**A SUMMARY OF BARBADOS’ HISTORY AND ITS PECULIARITIES**

**National Anthem**

In plenty and in time of need; When this fair land was young; Our brave forefathers sowed the seed; From which our pride is sprung; A pride that makes no wanton boast; Of what it has withstood; That binds our hearts from coast to coast; The pride of nationhood; We loyal sons and daughters all; Do hereby make it known; These fields and hills beyond recall; Are now our very own; We write our names on history’s page; With expectations great; Strict guardians of our heritage; Firm craftsmen of our fate.

The Lord has been the people’s guide; For past three hundred years; With Him still on the people’s side; We have no doubts or fears; Upward and onward we shall go; Inspired, exulting, free; And greater will our nation grow; In strength and unity; We loyal sons and daughters all; Do hereby make it known; These fields and hills beyond recall; Are now our very own; We write our names on history’s page; With expectations great; Strict guardians of our heritage; Firm craftsmen of our fate.

**Introduction**

Such a powerful anthem for a powerful nation. A Republic Anthem that speaks about the past of Barbados, the pride of Barbados, and the future of Barbados. Such words in this anthem would mean so much more to the people of Barbados if they could see serious actions being taken to repair and restore Barbados to its rightful place and leadership in the Caribbean and around the world. The Barbadian people who sing this with pride, the children who recite this daily in their schools, and even in other powerful nations like the United Kingdom who recognize the Barbadian National Anthem as an important part of not only Caribbean heritage but a critical part of the wider Afrikan family’s history, heritage and culture contributing toward the total liberation of Afrikan people.

The history of Barbados is full of incidents of peculiarities which makes it one of the most interesting places in the world. Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Hon. Dr. **Ralph E. Gonsalves** while doing research once said; “Barbados is an idea which has, over time, become manifest in reality. The idea of Barbados encompasses more than a nation-state or a national community”. The following are just some of the highlights that make Barbados so interesting;

* The island is geographically located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, it is 166 Square Miles (21 by 14), with a maritime boundary that is 450 times its size.
* Barbados became known to the English by coincidence in 1625 and was colonized by England two years later in 1627. Unlike other colonies of European countries in the Caribbean, Barbados has never changed hands. Before the English, the island was visited by both the Spanish and the Portuguese who started the colonial adventure in the Americas/Caribbean, neither of whom claimed it as a colony.
* The most peculiar revelation about Barbados is that when the English ship arrived on the island in 1627 with a crew of 70 and 10 Afrikan men who were captured from a rival Portuguese ship while en route to Barbados, they found no inhabitance, but much evident that the island had been occupied by people before. Renowned historians such as Sir Hilary Beckles inform us that the original inhabitants were taken into captivity by either the Portuguese or the Spanish to be enslaved in their colonies or that they left and went to safer islands like Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to avoid captivity.
* Barbados therefore, started its development without women, which gave the physical expression to the idea of a Man’s World, the social interaction during its early years gave the living expression to the idea of a white and a black world, and a rich world and a poor world, as the white people claimed all the lands.
* The first cohort of women who were brought to Barbados in its early years of development were used together with some black men for sexual exploitation.
* It is believed by many, and supported by the myth about the parish of St. James where the Europeans landed that this unique Barbados experience is how the ungodly spiritual energy and practice of homosexuality started in the Caribbean.
* The Church of England - the Anglican Church played a pivotal role in and was fully supportive of the colonialization and enslavement of Afrikans in Barbados.
* Barbados also became the first colony of England to challenge its rulership. This happened following the execution of King Charles 1 in 1649 and England becoming a Republic. The Barbados Royalists wanted to break ties with England the Republic, but parliament under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell sent a fleet of warships to Barbados and in December 1651 there was a battle at Oistins in Christ Church.
* The battle was short-lived and in February 1652 the Barbados Peace Charter was signed - the first peace charter between England and any of its colonies.
* The Royal Family regained rulership of England in 1660 under King Charles 11, and one year later in 1661, Barbados became the first country to enact a Slave Code that henceforth influenced the world with the ideology that it was legally right to treat black people as less than human beings – chattels - as a result, all black Barbadian families experienced living in Chattel Houses.
* Barbados was the first and only total slave society and was the main transshipment point for enslaved Afrikans for the British Empire's rule in the Caribbean. It was referred to as Little England, the place where Racism and Classism were perfected and it was considered the richest piece of real estate in the world.
* During the 17th century the treatment of enslaved Afrikans and Irish indentured servants was so terrible that when the Irish were informed that they were going to be sent to Barbados they asked to be sent to Hell instead. Five years after the Slave Code was enacted the year 1666 was referred to as the year of the Devil.
* The Newton Slave Burial Ground in the Parish of Christ Church is the most recognized in the Western Hemisphere and was the final resting place of over 570 Afrikan enslaved persons from 1670 to 1833. Established by [Derbyshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derbyshire) native Samuel Newton in the 1660s the plantation grew [sugarcane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugarcane) and produced [rum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rum) and [molasses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molasses), and its height of production coincided with Barbados' prominence in the British empirical economy during the seventeenth century. The plantation held slaves at least as recently as 1828, six years before slavery was abolished on the island in 1834. The enslaved that were now free were forced to give the enslavers a further four years of free labour before finally being emancipated on August 1, 1838.
* The Drax Hall Plantation from the early period of enslavement in 1627 remains in the hands of the Drax Family even today in 2024. The present owner is Richard Drax a member of the House of Parliament.
* By the 18th century Barbados was considered one of the healthiest places for white people, hence the reason why in 1751 George Washington was advised to take his

young half-brother Lawrence who was sickly to Barbados for health reasons. On his return, to the USA George Washington took back copies of both the 1652 Barbados Peace Charter and the 1661 Barbados Slave Code Act.

