kilometers, was established in Montego Bay. Portland Bight Protected Area was designated in 1999. [99] The following year blue and John Crow Mountain National Park was created, covering approximately 300 square miles (780 km2) of a wilderness area that supports thousands of species of rare trees and ferns and animals. There are several small islands off the coast of Jamaica, most notably those in Portland Bight such as Pigeon Island, Salt Island, Dolphin Island, Long Island, Great Goat Island and Little Goat Island, and also Lime Cay located further east. Much further away – about 50-80 km from the south coast – are the very small Morant Cays and Pedro Cays. Climate The climate in Jamaica is tropical, with hot and humid weather, although higher inland regions are more temperate. [100] Some regions on the south coast, such as the Liguanea Plain and the Pedro Plains, are relatively drier areas of rain shadow. [101] Jamaica is located in the hurricane belt of the Atlantic Ocean and, because of this, the island sometimes suffers major storm damage. [102] Hurricanes Charlie and Gilbert hit Jamaica directly in 1951 and 1988, respectively, causing major damage and many deaths. In the 2000s (decade), Hurricanes Ivan, Dean and Gustav also brought severe weather to the island. The national bird of Flora and Fauna Jamaica, a Jamaican red-billed Jamaicaan parrotfish species, is tropical, supporting several ecosystems with a lot of and animals. Its plant life has changed considerably considerably centuries; when the Spanish arrived in 1494, with the exception of small agricultural clearings, the country was deeply wooded. European settlers cut down large wooden trees to build and supply ships, and cleared plains, savannas and mountain slopes for intense agricultural cultivation. [78] Many new plants were introduced, including sugar cane, bananas and citrus fruits. [78] Today, however, Jamaica is now home to about 3,000 species of native flowering plants (of which more than 1,000 are endemic and 200 are species of orchids), thousands of species of flora do not bloom, and about 20 botanical gardens, some of which are several hundred years old. [103] Areas of heavy rainfall also contain bamboo, fern, ebony, mahogany and rosewood. Cacti and similar plants from the dry zone are found along the south and southwest coastal area. Parts of the west and southwest consist of large grasslands, with scattered stands of trees. Jamaicaan wildlife, typical of the Caribbean, includes highly diversified fauna with many endemic species. As with other oceanic islands, terrestrial mammals are primarily several species of bats of which at least three endemic species are found only in cockpit country, one of which is at risk. Other bat species include hairy-tailed bats. The only native mammal not bat existing in Jamaica is the Jamaicaan hutia, locally known as the chimney. [78] Mammals introduced such as wild boar and small Asian mongoose are also common. Jamaica is also home to about 50 species of reptiles,[105] the largest of which is the American crocodile; However, it is only present within the Black River and some other areas. Lizards such as anoles, iguanas and snakes such as runners and jamaican boa (the largest snake on the island), are common in areas such as Cabin Country. None of the eight species of snakes native to Jamaica are poisonous. [106] Jamaica is home to about 289 species of birds of which 27 are endemic, including endangered parrots and Jamaicaan blackbirds, both of which are found only in Cockpit country. It is also home to four species of hummingbirds (three of which are not found anywhere else in the world): the black-billed creek tait, jamaican mango, Vervain hummingbird and red-billed tait. The red-billed creek tait, known locally as the doctor bird, is the National Symbol of Jamaica. [107] Other notable species include Jamaicaan tody and large flamenco.[108] A species of freshwater turtle native to Jamaica, the Jamaicaan slider. It is found only in Jamaica and on some islands in the Bahamas. In addition, many types of frogs are common on the island, especially frogs. Beautiful and exotic birds, like the one you can find among a large number of others. Jamaicaan waters contain considerable resources of freshwater and saltwater fish. The main varieties of saltwater fish are oily fish, cat, mackerel, bonito and tuna. Fish that Enter freshwater environments and estuaries include snook, Jewish fish, mangrove snapper, and spicing. Fish that spend most of their lives in jamaica's cool waters include many species of live carriers, dead fish, freshwater gobies, the mountain pier and the American eel. Tilapia have been introduced from Africa for aquaculture, and are very