



very
puzzled

CARIBBEAN JIGSAW PUZZLE GUIDE

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF
THE PEOPLE FEATURED ON THE
CARIBBEAN MAP JIGSAW PUZZLE



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Welcome to

YOUR GUIDE

The Caribbean is a region of the Americas that consists of the Caribbean Sea, its islands and the surrounding coasts. The region is southeast of the Gulf of Mexico and the North American mainland, east of Central America, and north of South America. The word “Caribbean” has multiple uses. Its principal ones are geographical and political. The Caribbean can also be expanded to include territories with strong cultural and historical connections to Africa.

The Caribbean has many notable citizens that include Fidel Castro, Toussaint Louverture , Roberto Clemente, Usain Bolt, Grace Jones as well as many others.

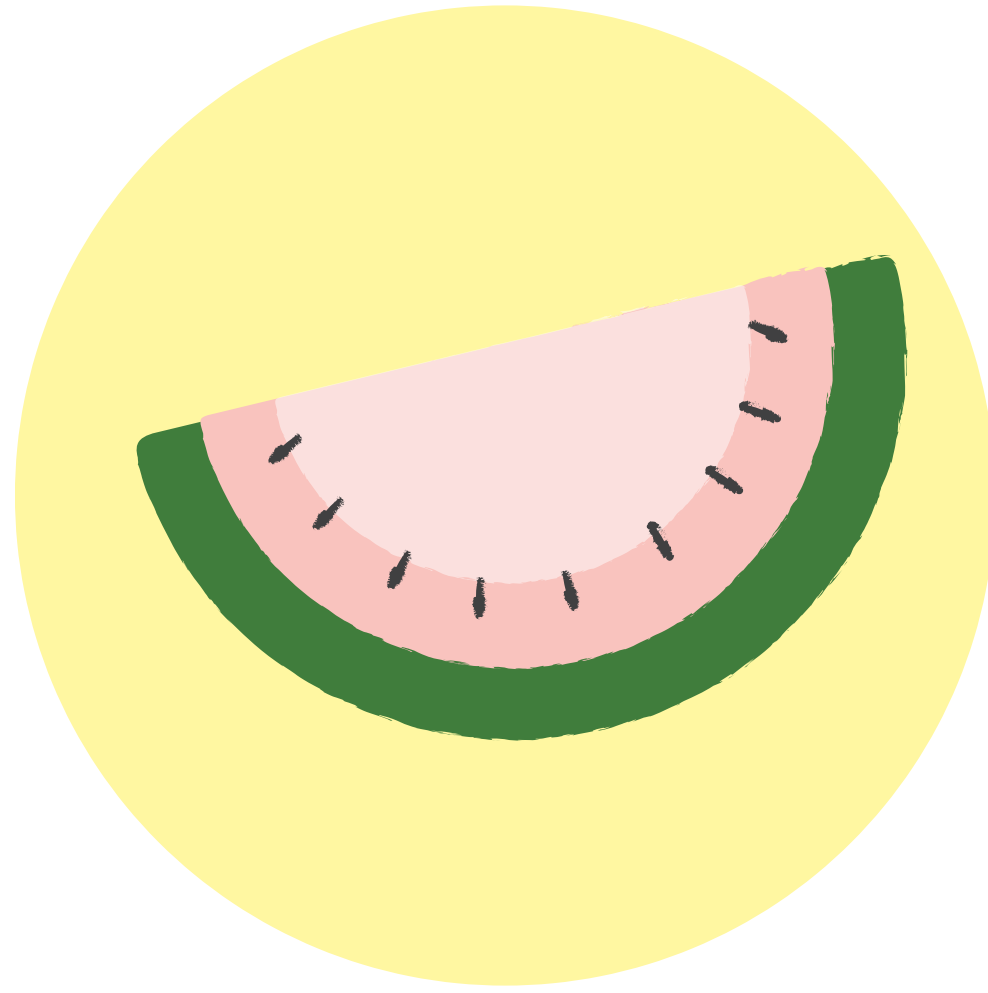
The Caribbean is rich and diverse in terms of it’s history and culture which you can explore and find out more about with the Very Puzzled Caribbean map jigsaw puzzle and this guide book.

THE BENEFITS OF JIGSAW PUZZLES



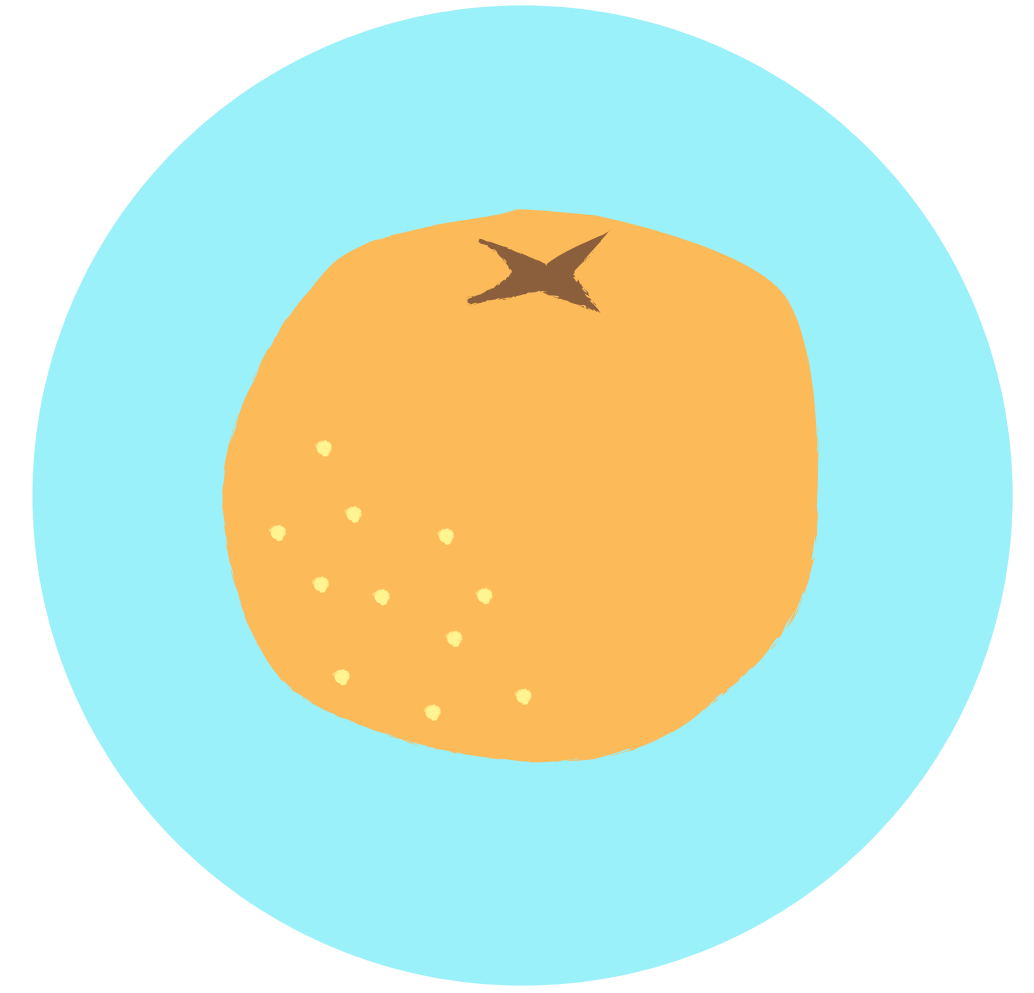
HAND-EYE COORDINATION

Your child will develop a keen relationship between what their eyes see, what their hands do and what their brain relates to this information.



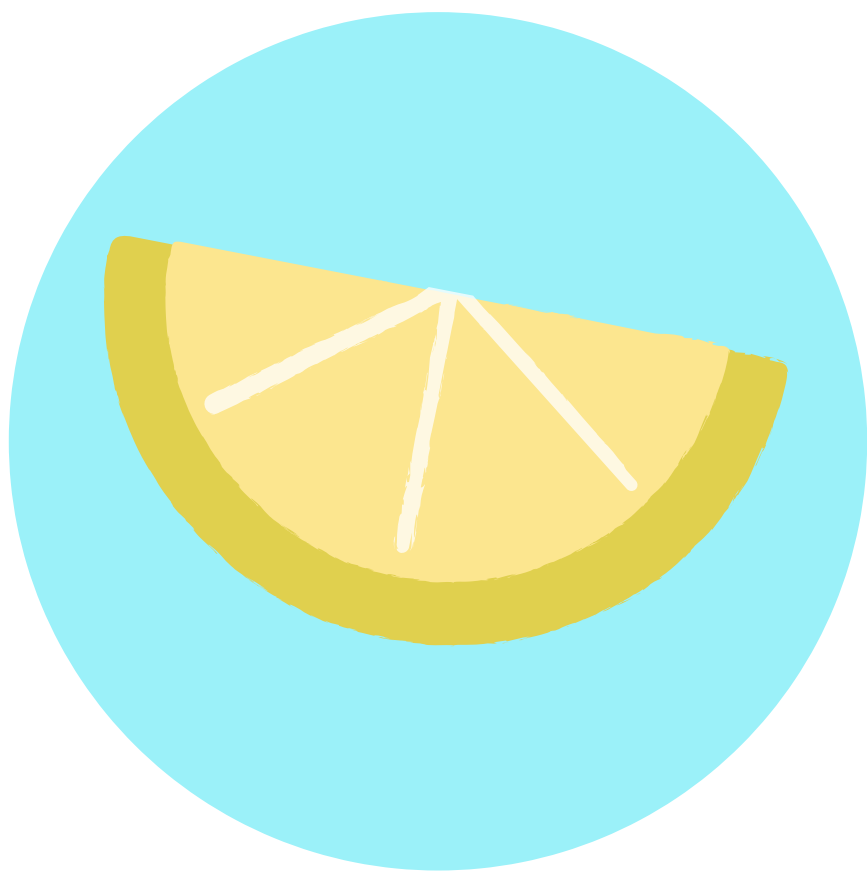
MOTOR SKILLS

Larger puzzle pieces and stacking puzzle games can enhance the large movements of your child to the point where they can then work on their fine motor skills.



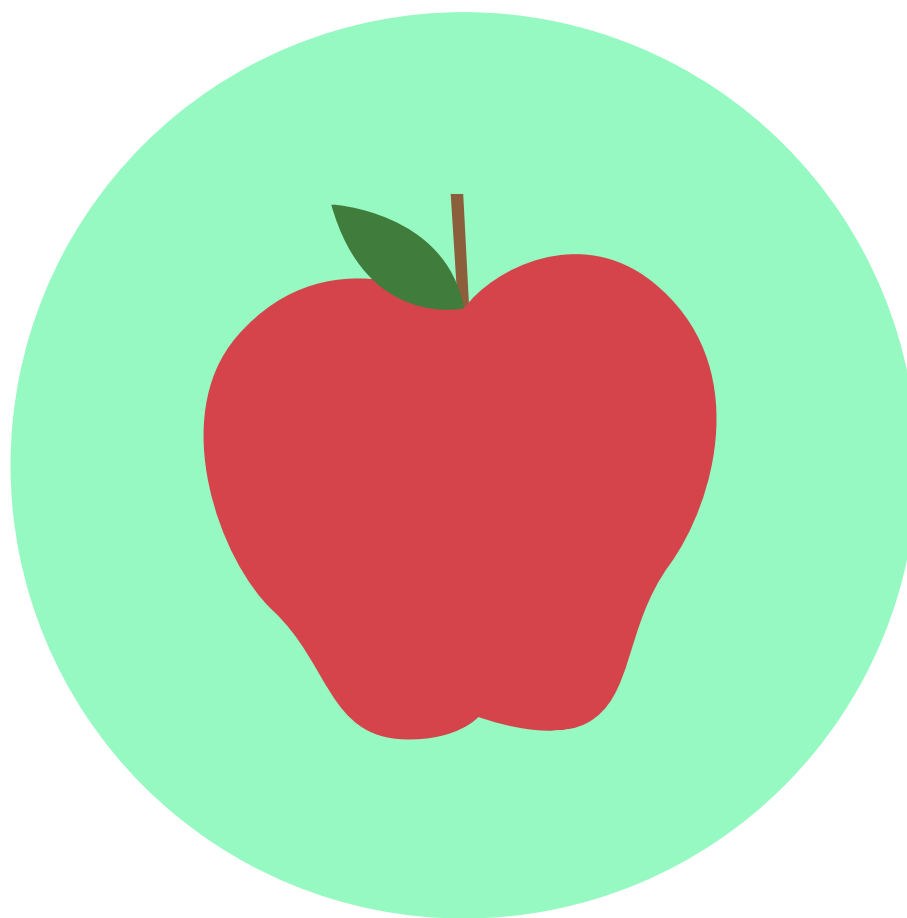
UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

There is no better way for your child to gain an understanding of the world around them than by letting them literally manipulate the world around them.



