



# INDEPENDENCE RESOURCE BOOKLET 2012

BARBADOS  
CELEBRATES

50 Years of Universal Free Public Education 1962-2012



1962-2012

&

46 years of

INDEPENDENCE

1966-2012

# CHARACTER BUILDERS

**Responsibility**

**Compassion**

**Punctuality**

**Self Control**

**Trustworthiness**

**Determination**

**Fairness**

**Respectfulness**

**Tolerance**

**Sincerity**

**Truthfulness**

**Honour**



**50 Years of Universal Free Public Education 1962-2012**

**Shaping Our Future**

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## Message from Mr. Laurie King Chief Education Officer

The year 2012 represents a significant landmark in the history of the development of education in Barbados. It is the year in which we celebrate the 50th anniversary of universal free education. This major milestone allows us to pay tribute to all citizens who have helped to craft and refine the educational landscape in this country. These stalwarts recognized the transformational power of education from very early and created the environment for our students to self-actualize and to move on to make a positive contribution to national development.



*Mr. Laurie King*

Education, as you are aware has been an undergirding principle of the ideology of this country for decades. Barbados' longstanding emphasis on the education of its human capital has served it well and allowed for the growth and development of a population with a high rate of literacy. Having one of the oldest and most advanced education systems in the region, successive governments have invested heavily in education in an attempt to provide equal opportunities for all citizens, and to unlock the potential of all our people. When examined from a historical perspective, there have been several initiatives through the years which were introduced to provide both equity and equality for the citizenry of this country as a consequence of ideals, discourses and strategies. As education has always been associated with success and upward mobility, a strong focus on the education of the populace was deemed necessary and important to pursue.

Prior to 1960, only those who could afford it had the opportunity to access education beyond the primary

level. This meant that there were several children who might have had the intellectual capacity to be successful in secondary school, but whose families did not have the financial resources which would allow them to benefit from such an opportunity. The most significant step in the field of education in Barbados was however made in 1962 when school fees were abolished in all secondary schools. The introduction of free secondary education by the state provided an avenue through which many individuals benefited and were able to advance themselves and their families. In the history of Barbados, the advent of free education was the single most significant social re-engineering strategy generated by education. As a result of this development, universal access to secondary education has served to provide equal opportunities for every Barbadian regardless of colour, ethnicity or economic circumstance.

The establishment of free secondary education in Barbados has been the avenue through which the poor and underprivileged could improve themselves and reach a higher standard of living. As a result, today we can boast of an education system which caters to approximately 28,000 students at the primary level, 21,000 at the secondary level and 16,000 at tertiary level and one which is the envy of most countries across the world.

However, if we are to adequately prepare persons to function efficiently in a modern society there must be collaboration among all entities; public and private sector agencies, non-governmental organisations as

well as interest groups who all have a role to play in this process. In order to ensure that we continue to produce citizens who are knowledgeable and skilled, who are conscious of their responsibilities and who are committed to making a contribution to national development, we must create an enabling environment that fosters and promotes lifelong learning and self-actualisation. Hence, our educational policies must consider and cater to the needs of all, especially the more vulnerable groups in society who are often neglected. To affect this, we must continue to pool our collective efforts to provide the necessary resources and be committed to providing a nurturing, safe and secure environment for students, where they can receive optimum opportunities to learn, thrive and succeed. Our legacy must serve as a catalyst to spur us onto excellence. We must however, be mindful of the fact that education is not a static entity, hence as the needs of society change, so will the demands placed on it. Indeed, more needs to be done to capture a wider cross-section of students in the certification drag-net at the end of formal education and every effort must be made to broaden the certification framework.

As we move into the future there is a need to evaluate where we are and where we need to go. Measures designed and implemented thus far have proven to be successful in developing literate citizens capable of a meaningful and productive existence. The creation of a technology savvy and competent workforce in an era of widespread information and communication technology will be desirable. Therefore, schools must aim at preparing students for matriculation, self-managed and assisted learning, to be responsible and morally sound as they move to further education. We must be mindful of the fact that the needs of all students must be met. All students are unique and

processes must be put in place to address this diversity. Continued emphasis must be placed on democratizing the delivery of education.

Cost effectiveness is going to be critical and Institutions will be required to learn better how to leverage the technological resources, particularly in curriculum and course design, student access and support, library and IT, and consortia and partnerships. Creating frameworks for analysing costs, identifying distinctive and key institutional goals, and linking course outcomes with costs will help institutions meet their respective missions.

This publication by the Media Resource Department provides a forum for educators to make a contribution to the intellectual discourse on a wide range of educational issues which impacted the quality and delivery of education over the years. I hope that this publication will be widely circulated and read as a useful educational tool.

Laurie O. King  
Chief Education Officer



## Education in Barbados:

### The Early Years - how it all began

The establishment of institutions for learning in Barbados after the settlement of the island were originally intended for the education of white children even though the majority of them were sent to England to receive their education. However, records indicate that from as early as 1686 many wealthy planters contributed land and money to the construction of schools and the development of education. These efforts enabled the establishment of many of the first and second grade schools on the island some of which are still in existence today.

A school system to accommodate the children of the black population came much later as a result of the efforts of private individuals and the humanitarian interest of the churches on the island at that time.

The Anglican, Moravian and Methodist churches can all be credited for the establishment of elementary schools which were intended to provide christian education to the slaves prior to the abolition of slavery.

After emancipation in 1834, greater effort was made by the church to educate the masses and more schools were built in close proximity to the churches. Evidence of this is still very obvious after so many years as some of those buildings are still in existence especially within the vicinity of many Anglican churches across the island.

The following are some of the schools which were first established and are still in existence today providing free education for Barbadian children regardless of colour, class or creed.

1695, proceeds from Colonel Henry Drax's will built a Girls' Central School later called Queen's College. This school is now co-educational.

1709, Captain Francis Williams gave one hundred (100) acres of land for a charity school for white children which is now the Christ Church



*All Saints Boys' Primary School*

Foundation School.

1733, merchant planter Thomas Harrison purchased land in Bridgetown and built a grammar school for boys which is now Harrison College a co-educational school.

1745, The Codrington Grammar School for boys was established, now called The Lodge School.

1785, Sir John Gay Alleyne bequeathed £60 to the St. Andrew's Vestry for the education of poor whites. This is now called the Alleyne School.