common. Dolphins, parrotfish and endangered manatee are also visible in the waters surrounding Jamaica. [110] Insects and other invertebrates are abundant, including the world's largest centipede, the amazonian giant centipede. Jamaica is home to about 150 species of butterflies and moths, including 35 indigenous species and 22 subspecies. It is also home to the Jamaicaan swallowtail, the largest butterfly in the Western Hemisphere. [111] Aquatic life coral reef ecosystems are important because they provide people with a source of livelihood, food, recreation and medicinal compounds and protect the land where they live. [112] Jamaica relies on the ocean and its ecosystem for its development. However, marine life in Jamaica is also being affected. There could be many factors that contribute to marine life by not having the best health. Jamaica's geological origin, topographical characteristics and high seasonal rainfall make it susceptible to a number of natural hazards that can affect coastal and oceanic environments. These include storm waves, slops failures (landslides), earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. [113] Coral reefs in Negri Marine Park (NMP), Jamaica, have been increasingly affected by nutrient contamination and macroalgal flowers after decades of intensive development as a major tourist destination. [114] Another such factor could include tourists, as Jamaica is a very touristy place that the island attracts people to travel here from all over the world. The Jamaicaan tourism industry accounts for 32% of the country's total employment and 36% of GDP and relies largely on sun, sea and sand, the last two attributes that depend on healthy ecosystems of coral reefs. [112] Due to Jamaicaan tourism, they have developed a study to see if tourists would be willing to help financially manage their marine ecosystem because Jamaica is only unable to do so. The ocean connects all countries around the world, however, everyone and everything is affecting the flow and life in the ocean. Jamaica is a very touristy place specifically because of its beaches. If their oceans do not work at their best, then the well-being of Jamaica and the people who live there will begin to deteriorate. According to the OECD, the oceans contribute \$1.5 trillion a year in added value to the global economy. [115] A developing country on an island will receive most of its revenue from its ocean. The pollution comes from wastewater and garbage systems. However, this usually end up in the ocean after there is rain or flooding. Everything that ends in water changes the quality and balance of the ocean. The poor quality of coastal water has adversely affected fishing, tourism and mariculture, as well as undermining the biological sustainability of the living resources of ocean and coastal habitats. [113] Jamaica imports and exports many goods through its waters. Some of the imports entering Jamaica include oil and oil products. Issues include accidents at sea, risk of spills through local and international transport of oil and oil products. [113] Oil spills can disrupt marine life because chemicals that are spilling over that should not be there. Oil and water are not mixed. Unfortunately, oil spills are not the only form of pollution that occurs in Jamaica. Solid waste disposal mechanisms in Jamaica are currently inadequate. [113] Solid waste enters the water through rain forces. Solid waste is also harmful to wildlife, especially birds, fish and turtles that feed on the surface of the water and consume floating debris for food. [113] For example, plastic can be taken around birds and turtle necks making it difficult to eat and breathe as they begin to grow causing plastic to stay tighter around their necks. Pieces of plastic, metal and glass can be confused with food fish food. Each Jamaicaan generates 1 kg of waste per day; only 70% of this is picked up by the National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA) - the remaining 30% is burned or arranged in ravines/waterways. [116] Environmental policies There are policies being put in place to help preserve the ocean and underwater life. The objective of integrated coastal area management (ICZM) is to improve the quality of life of human communities that depend on coastal resources while maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems. [113] The development of an underdeveloped country may affect the ocean ecosystem due to all the construction that would be done to develop the country. Excessive construction, driven by powerful market forces as well as poverty among some sectors of the population, and destructive exploitation contribute to the decline in ocean and coastal resources. [113] The development