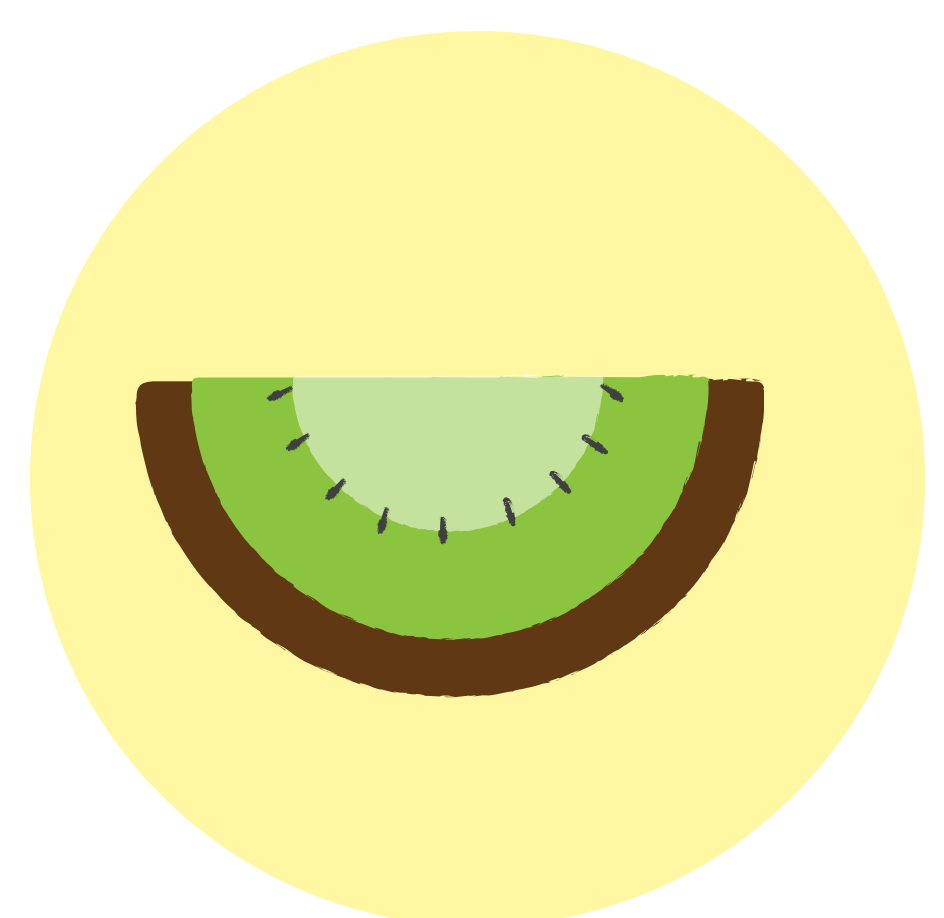
SHAPE RECOGNITION

The first puzzles we use are simple shapes — triangle, squares and circles. From there more complex shapes are used until the abstract jigsaw puzzles are used.



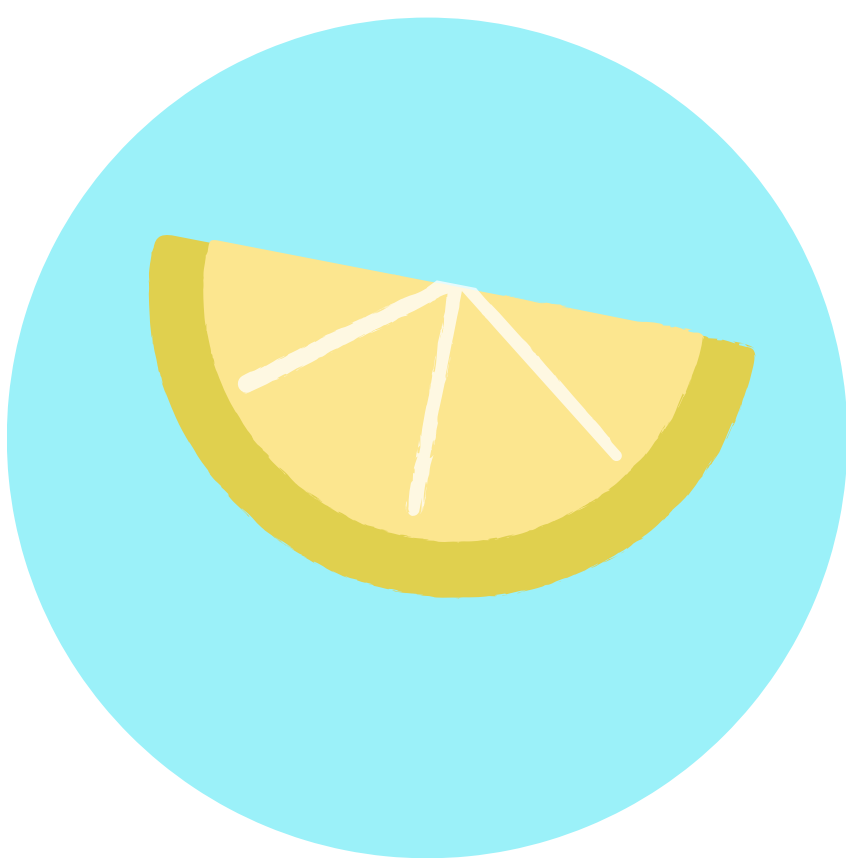
MEMORY

Your child has to remember the shape of pieces that don't fit for when they will fit later on.



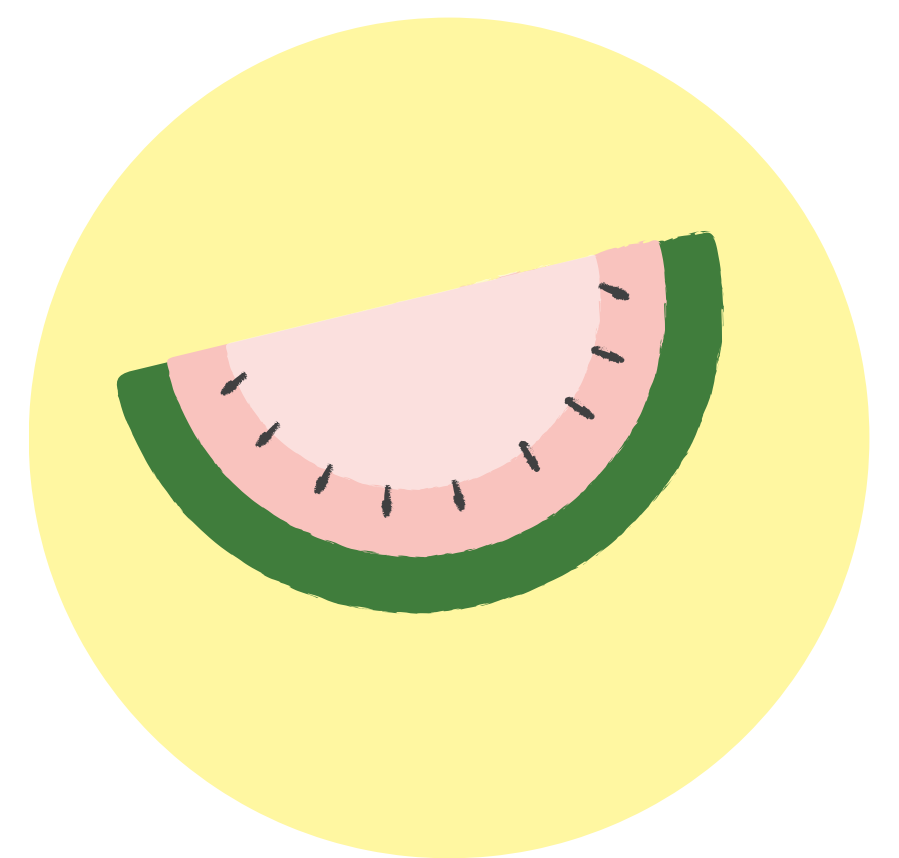
PROBLEM SOLVING

Either the puzzle piece fits or it does not. Your child uses critical thinking skills to solve the puzzle and, best of all, you can't cheat a puzzle!



SETTING GOALS

The first goal is to solve the puzzle, the next goal will be a series of strategies your child comes up with to solve the puzzle. Such as putting familiar shapes or colors in one pile for future reference.



PATIENCE

Puzzles are not like sports, you can't just step up to the plate and swing until you knock it out of the park. You must practice patience and slowly work through the puzzle before you reach the ending.

SELITA EBANKS

(17 February 1983)



Selita Ebanks is a Caymanian model and actress. Ebanks has worked for high fashion brands Neiman Marcus and Ralph Lauren, and appeared in magazines such as the Sports Illustrated Swimsuit Issue, Vogue, and Glamour, but she is best known for her work with Victoria's Secret, as one of the brand's "Angels" from 2005 to 2010.

Ebanks made her debut in February 2001 at the fall show for Tuleh, and has walked the runway and has appeared in campaigns for many top designers and signed a contract with Victoria's Secret in 2005. According to Forbes, Ebanks was the twelfth highest paid model of 2008, earning an estimated \$2.7 million.

Ebanks has graced the covers of Maxim, British GQ and Russian FHM and appeared in editorials for Marie Claire, Glamour, V, German and Italian Elle, Vanidades and Sports Illustrated's 2007 Swimsuit Issue.

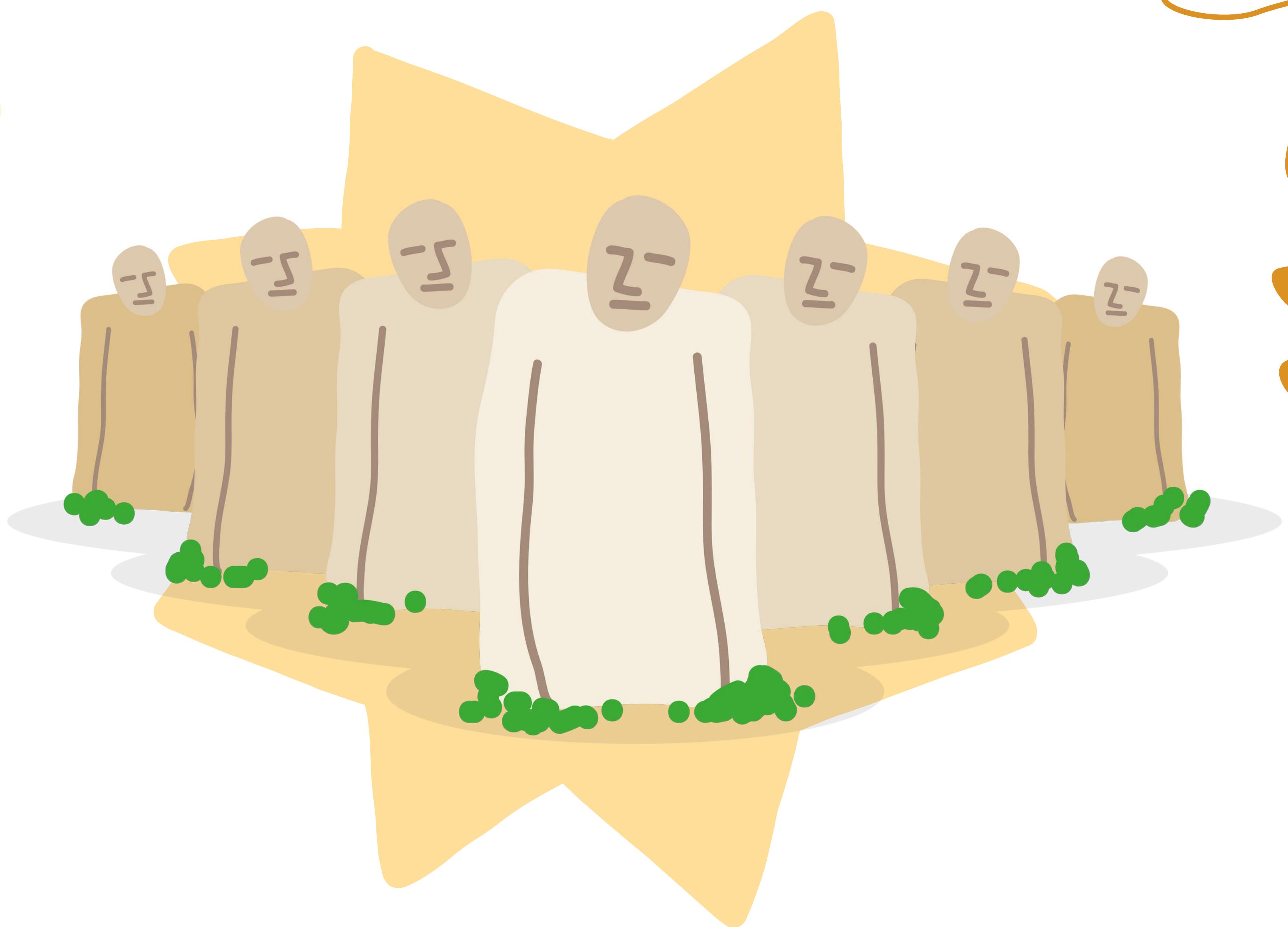
BANKIE BANX

(1953)



Bankie Banx is a reggae singer, known as the "Anguillian Bob Dylan". Banks's musical career dates back to 1963, when he built his first guitar. Bankie Banx is one of the most distinctive voices to come out of the Caribbean. His raspy baritone has led many to proclaim his sound as a combination of Marley and Dylan, with a touch of Sinatra. Bankie's laid back persona and island lifestyle evoke Jimmy Buffett. Despite the comparisons, Bankie remains a unique talent on the reggae and island music landscape.

