

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

HISTORY

FORM THREE

TERM 1

NB For the academic year 2020/21 given the 10 day cycle adopted due to Covid-19, one week's work will now be covered over two weeks

<u>PROPOSED DATE/ WEEK</u>	<u>UNIT SECTION</u>	<u>MODULE</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
1-2	1	THE CARIBBEAN IN THE 18 TH CENTURY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The importance of the colonies to the metropoleb. The features and operation of the Old Representative Systemc. Defence of the Caribbean coloniesd. The 18th century wars: treaties and changing possession
3	2	THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Outbreak of French Revolution of 1789: class struggle, the Age of Enlightenment, watchwords of liberty, equality & fraternityb. Impact of class struggle (French Revolution) on St. Domingue society
4-7	3	THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Coloureds' revolt under Ogé & Chevannes (1790)d. Revolt of the enslaved under Boukman (1791)e. British and Spanish invasion of St. Domingue & its effect on emancipationf. Rise of Toussaint L'Ouverture and the defeat of Britain and Spaing. Rise of Napoleon and the impact on emancipationh. War of Independence between

			France and St. Domingue and the creation of the Haitian state in 1804
8	4	POST INDEPENDENCE HAITI	i. Problems of post-1804 Haiti : economic recovery, colour divisions, defence, recognition and indemnity
9-10	5	ANTI-SLAVERY CAMPAIGN	a. Early anit-slavery protests and the role of non-conformist sects b. The role of Granville Sharp and the impact of the Mansfield Judgement (1772) c. Propaganda and Parliamentary campaigns of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade
11-12	6	THE ABOLITION ACT	d. Role of key personalities such as Wilberforce & Clarkson and the problems encountered e. Abolition Act (1807) and other attempts to suppress the trade including the Registration Bill (1815)

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TERM 2

<u>UNIT SECTION</u>	<u>MODULE</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
1	BRITISH AMELIORATION (1823-30)	a. Aims of the programme and the concept of gradualism b. Amelioration Proposals c. Planter opposition and the response of colonial assemblies: property rights, constitutional rights, the proposals themselves
2	THE EMANCIPATION CAMPAIGN (1830-33)	a. Transition from a gradual approach to immediate approach with the creation of the Anti-Slavery Society (1830) b. Impact of Industrial Revolution and Britain's search for new markets c. Decline of B.W.I. sugar, competition and rising costs d. Political changes in Britain and the effect of the Reform Act (1832) on the composition of the British Parliament e. Role of slave revolts (1816, 1823, 1830) on accelerating the movement towards emancipation f. Role of the missionaries & persecution in accelerating emancipations (The Colonial Church Union)
3	THE EMANCIPATION ACT (1833)	a. Considerations by the British Parliament in framing the Act: immediate vs. transition, labour supply, preparation and compensation b. The provisions of the Act c. French Emancipation (1848)
4	THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM (1834-38)	a. Aims and objectives of the system b. Problems of implementation: hours of work, allowances, provision grounds, wage labour, manumission and punishment

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<u>PROPOSED DATE/ WEEK</u>	<u>UNIT SECTION</u>	<u>MODULE</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
1-3	1	THE GROWTH OF FREE VILLAGES AND A PEASANTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The post-emancipation movement of labourers away from the estate (push & pull factors)b. Examples of free villages: Jamaicac. Dynamics of the metayage systemd. The contribution of the peasantry to the economy
4-6	2	IMMIGRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Reasons for the introduction of immigrant labour (labour shortage, decline of West Indian sugar)b. Differences between enslaved labour & immigrant labourc. The sequence of immigration (West Indies, Europe, Africa, India China)d. Examination and assessment of each immigrant group in terms of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Reasons why planters chose them for labourii. The reasons for each group's success or failure
7	3	THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Demographic impact: size and structure of the colonial societyb. Economic impact: sugar industry, wage levels, other sectorsc. Polarisation of immigrant groups due to cultural differences, occupationsd. Brief examination of religion, rituals and festivals
8-9	4	REVISION	