1818, the first school for coloured boys was built near St. Mary's Church in Bridgetown.

1819, Lord Combermere established a central school for boys in Bridgetown called Combermere School which is now co-educational.

## Activity

01

*Christopher Codrington is known as a benefactor of education in Barbados. When he died in 1710 he left two estates in Barbados for the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and for the foundation of a college.*

Research this information and write all you can about the grammar school that was started in 1745 and the theological college for the training of clergy for the Anglican Church. Be sure to include up to date information on these two institutions.

## Education: A National Treasure



Free primary education began in Barbados in 1928 and since then many strides have been made to ensure that Barbadians are given greater opportunities to gain knowledge and develop their skills through the process of education.

Throughout our history and especially after emancipation, education of the masses has been a source of pride for countless numbers of Barbadians who have been able to enjoy a standard of life which would not have been possible if greater opportunities for education did not exist.

Barbados boasts of having one of the best education systems in the world where education is free, from nursery through tertiary and it is complimented with a cadre of trained, qualified and dedicated teachers who have been loyal to the cause of educating the children of our nation for the present and the future.

In 1961, the Democratic Labour Party won the General election in Barbados and Errol Walton Barrow became Premier until Independence 1966 when he became the country's first Prime Minister.

Prior to this important milestone in our history, the wheels were in progress to empower all children regardless of colour, class or creed through the provision of free secondary education. This effort was intended to provide equal and better opportunities, better living conditions and an overall improvement in the quality of life for Barbadians.

As a leader, Mr. Barrow felt strongly about the unemployment problem that plagued the island

and gave hope to the people when he implemented a set of programmes aimed at creating employment for hundreds of them to improve their quality of life not only for themselves but for the people of Barbados in general. These programmes included road restoration and road building which provided employment for many. Better wages and working conditions for agricultural labourers, construction of industries and the abolition of fee payment in grant-aided secondary schools. This was the beginning of free secondary education in Barbados which is often lauded as the single most important event for Barbadians since emancipation, and the most meaningful way to reduce poverty, exclusion, ignorance and oppression.

By September 6th, 1962, a wider path to national development and economic growth began when free secondary education for all was implemented. This meant that all students who were privileged to attend secondary schools at that time because their parents had the monetary means no longer paid school fees. However, it was of greater significance to a larger majority of less fortunate whose parents did not have the financial means to access this level of education, to expand their knowledge and reach their fullest potential.

By March 18, 1963, a nutrition scheme to help provide a balanced diet for children was implemented through the school meals programme which started in primary schools. Assistance was provided by the World Food Programme and



## Education: A National Treasure cont'd



Plaque commemorating 50 years of Free Universal Education in Barbados, 1962-2012

dental, vision and medical treatments.

It is with great pride that as we celebrate forty-six (46) years of Independence, we are also privileged to celebrate fifty years of universal free public education in Barbados as government continues to pay the cost of education for Barbadian students at nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

This national treasure of free education, allows you as a student the opportunity to choose your career and professional path. Cultivate a love of learning, open your minds to new and constructive ideas, make maximum use of opportunities to make yourself a better person as it can lead to success and a more rewarding future.

students were required to pay a small fee of ten cents to encourage them to value the meals they were receiving and not view them as a hand-out by government.

Another addition in the pursuit of free higher education for all, came about when payment of university fees by government for those who qualified was also implemented. The establishment of the College of Arts and Science which is now called the Cave Hill Campus of the University of the West Indies has provided this level of education for hundreds of Barbadians since that time.

Government has continued to pay the cost of tertiary education for Barbadians through scholarships and exhibitions at a number of accredited universities worldwide. The future of our country, its growth and development and its successful relationship with other countries relies heavily on the minds of its children, its future. Other developments followed much later and these include a text book loan scheme, a uniform grant, improved

### Factoid

The University of the West Indies began as a college and its first campus was located at Mona in Jamaica in 1948. The second campus was St. Augustine, Trinidad and opened on October 17, 1960. The third college campus opened in Barbados on October 12, 1963 was known as the College of Arts and Science and was situated at the Deep Water Harbour before moving to its present site at Cave Hill on August 26, 1967 and was officially opened on February 6, 1968.

### Factoid

The inauguration of the government school meals scheme officially began on March 18, 1963 at the Westbury Infants and Junior school. This school is now called Westbury Primary.

## What is Education?



The word education is derived from the Latin word 'educatio' meaning a bringing up, a rearing. There are many definitions of education all of which seek to define the passing on of intellectual, moral and social instruction. Education is also one of the basic human rights of every individual in most countries of the world.

Education is viewed as a process of learning and knowing. It is not confined to schools, colleges, universities and text books or learning things by rote, though they all play a very important role in education. It is much deeper than that, as it has the capacity to open our minds to learn new things and pursue different options throughout life. It serves many purposes as it transmits knowledge, skills, attitudes and values. It allows for rational thinking, and the ability to question, it provides opportunities to interact with people from different walks of life in meaningful ways, and it can lead to better understanding and exposure of the world in which we live.

Education is also lifelong learning since it does not begin and end in the classroom, but rather, as we live and advance through different stages and ages in life we are forever learning and being educated in one thing or another.

Social change takes place within communities and countries as a result of education which is also described as a process in which the knowledge, character and behavior of the human being is shaped and molded, while it preserves and transmits the cultural heritage from one generation to the next.

In Barbados, our school system makes

provision for formal education to take place from nursery level to tertiary level using a curriculum which is a set of courses that specifies the subject areas to be taught. These include Science, History, Mathematics, Health and Family Life Education, Social Studies, Moral and Religious Education, language Arts, Music, and other subjects.

In addition, students participate in a variety of extra-curricular activities such as sports, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Brownies and Cubs which allows them to socialize with their peers. This teaches them how to adapt themselves in different social situations which is all part of the learning process and empowers the mind to achieve its full potential.

### Activity 02

Look up the meaning of education in your dictionary, write your findings and compare the meaning with other students in your class.

### Factoid

The Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development is the policy-making body for education in Barbados.

### Factoid

The Barbados government spends twenty (20) percent of its annual budget on education.



## The Governor General

and St. George.

The Constitution of Barbados provides for a Governor General and in Section 28 it states that: "There shall be a Governor General of Barbados who shall be appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Barbados."

Provision is also made in the Constitution for the appointment of an acting Governor General should the incumbent be absent from the island, or if for any other reason, is unable to perform his/her functions.