Bankie burst onto the Caribbean music scene in 1977 with an album that included 5 number hits. Yet the continual evolution of his musical sound has helped him remain fresh and win over a new generation of fans. His music fuses reggae, folk and jazz into a sound that is distinctly Bankie Banx'.



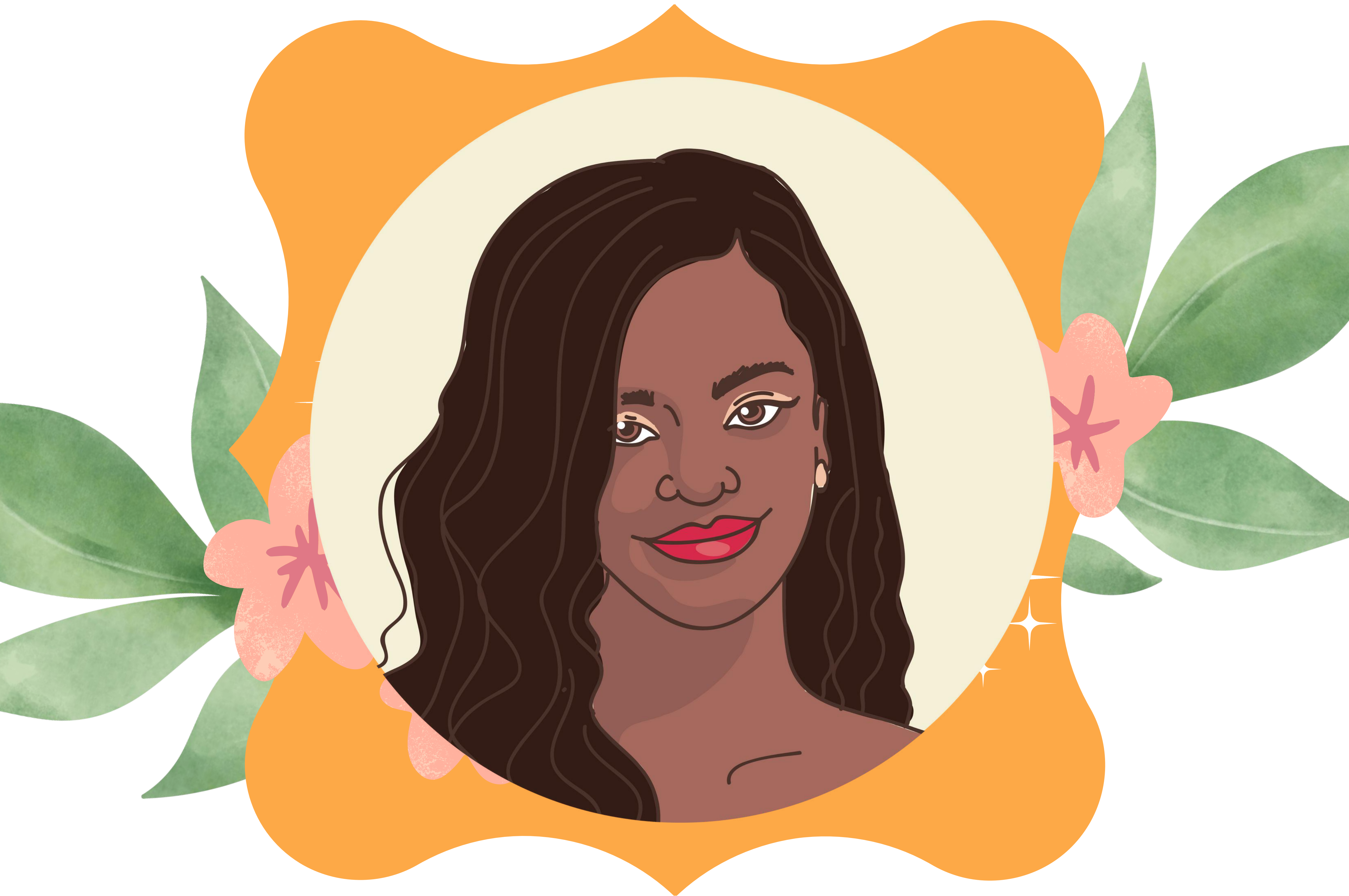
MEMORIAL DE L'ANSE CAFARD

The memorial, which overlooks the sea, commemorates both the enslaved people who perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Martinique in 1830, and more generally, the tens of thousands of enslaved Africans who were taken to Martinique as part of the transatlantic slave trade.

Arranged in a triangle the 15 stone figures are presented as abstracted, geometrized forms, stripping away any individualizing facial or bodily features. The figures face the ocean, leaning forward, their eyes cast downwards and their mouths open, as if vocalizing a scream.

RIHANNA

(February 20, 1988)

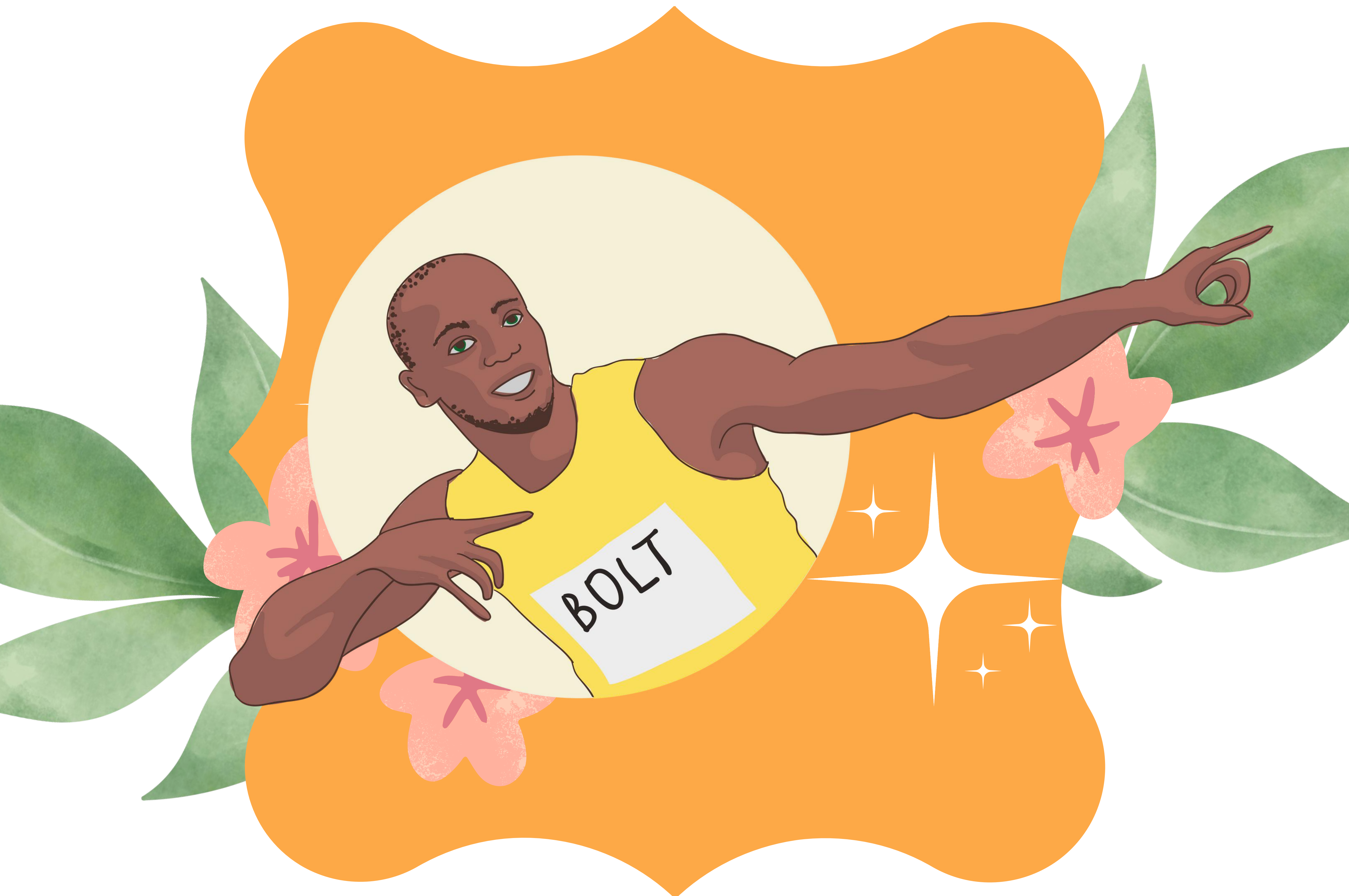


Robyn Rihanna Fenty is a Barbadian singer, actress, fashion designer, and businesswoman. Born in Saint Michael and raised in Bridgetown, Barbados. With sales of over **250** million records worldwide, Rihanna is one of the best-selling music artists of all time. She has earned **14** number-ones and **31** top-ten singles in the US and **30** top-ten entries in the UK.

Rihanna is the wealthiest female musician, with an estimated net worth of **\$1.7** billion. Aside from music, Rihanna is known for her involvement in humanitarian causes, entrepreneurial ventures, and the fashion industry. She is the founder of the nonprofit organisation Clara Lionel Foundation, cosmetics brand Fenty Beauty, and fashion house Fenty under LVMH; she is the first black woman to head a luxury brand for LVMH.

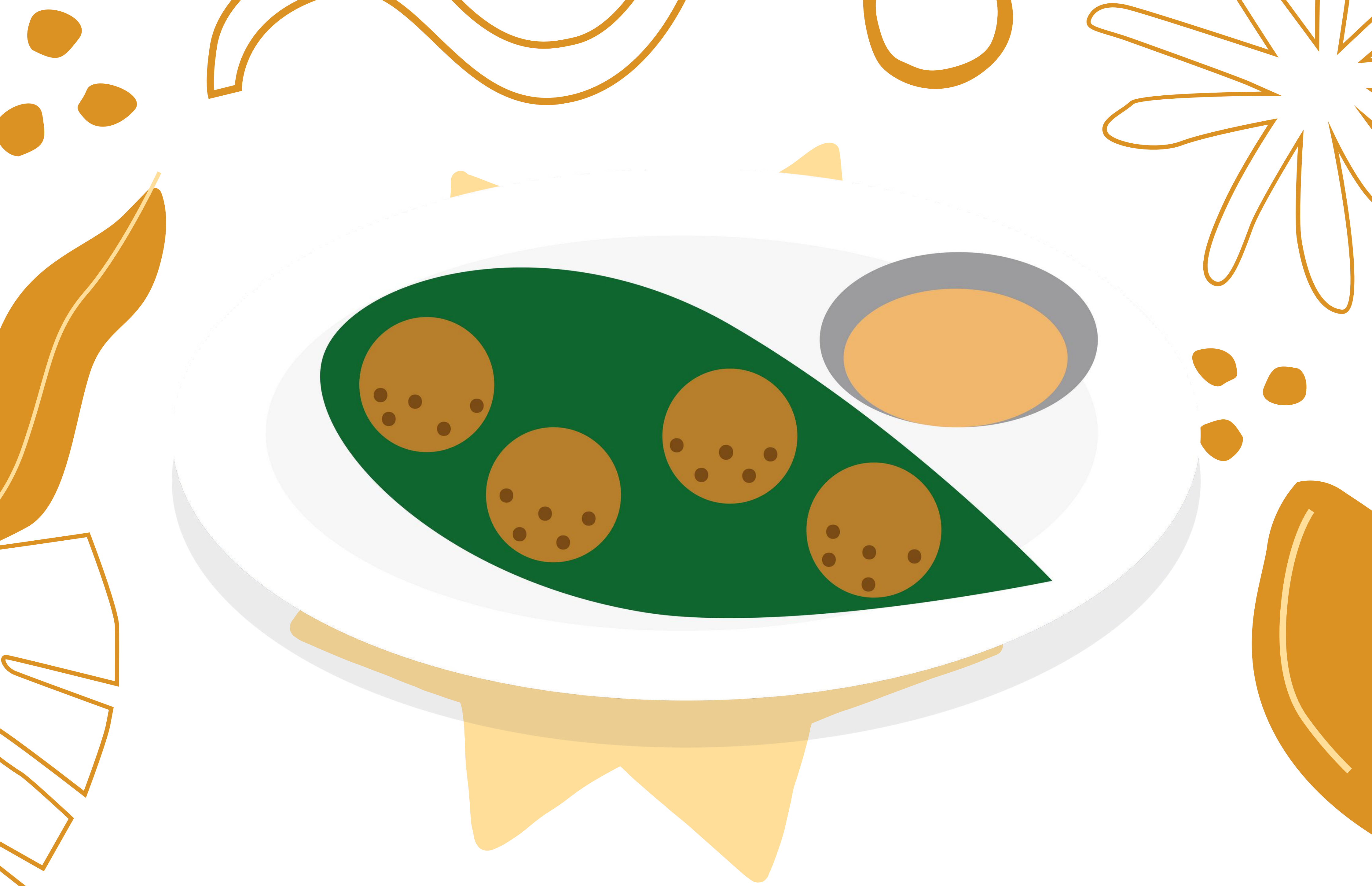
USAIN BOLT

(21 August 1986)



Usain St. Leo Bolt is a retired Jamaican sprinter, widely considered to be the greatest sprinter of all time. He is the world record holder in the 100 metres, 200 metres and 4 × 100 metres relay.

