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Rastafarian language pdf book

The members of the House (known as Members of Parliament or MPs) are elected by the people of Jamaica. Its capital city is Kingston; other towns include Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay and Spanish Town. The British Monarchy. This means that it consists of two Houses, the Senate, also called the Upper House, and the House of Representatives, also known as the Lower House. Retrieved 16 September 2015. 1 "Queen and Jamaica". Statistical Institute of Jamaica - History of Jamaica is part of the West Indies. ↑ "Jamaica". The Black River is one of the longest rivers in Jamaica, www.worldstatesmen.org. The United Confederation of Taíno People. Retrieved 1 April 2016. United Nations Development Programme. ESA.UN.org (custom data acquired via website). Jamaica joined nine other U.K. territories in the West Indies Federation in 1958 but withdrew after Jamaican voters rejected membership in 1961. The south coast of Jamaica was the most populated, especially around the area now known as Old Harbour.[9] Christopher Columbus, during his second voyage to the Americas, claimed Jamaica for Spain after landing there on 5 May 1494 and his probable landing point was Dry Harbour, now called Discovery Bay. "The Taino of Jamaica". 1 "World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision". 1 "World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision". 1 "Country Comparison: Distribution of Family Income - Gini Index". Usain Bolt won gold in the 100 and 200 races in Rio 2016. The island is 235 kilometres (146 mi) from east to west; the width, from north to south, varies between 35 kilometres (22 mi) to 82 kilometres (51 mi). The party with current administrative and legislative power is Jamaica Labour Party, with a two-thirds Parliamentary majority as of 2016. ↑ "The World Factbook - Central Intelligence Agency". Jamaica Flag Coat of arms Motto: "Out of Many, One People"Anthem: "Jamaica, Land We Love"Royal anthem: "God Save the QueenCapitaland largest cityKingston17°59′N 76°48′W / 17.983°N 76.800°W / 17.980°W None[2]Demonym(s)JamaicanGovernmentUnitary parliamentary representative democracy under constitutional monarchy Monarch Elizabeth II Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness LegislatureParliament Holness LegislatureParliament Formula (August 1962) and the Constitutional monarchy and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness LegislatureParliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness LegislatureParliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness LegislatureParliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Legislature Parliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Legislature Parliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Legislature Parliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Legislature Parliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Granted Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Legislature Parliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Legislature Parliament Formula (August 1962) and the UK Governor-General Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Legislature Patrick Allen Prime Minister Andrew Holness Area • Total10,991 km2 (4,244 sq mi) (160th) • Water (%)1.5Population • 2016 estimate • Total\$26.446 billion[4] (2017) • Per capita\$9,297[4]GDP (nominal)2017 estimate • Total\$14.556 billion[4] • Per capita\$5,117[4]Gini (2004)45.5[5]medium · 84th[6]HDI (2014) 0.719[7]high · 99thCurrencyJamaican dollar (JMD)Time zoneUTC-5Driving sideleftCalling code+1-876+1-658 (Overlay of 876; active in November 2018)ISO 3166 codeJMInternet TLD.jm Jamaica is an island country in the Caribbean; it is part of the Greater Antilles. ↑ "Gini Index". 23 May 2012. Jamaica Information Service. Senators are nominated jointly by the prime minister and the parliamentary leader of the opposition and are then appointed by the governor-general.[18] Tarch 2016. They first lived in the St. Ann's Bay area and soon Esquivel founded a town, Sevilla La Nueva (in English, "The New Seville") on the north coast, one mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay.[11] Sevilla was abandoned around 1524 because it was deemed unhealthy.[10] The capital was moved to Spanish Town, then called Saint Jago de la Vega, in the south around 1534.[12] British rule In 1654 Oliver Cromwell decided to break the Spanish control of the West Indies and he sent a fleet in an expedition) led by William Penn and General Robert Venables. International Monetary Fund. The monarch and the governor-general serve largely ceremonial roles, Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), Archived from the original on 7 March 2009. Retrieved 15 April 2013. Archived from the original on 16 October 2007. The popular sprinter Usain Bolt is also an asset from the country. ↑ "Taíno Dictionary" (in Spanish). In 1509, the new Governor of the Hispaniola, Diego Columbus, sent Juan de Esquivel, a Conquistador born in Seville, Spain, with 70 men to Jamaica to complete the conquest of that island. At a length of 53.4 km (33.2 mi), it was believed to be the longest until it was discovered that the Rio Minho was longer. Parishes Jamaica got its independence in 1962, remaining a member of the Commonwealth.[14] Government and politics Inside the Parliament of Jamaica jamaica is a parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II serving as the monarch, with Queen Elizabeth II serving as the monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II is shared as head of state of fifteen other countries (the Commonwealth realm) in addition to the UK[16] and resides mostly in the United Kingdom, she is thus often represented as Queen of Jamaica and abroad by the Governor-General of Jamaica and appointed by the monarch. World Bank. Other websites Media related to Jamaica at Wikimedia Commons Coordinates: 18°10′57″N 77°19′18″W / 18.1823878°N 77.3217773°W / 18.1823878; -77.3217773 Retrieved 18 October 2007. The leader of the political party with most members in the House of Representatives is appointed by the governor-general to be the prime minister. 