

Taino Population In Jamaica

The Taíno are the Indigenous inhabitants of the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and some of the Lesser Antilles – especially in Guadeloupe, Dominica and Martinique. The Taíno ("Taíno" means "family"), were peaceful seafaring people and distant relatives of the Arawak people of South America. b250fa2cff == Pre-Columbian Jamaica == b250fa2cff

Taíno They were the first New World peoples encountered by non-Norse Europeans. Their culture has been continued today by their descendants and by Taíno revivalist communities. Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico to Guadeloupe in the northern Lesser Antilles, or the Leeward Islands, the Taíno historically lived in agricultural The Taíno were the Indigenous peoples in most of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of

the Americas. Part of the Arawak group of Indigenous peoples in the Americas, the Taíno are also referred to as Island Arawaks or Antillean Arawaks b250fa2cff

In Puerto Rico, the land was initially populated by a pre-agricultural people during a period of occupation known as the Archaic. The most significant data to be released from this period of occupation comes from the Maria del la Cruz cave; located on the northeastern side of the coastal town of Loiza. Typically, this period is characterized “by the absence of agriculture and pottery, semi-nomadic living in small bands, [with... b250fa2cff

Jamaica With 2. 8 million people, Jamaica is the third-most populous Anglophone country in the Americas and the fourth-most populous country in the Caribbean. Kingston is the capital and largest city. Jamaica lies about 145 km (78 nmi) south of Cuba, 191 km (103 nmi) west of Hispaniola (the island

containing Haiti and the Dominican Republic), and 215 km (116 nmi) southeast of the Cayman Islands (a British Overseas Territory). Some fled into interior regions Jamaica is an island country in the Caribbean, covering 10,991 square kilometres (4,244 sq mi). following contact with Europeans, the Taíno in fact still inhabited Jamaica when the English took control of the island in 1655. It is the third-largest island in the Greater Antilles and the Caribbean, after Cuba and the island of Hispaniola

The Spanish also captured and transported hundreds of West African people to the island for the purpose of slavery. However, the majority of Africans were brought into Jamaica by the English. == Puerto Rican archaeology == Jamaica - sovereign island nation located on the Island of Jamaica of the Greater Antilles archipelago in the Caribbean Sea. It is 234 kilometres (145 mi) long and 80 kilometres (50 mi) at its widest. It lies about 145 kilometres (90

mi) south of Cuba and 190 kilometres (120 mi) west of the Hispaniola. Its indigenous Arawakan-speaking Taíno inhabitants named the island Xaymaca, meaning the "Land of Wood and Water", or the "Land of Springs". Formerly a Spanish possession known as Santiago, it later became the British West Indies Crown colony of Jamaica. It is the third most populous anglophone country in the Americas, after the United States and Canada. b250fa2cff

Taíno language and to Classic Taíno, and was spoken in central Cuba, parts of western Hispaniola, and possibly Jamaica. At the time of Spanish contact it was the most common language spoken throughout the Caribbean. Classic Taíno, or Taíno proper, was the Indigenous language of the peoples living in most of the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico (known as Boriquen), most of Hispaniola (known as Ayiti), and easternmost Cuba. The Ciboney dialect is essentially unattested, but colonial sources suggest that it was very

similar to the Lucayan dialects of the Bahamas and to Classic Taíno, and was spoken in central Cuba, parts of western Hispaniola, and possibly Jamaica. By the late 15th century, Taíno had displaced Taíno is an extinct Arawakan language spoken by the Taíno people of the Caribbean b250fa2cff

Outline of Jamaica Archived from the original on 2007-10-16. Wikimedia Atlas of Jamaica Official The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to Jamaica:. "Taíno Dictionary" (in Spanish). Confederation of Taíno People. Retrieved 2007-10-18 b250fa2cff

== General reference == b250fa2cff Taíno society was divided into two classes: Nitaino (nobles) and the Naboria (commoners). Both were governed by chiefs known as caciques, who were the maximum authority in a Yucayeque (village). The chiefs were advised by priest-healers known as a Bohique and the Nitayno, which is how the elders and warriors

were known. b250fa2cff The Taíno historically spoke an Arawakan language. Granberry and Vescelius (2004) recognise two varieties... b250fa2cff At the time of Spanish colonization, the Ciboney were the most populous group in Cuba. They inhabited the central part of the island, between western Pinar del Río Province and eastern Oriente Province. Bartolomé de las Casas, who lived among the Ciboney in the early 16th century, related that their dialect and culture was similar to that of the Lucayans of the present-day Bahamas. As... b250fa2cff

Taíno archaeology The Taíno were the Indigenous people of parts of the Caribbean and the principal inhabitants of Cuba, Hispaniola (today the Dominican Republic and Haiti), Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. The Taíno were the Indigenous people of parts of the Caribbean and the The Indigenous peoples of the Caribbean belonged to multiple peoples, including the Kalinago, the Ciguayos, the Macorix, the Taino, and others.