An eight-time Olympic gold medallist, Bolt is the only sprinter to win Olympic 100m and 200m titles at three consecutive Olympics (2008, 2012 and 2016). He also won two 4 × 100 relay gold medals. He gained worldwide fame for his double sprint victory in world record times at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, which made him the first person to hold both records since fully automatic time became mandatory.

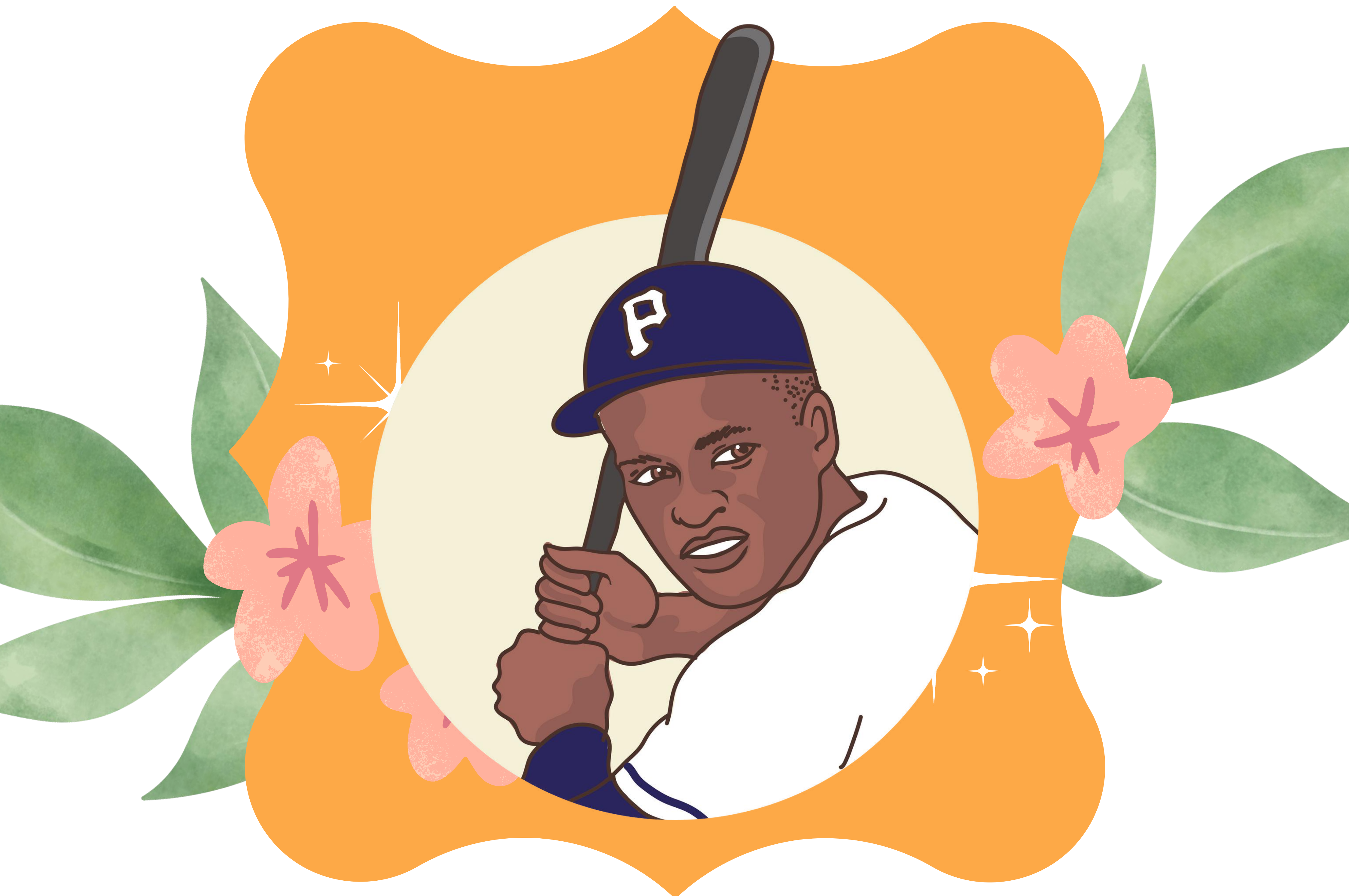


CONCH FRITTERS

Seafood is a staple in the Bahamas. Conch, a large tropical mollusk (sea snail) with firm, white flesh, is the national dish of the Bahamas. Conch can be prepared in a number of ways: served raw with lime juice, raw vegetables and even fruit called conch salad. It can be steamed, stewed, deep-fried ("cracked conch" or conch fritters), used in soups (especially conch chowder), or served in salads.

ROBERTO CLEMENTE

(August 18, 1934 – December 31, 1972)



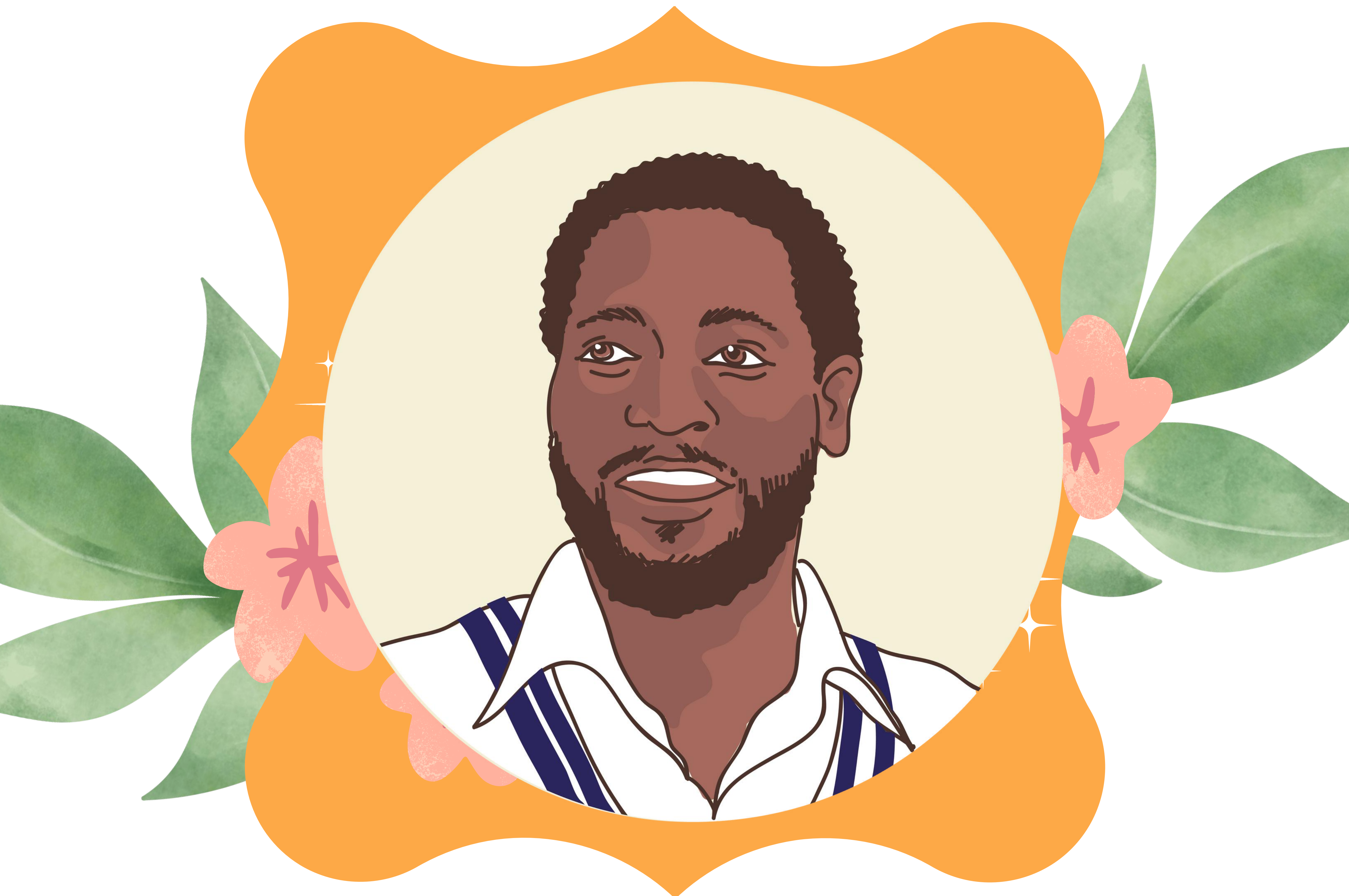
Roberto Enrique Clemente Walker was a Puerto Rican professional baseball right fielder who played 18 seasons in Major League Baseball (MLB) for the Pittsburgh Pirates. After his early death, he was posthumously inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1973, becoming both the first Caribbean and the first Latin-American player to be enshrined.

Clemente was an All-Star for 13 seasons, playing in 15 All-Star Games. He was the National League (NL) Most Valuable Player (MVP) in 1966, the NL batting leader in 1961, 1964, 1965, and 1967, and a Gold Glove Award winner for 12 consecutive seasons from 1961 through 1972. He also was a two-time World Series champion. Clemente was the first player from the Caribbean and Latin America to win a World Series as a starting position player (1960), to receive an NL MVP Award (1966), and to receive a World Series MVP Award (1971).

Clemente was involved in charity work in Latin American and Caribbean countries during the off-seasons. He often delivered baseball equipment and food to those in need.

VIV RICHARDS

(7 March 1952)



Sir Isaac Vivian Alexander Richards is an Antiguan retired cricketer who represented the West Indies at Test and international levels. He is regarded as one of the greatest batsmen of all time.

Richards was born in St. John's, Antigua, he attended St. John's Boys Primary School and then Antigua Grammar Secondary School.

In One Day cricket, Richards was judged by Wisden Cricketers' Almanack to have played the best One Day International (ODI) innings of all time. His consistent batting ability resulted in him becoming the first cricketer in ODI history to achieve 20 Man of the Match awards. Overall, Richards scored 8,540 runs in 121 Test matches at an average of 50.23, including 24 centuries. As a captain, he won 27 of 50 Test matches and lost only 8. He also scored nearly 7,000 runs in One Day Internationals and more than 36,000 in first-class cricket.



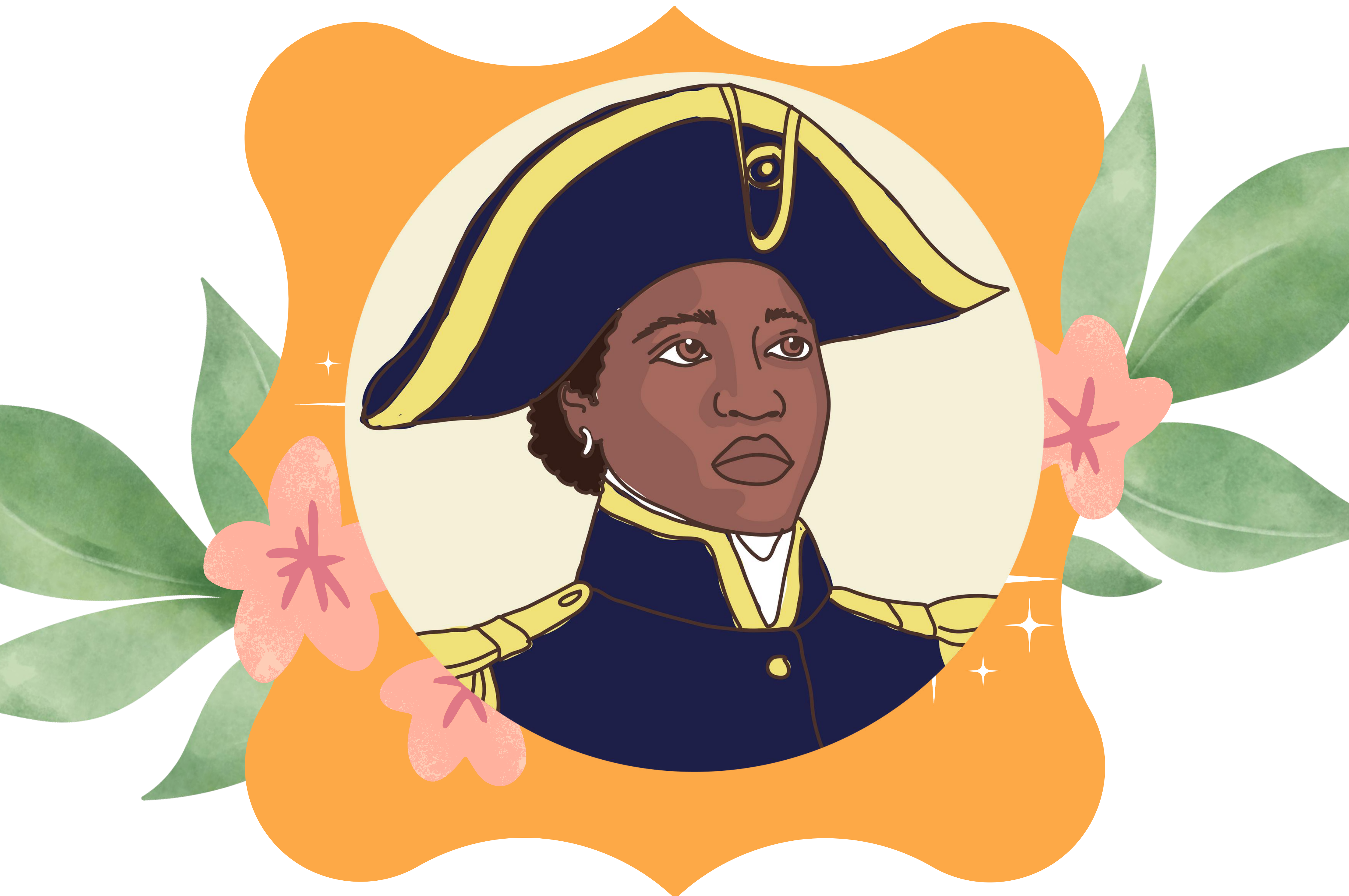
KALINAGO TERRITORY

The Kalinago Territory, previously known as the Carib Reserve or Carib Territory, is a 3,700-acre (15 km²) district in the Caribbean island-nation of Dominica. It was established for the indigenous Kalinago people who inhabited the region prior to European colonization and settlement.