of practices that will contribute to people's lives, but also to the life of the ocean and its ecosystem. Some of these practices include: Developing sustainable fishing practices, ensuring sustainable mariculture techniques and practices, sustainable maritime transport management and promoting sustainable tourism practices. [113] In terms of tourism, tourism is the first source of foreign exchange gains in Jamaica and as such is vital to the national economy. [113] Tourists often go countries without knowing about issues and how they affect these issues. Tourists will not be used to living in a different style compared to their own country. Practices such as: providing wastewater treatment facilities for all tourist areas, determining the environmental transport capacity tourism activities, offering alternative types of tourist activities can help to obtain desired results such as the development of alternative tourism that will reduce the current pressure on resources that support traditional tourism activities. [113] A study was conducted to see how tourists could help with sustainable funding for ocean and coastal management in Jamaica. Instead of using tourist taxes they would call environmental taxes. This study aims to inform relevant actors of the feasibility of implementing environmental taxes, as well as the likely impact of this income generating instruments on current tourist visit rates to the island. [112] The development of a user fee system would help fund environmental management and protection. The results show that tourists have a high consumer surplus associated with a holiday in Jamaica, and have a significantly lower willingness to pay a tourist tax compared to an environmental tax. The results of the study show that the label of the tax and the sensitization of the respondent on the institutional mechanisms of environmental protection and tourism are important for their decision-making framework. [112] Tourists are more willing to pay environmental fees rather than tourist tax rates. A tax high enough to fund for environmental management and protection, but low enough to keep bringing tourists to Jamaica. It has been shown that if a \$1bn per person environmental tax was introduced it would not cause a significant decrease in visitation rates and generate revenue of \$1.7 million. [112] Demographics More information: Demographics of Jamaicaans and Jamaicaans Ethnic origin of the Jamaicaan population, 1961-2003 Montego Bay, Jamaica's second-largest city Ethnic group % Population Black or Black Mixed[3] 92.1% 2,661,965 Mixed non-Black[3] 6.3% 176,308 Asian[3] 0.8% 23,122 Others[3] 0.4% 11,561 Unspecified[3] 0.7% 20,232 diverse ethnic roots of Jamaica are reflected in the national motto "Out of Many One People". Most of the population was 2,812,000 (July 2018 est.) [11] They are of African or partially African descent, with many being able to trace their origins to the West African countries of Ghana and Nigeria. [78] Other important ancestral areas include Europe,[118] South Asia, and East Asia. [119] It is rare for Jamaicaans to identify by race as prominent in other countries such as the United States, with most Jamaicaans viewing Jamaicaan nationality as an identity in itself, identifying as simply Jamaicaan regardless of ethnicity. [120] A study found that the average mix on the island was 78.3% from sub-Saharan Africa, 16.0% from Europe, and 5.7% from East Asia. [122] Another study in 2020 showed that of African descent make up 76.3% of the population, followed by 15.1% Afro-European, 3.4% from East India and East Afro-Asian, 3.2% Caucasian, 1.2% Chinese and 0.8% others. [123] The Jamaicaan maroons of Accompong and other settlements are the african slaves who fled the plantations inland where they established their own autonomous communities. [124] [125] Many 126 Taders continue to have their own traditions and speak their own language, known locally as Kromanti. [127] Asians from the second largest group include the Chinese and the Jamaican Indo. [128] Most are descendants of indentured workers brought by the British colonial government to cover labor shortages after the abolition of slavery in 1834. Indian Jamaicans include Jockey Shan Bridgetown, who was the first Jamaican in Kentucky Derby. NBC Nightly News reporter Lester Holt, and Miss America World and Miss Universe winner Yordis Phillips. The southwest part of Westmoreland is famous for its large population of Jamaican indio. [129] Along with their Indian counterparts, Chinese Jamaicans have also played an integral role in Jamaica's community and history. Notable descendants of this group include Canadian billionaire investor Michael Lee-Chin, supermodels Naomi Campbell and Tyra