*Sir Elliott Fitzroy Belgrave GCMG, KA, CHB, QC*

**S**ir Elliott Fitzroy Belgrave GCMG, KA, CHB, QC, became the seventh Governor General of Barbados on June 1, 2012 when he took the Oath of Allegiance and the Oath of Office in the Senate Chambers.

He is a graduate of the University of Cambridge and the University of London where he gained his LLB certification.

The Governor General is a retired High Court Judge and a former Director of Public prosecutions, a Judge of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal of Barbados. He is also a Queen's Counsel and was awarded the Companion of Honour of Barbados for his contribution to the legal system in Barbados.

On June 8, 2012, he was also awarded with the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael



*Parliament Building*

## Functions of the Governor General

Adapted from *The Constitution and You BARBADOS* by W. LeRoy Inness

**T**he Governor General is her majesty's representative in Barbados and before any enactment of parliament becomes law he must approve it.

The Governor General is responsible for keeping the Public Seal which is affixed to important state documents. These documents include instruments appointing the Prime Minister and other Ministers. Members of the Senate and House of Assembly, the Chief Justice and High Court Judges.

Most of the Governor General's functions are ceremonial and include conferring honours and receiving ambassadors.

The Constitution of Barbados provides specifically that the Governor General must act on the advice or recommendation of the Prime Minister in the following cases:

- (a) On appointing and removing ministers of government;
- (b) On the appointment of 12 members of the Senate;
- (c) In dissolving parliament;
- (d) In appointing the Chief Justice and High Court judges;
- (e) On appointing a deputy to the Governor General;
- (f) On the appointment and removal of principal foreign service officers;
- (g) On the transfer of permanent secretaries;
- (h) On appointing a tribunal to enquire into whether or not the question of removing the Chief Justice from office should be referred to the Privy Council.

The Governor General also acts on the recommendation of the Service Commissions

after the Commissions have consulted with the Prime Minister in the appointment of Permanent Secretaries, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Auditor General, the Solicitor General, heads and Deputy heads of government departments.

In some instances when the Governor General acts on the advice of the Prime Minister, he does so after the Prime Minister has consulted with the Leader of the Opposition. These cases include:

- (a) the appointment of the Chief Justice and High Court judges;
- (b) the appointment of:
  - i. the Chairman and two other members of the Electoral and Boundaries Commission;
  - ii. three members of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission
  - iii. the Public Service Commission;
  - iv. the Police Service Commission.
- (c) the appointment and dismissal of the Ombudsman.

The Governor General also acts on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition in:

- (a) appointing 2 members of the Senate;
- (b) appointing the deputy chairman and 1 member of the Electoral Commission (after the Leader of the Opposition has consulted with the Prime Minister)

**Factoid**

The original 'Milk and Biscuits' programme was started in Barbados on November 13, 1937.



## The Importance of Education: Preparation for Life?



*"Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself."*

John Dewey  
an educational reformer

gaining certificates, diplomas and degrees and getting a job only. Rather, the added advantages of empowering us to make meaningful contributions to all that we do while enabling us to think, question and see beyond the obvious and contribute more positively to our communities and our nation.

Below are some additional points on the importance of education.

- Education imports knowledge making discoveries and opens your mind to better understand the world around you and how things work.
- Education opens your mind to new ideas.
- Through education we gain knowledge of the world around us.
- Education helps us to interpret things in a more meaningful way.
- Education helps us to build opinions and have points of view on things in life.
- Education is important as it teaches us the right behavior and good manners making us civilized and tolerant of the views of others.

### Activity

03

Write a paragraph on why education is important to you

### Factoid

The abolition of school fees in all public schools in Barbados was implemented on September 6th, 1962.

John Dewey an educational reformer once said, "Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself."

This statement clearly defines the importance of education and the advantages that are available when education is used as a means of preparing individuals to achieve their fullest potential throughout life.

Within the global village we now live we must view this importance as crucial to our continued economic, social and political growth and development and should never underestimate the importance of education to us as a nation.

As a developing country, the quality of our standard of living is hinged on the equitable access to the education we now enjoy and the advantages it brings for continued national growth and development. It is important that we as Barbadians continue to empower ourselves through education and stay focused on the goals for national development and strive always for improvement in our standard of living.

The school you are attending is also laying the foundation of your education while helping you to understand why education is so important. It is at school, where you learn to read and write and become literate, where your talents will be recognized, nurtured and encouraged.

However, we must not limit the importance of education to going to school, writing examination,

## Shaping Our Future: The Role and Importance of Teachers in our classrooms



Teachers help children learn how to use the knowledge they gain by providing opportunities for them to develop the ability to think critically, solve problems and create further knowledge which will benefit both the student and the society as a whole.

Can you imagine the classroom without your teacher?

### Factoid

The First Education Act was passed in 1850.

### Activity

04

Write some of the things you think would happen if there was no teacher in your classroom for a week. Compare your notes with others in the class.

Now that you have done the activity, you may now have a better understanding of the valuable and significant roles of teachers in your lives and in particular to the educational development of all of us.

### Factoid

The White paper on Education Reform was published by the Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs in 1995.

From the beginning of time teachers have been performing a very important role in the lives of the students in their care. For many persons, teaching is considered to be the single most important profession in the world.

The classroom environment provides many opportunities for interactions between children daily. It is the teacher's role to help shape the social development of the children during this time so they can be on the path to becoming independent, well adjusted and successful adults.

Teachers pass on knowledge and values to children, prepare them for further education and working life. They guide the development of children, help to provide experiences to nurture them into responsible citizens, conscious of their responsibilities to self, family, community and country.



## Amalgamations

For many years, most of our primary schools held classes in buildings owned by the Anglican, Moravian and Methodist churches however, these became too small to accommodate the growing number of children of school age. As a result, new and larger buildings were constructed which provides more comfortable facilities and better accommodation for students. During this process and in many cases two schools were brought together or amalgamated and became one school. To date, twenty-four (24) schools have undergone this process and in most cases a name change resulted. Primary schools have been the most upgraded by this change.

The Boys' Foundation and the Girls' Foundation Schools amalgamated and was renamed the Christ Church Foundation School in 1978. The St. Leonard's Secondary Girls' School and the St. Thomas Secondary School were also amalgamated and renamed the Lester Vaughn Secondary School in 1997.



