



The Struggle for Independence

General Instructions:

This exam has two parts: part 1 has three questions and part 2 has a letter.



Instructions to begin:

You will read three articles about the struggle for independence, each article will feature one of three national heroes. Write the important points from each source. It will help you to have your important points to look at while answering the questions in part 1 and for writing your letter in part 2. You may look back at any of the sources.



Source 1



Marcus Mosiah Garvey

Place of Birth: St. Ann

Date of Birth: August 17, 1887

Date of Death: June 10, 1940

Jamaica's first National Hero was born in St. Ann's Bay, St. Ann, on August 17, 1887.

He was conferred with the Order of the National Hero in 1969 as per the second schedule of the National Honours and Awards Act.

In his youth Garvey migrated to Kingston, where he worked as a printer and later published a small paper "The Watchman".

During his career Garvey travelled extensively throughout many countries, observing the poor working and living conditions of black people.

In 1914 he started the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), in Jamaica. The UNIA, which grew into an international organisation, encouraged self-government for black people worldwide, self-help economic projects and protest against racial discrimination.

In 1916, Garvey went to the USA where he preached his doctrine of freedom to the oppressed blacks throughout the country.

However, USA officials disapproved of his activities and he was imprisoned, then deported.

Back in Jamaica in 1927, he continued his political activity, forming the People's Political Party in 1929. He was unsuccessful in national elections but won a seat on the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (KSAC).

But the world of the 1930s was not ready for Garvey's progressive ideas. He left Jamaica again, this time for England where he died in 1940. His body was brought back to Jamaica in 1964 and buried in the National Heroes Park in Kingston.

Garvey's legacy can be summed up in the philosophy he taught - race pride, the need for African unity; self-reliance; the need for black people to be organised and for rulers to govern on behalf of the working classes.

**Source 2****Norman Washington Manley****Place of Birth:** Manchester**Date of Birth:** July 4, 1893**Date of Death:** September 2, 1969

Norman Washington Manley was born at Roxborough, Manchester, on July 4, 1893. He was a brilliant scholar and athlete, soldier (First World War) and lawyer. He identified himself with the cause of the workers at the time of the labour troubles of 1938 and donated time and advocacy to the cause. In September 1938, Manley founded the People's National Party (PNP) and was elected its President annually until his retirement in 1969, 31 years later.

Manley and the PNP supported the trade union movement, then led by Alexander Bustamante, while leading the demand for Universal Adult Suffrage. When Suffrage came, Manley had to wait ten years and two terms before his party was elected to office. He was a strong advocate of the Federation of the West Indies, established in 1958, but when Sir Alexander Bustamante declared that the opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), would take Jamaica out of the Federation, Norman Manley, already renowned for his integrity and commitment to democracy, called a Referendum, unprecedented in Jamaica, to let the people decide.

The vote was decisively against Jamaica's continued membership of the Federation. Norman Washington Manley, after arranging Jamaica's orderly withdrawal from the union, set up a joint committee to decide on a constitution for separate Independence for Jamaica. He himself chaired the committee with great distinction and then led the team that negotiated the island's Independence from Britain. The issue settled; Manley again went to the people. He lost the ensuing election to the JLP and gave his last years of service as Leader of the Opposition, establishing definitively the role of the Parliamentary Opposition in a developing nation.

In his last public address to an annual conference of the PNP, he said: "I say that the mission of my generation was to win self-government for Jamaica, to win political power which is the final power for the black masses of my country from which I spring. I am proud to stand here today and say to you who fought that fight with me, say it with gladness and pride, mission accomplished for my generation.



"And what is the mission of this generation? ... It is... reconstructing the social and economic society and life of Jamaica". Norman Manley died on September 2, 1969.