* In 1776 the founding fathers of the USA including George Washington used Barbados’ Slave Code to support their ideology of white supremacy by stating in the corporation’s constitution that black people were only 3/5 human beings.
* Barbados was also the first place where a statue as a symbol of white supremacy in the western hemisphere was erected - that of Lord Nelson in 1813 in Trafalgar Square, which was some 20 years before the erection of the Nelson column in London Trafalgar Square. This was following the victorious revolution by enslaved Afrikans in Haiti of 1804, the first black-free society since the colonization of black people in the Western World that started in 1493.
* Following the erection of the statue of Lord Nelson in 1813 which was erected at the same spot where Afrikan prisoners were sold into slavery, three years later the enslaved Barbadians had a major social uprising on April 14, 1816 that challenged the status quo of white supremacy. That social uprising helped to advance the emancipation of the enslaved in the British Empire which ended on August 1, 1838. Fifty years later in 1884-5 the continent of Afrika was carved up by European nations at the Berlin Conference in Germany and shared among themselves.
* Barbados had a second social uprising in 1937, which was much different than in 1816. This uprising brought about fundamental changes in the political and social system of British rule in Barbados and across the Caribbean.
* In 1955 Barbados was struck by Hurricane Janet which transformed the country, and gave birth to the two-party political system that since governed the country.
* In November 1966 Barbados was granted limited independence (Reference to the National Anthem) as the Royal Family was retained as Head of State.
* In 1977 an Afrikan Barbadian man had a vision of the 21st century, in particular, that Barbados would play a pivotal role in bringing about the necessary changes for a better world while preparing to commemorate its 400th anniversary in 2027 as a colony of England, by which time the Royal Family will cease being Head of State of Barbados and the psychological damage caused would be addressed. Five of Buddy Larrier’s books about his vision are on Amazon.
* It is therefore fitting that this Barbadian is the first person to have taken the British Health Authority to court for violations of human rights. The case has been before the courts for 45 years (since 1978) and shall be settled in 2024. The case is presently in the Royal Court of Justice with a claim for **One Hundred Million Pounds (100M).** The success of this case during this year which brings to an end the Decade of People of Afrikan Descent - 2015 to 2024 - will open the door for Barbados’ claim against the British Government for human rights violations against Barbadians, which was publicly stated in England by Mia Amor Mottley Prime Minister of Barbados on December 6, 2023, for reparations claim of **US$ 4.9 trillion** and should be successful by 2027.
* Prime Minister Mottley became the first female to hold the position when history was made; she was the opposition party leader during the 2018 general elections, and her party captured all 30 seats for the House of Assembly. She repeated the unusual victory in the 2022 elections.

**Future spiritual intervention**

The year 2024 also marks the 159th anniversary of the Barbadian families who after British slavery ended returned to Afrika (Liberia) in 1865, which was the same year that physical emancipation from Afrikan enslavement ended in the USA. The descendants of those families who made that historic trip back to Afrika will be coming to Barbados in May to be reunited with relatives. Also, during May an inaugural event on Racism, Mental Health, and Reparations which is expected to be an eye-opener for Diaspora Afrikans will take place as Barbadians commemorate this year’s Season of Emancipation. Another important event for 2024 will be the Global Afrikan Congress (GAC) 22nd anniversary which will take place in Zanzibar, Afrika, from October 2 to 6, to address the matter of Reparations. The GAC was born in Barbados from October 2 to 6, 2002. These events during this Season of Emancipation and beyond are to promote greater action on the matter of mental health due to the psychological damage we Afrikans have been experiencing for the past 532 years of the legacy of Columbus’ invasion of the region in 1493.

“We loyal sons and daughters all; Do hereby make it known; These fields and hills beyond recall; Are now our very own; We write our names on history’s page; With expectations great; Strict guardians of our heritage; Firm craftsmen of our fate”.

It is hoped that from this year we can work together to help raise awareness of the importance of health (particularly mental health), race, class, and repair. Just like the anthem of Barbados suggests, we hope to accomplish reparations and even more greatness in Barbados for Afrikan people here and across the globe.

We the UK & Barbados Reparations Campaign Team fully support the Barbados Government’s claim against the British Government for reparations. Therefore, in light of the foregoing, we consider it to be incumbent upon the Government of Barbados to table the resolution to the United Nations this year on behalf of CARICOM for October 12 to be designated the International Day for Reparations; towards Truth, Justice, Peace, Healing, and Reconciliation as was submitted to the government in 1995. The Creator has been very patient with the leadership of Barbados. We are urging the people not to test His patients. Please call on the government to table the resolution to the United Nations.

**The Awakening**

The Anglican Church has apologized and pledged millions of pounds as reparative justice for its role in slavery and colonialism. The Roman Catholic Church has also formally apologized for its role in misleading the people about the superiority of race. The President of the Russian Federation His Excellency Vladimir Putin has released information about the images of Jesus Christ and the historic religious icons. These events are part of the great awakening that is taking place including the ‘Solar Eclipse’, which took place on Monday, April 8. This should help both the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England to start re-educating people about the truth, to bring about justice, peace, healing, and reconciliation in our world.

“The Lord has been the people’s guide for past 300 years with Him still on the people's side we have no doubt or fear”; we shall receive reparations.

 

UK & Barbados Reparations Campaign Team presentation to the government’s reparations department: Contact: + 44 7860-82 7-968 / +1 246-265-884