Beckford, and VP Records founder Vincent Randy Chin. There are about 20,000 Jamaicaans who have Lebanese and Syrian ancestries. [130] Most were Christian immigrants who fled the Ottoman occupation of Lebanon in the early 19th century. Eventually, his descendants became very successful politicians and businessmen. Jamaicaans in this group include former Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga, Jamaicaan politician and former Miss World Lisa Hanna, Jamaicaan politicians Edward Zacca and Shahine Robinson, and hotelier Abraham Elias Issa. In 1835, Charles Ellis, 1st Baron Seaford donated 500 acres of his 10,000-acre estate in Westmoreland for the German settlement of Seaford Town. Today most of the descendants of the city are total or partial German descent. [129] The first wave of english immigrants arrived on the island in 1655 after conquering the Spanish, and have historically been the dominant group. Prominent descendants of this group include former New York U.S. Governor David Paterson, Sandals Hotels owner Gordon Butch Stewart, U.S. presidential advisor and rice mow Pell Grant Lois, and former U.S. National Security Advisor and United Nations Ambassador Susan Rice. The first Irish immigrants arrived in Jamaica in the 1600s as prisoners of war and later, indentured jobs. His descendants include two of Jamaica's National Heroes: Prime Ministers Michael Manley and Alexander Bustamante. Along with the English and Irish, the Scots are another group that has had a significant impact on the island. According to the Scotland Herald newspaper, Jamaica has more people using Campbell surnames than the population of Scotland, and also has the highest percentage scottish surnames outside Scotland. Scottish surnames account for about 60% of surnames on Jamaicaan phones. [citation needed] Scotland's first Jamaicaan inhabitants exited Later, they would be followed by ambitious entrepreneurs who spent time between their large rural estates in Scotland and the island. As a result, many of the slave-owning plantations on the island were owned by Scottish men, and therefore a large number of mixed-race Jamaicaans can claim Scottish ancestry. Scotland's high immigration continued well after independence. [citation needed] Today, notable Scots Jamaicaans include businessman John Pringle, former U.S Secretary of State Colin Powell, and American actress Kerry Washington. [131] Northern suburbs of Kingston, the capital of Jamaica and the largest city There is also a significant Portuguese Jamaicaan population that is predominantly of Sephardic Jewish heritage; they are found mainly in the parish of Saint Elizabeth in southwestern Jamaica. The first Jews arrived as explorers of Spain in the 15th century after being forced to convert to Christianity or face death. A small number of them became slave owners and even famous pirates. [132] Judaism eventually became highly influential in Jamaica and can be seen today with many Jewish cemeteries across the country. During the Holocaust Jamaica became a haven for Jews fleeing persecution in Europe. [citation needed] Famous Jewish descendants include dancehall artist Sean Paul, former record producer and Island Records founder Chris Blackwell, and Jacob De Cordova, who was the founder of the Daily Jewish newspaper. [133] [134] In recent years immigration has increased, mainly from China, Haiti, Cuba, Colombia and Latin America. 20,000 Latin Americans reside in Jamaica. [136] In 2016, Prime Minister Andrew Holness suggested making Spanish Jamaica's second official language. [137] Some 7,000 Americans also reside in Jamaica. [citation needed] Among the most prominent Americans in relation to the island is fashion icon Ralph Lauren, philanthropist Daisy Soros, the Schwarzman family of Blackstone, the family of Delaware Lieutenant Governor John W. Rollins, fashion designer Vanessa Noel, investor Guy Stuart, Edward and Patricia Falkenberg, and Heart Media CEO Bob Pittman all hold annual charity events to support the island. [138] Languages Main articles: Jamaicaan Patois and Jamaicaan English Jamaica is regarded as a bilingual country, with two important languages in use by the population. [139] The official language is English, which is used in all domains of public life, including government, legal system, media and education. However, the primary spoken language is an English-based Creole called Jamaicaan Patois (or Patwa). The two exist in a continuous dialect, with speakers using a different record of speech depending on the context and with whom they talk. Patois, though sometimes seen as a particularly aberrant dialect of English, is essentially mutually unintelligible with standard English and it is better to think of a