The present population of the Kalinago Territory is estimated around 3,000 Kalinago people. Legal residents share communal ownership of all land within the Territory. The Kalinago Territory has limited local government in the institutions of the Kalinago Council, and its head the Kalinago Chief, which are the equivalent in power of village councils and council chairpersons elsewhere in Dominica. The administrative centre is in Salybia, the largest of eight hamlets in the Kalinago Territory.

SANITE BELAIR

(1781 – 5 October 1802)



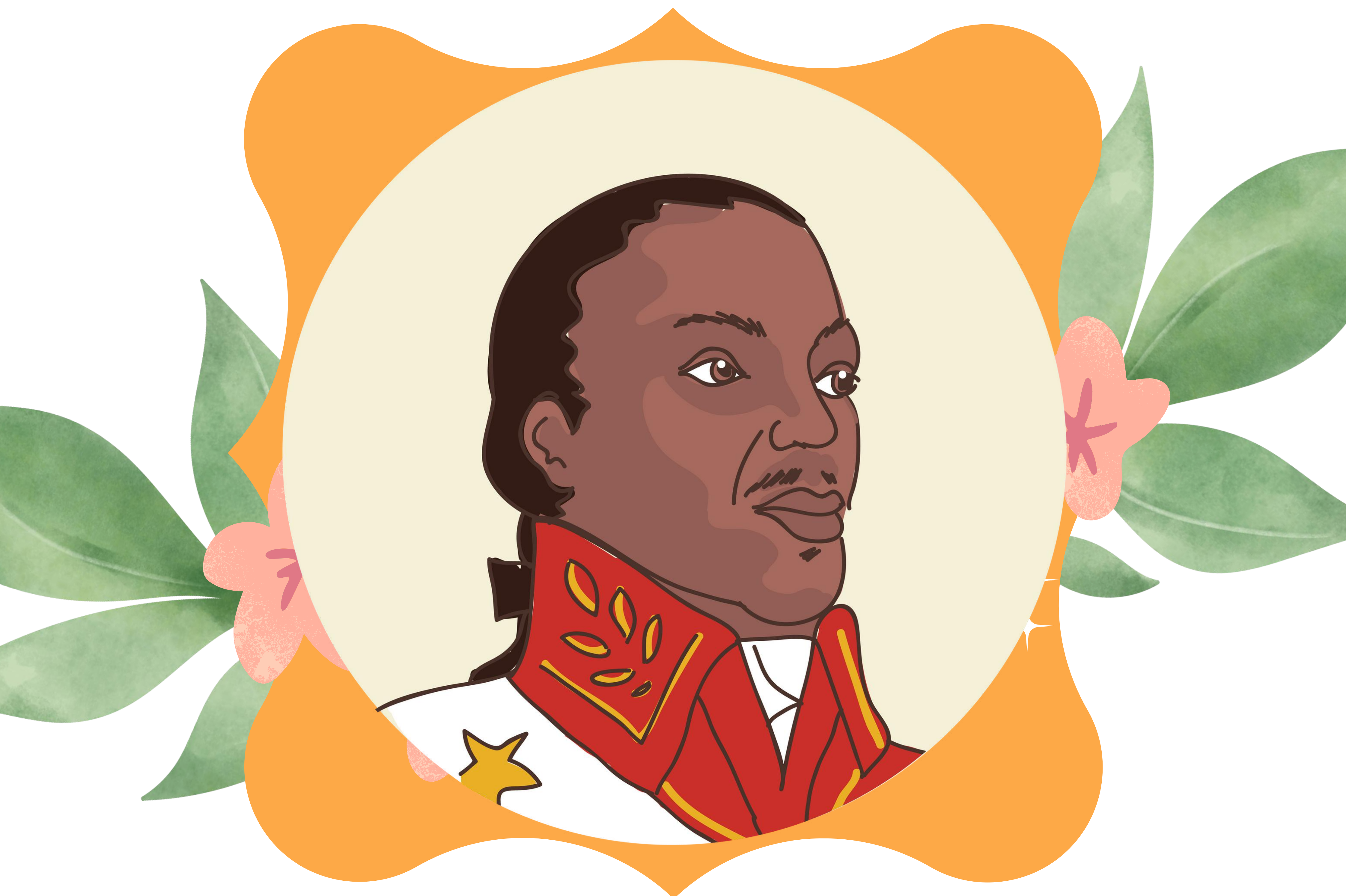
Suzanne Bélair, called Sanite Bélair was a Haitian revolutionary and lieutenant in the army of Toussaint Louverture.

Born an affranchi in Verrettes, Haiti, she married Brigade commander and later General Charles Bélair in 1796. She was an active participant in the Haitian Revolution, became a sergeant and later a lieutenant during the conflict with French troops of the Saint-Domingue expedition.

Sanite Bélair is considered as one of the heroes of the Haitian Revolution. In 2004, she was featured on the ten-gourd banknote of the Haitian gourde for the "Bicentennial of Haiti" Commemorative series.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

(20 May 1743 – 7 April 1803)



Toussaint L'Ouverture was a Haitian general and the most prominent leader of the Haitian Revolution. During his life, Louverture first fought against the French, then for them, and then finally against France again for the cause of Haitian independence. As a revolutionary leader, Louverture displayed military and political acumen that helped transform the fledgling rebellion into a revolutionary movement. Louverture is now known as the "Father of Haiti."

Louverture was born on the French colony of Saint-Domingue, now known as Haiti. He began his military career as a leader of the 1791 rebellion in Saint-Domingue. Louverture gradually established control over the whole island and used his political and military influence to gain dominance over his rivals.



FARO LOS MORRILLOS DE CABO ROJO

Faro Los Morrillos de Cabo Rojo, also known as Los Morrillos Light, is a historic lighthouse located in the municipality of Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico.

Located at the southwestern tip of the island of Puerto Rico, this lighthouse was constructed in 1882 in order to guide passing ships through the southeast entrance from the Caribbean Sea through the treacherous Mona Passage into the Atlantic Ocean. The lighthouse is located over a white lime cliff which is surrounded by salt water lagoons and marshes. The cliffs surrounding the lighthouse drop over 200 feet into the ocean.

KIRANI JAMES

(1 September 1992)



Kirani James is a Grenadian professional sprinter who specializes in the **200** and **400** metres. He won the **400 m** at the **World Championships** in **2011** and the **2012 London Olympics**. In the **400 metres** James also won the silver medal at the **2016 Rio Olympics** and bronze medal at the **2020 Tokyo Olympics**, thus becoming the first man to earn three medals in the centennial history of the event. He is Grenada's first and only Olympic medalist.

James received an athletic scholarship at the University of Alabama and won back-to-back NCAA Outdoor Championship titles in his first two years. He is the third fastest of all-time indoors (**44.80** seconds) and ran a personal best of **43.74** at a **2014 Diamond League** event in Lausanne. James is one of only eleven athletes (along with Valerie Adams, Usain Bolt, Veronica Campbell-Brown, Jacques Freitag, Yelena Isinbayeva, Jana Pittman, Dani Samuels, David Storl, Armand Duplantis and Faith Kipyegon) to win world championships at the youth, junior, and senior level of an athletic event.

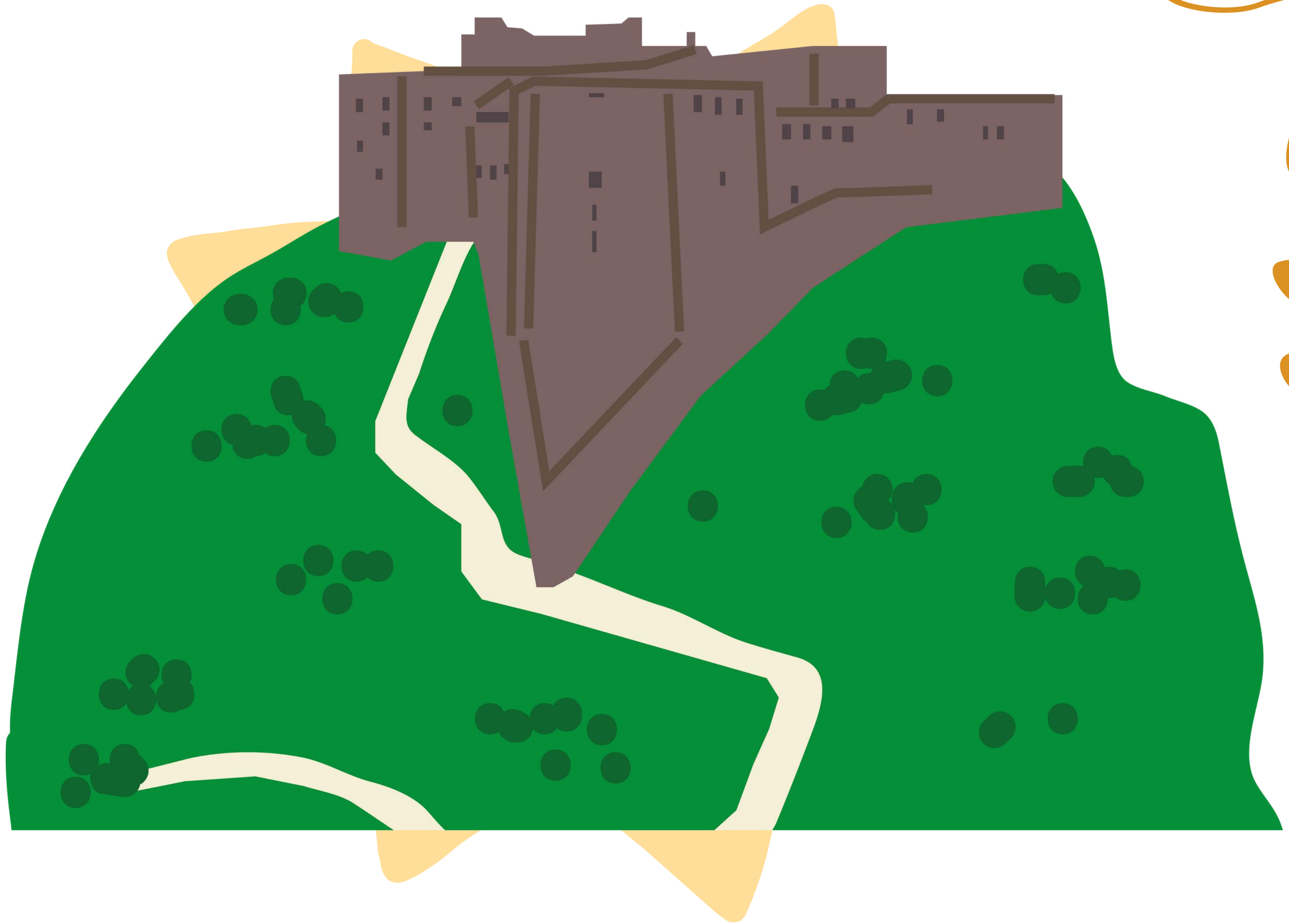
JAMAICA KINCAID

(May 25, 1949)



Jamaica Kincaid is an Antiguan-American novelist, essayist, gardener, and gardening writer. She was born in St. John's, Antigua. She lives in North Bennington, Vermont (in the United States), during the summers, and is Professor of African and African American Studies in Residence at Harvard University during the academic year.

Kincaid's writing is largely influenced by her life circumstances even though she discourages readers from taking her fiction literally. Kincaid's writing explores such themes as colonialism and colonial legacy, postcolonialism and neo-colonialism, gender and sexuality, renaming, mother-daughter relationships, British and American imperialism, colonial education, writing, racism, class, power, and adolescence. In her most recent novel, *See Now Then*, Kincaid also first explores the theme of time.