George Lamming Primary School  
(An amalgamation of Erdiston & Carrington Primary Schools)



Blackman Gollop Primary School  
(An amalgamation of St. David's & South District Primary Schools)

## Activity

05

Do you know if your school was amalgamated?

(a) Research and find out and write a brief on the schools that came together to form the present school. You can include the names of the previous schools and the present location, name change, and what makes your school better than the previous school.

(b) Research and write the history of your school be sure to include when it was established, the Principals, outstanding students and other information which is unique to your school.

## Pelican Island



Hello my name is Pelican and I am originally from a small uninhabited island called Pelican island which once existed just off mainland Barbados and not very far from Fontabelle, St. Michael. The island was so called because of the large number of my species of brown pelicans which nested there away from the inhabited island of Barbados. To get to the island, Persons used boat jetties, but at low tide scores of inquisitive men and boys would swim out to see what was on the island, however, this soon changed for them and for us.

The leaders of Barbados decided to build a quarantine hospital on Pelican Island to confine sick crew and passengers from ships as well as Barbadians who were suffering from infectious diseases such as yellow fever and small-pox so that they would not spread them to others and cause an epidemic on the island.

The sick people were not just abandoned on the island, they were provided with suitable housing, a morgue for those who died, caretaker's quarters for those who looked after them and a laundry area which had a big cauldron for sterilizing the clothes by boiling them.

Historians have also made reference to Pelican Island as an internment camp during

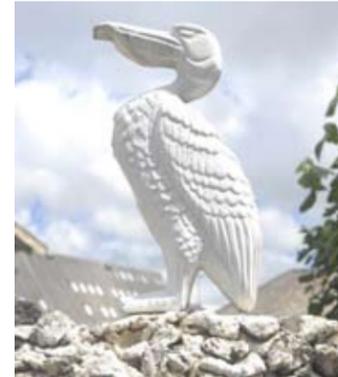
World War II as well as a base for transatlantic telecommunications, and as a research site for a group of Marine Biologist and researchers.

One of the Biologists Dr. C.C. Nutting wrote a glowing tribute of the island. This is how he described it, "There was no turf on the island, and the ground was sandy everywhere, but there were a number of trees, including palms and cordial, with brilliant scarlet blossoms and broad leaves...The view from the room occupied by Mrs. Nutting and myself was exceedingly beautiful, overlooking the blue expanse of Carlisle Bay, with its ever-changing array of ships from all over the world: for this is one of the most frequented ports in the West Indies, an oceanic cross-roads, used as a port of call for vessels plying between North and South America, as well as between Europe and east coast of South America".

He went on to describe the ambience of Pelican Island when he stated, "At pelican island we were quite comfortable all of the time, the temperature never approaching that of Bridgetown; and the cool construction of the buildings with their high ceilings, ample verandahs and abundant windows and doors, made the place an ideal one to live in".







### Some Facts about the Brown Pelican

#### The Brown Pelican:

- is one of eight species of pelicans and is the smallest of the species pelecaniiformes
- is a web footed sea bird with a pouch and a bill, and is the only pelican that plunges from the air into the water to catch its food of fish that swim on the surface of the water
- has webbed feet which allows it to propel through the water
- is known to nest near the water or in trees. Both the male and female build the nest and take part in incubating the eggs
- can hold more than one gallon of water in its pouch
- lives in colonies and the collective name for a group of pelicans is a pod
- male is called a cock, the female is called a hen and the babies are called chicks

### Did You Know?



- The school meals programme which provides a hot lunch for primary schools began in March 1963 At the Westbury Junior and Infants' School
- In 1966, the first students of the University of the West Indies trained at the College of Arts and Science in Barbados graduated.
- Free Education in Barbados is divided into the following four levels:
  - Nursery** - ages three (3) to five (5) years.
  - Primary** - ages five (5) to eleven (11) years.
  - Secondary** - ages eleven (11) to Sixteen (16) years.
  - Tertiary** - post-secondary and there is no age limit.
- Barbados' literacy rate is estimated to be about 98% which makes it one of the highest in the world.
- The textbook Loan Scheme began in 1975.
- Between 1964 and 1997 ten (10) additional secondary schools were constructed to provide free secondary education for Barbadians.
- There are twenty-eight (28) secondary, primary and nursery schools named after outstanding Barbadians.

### Activity

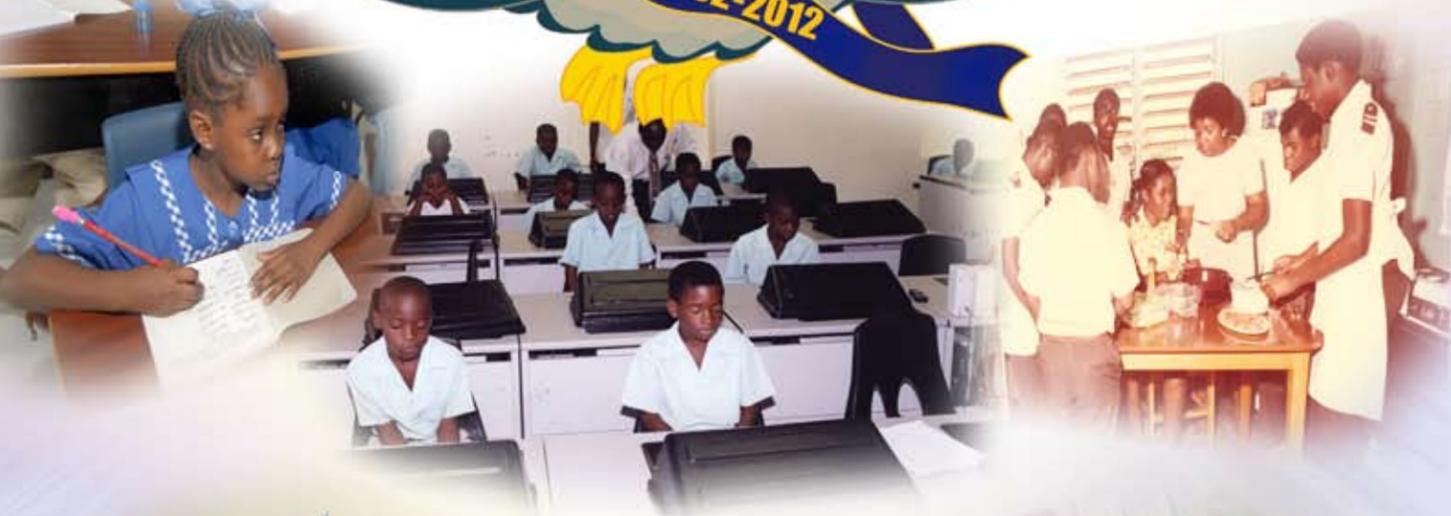
06

Describe the Barbados Coat of Arms and remember to include the motto and all the national symbols and what they represent.