On October 18, 1969 as per Government Notice 706 Jamaica Gazette, Manley was conferred with the Order of National Hero along with his cousin [Alexander Bustamante](#)

Source 3

Sir Alexander Bustamante



Place of Birth: Hanover

Date of Birth: February 24, 1884

Date of Death: August 6, 1977

When Sir Alexander Bustamante began to make his presence felt in Jamaica, the country was still a Crown Colony. Under this system, the Governor had the right to veto at all times, which he very often exercised against the wishes of the majority.

Bustamante was quick to realise that the social and economic ills that such a system engendered, had to be countered by mobilisation of the working class.

Pay and working conditions were poor in the 1920s and 1930s. Failing harvests and the lay-off of workers resulted in an influx of unemployed people, moving from the rural areas into the city. This mass migration did little to alleviate the already tremendous unemployment problem.

Bustamante first impressed his name on the society with a series of letters to **The Gleaner** and occasionally to British newspapers, calling attention to the social and economic problems of the poor and underprivileged in Jamaica.

The years 1937 and 1938 brought the outbreak of widespread discontent and social unrest. In advocating the cause of the masses, Bustamante became the undisputed champion of the working class. He also confronted the power of the Colonial Governor, declaring, "Long live the King! But Denham must go."

During the troublesome days of 1938, the security forces were everywhere eyeball to eyeball with Bustamante and the workers. Labour unrests continued on and off.

On September 8, 1940, Bustamante was detained at Up Park Camp, for alleged violation of the Defence of the Realm Act. He was released seventeen months later.



In 1943 he founded the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), with himself as head. The first general election under Universal Adult Suffrage came in 1944 and the JLP won 22 of the 32 seats.

Sir Alexander became the first Prime Minister of Independent Jamaica in 1962. He retired from active politics in 1967. He died on August 6, 1977, at the age of 93.

On October 18, 1969 as per Government Notice 706 Jamaica Gazette, Bustamante was conferred with the Order of National Hero along with his cousin [Norman Washington Manley](#).

Important Points: Write the important points from each source.

Source 1	
Source 2	
Source 3	



Instructions Part 1 (45 Minutes)

Now that you have read the sources, answer the questions below. Your answers will be scored. You may refer to the important points you made, as well as the sources. Your answers to these questions will help you to write your essay in Part 2.

Question 1

For each of the following statements, indicate using a tick (✓) whether the information in source 1, Source 2, source 3, all three sources, or neither source supports each statement. (You can tick only one box for each statement)

Statement	Source 1 supports	Source 2 supports	Source 3 supports	All three, sources 1, 2 and 3 support	Neither Source 1, Source 2 nor Source 3 support
He fought for workers' rights, independence, and universal adult suffrage. He founded the Jamaica Labour Party and by so doing laid the foundation for the two-party system in our democracy.					
He formed Jamaica's first political party. He campaigned for equal rights and justice for black people, spoke out against exploitation of workers and child labour, and taught black people about unity, self-reliance and pride.					
He founded the People's National Party, worked for the Caribbean region and fought for workers' right, universal adult suffrage and independence.					



Question 2

[illegible]



Question 3

Identify two similarities and two differences between the lives and work of all three men. Use details from Source 1, Source 2 and Source 3 to support your answer.

[illegible]



Part 2

You will now review your important points and the sources, then plan, draft and write your letter. You must also look back at the answers you wrote to earlier questions.

Read the task and the information about how your letter will be scored, then begin your work.

Task

You are a member of your school's cultural club which is responsible for the preparation and planning of cultural events. Your teacher is concerned about the upcoming Heroes Day celebration, as the theme for celebration is "The Struggle for Independence." Your club members are asked to make suggestions about highlighting the three heroes who paved the way for Jamaica's independence.

Using the information, you have written from sources 1, 2 and 3, write a letter to your teacher explaining four reasons you agreed and believe that it is a good idea to highlight these three national heroes.

For your letter to be well written, it should have:

- All the parts of a letter
- Explanation of all four points
- Good organization and a point of view
- Details from more than one source
- Followed the rules of spelling, punctuation, and grammar

Now you may begin your letter.



Language Arts - Performance Task

OWC