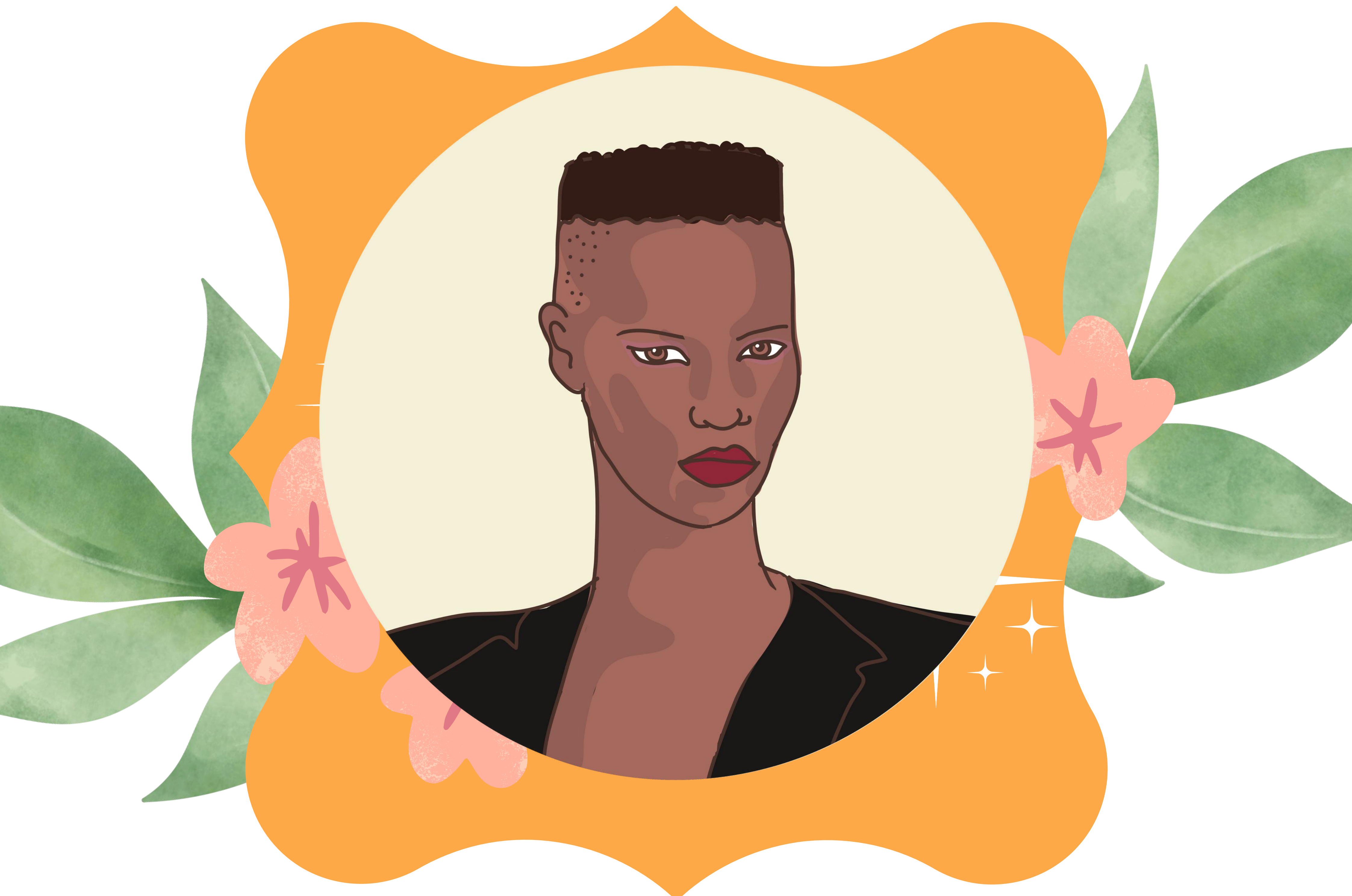
CITADELLE LAFERRIERE

The Citadelle Laferrière is a large early 19th-century fortress situated on the Bonnet à l'Evêque mountaintop in Nord, Haiti. The imposing structure is located approximately 27 kilometres (17 mi) south of the city of Cap-Haïtien, 15 kilometres (9.3 mi) southwest of the Three Bays Protected Area, and 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) uphill from the town of Milot. Commissioned by Haitian revolutionary Henri Christophe. The Citadelle was the linchpin of the newly independent Haiti's defensive strategy against potential French incursion.

Including several smaller forts across the country, the stronghold remains the only African-derived military fortification in the New World as well as the first example of African-derived colonial architecture; which it shares with Sans-Souci Palace, also commissioned by Christophe. Designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1982—along with the aforementioned Sans-Souci, the fortress is universally regarded as an icon of the Caribbean nation.

GRACE JONES

(19 May 1948)



Grace Beverly Jones is a Jamaican-American model, singer, songwriter, and actress. In 1999, Jones ranked 82nd on VH1's 100 Greatest Women of Rock and Roll, and in 2008, she was honored with a Q Idol Award. Jones influenced the cross-dressing movement of the 1980s and has been an inspiration for artists including Annie Lennox, Lady Gaga, Rihanna, Solange, Lorde, Róisín Murphy, Brazilian Girls, Nile Rodgers, Santigold, and Basement Jaxx. In 2016, Billboard magazine ranked her as the 40th greatest dance club artist of all time.

Grace Jones was born in 1948 in Spanish Town, Jamaica.

BOB MARLEY

(6 February 1945 – 11 May 1981)



Robert Nesta Marley was a Jamaican singer, songwriter, and musician. Considered one of the pioneers of reggae, his musical career was marked by fusing elements of reggae, ska, and rocksteady, as well as his distinctive vocal and songwriting style.

Marley's contributions to music increased the visibility of Jamaican music worldwide, and made him a global figure in popular culture. Over the course of his career, Marley became known as a Rastafari icon, and he infused his music with a sense of spirituality.

He is also considered a global symbol of Jamaican music and culture and identity.



EMANCIPATION STATUE

The Emancipation Statue is a public sculpture symbolising the “breaking of the chains” of slavery at Emancipation. It is located in Barbados, east of Bridgetown at centre of the J.T.C. Ramsay roundabout formed at the junction of the ABC Highway and Highway 5.

Many Barbadians refer to the statue as Bussa, the name of a slave who helped inspire a revolt against slavery in Barbados in 1816, though the statue is not actually sculpted to be Bussa.

The statue, made of bronze, was created in 1985 by Barbadian-Guyanese sculptor Karl Broodhagen.

FIDEL CASTRO

(13 August 1926 – 25 November 2016)



Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz was a Cuban revolutionary, lawyer, and politician who was the leader of Cuba from 1959 to 2008, serving as the prime minister of Cuba from 1959 to 1976 and president from 1976 to 2008. Ideologically a Marxist–Leninist and Cuban nationalist, he also served as the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba from 1961 until 2011. Under his administration, Cuba became a one-party communist state; industry and business were nationalized, and state socialist reforms were implemented throughout society.

Adopting a Marxist–Leninist model of development, Castro converted Cuba into a one-party, socialist state under Communist Party rule, the first in the Western Hemisphere. Castro introduced central economic planning and expanding healthcare and education. Abroad, Castro supported anti-imperialist revolutionary groups, backing the establishment of Marxist governments in Chile, Nicaragua, and Grenada, as well as sending troops to aid allies. These actions, coupled with Castro's leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1979 to 1983 and Cuba's medical internationalism, increased Cuba's profile on the world stage.

CHE GUEVERA

(14 June 1928 – 9 October 1967)



Ernesto "Che" Guevara was an Argentine Marxist revolutionary, physician, author, guerrilla leader, diplomat, and military theorist. A major figure of the Cuban Revolution, his stylized visage has become a ubiquitous countercultural symbol of rebellion and global insignia in popular culture.

As a young medical student, Guevara traveled throughout South America and was radicalized by the poverty, hunger, and disease he witnessed. Guevara was a prolific writer and diarist, composing a seminal guerrilla warfare manual, along with a best-selling memoir about his youthful continental motorcycle journey.

Guevara remains both a revered and reviled historical figure, polarized in the collective imagination in a multitude of biographies, memoirs, essays, documentaries, songs, and films. As a result of his perceived martyrdom, poetic invocations for class struggle, and desire to create the consciousness of a "new man" driven by moral rather than material incentives, Guevara has evolved into a quintessential icon of various leftist movements.



TELEFERICO DE SANTO DOMINGO

The Teleférico de Santo Domingo is an aerial cable car urban transit system in Greater Santo Domingo, operated as part of the Santo Domingo Metro. It is the first urban-transport aerial cable car line in the Dominican Republic. It functions as a typical monocable gondola, and runs for 5 kilometers and a total of four stations, and is connected to the Santo Domingo metro system.

In the 2019 national budget, the President of the Republic included RD\$ 4 billion for the construction of a second cable car line. The second line will run a total of 11 kilometers, and will connect the Los Alcarrizos sector with kilometer 9 of the Duarte highway with six stations.

MARY SEACOLE

(23 November 1805 – 14 May 1881)



Mary Jane Seacole was a British-Jamaican nurse, healer and businesswoman who set up the "British Hotel" behind the lines during the Crimean War. She described this as "a mess-table and comfortable quarters for sick and convalescent officers", and provided succour for wounded service men on the battlefield, and nursed many of them back to health.

Coming from a tradition of Jamaican and West African "doctresses", Seacole displayed "compassion, skills and bravery while nursing soldiers during the Crimean War", through the use of herbal remedies. She was posthumously awarded the Jamaican Order of Merit in 1991. In 2004, she was voted the greatest black Briton.

ASQUITH XAVIER

(18 July 1920 – 18 June 1980)



Asquith Camile Xavier was a West Indian-born Briton who ended a colour bar at British Railways in London by fighting to become the first non-white train guard at Euston railway station in 1966. Xavier was born on 18 July 1920 in Dominica. He was a member of the Windrush generation of British African-Caribbean people who migrated to the United Kingdom after the Second World War to fill vacancies in service industries.

Xavier joined British Railways. In 1966 he was working as a guard at Marylebone station in central London. He applied for a promotion and transfer to work at Euston station, but was rejected. A letter from a staff committee at Euston explained that it was because of his colour. Xavier persisted. A union official publicised the rejection by writing a letter of protest to the head of the National Union of Railwaymen on his behalf. Two members of parliament wrote to the secretary of state for transport, Barbara Castle, to ask her to direct British Railways to end racial discrimination.

On 15 July 1966 British Railways announced that colour bars at stations in London had been abandoned. Xavier was offered the job with his pay backdated to May, the month when he had been originally rejected.



MORNE DIABLOTINS

Morne Diablotins is the highest mountain in Dominica it is located in the northern interior of the island, about 15 miles north of Dominica's capital Roseau and about 6 miles southeast of Portsmouth, the island's second-largest town. It is located within Morne Diablotin National Park.

The mountain is volcanic, and last erupted c. 30,000 years ago. There are no known historical eruptions. The source of the Toulaman River lies in the mountain area.

Morne Diablotins shares its name with the local term for the rare black-capped petrel.

HON. HEDY FRY

(August 6, 1941)



Hedy Madeleine Fry is a Trinidadian-Canadian politician and physician who is currently the longest-serving female Member of Parliament, winning nine consecutive elections in the constituency of Vancouver Centre including the 1993 election, when she defeated incumbent Prime Minister Kim Campbell.

Fry was born in San Fernando, Trinidad and Tobago. Fry sought and won the Liberal Party nomination for Vancouver Centre for the 1993 federal election over lawyer David Varty and college lecturer John Lang in March 1993. She was elected to the House of Commons of Canada, defeating Progressive Conservative Prime Minister Kim Campbell. Fry was only the fifth person to unseat a sitting prime minister, and the first to do so on his or her first try for office. Fry has been re-elected in every subsequent election (1997, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2019 and 2021).

W. ARTHUR LEWIS

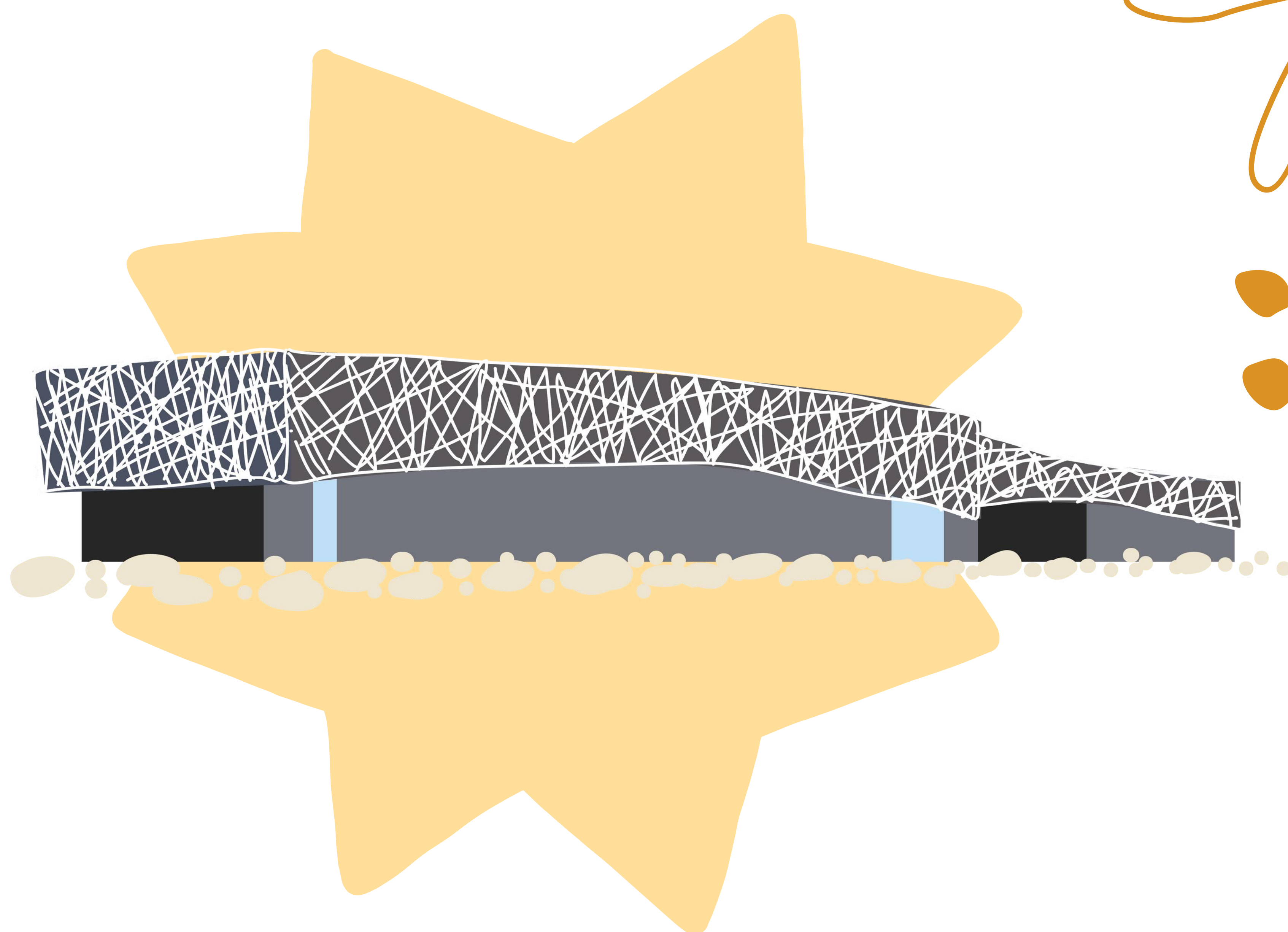
(23 January 1915 – 15 June 1991)