### Factoid



The first Director of Education in Barbados was Mr. Howard Hayden who arrived in the island on October 4th, 1943.





*Barbados National Flag*



*Barbados Coat of Arms*

## THE NATIONAL PLEDGE

*I pledge allegiance to my country Barbados  
and to my flag,  
to uphold and defend their honour,  
and by my living to do credit  
to my nation wherever I go.*



*National Flag designed by  
Grantley Prescod*



*National Pledge  
written by  
Lester Vaughan*



*Coat of Arms designed by  
Neville Connell*



*Lyrics By:  
Irving Burgie*



*Music by:  
Roland Edwards*

## Barbados 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**

### *Chorus:*

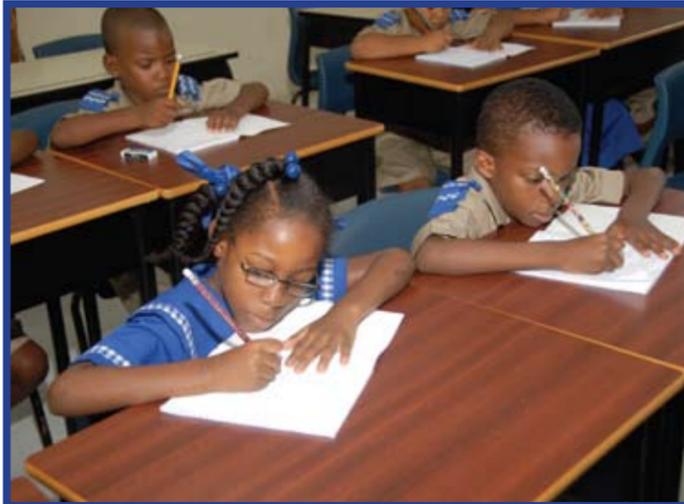
*We loyal sons and daughters all  
Do hereby make it known  
These fields and hills beyond recall  
Are now our very own  
We write our names on history's page  
With expectations great,  
Strict guardians of our heritage  
Firm craftsmen of our fate*

**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**



## School and Discipline

In Barbados, every child has a right to an education as it is the foundation for life and living and the essential pathway to success. Having the right to an education also mean that you as students have a responsibility to follow rules and regulations if you are to achieve this success.



The process of rules and regulations or discipline in schools is to make education more efficient and to teach students important concepts and standards of behaviour that are acceptable. The aim is to control the actions and behavior of students in such a way that learning takes place. School discipline is very important as it allows you the students to learn and excel as you go about the tasks of doing homework, interacting with other students, reading for knowledge and information or even taking part in extra-curricular activities, as

without discipline there can be no learning.

Discipline is also applied to the punishment that is the consequence of breaking rules and the setting of limits which restrict certain harmful behaviours or attitudes that go against school policies and the norms of education.

As students, you have responsibilities to yourself and other

students which will allow you to learn and excel if you exhibit age appropriate behaviour and be prepared for the consequences of your actions should you not follow the rules and codes of conduct of acceptable behavior.

Do not test the rules that have been set in your best interest but develop within you a sense of responsibility. ALWAYS strive to be the best you can be by being obedient to school rules and authority.

### School Rules/Reminders

- Show respect to school staff (teachers, janitors, school meals' workers) and other students.
  - Attend school often and be on time for class.
  - ALWAYS wear the correct uniform to school.
  - Follow school rules at ALL times.
  - Behave on the bus and follow the directions of the driver.
  - Do not take drugs, alcoholic or tobacco products and NEVER take them to school.
  - Do not take to school or carry weapons (anything that can be used to threaten others)
  - Do not participate in gangs or gang related activity at school or on your way to or from school. (A gang means a group of three or more people, with a leader, that regularly plans and acts together to do illegal things).
- Can you think of other rules? If you can list them and share them with your class.

## Words of Advice!



ALWAYS obey the school rules

Learn to think and not follow

Read good books, they will help develop your mind and enhance your knowledge

Be respectful to your teachers, it is through them that you acquire knowledge and skills in your journey through life

## Activity

07

Change BAKE to BURN in three (3) moves by changing one letter at a time.

BAKE

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

BURN



## Factoid

The site where the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development is located was bought from monetary proceeds of Colonel Henry Drax's will in 1692.

## Factoid

In 1745, The Codrington Grammar School now called the Lodge School was established.



**Activity 08**

**Education is the Foundation**

Complete the word search puzzle below. Circle the letter for each word.

O M X U L S T P O E V U D Z X A J Y B J  
 B W Q G Y V J N B X L J N M J U Q H Q U  
 D N D N W K M E E A G E X P H X A D H J  
 R K V I W B W D V M B L M G P C H C D M  
 E M A N X C E P J I P F N E S I V O K A  
 E X H I B I T I O N S O K O N Q F R P M  
 B L O A J A T L Q A I N L D I T M S T U  
 I S P R P T N B B T O U E E L W A K B L  
 Y Q V T C T D F A I W P I H V C Z R W U  
 N Q P E O E N C T O E H Y S E E N O Y C  
 O Z G C L N U A X N A R E I N R D W S I  
 Z M N H L D M P D S E C X L T T P E L R  
 S L I N E A G E Z S O A U B E I Z M O R  
 D D H O G N N W R N X L P A A F R O O U  
 Y V C L E C I U D M L I C T M I Y H H C  
 D V A O E E N A G B N H O S O C P U C F  
 Z M E G Z W R I V A E D R E L A U N S S  
 A C T Y I Y A Z Y R A M I R P T N E P N  
 Y F C S S C E X S Y G A T X I E B V Z J  
 I D Y G B I L K R D B S V W D S N J P N