separate language. [78] A 2007 survey by Jamaicaan Jamaican United found that 17.1 percent of the population was monolingual in Jamaicaan standard English (JSE), 36.5 percent were monolingual in Patois, and 46.4 percent were bilingual, though previous surveys had pointed to a higher degree of bilinguality (to up to 90 percent). [140] The Jamaicaan education system has only recently begun offering formal instruction to Patois, maintaining JSE as the official language of instruction. [141] In addition, some Jamaicaans use one or more Jamaicaan sign language (JSL), American Sign Language (ASL) or Indigenous Jamaicaan Sign Language (Konchri Sain). [142] Both JSL and ASL are quickly replacing Konchri Sain for a variety of reasons. [142] The main article emigration: Jamaicaan diaspora Many Jamaicaans have migrated to other countries, especially the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. In the case of the United States, about 20,000 Jamaicaans a year have permanent residency. [143] There has also been emigration of Jamaicaans to other Caribbean countries such as Cuba,[144] Puerto Rico, Guyana and the Bahamas. It was estimated in 2004 that up to 2.5 million Jamaicaans and Jamaicaan descendants live abroad. [145] Jamaicaans in the United Kingdom are about 800,000 who made them by far the largest Afro-Caribbean group in the country. Large-scale migration from Jamaica to the UK occurred mainly in the 1950s and 1960s, when the country was still under British rule. Jamaicaan communities exist in most of the UK's big cities. [146] The concentrations of expatriate Jamaicaans are quite considerable in numerous U.S. cities, including New York, Buffalo, the Miami Metro Area, Atlanta, Chicago, Orlando, Tampa, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Hartford, Providence and Los Angeles. [147] In Canada, the Jamaicaan population is felt in Toronto.[148] with smaller communities in cities such as Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Ottawa. [149] Jamaicaan Canadians comprise about 30% of the entire black Canadian population. [150] A notable group although much smaller emigrants are Jamaicaan in Ethiopia. These are mostly Rastafarians, in the theological view of the world Africa is the promised land, or 'Sion', or more specifically Ethiopia, because of the reverence in which former Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie is celebrated. [152] Most live in the small town of Shashamane about 240 km (150 mi) south of the capital Addis Ababa. [153] Crime main article: Crime in Jamaica See also: Prisons in Jamaica and LGBT rights in Jamaica When Jamaica gained independence in 1962, the murder rate was 3.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, one of the lowest in the world. [154] In 2009, the rate was 62 per 100,000 inhabitants, one of the highest in the world. [155] Gang violence became a serious problem, with organized crime centered around Jamaicaan posses or 'Yardies'. Jamaica has had one of the rates highest in the world for many years, according to UN estimates. [156] Some areas of Jamaica, particularly poor in Kingston, Montego Bay and elsewhere they experience high levels of crime and violence. [158] However, there were 1,682 murders reported in 2009 and 1,428 in 2010. [citation needed] After 2011, the murder rate continued to fall, following the downward trend in 2010, following the launch of a strategic program. [159] In 2012, the Ministry of Homeland Security reported a 30 percent decrease in killings. However, in 2017 murders increased by 22% over the previous year. [161] Many Jamaicaans are hostile to LGBT and intersex people. [162][163][164] and mafia attacks against gay people have been recorded. [165] [166] [167] Numerous high-profile dancehall and ragga artists have produced songs with explicitly homophobic lyrics. [168] Male homosexuality is illegal and punishable by prison time. [169] Major cities see also: List of cities and towns of Jamaica Religion Main article: Religion in the Mandeville Church of Jamaica (est. 1816), an Anglican church in Manchester Parish; Christianity is the largest religion of Christianity in Jamaica is the largest religion practiced in Jamaica. [78] About 70% are Protestant; Roman Catholics are only 2% of the population. [11] According to the 2001 census, the largest Protestant denominations in the country are the Church of God (24%), the Seventh-day Adventist Church (11%), Pentecostal (10%), Baptist (7%), Anglican (4%), United Church (2%), Methodist (2%), Moravia (1%) and Plymouth Brothers (1%).