

Unit 6

Adjusting to Emancipation:

After 1838: escape from forced labour

After 1838: new forms of society

After 1838: the changing sugar plantation

The migration 'solution'

India and her people

Indians in Caribbean society

Migration in French, Dutch and Spanish colonies

From Representative to Crown colony government

Important terms:

Apprenticeship Ends 1838	Industrial Revolution	Indo- Caribbean
Crown Land	Indentured labourers	Afro-Caribbean
Squatting	Revivalism	Madeira
Free villages	Sugar Duties Equalisation Act	Patronato
William Knibb	The British East India Company	Peasantry
Co-operative village		
Matayers	Ordinance	Morant Bay Rebellion

Assignment Questions (to be collected)

- Explain why most planters tried to prevent ex-enslaved people from acquiring their own land. 4pts
 - Give three examples of how they did this. 6pts
- Describe the Matayers system. 3pts
- Define the term Industrial Revolution. 2pts

4. Explain the reasons for the failure of the British scheme to hire indentured Chinese and Madeirans labourers. 4pts
5. Explain the reasons for the failure of the British scheme to hire indentured Europeans. 4pts
6. Highlight the important stages in the process of recruiting Indians for indentured service in the Caribbean. 5pts
7. Describe the similarities which existed between 'indenture labour' (after emancipation) and 'slavery'. 3pts
8. Describe the similarities between the English labour schemes after emancipation and the Dutch labour schemes after emancipation. 4 pts
9. Describe the difference between a Representative government and a Crown Colony. 4pts
10. Highlight the three reasons explained in your text book for the establishment of Crown Colonies in the British Caribbean. 6pts