

Marcus Garvey

Developed by Steve Cooke

The webaddress for this activity is:

<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/marcusgarvey.pdf>

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COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals throughout the European Union to promote inclusive education. We develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

17, Barford Street, Islington, London N1 0QB UK Phone: 0044 (0)20 7226 8885

Website: <http://www.collaborativelearning.org>

BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening . They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of speaking and listening.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

A

Marcus Garvey

Marcus Garvey was born on 17th August, 1887. When he was sixteen, he left St. Ann's and went to Kingston where he found a job in a printing office. He joined the printer's Union and took an active part in trade union affairs.

In 1914, after spending some time in England, he returned to Jamaica determined to start a programme which would help the black people of Jamaica and the world to have a better life. He formed the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) which aimed to unite 'all the Negro peoples of the world to establish a country and Government absolutely their own'. However, he did not get many members in Jamaica and he got into trouble for saying that Jamaica should be governed by black people.

In 1927 he toured the Caribbean and Central America and lectured to the crowds who gathered to hear him speak. He also went to London and Paris to hold large meetings.

B

Marcus Garvey

Marcus Garvey was the youngest of a Jamaican family of eleven children. In January, 1907, Kingston suffered a huge earthquake. The destruction and fires which followed the earthquake led to terrible food shortages and high prices. The printer's Union went on strike for higher wages. When the strike finished most workers went back to their jobs, but Garvey was sacked because the employers thought that he was the leader of the strike.

In 1916, Marcus left Jamaica again and went to the U.S.A. There he found that the black people were often living in even worse conditions than the black people in Jamaica. He decided then that the best thing for black people would be for them to go back to Africa. Therefore, he started his 'Back to Africa' plan by setting up branches of the UNIA all over America. He toured America making speeches to crowds of people and by 1919 the UNIA had more than two million members.

In 1928 Garvey went back to Jamaica and started his own political party the People's Political Party. However, he and his party were defeated in the election of 1930.

C

Marcus Garvey

Marcus Garvey was born near St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. He left school when he was fourteen and trained to be a printer in St. Ann's. While he was learning to be a printer, a terrible hurricane struck Jamaica and his family lost their home and all their possessions.

In 1910, Garvey left Jamaica and travelled in South America where he found that many black people lived in even greater poverty than in Jamaica.

In 1912, Garvey sailed to England where he met students and sailors from India and Africa and learned about their countries. He decided that the only way for black people to be treated fairly was for black people to have their own countries and governments.

In 1922, Garvey spent three years in jail in America and was then sent back to Jamaica.

D

Marcus Garvey.

Marcus Garvey's father was a mason by trade, but there was never enough work for him and so the family had little money. Garvey's mother baked bread and cakes to make extra money to feed the family.

Soon after he lost his job in a printing office, Garvey started a newspaper called 'The Watchman'. The aim of the newspaper was to draw attention to improve their conditions. The newspaper did not last long and it had to close because of lack of money.

In 1919, he started a shipping business called the Black Star Line. Only black people were allowed to contribute money to the business to buy ships. In 1920 the Black Star Line ran into financial difficulties. Garvey was arrested for fraud and was tried in court. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years in jail.

In 1935 he left Jamaica again and sailed to England because he felt that it was pointless for him to stay in Jamaica any longer. He died in poverty in London in 1940.

Marcus Garvey

1. Where and when was Marcus Garvey born?

2. How many brothers and sisters did he have?

3. Why didn't his family have much money?

4. What did he train to be?

5. What happened as a result of the hurricane?

6. What happened in January 1907?

7. How did Garvey lose his job?

8. What was the aim of the newspaper he started and what happened to it?

9. Where did Garvey go in 1910 and what did he find?

10. Where did he go in 1912 and what did he decide?

11. What did he start in 1914?

12. Where did Garvey go in 1916?

13. Why did he start his 'Back to Africa' plan?

14. How did he make his 'Back to Africa' plan popular?

15. What did he start in 1919 and what happened to it?

16. Why was he arrested and what happened to him?

17. How long did he spend in jail and where did he go after that?

18. What did he do in 1927?

19. What did he do in 1928?

20. What happened in the Jamaican election in 1930?

21. Why did he leave Jamaica in 1935 and where did he go?

22. Where and when did he die?