

**ST. MARY'S COLLEGE**  
**FORM 3**  
**HISTORY**  
**COURSE OUTLINE 2015-2016**  
**TERM ONE**

<b><u>PROPOSED DATE/ WEEK</u></b>	<b><u>UNIT SECTION</u></b>	<b><u>MODULE</u></b>	<b><u>TOPIC</u></b>
1-2	1	THE CARIBBEAN IN THE 18 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The importance of the colonies to the metropole</li> <li>b. The features and operation of the Old Representative System</li> <li>c. Defence of the Caribbean colonies</li> <li>d. The 18<sup>th</sup> century wars: treaties and changing possession</li> </ul>
3	2	THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Outbreak of French Revolution of 1789: class struggle, the Age of Enlightenment, watchwords of liberty, equality &amp; fraternity</li> <li>b. Impact of class struggle (French Revolution) on St. Domingue society</li> </ul>
4-7	3	THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Coloureds' revolt under Ogé &amp; Chevannes (1790)</li> <li>d. Revolt of the enslaved under Boukman (1791)</li> <li>e. British and Spanish invasion of St. Domingue &amp; its effect on emancipation</li> <li>f. Rise of Toussaint L'Ouverture and the defeat of Britain and Spain</li> <li>g. Rise of Napoleon and the impact on emancipation</li> <li>h. War of Independence between France and St. Domingue and the creation of the Haitian state in 1804</li> </ul>
8	4	POST INDEPENDENCE HAITI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Problems of post-1804 Haiti : economic recovery, colour divisions, defence, recognition and indemnity</li> </ul>

<p><b>9-10</b></p>	<p>5</p>	<p><b>ANTI-SLAVERY CAMPAIGN</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a. Early anit-slavery protests and the role of non-conformist sects</b></li> <li><b>b. The role of Granville Sharp and the impact of the Mansfield Judgement (1772)</b></li> <li><b>c. Propaganda and Parliamentary campaigns of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>11-12</b></p>	<p>6</p>	<p><b>THE ABOLITION ACT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>d. Role of key personalities such as Wilberforce &amp; Clarkson and the problems encountered</b></li> <li><b>e. Abolition Act (1807) and other attempts to suppress the trade including the Registration Bill (1815)</b></li> </ul>

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1-2	1	<b>BRITISH AMELIORATION (1823-30)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Aims of the programme and the concept of gradualism</li> <li>b. Amelioration Proposals</li> <li>c. Planter opposition and the response of colonial assemblies: property rights, constitutional rights, the proposals themselves</li> </ul>
3-6	2	<b>THE EMANCIPATION CAMPAIGN (1830- 33)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Transition from a gradual approach to immediate approach with the creation of the Anti-Slavery Society (1830)</li> <li>b. Impact of Industrial Revolution and Britain's search for new markets</li> <li>c. Decline of B.W.I. sugar, competition and rising costs</li> <li>d. Political changes in Britain and the effect of the Reform Act (1832) on the composition of the British Parliament</li> <li>e. Role of slave revolts (1816, 1823, 1830) on accelerating the movement towards emancipation</li> <li>f. Role of the missionaries &amp; persecution in accelerating emancipations (The Colonial Church Union)</li> </ul>
7	3	<b>THE EMANCIPATION ACT (1833)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Considerations by the British Parliament in framing the Act: immediate vs. transition, labour supply, preparation and compensation</li> <li>b. The provisions of the Act</li> <li>c. French Emancipation (1848)</li> </ul>
8-10	4	<b>THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM (1834-38)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Aims and objectives of the system</li> <li>b. Problems of implementation: hours of work, allowances, provision grounds, wage labour, manumission and punishment</li> </ul>

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