[16] Bedwardism is a form of Christianity native to the island, at some point seen as a separate faith. [171] The Christian faith gained acceptance as British Christian abolitionists and Baptist missionaries joined former slaves educated in the fight against slavery. [173] The Rastafari movement has 29,026 adherents, according to the 2011 census, with 25,325 Rastafarian men and 3,701 Rastafarian women. [16] The faith originated in Jamaica in the 1930s and although rooted in Christianity is strongly Afrocentric in its approach, venerating figures such as the Jamaicaan black nationalist Marcus Garvey and Haile Selassie, the former emperor of Ethiopia. [174] Since then, Rastafari has spread around the world, especially to areas with large black or African diasporas. [175] Various religions and traditional religious practices derived from Africa are practiced on the island, not least Kumina, Meet, Myal and Obeah. [177] [178] Other religions in Jamaica include Jehovah's Witnesses (2% Population), the Baha'i Faith, which has perhaps 8,000 adherents[180] and 21 Local Spiritual Assemblies.[181] Mormonism,[182] Buddhism, and Hinduism. [183] The Hindu festival Diwali is held annually among the Jamaicaan Indo community. [185] There is also a small population of about 200 Jews, who describe themselves as liberal-conservatives. [187] The first Jews of Jamaica trace their roots back to early 15th-century Spain and Portugal. Kahal Kadosh Shaare Shalom is a historic synagogue. Historical. In the city of Kingston. Originally built in 1912, it is the only remaining Jewish place of worship on the island. The abundant Jewish population has voluntarily converted to Christianity over time. [citation needed] Shaare Shalom is one of the few synagogues in the world that contains sand-covered land and is a popular tourist destination. [189] A historic Ashura celebration in Jamaica, known locally as Hussay or Hosay. Other small groups include Muslims, who claim 5,000 adherents. [16] The Muslim festivals of Ashura (known locally as Hussay or Hosay) and Eid have been held throughout the island for hundreds of years. In the past, every plantation in each parish celebrated Hosay. Today it has been called an Indian carnival and is perhaps best known in Clarendon where it is held every August. People of all religions attend the event, showing mutual respect. [191] Culture Main article: Culture of Jamaica Bob Marley, one of Jamaica's most famous reggae artists Main article: Music of Jamaica Though a small nation, Jamaicaan culture has a strong worldwide presence. The musical genres reggae, ska, mento, rocksteady, dub, and, more recently, dancehall and ragga originated in the island's vibrant and popular urban recording industry. [192] These have influenced numerous other genres, such as punk rock (through reggae and ska), dub poetry, New Wave, two tones, reggaeton, jungle, drum and bass, dubstep, grime and American rap music. Some rappers, such as The Notorious B.I.G., Busta Rhymes and Heavy D, are of Jamaicaan descent. Bob Marley is probably the best-known Jamaicaan musician; and with his band The Wailers had a number of hits between the 1960s and 1970s, popularizing reggae internationally and selling millions of records. [193] Many other internationally known artists were born in Jamaica, including Toots Hibbert, Millie Small, Lee Scratch Perry, Gregory Isaacs, Hill Pitt, Protoje, Peter Tosh, Bunny Wailer, Big Youth, Jimmy Cliff, Dennis Brown, Desmond Dekker, Beres Hammond, Beenie Man, Shaggy, Grace Jones, Shabba Ranks, Super Cat, Buju Banton, Sean Paul, and Wayne, The Bands That Came From Jamaica , Third World Band, Inner Circle, Chase Reggae Band, Culture, Fab Five and Morgan Heritage. Jamaicaan literature main article The journalist and writer H. C. de Lissac (1878-1944) used his native country as the setting for his many novels. [195] Born in Falmouth, Jamaica, lissac worked as a reporter for the Jamaica Times at an early age and in 1920 began publishing Planners' Punch magazine. Rosehall's White Witch is one of his best-known novels. He was appointed Honorary President of the Jamaicaan Press Association; He worked throughout his professional career to promote the Jamaicaan sugar industry. Roger Mais (1905–1955), journalist, poet and playwright wrote short stories, plays and novels, including The Th They Were Joyful Together (1953), Brother Man (1954) and Black Lightning (1955). [196] Ian Fleming (1908 – 1964), who had a house in Jamaica where he spent considerable time, repeatedly used the island as the setting in his James Bond novels, including Live and Let Die, Doctor No, For Your Eyes Only, The Man with the Golden Gun, and Octopussy and The Living Daylights. [197] In addition, James Bond uses a Jamaicaa-flemed cover at Casino Royale. So far, the only James Bond film adaptation to have been set in Jamaica is Doctor No. Filming of the fictional island of San Monique on