Recent archaeological findings in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic have helped document Taíno archaeology. peoples, including the Kalinago, the Ciguayos, the Macorix, the Taino, and others. Indigenous archaeological sites in Lesser Antilles are often Kalinago archaeological sites. Early Spanish colonization in the Caribbean has been relatively well documented, with textual evidence that has driven interpretations about the Indigenous peoples of the Caribbean in academic literature b250fa2cff

Outside of Anglophone countries, the largest Jamaican diaspora community lives in Central America, where Jamaicans make up a significant percentage of the population. b250fa2cff By the late 15th century, Taíno had displaced earlier languages of the Greater Antilles, except in westernmost Cuba and in pockets in Hispaniola. (See Indigenous languages of the Caribbean § Unclassified languages.) As the Taíno culture declined during Spanish colonization, the language was replaced by Spanish,

English and French. Although the language declined drastically due to colonization, some Taíno words were absorbed into those languages. As the first Indigenous language encountered by Europeans in the Americas, it was a major source of... b250fa2cff == History == b250fa2cff The initial inhabitants were Indigenous peoples, including the Taíno. The Taíno migrated from Venezuela and referred to Jamaica as Xaymaca, which translates to "land of wood and water" in the Taíno language. Upon the arrival of Christopher Columbus, the Spaniards killed all the Taíno in order to get their land. The native Tainos were greatly reduced in number due to European diseases and the compulsory labor enforced... b250fa2cff

History of Jamaica by the Arawak tribes, including the Tainos, prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1494. Early historians believe that by 1602, the Arawak-speaking Taino tribes were extinct. The Spanish enslaved the Arawak, who were ravaged further by diseases that the Spanish brought with them.

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However, some of the Taino escaped into the forested mountains of the interior, where they mixed with runaway African slaves, and survived free from first Spanish, and then English, rule. Early inhabitants of Jamaica named the land "Xaymaca", meaning "land of wood and water". By roughly 800 AD, a second wave of inhabitants occurred by the Arawak tribes, including the Tainos, prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1494. Early inhabitants of Jamaica named the land "Xaymaca", meaning "land The Caribbean Island of Jamaica was initially inhabited in approximately 600 AD or 650 AD by the Redware people, often associated with redware pottery

In 1655, the English invaded Jamaica, and defeated the Spanish. Some African enslaved people took advantage of the political turmoil and escaped to the island's interior mountains, forming independent communities which became known as the Maroons...

Ciboney possibly Jamaica. Confusion in the historical sources led 20th-century scholars to apply the name "Ciboney" to the non-Taíno Guanahatabey of western Cuba and various archaic cultures around the Caribbean, but this is deprecated. Other scholars, including L. According to some scholars, including Julian Granberry and Gary Vescelius, the Ciboney were a Western Taíno group living in Cuba during the 15th and 16th centuries, who had a dialect and culture distinct from the Classic Taíno who began migrating from Hispaniola after 1450, though much of the Ciboney territory was under the control of the eastern chiefs. Antonio Curet and Cayetano Coll y Toste, do not classify the Ciboney as Taino. According to some scholars, including Julian Granberry and Gary Vescelius, the Ciboney were a Western Taíno group living in Cuba during The Ciboney (or), or Siboney, were an Indigenous people of Cuba, the Tiburon Peninsula of Haiti, and possibly Jamaica b250fa2cff

Extending from the Lucayan Archipelago of The Bahamas

through the Greater Antilles of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico to Guadeloupe in the northern Lesser Antilles, or the Leeward Islands, the Taíno historically lived in agricultural societies ruled by caciques with fixed settlements under a matrilineal system of kinship and inheritance, and a religion centered on the worship of zemis. At the time of European contact, they shared land with older Indigenous inhabitants, namely the Guanajatabeyes in Cuba, and the Ciguayos and the Macorix in Hispaniola, and they were engaged in conflict with the recent Carib settlers of the southern Lesser Antilles, or the Windward Islands. b250fa2cff

Jamaicans The bulk of the Jamaican diaspora resides in other Anglophone countries, namely Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. The vast majority of Jamaicans are of Sub-Saharan African descent, with minorities of Europeans, Indians, Chinese, Middle Eastern, and others of mixed ancestry. The initial inhabitants were Indigenous peoples, including the

Taíno. The Taíno migrated from Venezuela and referred to Jamaica as Xaymaca. Jamaicans are the citizens of Jamaica and their descendants in the Jamaican diaspora. 8% of the population. Jamaican populations are also prominent in other Caribbean countries, territories and Commonwealth realms, where in the Cayman Islands, born Jamaicans, as well as Caymanians of Jamaican origin, make up 26% of the population.

Colony of Santiago. Its location is the present-day island and nation of Jamaica. Interior of Jamaica, either absorbing the Ostionoid people or co-inhabiting the island with them. The Arawak-Taíno culture developed on Jamaica around 1200. Santiago was a Spanish territory of the Spanish West Indies and within the Viceroyalty of New Spain, in the Caribbean region.

== History ==

List of Taínos and some of the Lesser Antilles – especially in Guadeloupe, Dominica and Martinique. The Taíno ("Taíno" means "family"), were peaceful seafaring people This is a list of known Taíno, some of whom were caciques (male and female tribal chiefs) b250fa2cff

== See also == b250fa2cff The Indigenous Ciboney people of the island gradually came under Spanish rule after the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1494. Many of the Indigenous people either were killed or died of diseases, after which the Spanish brought large numbers of Africans to Jamaica as slaves. The island belonged to Spain under the name Santiago until 1655, when England, part of what would become the Kingdom of Great Britain, conquered it and named it Jamaica. It became an important part of the colonial British West Indies. Under Britain's colonial rule, Jamaica became a leading... b250fa2cff

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