1 "About Government". History of Jamaica The Taino indigenous people, originating in South America, settled on the island between 4000 and 1000 BC.[9] When Christopher Columbus arrived in 1494, there were more than 200 villages ruled by caciques (chiefs of villages). Archived from the original on 4 June 2011. 2013. Jamaica is the third-largest island country in the Greater Antilles. The island, 10,990 square kilometres (4,240 sq mi) in area, lies about 140 kilometres (47 mi) south of Cuba, and 191 kilometres (119 mi) west of Hispaniola. 2016. Retrieved 8 February 2016. All the members of the Cabinet are appointed by the governor-general on the advice of the prime minister. Ethnologue. ↑ 9.0 9.1 Glenn Woodley (1 April 2001). It has an area of 10,990 square kilometres (4,240 sq mi).[22] Jamaica is the third-largest island country in the Greater Antilles, after Cuba and the Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic); it is larger than Puerto Rico. Library of Congress, 1987 1 24.0 24.1 "Jamaica National Heritage Trust - Black River". CIA. Encyclopedia of Earth. They include the island's highest point, Blue Mountain Peak, at 2,256 metres (7,402 ft).[23] Rivers The Rio Minho is the longest river in Jamaica at 92.8 kilometres (57.7 mi).[24] It rises close to the island's geographic centre, flows generally south-southwest and reaches the Caribbean Sea at Carlisle Bay in the central south coast, to the west of the island's southernmost point, Portland Point. Cornwall County Capital km2 1 Hanover Lucea 453 6 Clarendon May Pen 1,196 11 Kingston Kingston 25 2 Saint Elizabeth Black River 1,212 7 Manchester Mandeville 830 12 Portland Port Antonio 814 3 Saint James Montego Bay 595 8 Saint Ann St. Ann's Bay 1,213 13 Saint Catherine Spanish Town 1,192 14 Saint Thomas Morant Bay 743 5 Westmoreland Savanna-la-Mar 807 10 Saint Mary Port Maria 611 Population Demographics In 2011 (last national census), there were 2,697,983 people living in Jamaica: 1,334,533 men and 1,363,450 women. ↑ "2015 Human Development Report" (PDF). There is some debate as to whether he landed in St. Ann's Bay or in Discovery Bay. The island is divided into three counties - Cornwall, Middlesex and Surrey - which are subdivided into 14 parishes: Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James, Trelawny, St. Ann, St. Ann Retrieved 10 September 2017. The Parliament of Jamaica is bicameral. 19.0 19.1 "2011 Census of Population & Housing" (PDF). The country is composed mainly of the mainland, but near the coast there are a few isolated small islands. [23] The Blue Mountains are the longest mountain range in Jamaica. Archived from the original on 24 December 2018. Jamaicans.com. Prime Minister Holness acts as head of government of Jamaica. ↑ William Penn: Narrative of the Expedition to San Domingo. ↑ "Spanish Town". The fleet arrived to the Santo Domingo island on 13 April 1655 but the British lost in two battles on 17 and 25 April and they decided to move to Jamaica. [13] On 10 May 1655, Penn and Venables led a successful attack on Jamaica. It was originally called Rio Caobana. [24] Famous people The island is known for the Rastafarian movement, as well as reggae artist Bob Marley. It was this set of freed slaves and their descendants living in the Jamaican mountains who became known as the Maroons. [11] Independence After a long period of direct British colonial rule, Jamaica gained a degree of local political control in the late 1930s, and held its first election under full universal adult suffrage in 1944. Retrieved 25 September 2017. References ↑ The CIA World Factbook - Jamaica Archived 2018-12-24 at the Wayback Machine. ↑ 10.0 10.1 "Jamaica History: Columbian/Spanish". 1 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3 "Jamaica". United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. Retrieved 17 April 2013. St. Ann's Bay was named "Saint Gloria" by Columbus, as the first sighting of the land.[10] In 1503, during his fourth voyage, Columbus had to spend one year on the northern coast of the island. and he named the island Isla de Santiago (by Sant Iago Apostol, in Spanish Santiago). Archived from the original on 15 April 2013. Jamaica National Heritage Trust. The population density was 245.5 persons/km².[19] The following table shows the parishes with their populations in the 2011 census.[19] Parish Total population Urban population Ruralpopulation Kingston 89,057 89,057 - Saint Andrew 573,369 495,771 77,598 Saint Thomas 93,902 26,907 66,995 Portland 81,744 19,509 62,235 Saint James 183,811 110,207 73,604 Hanover 69,533 7,282 62,251 Westmoreland 144,103 39,591 104,512 Saint Elizabeth 150,205 22,585 127,620 Manchester 189,797 66,390 123,407 Trelawny 75,164 14,378 60,786 Clarendon 245,103 85,861 159,242 Saint Catherine 516,218 398,555 117,663 Jamaicans are Black and the rest of the 30% are composed of mostly Mixed Race people, but also includes White and Asian Jamaicans.[20] Language The official language of Jamaica is English and the population also speaks Jamaican Creole English.[21] Religion The people of Jamaica is 62.5% Protestant (10.8% Seventh-day Adventist Church, 9.5% Pentecostal, 8.3 Other Church of God, 7.2% Baptist, 6.3% New Testament Church of God, 4.8% Church of God in Jamaica, 4.3% Church of God of Prophecy, 3.6% Anglicans, 7.7% other Christian), 2.6% Catholics, 14.2% other or unspecified, 20.9% none. [22] Geography Topographic map of Jamaica is between latitudes 17° 42"N and 18° 31"N and longitudes 78° 22"W and 76° 11", that is between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer. England goalkeeper Joe Hart is also born in Jamaica. There were 1,453,438 (53.9%) living in towns and cities.