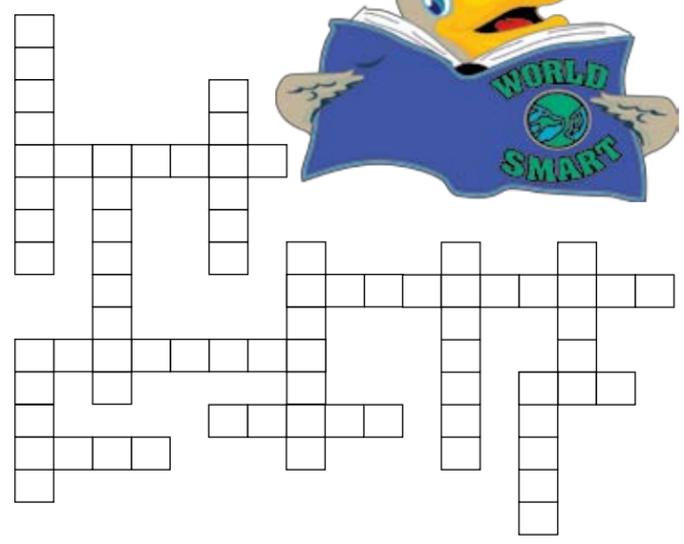
- AMALGAMATION
- ATTENDANCE
- CERTIFICATE
- COEDUCATION
- COLLEGE
- COMPREHENSIVE
- CURRICULUM
- DEVELOPMENT
- DIPLOMA
- EDUCATION
- ELEMENTARY
- ESTABLISHED
- EXAMINATIONS
- EXHIBITIONS
- HOMEWORK
- INDEPENDENCE
- LEARNING
- NURSERY
- PRIMARY
- SCHOOLS
- SECONDARY
- TEACHERS
- TEACHING
- TECHNOLOGY
- TRAINING

**Activity 09**

**A Trip to the Library**

Fill in the boxes with one of the words below to complete the puzzle.

- ASK
- DESK
- CHILDREN
- GRAPHS
- DECIMAL
- CHECKOUT
- FICTION
- DICTIONARY
- BOOKS
- FACTS
- CARDS
- ATLAS
- EDITION
- COMPUTER



**Activity 10**

Can you find eleven (11) words in this puzzle? All words contain 4 or 5 letters.

L	L	M
E	A	K
S	O	E

- E .....
- L .....
- L .....
- M .....
- M .....
- M .....
- S .....

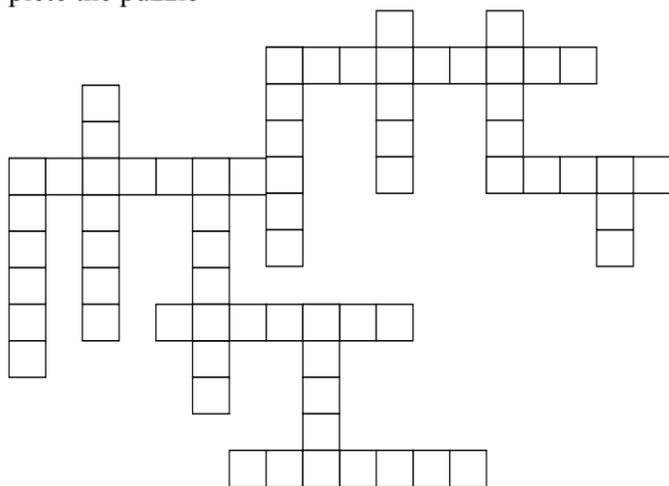


## Activity

11

### Look It Up

Fill in the boxes with one of the words below to complete the puzzle



ALMANAC  
ATLAS  
BOOKS  
DIG  
DIGEST  
DIRECTORY  
INQUIRE

INSPECT  
LEARN  
LIBRARY  
MANUAL  
MEMORIZE  
STUDY  
VIEW

## Activity

12

Write the meanings of the following Abbreviations:

CXC	BCC	TVETC	SJPP
UWI	CZMU	BVTB	EPIU
PAHO	NPC	BAC	BNSI

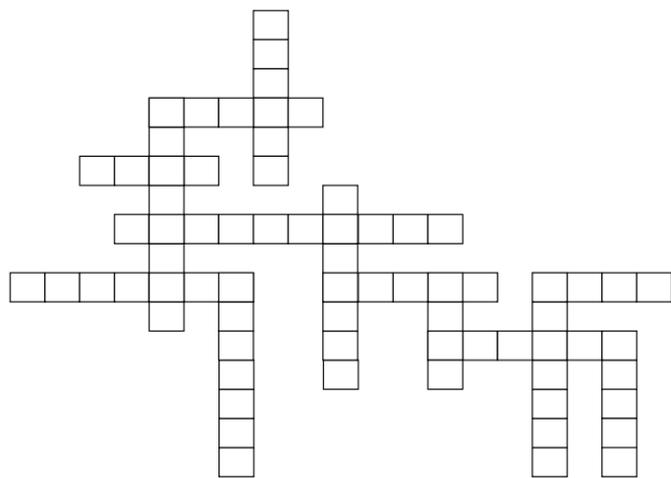
## Activity

13

### The Classroom

Fill in the blanks to complete the words before solving the puzzle below.

D_SK	N0_ES
TE_TS	STU_Y
GR_D_S	MA_S
PO_TE_S	DI_CU_S
SU_JE_T	TE_CH_R
TA_K	SU_PL_ES
LE_S_N	BL_C_BO_RD

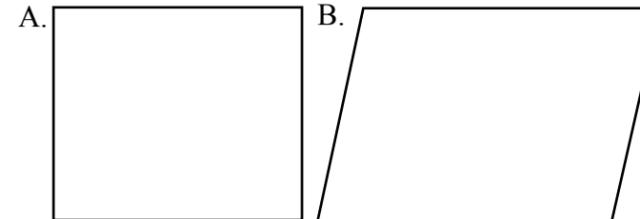


## Activity

14

### Shaping up

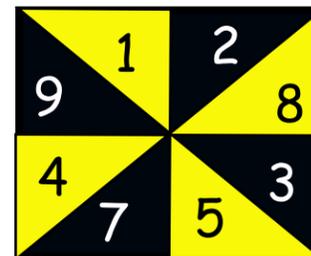
- Using 2 lines can you make four equal triangles from shape A?
- Using 2 lines can you make two equal triangles and one square from shape B?



## Activity

15

If I have three darts and I can only hit any of the targets once and all the darts have to hit the target. What is the highest score I can get?