Sir William Arthur Lewis was a Saint Lucian economist and the James Madison Professor of Political Economy at Princeton University. Lewis was known for his contributions in the field of economic development. In 1979, he was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences.

Lewis worked at Princeton for over two decades, teaching generations of students until his retirement in 1983. Lewis helped to establish / the Caribbean Development Bank and in 1970 he was selected as its first president, serving in that capacity until 1973.

Lewis received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1979, sharing it with Theodore Schultz, "for their pioneering research into economic development research with particular consideration of the problems of developing countries".



THE MEMORIAL ACTE

In memory of those who were victims of the slave trade and slavery, Memorial ACTe is set on Guadeloupian soil, on the site of the former Darboussier sugar factory.

The museum promotes historical insight, peace, and concord among communities, and raises awareness.

Besides being a place for contemplation, commemoration, and reconciliation, Memorial ACTe uses art, culture, and research as a means of expression and a way of sharing knowledge.

Memorial ACTe is a hymn to freedom and it also aims to be a reminder to all that there is no attribution, no fate, or determinism that cannot be transcended and that by no means should the past become a prison.

DEREK WALCOTT

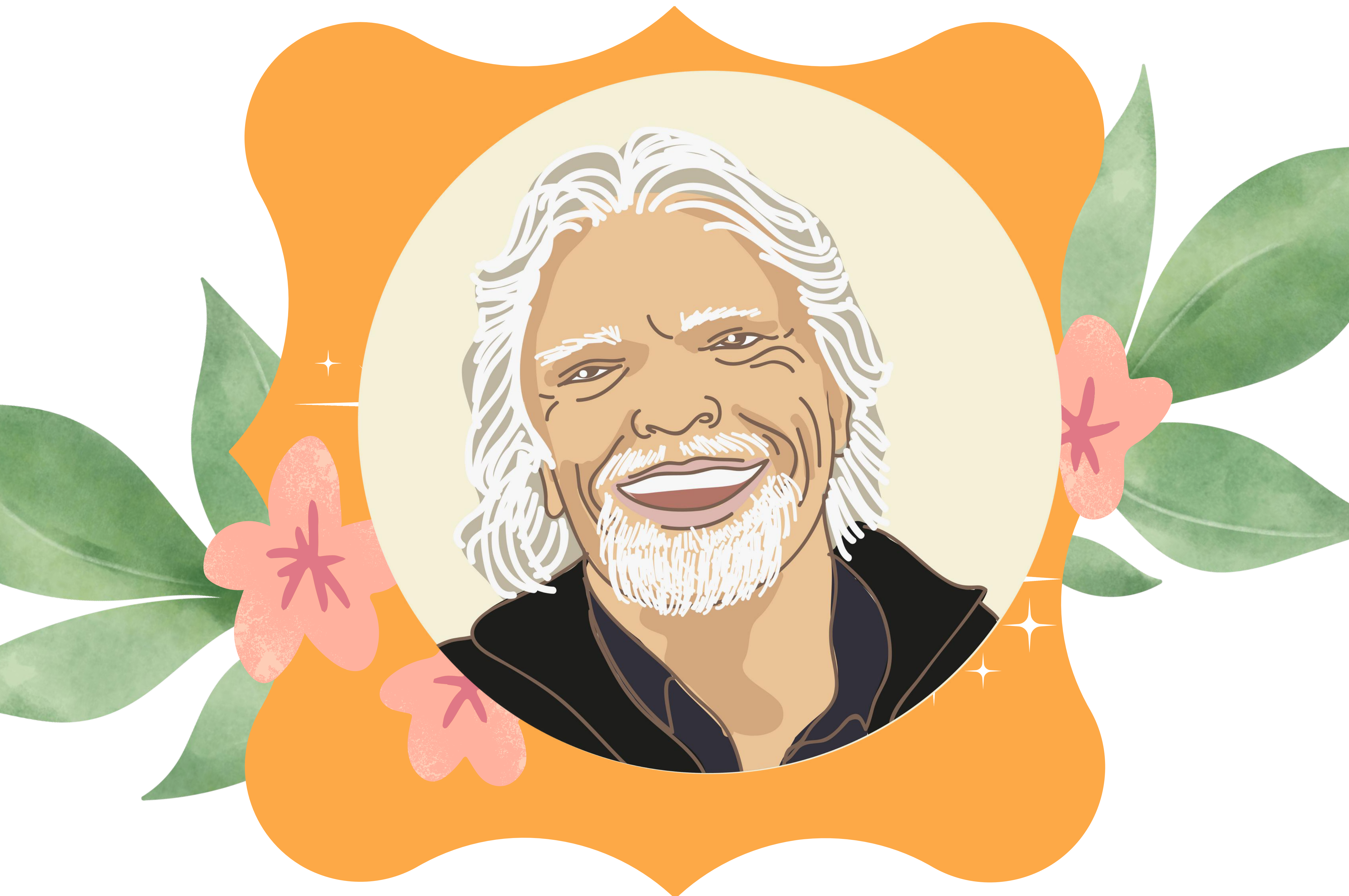
(23 January 1930 – 17 March 2017)



Sir Derek Alton Walcott was a Saint Lucian poet and playwright. He received the 1992 Nobel Prize in Literature. His works include the Homeric epic poem *Omeros* (1990), which many critics view "as Walcott's major achievement." In addition to winning the Nobel Prize, Walcott received many literary awards over the course of his career, including an Obie Award in 1971 for his play *Dream on Monkey Mountain*, a MacArthur Foundation "genius" award, a Royal Society of Literature Award, the Queen's Medal for Poetry, the inaugural OCM Bocas Prize for Caribbean Literature, the 2010 T. S. Eliot Prize for his book of poetry *White Egrets* and the Griffin Trust For Excellence in Poetry Lifetime Recognition Award in 2015.

RICHARD BRANSON

(18 July 1950)



Branson expressed his desire to become an entrepreneur at a young age. His first business venture, at the age of 16, was a magazine called *Student*. In 1970, he set up a mail-order record business. He opened a chain of record stores, Virgin Records—later known as Virgin Megastores—in 1972. Branson's Virgin brand grew rapidly during the 1980s, as he started Virgin Atlantic airline and expanded the Virgin Records music label.

In 1997, Branson founded the Virgin Rail Group to bid for passenger rail franchises during the privatisation of British Rail. In 2004, he founded spaceflight corporation Virgin Galactic. On 11 July 2021, Branson travelled as a passenger onboard Virgin Galactic Unity 22 at the edge of space, a suborbital test flight for his spaceflight company Virgin Galactic.



CONCH SALAD

In parts of the Caribbean a conch ceviche known as conch salad is very popular. It is prepared by marinating diced fresh conch in lime with chopped onions, and bell pepper. Diced pequin pepper or scotch bonnet pepper is often added for spice.

QUESTIONS

Who is your favourite icon?

What did your favourite icon achieve to put Caribbean on the global map?

