

DOWNLOAD PDF CARIBBEAN RIM : COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND JAMAICA.

Chapter 1 : Riu Hotels | Mexico, Jamaica, Bahamas, Caribbean, Costa Rica & Dominican Republic

Caribbean Rim: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Jamaica.. [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.]; -- The Caribbean Rim Investment Initiative (CRII) promotes a co-operative approach between countries of Central America and the Caribbean, the OECD and other international organisations with the.

Dutch was also present on the southern rim of the Caribbean. History The islands of the Caribbean were discovered by the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus, working for the then Spanish monarchy. In he made a first landing on Hispaniola and claimed it for the Spanish crown as he did on Cuba. This meant that the major islands of the Caribbean – the Greater Antilles – were already Spanish possessions when the British began their involvement with the Caribbean in the early 17th century. When this island filled up, English-speakers left for other locations, especially for Jamaica after it was taken by the British from the Spanish in 1655. Slave ship used for transportation from West Africa to the Caribbean Slave market in the Caribbean Many other smaller islands were populated by English-speakers and many changed hands between the colonial maritime powers, namely England, France, Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands. Most of these islands gain their independence in the mid 20th century. In the late 17th century a number of Caribbean slaves were transported to the south-east of the United States to work on the large cotton plantations. Later slaves were transported directly. The system of slavery lasted until the end of the American Civil War In the southern United States and on Cuba, the cultivation of tobacco is important. On the smaller Caribbean islands, sugar cane replaced tobacco as the main crop in the 17th century. English the Caribbean English is the Caribbean exists in various forms. Creole forms of English, as the most vernacular, are spoken widely in the Caribbean, both on the islands and on the Central and South American rim. On the various islands creoles are spoken, some with quite large numbers as on the main anglophone island of Jamaica. In addition there are of course non-standard forms of other European varieties, some of these as creoles as on Haiti left part of the island Hispaniola where a French-based creole is spoken by several million people. Slavery in the Caribbean The origin of the African population of the Caribbean and the southern United States lies in the slave trade which led to the capture of Africans on the west coast of Africa and their transportation via the infamous Middle Passage to the Caribbean and later on to the south of the United States. The slaves were put to work on plantations as of the mid 18th century when the British realised that the people they took from Britain and Ireland, typically for a period of 5 or 8 years were not suited to working in the tropical climate of the Caribbean. The main products which were plied along the return route of the Trade Triangle were tobacco, later sugar from Caribbean sugar cane and later still cotton from the region of the later southern United States. In the 18th and early 19th century slaves escaped from the coastal plantations and fled to the mountainous interior in various parts of the Caribbean and northern South America for instance, in former Dutch Guyana, now Suriname, and in Jamaica. These people are called maroons and they frequently kept forms of creole spoken by their ancestors on the plantations. Saramaccan in Suriname is an example. Transportation of Indians to the Caribbean Trinidad and Tobago experienced an influx of tens of thousands of Indians during the nineteenth century. Some Indians came directly from India but many are the descendants of indentured labourers from other Caribbean islands. These originally worked on the sugar plantations and then on the newer plantations which produced cacao, the basis for cocoa and chocolate. The Indians of Trinidad and Tobago are mainly from the Hindi belt in the central north of the country and are ethnically Hindustanis. Jamaica Of all the Caribbean islands with English-based creoles the most important is Jamaica. This island was taken by the British from the Spanish in 1655 and remained under British rule until its independence in 1962. Slaves were brought from West Africa to Jamaica from the latter half of the 17th century and it was not until the Emancipation Act in 1833 that slavery was abolished. The English of Jamaica shows the typical creole continuum of former English colonies. The basilect exhibits many of the features of true creoles: As well as this Jamaican creole is a syllable-timed language much as is French. Some 2 million inhabitants speak a variety of English

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which has developed over the past few centuries during the colonial period. In addition to this, Jamaican English is spoken to a considerable extent in England notably in London due to immigration mostly after the Second World War. Estimates such as the census put the number of people of Caribbean origin in Britain at something over half a million most of whom according to one author Sutcliffe would speak the creole English of their homeland if they belong to the working class in England where there would be little opportunity to acquire more standard forms of language. The increase in the number of West Indian immigrants in England can be attributed to two factors. This occurred in the 1950s and early 1960s. The second factor is a desire on the part of the inhabitants of former colonies to live in the home country and partake in the prosperity which was evident there in the years after the Second World War. Given the group of people who came for the first reason there is a large contingent of West Indian speakers among the working class in inner cities. This fact led to the retention of communal ties in Britain and to the survival of linguistic habits which might have been lost if the dispersion of the immigrants had been greater. Cluster simplification, especially in initial and final position, e. Metathesis covers examples of plosive and fricative, e. Morphology Lack of agreement between subject and predicate is typical. No gender distinction with pronouns. A verb is not used in copulative sentences: There is no passive voice. Reduplication is common as a means for intensification: Lexis This contains many elements from various languages which have had an influence in Jamaica, e. The islands here are all small compared to the four great islands Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola Haiti and the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico and because of their different settlement histories determined by different European powers they vary in language almost island by island. The two main Anglophone islands here are Barbados and Montserrat, both of which had an intake of English speakers already in the early 17th century. Many of these speakers furthermore came from Ireland and it is known that English speakers later disseminated from Barbados to other islands so that there is a distinct possibility that some of the parallels between Irish English and forms of Caribbean creole - for instance structures involving verbal aspect - are not coincidental. The settlement of Barbados The English took control of the small island of Barbados in the south-east of the Caribbean in The first decades of their presence there are term the homestead phase because there only whites from the British Isles went to the island. Working in the fields in the tropical climate proved difficult for the British and Irish indentured labourers people bound to work for some years to defray the cost of passage. The British then decided to capture natives in West Africa and transport them to the Caribbean and use them as slave labour on the plantations. This happened in the later 17th century and afterwards. English on Barbados developed out of transported varieties from the British Isles and later came under the influence of varieties which were created by Africans who were kept on the island as slaves. Because of the small size of the island many people left and moved to other locations in the Caribbean carrying their forms of English with them. Some went to larger islands like Trinidad and Jamaica, some up the south-east coast of America, some indeed to the area of the Guyanas on the northern coast of South America. These movements have meant that Barbadian English has had a significant influence on the formation of other varieties of English in the Caribbean region.

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San Jos , Costa Rica, September The OECD, Inter-American Development Bank and Costa Rican Investment Board held the Second Plenary Meeting of the Caribbean Rim Investment Initiative (CRII), attended by government ministers from the region in San Jos , Costa Rica, on September.

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*C.R. = Costa Rica  - D.R. = Dominican Republic  - *Resorts Allow Families Resorts for Adults Only You may find topless sunbathing at SOME of the resorts but they are NOT NUDE Click on resort name for each property for more details and restrictions described in each Resort Report.*

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Coccothrinax is a genus of fan palms found throughout the Caribbean and in adjacent parts of southern Florida and Mexico. Most species are small to medium-sized, with maximum heights between 5 and 15 metres (17 and 49 ft).

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