## Activity

16

### Teacher's Pet

Rearrange the letters on the blackboard to spell six (6) household pets

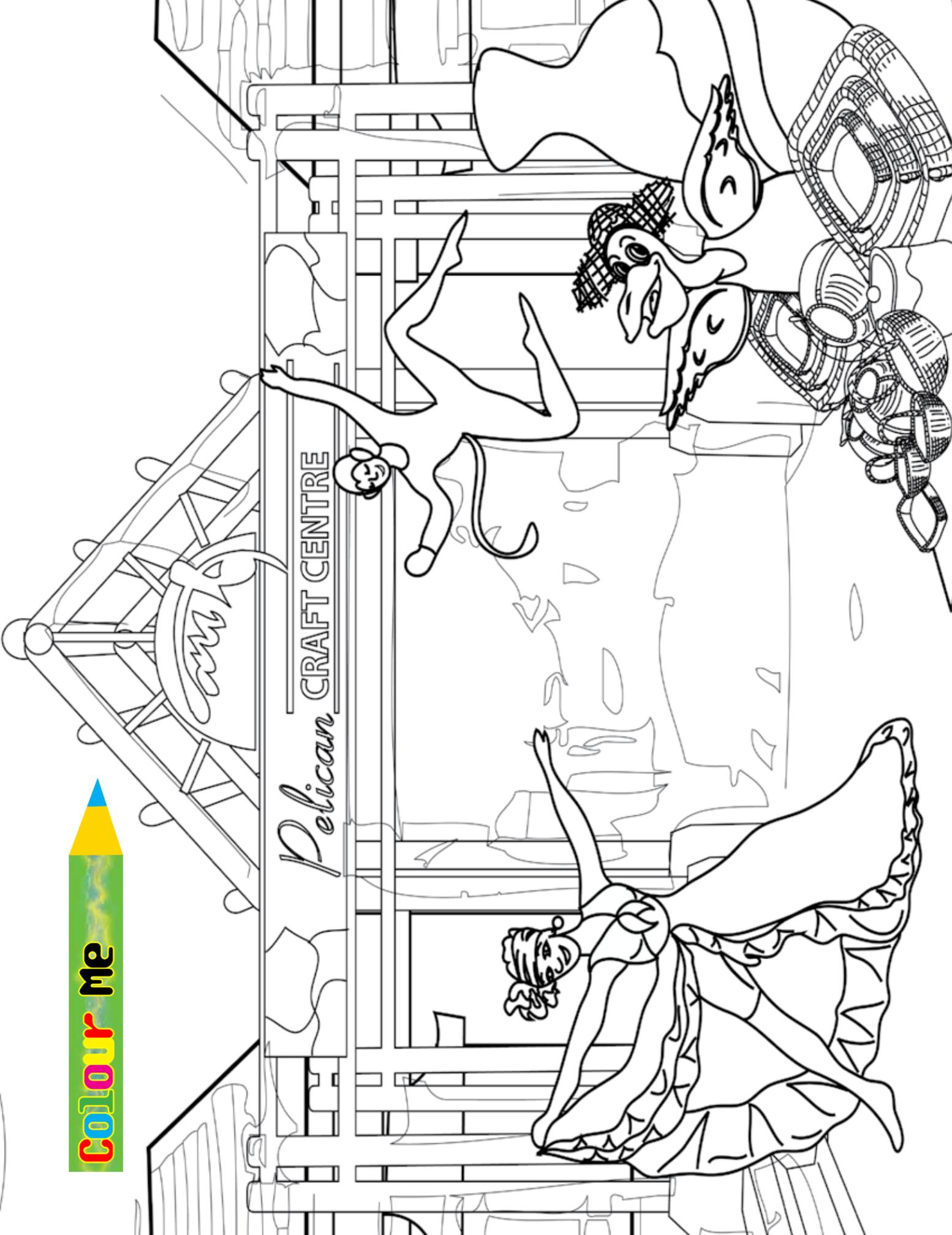


## Activity

17

Rearrange the letters to spell the names of six Barbadians schools are named after.

NOARDL	DRSAWED
RODGNO	NIEGDGEER
TLREANGY	MDASA
ENYDGOR	AYESL
LGTYRANE	SDPOECR
EWLAR	KNNPISROA
RLENEFCO	GESRIRPN
TLREHU	ROHTEN



COLOUR ME

### Activity 18

Find each word of the riddle in the block of letters below. The words may read up or down, left or diagonally. Draw a ring around each word. The letters that remain will be the answer to the Riddle.  
WHAT THINGS HAVE HANDS BUT CANNOT WAVE GOODBYE TO YOU?

W	Y	O	V	E
C	H	L	V	C
G	O	A	C	A
O	H	K	T	N
O	H	S	H	N
D	A	E	I	O
B	N	V	N	T
Y	D	A	G	U
E	S	W	S	B



### Activity 19

Solve the arithmetic problem on the left and then find the answer to the problem hidden in the number on the right. Underline or circle the answer.

- 42 + 12 = 706543
- 73 - 25 = 248331
- 34 x 2 = 95687
- 69 ÷ 3 = 230550
- 57 + 38 = 61495
- 80 - 46 = 834387
- 26 x 4 = 521040
- 19 + 51 = 44370
- 84 ÷ 4 = 356421