Live and Let Die took place in Jamaica. Marlon James (1970), novelist has published three novels: John Crow's Devil (2005), The Book of Night Women (2009) and A Brief History of Seven Killings (2014), winner of the 2015 Man Booker Prize. [198] Film See also: Jamaicaan film list has a history in the film industry dating to the early 1960s. A look at delinquent youth in Jamaica is featured in the 1970s musical crime film The Harder They Come, starring Jimmy Cliff as a frustrated (and psychopathic) reggae musician who descends into a criminal killing. [199] Other notable Jamaicaan films include Countryman, Rockers, Dancehall Queen, One Love, Shottas, Out the Gate, Third World Cop and Kingston Paradise. Jamaica is also often used as a filming location, as the James Bond film Dr. No (1962), Cocktail (1998) starring Tom Cruise, and the 1993 Disney comedy Cool Runnings, which is based on the true story of Jamaica's bobsled first team trying to make it into the Winter Olympics. Food Main article: Jamaicaan food cuisine with rice and peas The island is famous for its spices, curries and Jamaicaan rice and peas that is integral to Jamaicaan cuisine. Jamaica is also home to Red Stripe beer and Jamaicaan blue mountain coffee. The national symbols (Jamaican Information Service)[200] National bird: red-billed creek tait (also called doctor bird) (a hummingbird), Trochilus polytmus National flower – lignum vitae (Guaiacum officinale) National tree: Out of many, one village. Jamaica's motto in a building at Papine High School in Kingston, Jamaica Sport Main article: Sport in Jamaicaa Sport is an integral part of national life in Jamaica and athletes on the island tend to perform at a standard well above what you would normally expect from such a small country. [14] Although the most popular local sport is cricket, on the international stage Jamaicaans have tended to do particularly well in track and field athletics. [14] Jamaica has produced some of the world's most famous cricketers, including George Headley, Courtney Walsh and Michael Holding. [102] In 2007, the country was one of the scenes of the 2007 Cricket World Cup and the Indies cricket team is one of 10 ICC member teams involved in international Test cricket. [103] In 2007, the Jamaicaan government the team competes regionally, and also provides players for the West Indies team. Sabina Park is the only Test venue on the island, but Greenfield Stadium is also used for cricket. [204] Chris Gayle is Jamaica's most renowned batsman who currently represents the West Indies cricket team. Usain Bolt is one of the most prominent athletes in the world Since independence jamaica has consistently produced world-class athletes in track and field. [14] In Jamaicaan participation in athletics begins at a very early age and most high schools maintain rigorous athletic programs with their best athletes competing in national competitions (most notably the VMBS Girls and Boys Athletics Championships) and international meetings (most notably the Penn Relays). In Jamaica it is not uncommon for young athletes to achieve press coverage and national fame long before they reach the international athletics stage. Over the past six decades Jamaica has produced dozens of world-class sprinters, including Olympic champion and world champion Usain Bolt, who holds the world record in the men's 100m at 9.58s, and 200m for men at 7.19pm. Other prominent Jamaicaan athletes include Arthur Wint, jamaica's first Olympic gold medalist, Donald Quarrie, double Rio 2016 Olympic champion in the 100m and 200m, Olympic champion and former 200m world champion; Roy Anthony Bridge, who is part of the International Olympic Committee; Melene Otton; Dellorene Ennis-London; Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, the former world champion and two-time Olympic 100m champion; Joseph Alen Bailey, Juliet Cuthbert, three-time Olympic gold medalist; Veronica Campbell-Brown; Sherone Simpson; Brigitte Foster-Hylton; Johan Blake; McKenley grass; George Rhoden, Olympic gold medalist; Deon Hemmings, Olympic gold medalist; In addition to Asafa Powell, former 100m world record holder and Olympic 2x 100m finalist and gold medalist at the 2008 Olympics 4 × 100m. American Olympic winner Sanya Richards-Ross was also born in Jamaica. Jamaica has also produced several amateur boxers and world-class professionals, including Trevor Berbick and Mike McCullum. First generation Jamaicaan athletes have continued to have a significant impact on sport internationally, especially in the UK, where the list of the best British boxers born in Jamaica or Jamaicaan parents includes Lloyd Honeyghan, Chris Eubank, Audley Harrison, David Haye, Lennox Lewis and Anthony Crolla. Boxer Raulo