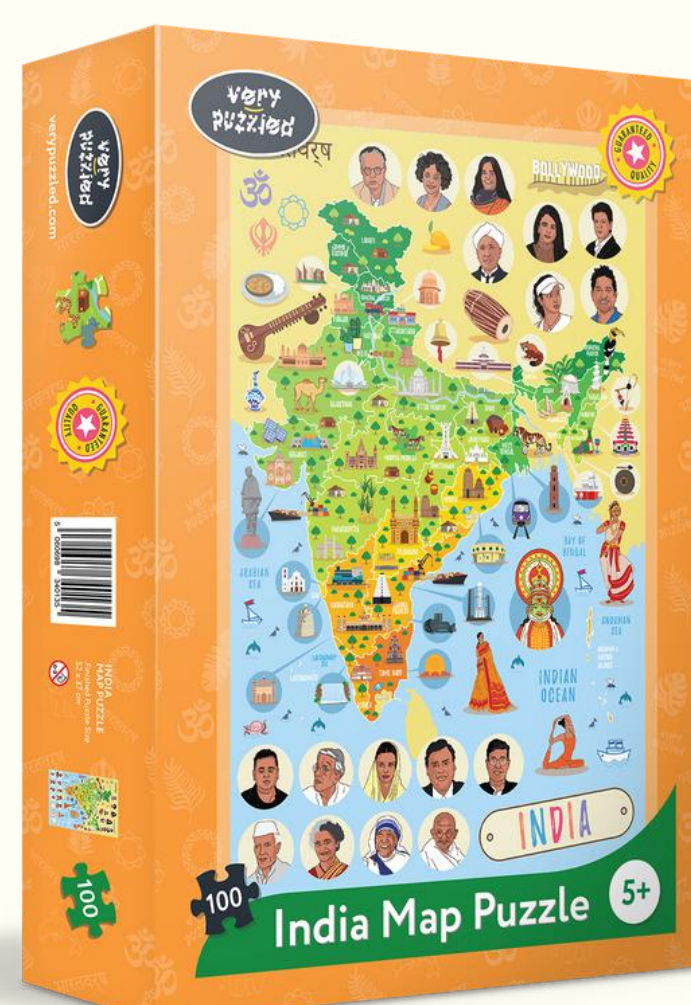
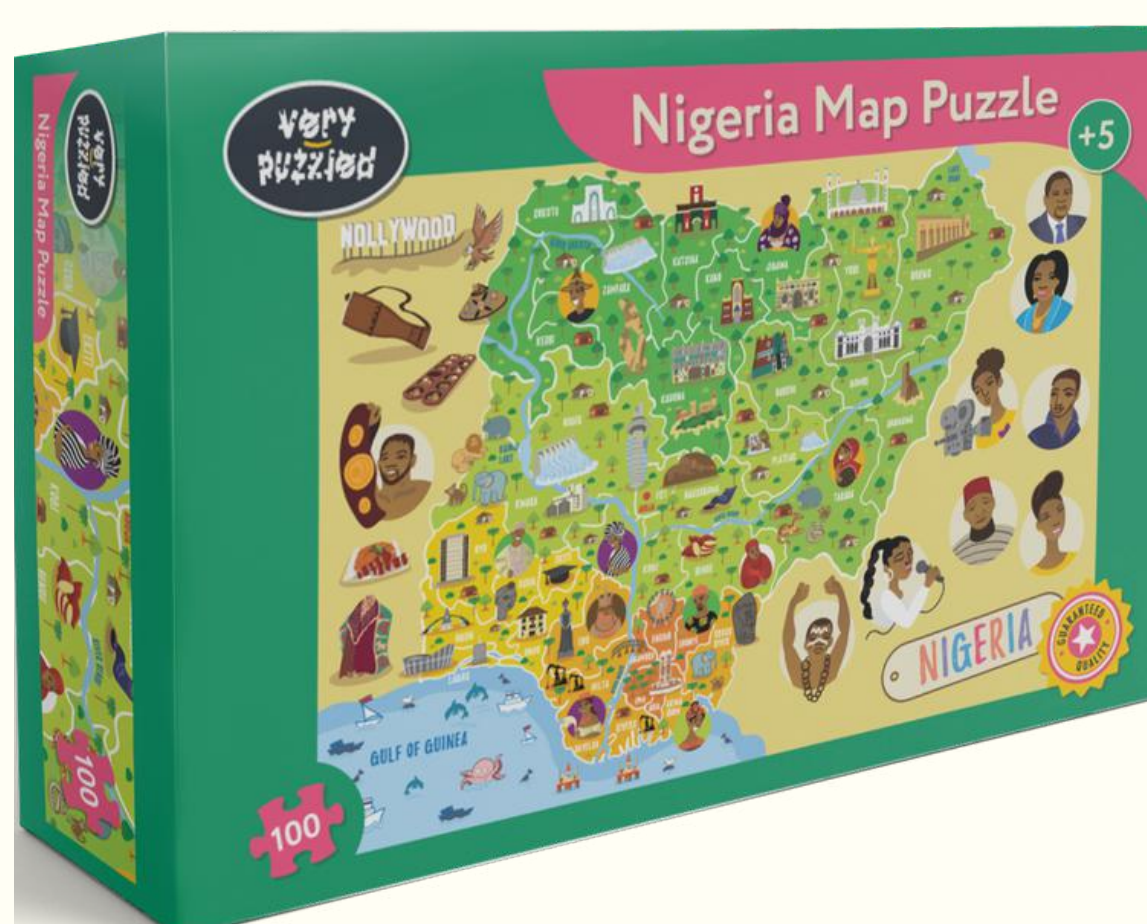
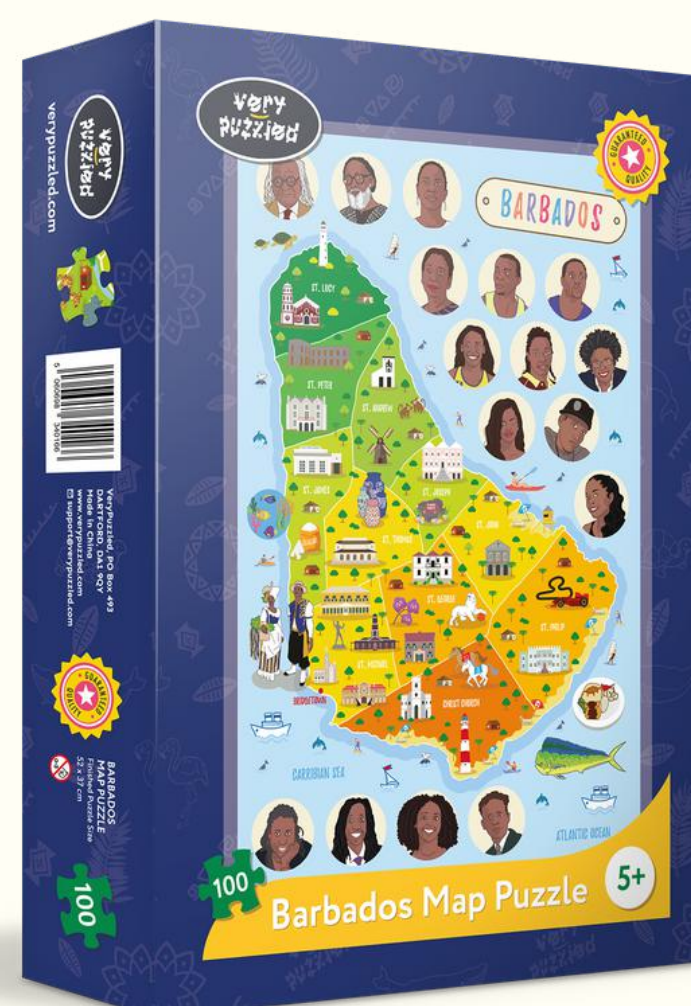
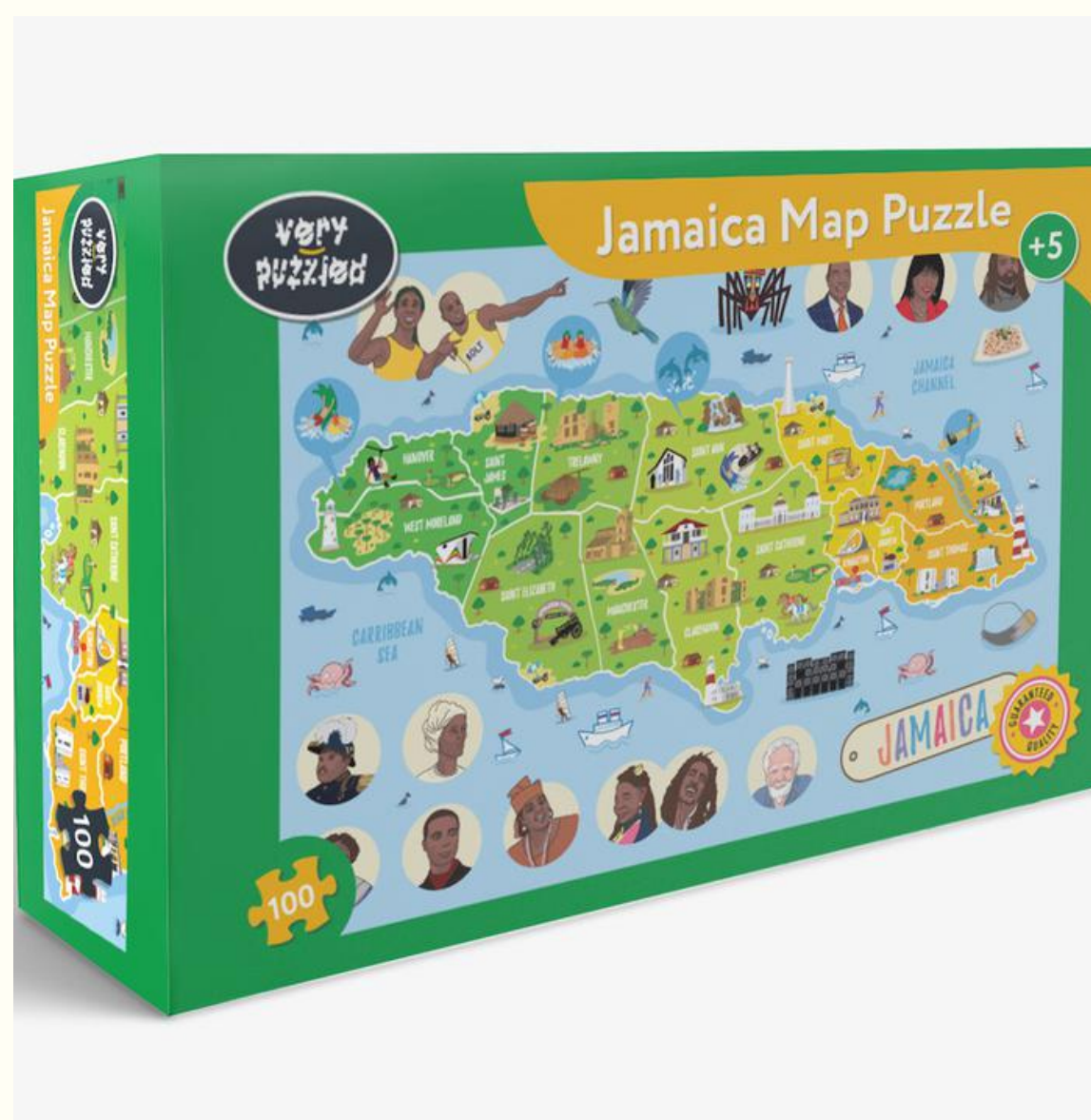
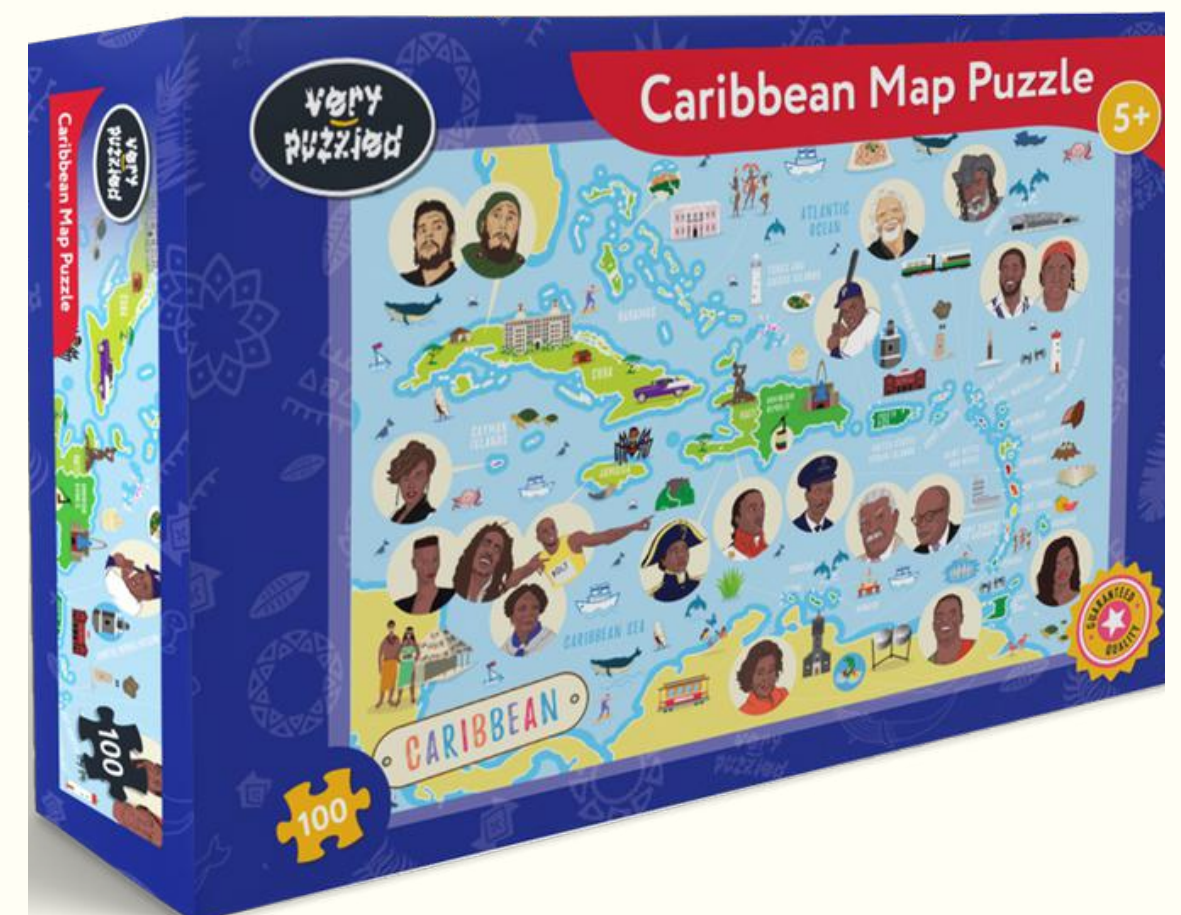
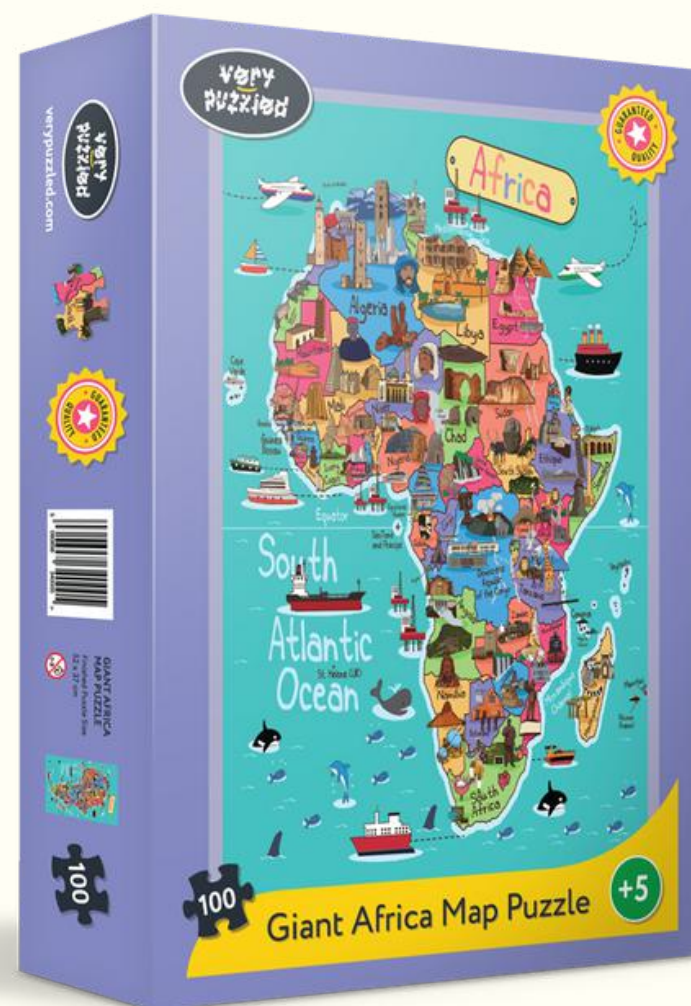
Which icon has had the most impact?

Where in the Caribbean was your favourite icon from?

When was your favourite icon born and when did they achieve their success?

Why do you think your favourite icon's achievements/ work is important or useful to the world today?

QUALITY TIME FOR ALL FAMILIES



KEEP EXPLORING WITH OUR
RANGE OF MAP JIGSAW PUZZLES
THAT INCLUDES LONDON, AFRICA,
THE CARIBBEAN, JAMAICA,
BARBADOS, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO,
NIGERIA, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA,
KENYA AND MORE TO BE ADDED.