## Web Links and Resources

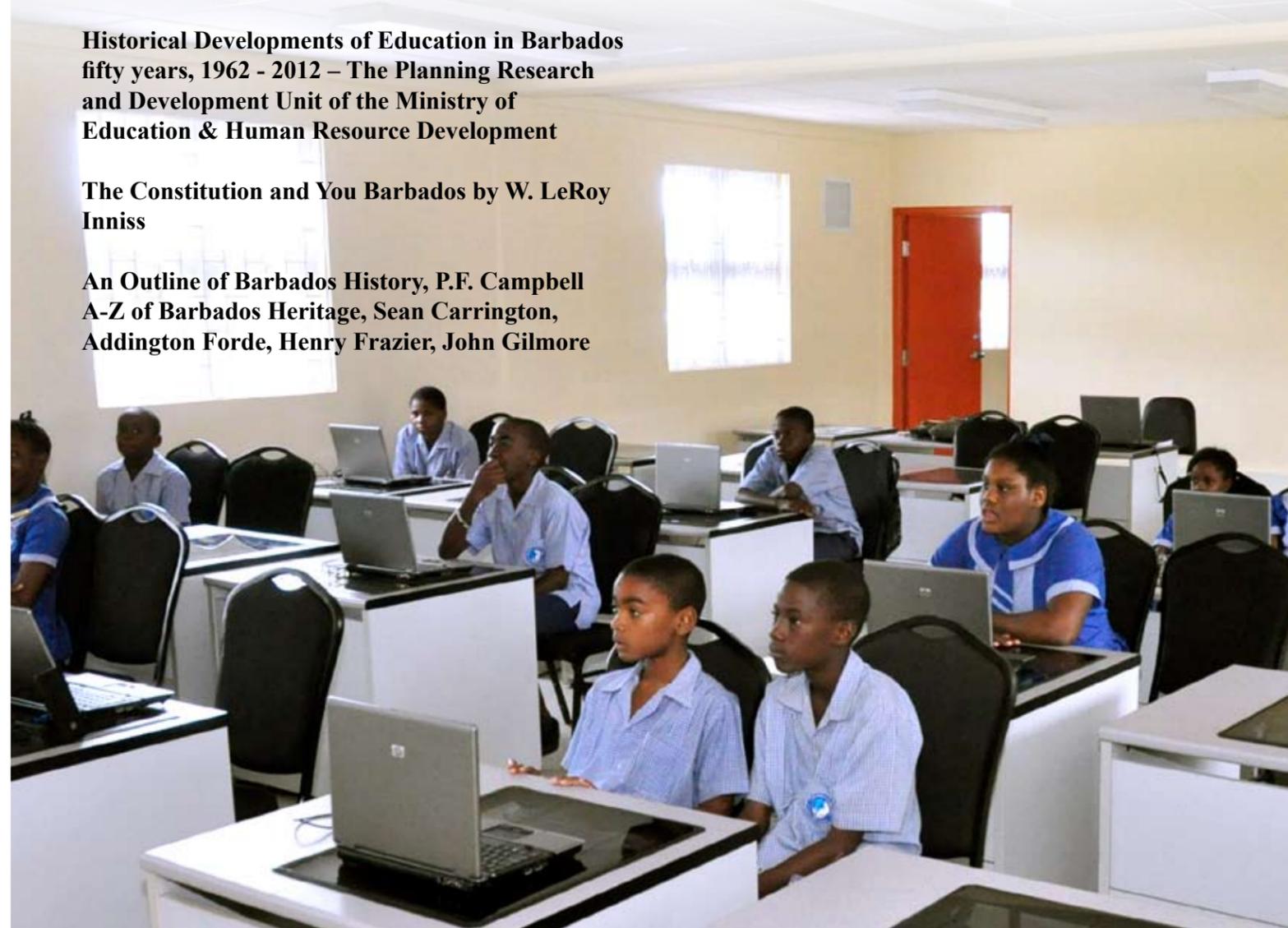
- <http://www.dlpbarbados.org>
- <http://www.errolbarroweducationalfund.com>
- <http://www.bidc.com>
- <http://countrystudies.us/caribbean-islands/89.htm>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\\_Pelican](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_Pelican)

**Historical Developments of Education in Barbados 1686 - 2000 – The Planning Research and Development Unit of the Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports September 2004**

**Historical Developments of Education in Barbados fifty years, 1962 - 2012 – The Planning Research and Development Unit of the Ministry of Education & Human Resource Development**

**The Constitution and You Barbados by W. LeRoy Inniss**

**An Outline of Barbados History, P.F. Campbell  
A-Z of Barbados Heritage, Sean Carrington,  
Addington Forde, Henry Frazier, John Gilmore**



Activity 7  
BAKE, BARE, BARN, BURN

Activity 10  
EASE  
LAKE  
LAME  
MALE  
MEALS  
MAKE  
SOAK  
SALE  
SEAL  
SOLE  
SLAM

Activity 12  
Caribbean Examinations Council, University of the West Indies, Pan American Health Organization, Barbados, Community College, Coastal Zone Management Unit, National Productivity Council, Technical and Vocational Education and Training Council, Barbados Vocational Training Board, Barbados Accreditation Council, Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic Education Project Implementation Unit, Barbados national Standards Institution

Activity 13  
DESK, TESTS, GRADES, POSTERS, SUBJECT, TALK, LESSON, NOTES, STUDY, MAPS, DISCUSS, TEACHER, SUPPLIES, BLACKBOARD

Activity 14  
Put in the shapes here and the lines showing the answer

Activity 15  
 $9+8+7 = 24$

Activity 16  
GOLD FISH, DOG, CAT, HAMSTER, BUDGIE, PARROT

Activity 17  
Roland Edwards, Gordon Greenidge, Grantley Adams, Greydon Sealy, Grantley Prescod, Rawle Parkinson, Florence Springer, Luther Thorne

Activity 18  
clock

Activity 19  
54, 48, 68, 23, 95, 34, 104, 70, 21

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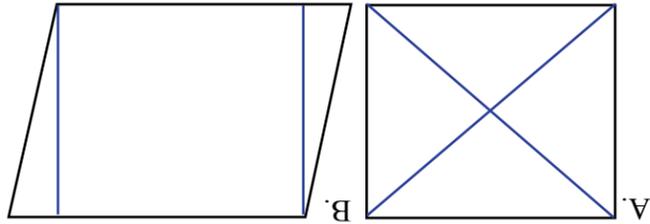
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Activity 18  
clock

Activity 19  
54, 48, 68, 23, 95, 34, 104, 70, 21





# BULLY FREE ZONE

LISTEN TO  
**PEACE  
MOUSE**



**FIGHTS  
THREATS  
INSULTS  
RUMOURS  
DISCRIMINATION**



## NO BULLIES ALLOWED



Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development  
Elsie Payne Complex, Constitution Road,  
Bridgetown, Barbados, W. I.



## CLASSROOM RULES

**Respect others and yourself**

**Respect classroom property**

**Listen when others are talking**

**Follow instructions at all times**

**Work quietly and do not  
disturb others**

**Use polite speech and behaviour**

**Raise your hand if you want  
to speak**



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Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development  
The Elsie Payne Complex, Constitution Road, St. Michael  
Telephone: 430-2848  
Website: [www.mrd.gov.bb](http://www.mrd.gov.bb)*