



THE NATIONAL TRUST
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



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FREE PRINTABLE WORKSHEETS

FUN EXERCISES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN



INFORMATION SHEET

Heritage is passed on from generation to generation. There is personal heritage (your family's heritage) and there is the heritage of your community and your nation which is called National Heritage. People have different levels of appreciation for heritage. This can come from personal connections to a person or event in the past. All of this makes up National Heritage.

Historic people including those who have made outstanding contributions or changed the landscape of Trinidad and Tobago in different fields contribute to national heritage. The homes and even the tombs of these persons are considered our national heritage. Here are some examples of heritage sites that are associated with historical figures:

1. **ARTHUR NAPOLEON RAYMOND ROBINSON** was Arthur Napoleon Raymond (ANR) Robinson was the third President (March 19, 1997 to March 17, 2003) and the third Prime Minister (December 18, 1986 to December 17, 1991) of Trinidad and Tobago. He was born on December 16, 1926 in Calder Hall, Tobago. Mr Robinson is one of T&T's most experienced parliamentarians. He was a founding member of three political parties: the People's National Movement (PNM); the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) and the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR). He was the first Minister of Finance of newly independent Trinidad and Tobago in 1962 and also served as Minister of External Affairs and acted as Attorney General. Mr Robinson was Chairman of the Tobago House of Assembly from 1980 to 1986. He is remembered for his bravery during the attempted coup de état, the attempt to overthrow the government by the Jamat al Muslimeen, when he was Prime Minister in 1990. His home in Tobago is called Victory Cottage.
Heritage Site: Victory Cottage, Scarborough.
2. **AUDREY JEFFERS** was a champion of Social Work. She is most remembered for laying the foundations for social work and community development, both in Trinidad and the wider Caribbean. In 1921, she established the Coterie of Social Workers which provided lunches for children in need and assisted the blind, the elderly and



the homeless. She was the first Afro-Trinidadian woman to be elected as part of the Port of Spain City Council. The name of her childhood home is Briarend House. Heritage site: Briarend House, Port of Spain.

3. **SEWDASS SADHU** was an Indian labourer who was dedicated to constructing a Hindu temple in Waterloo. He came to Trinidad from India and worked as an indentured labourer. He built the first temple on the seashore in 1947. This temple however was built on private property owned by Tate and Lyle Limited, a sugar company. The company took him to court and he was fined \$500 and sent to prison for 14 days for trespassing. The fine was a lot of money, more than two years of his wages and he had to pay it in installments (he paid some at a time). The temple was destroyed by the government. After this he decided to build the temple in the sea. It took him 25 years to build it by himself, with only his bicycle to transport materials. This temple is on a man-made island and is connected to the mainland by a pedestrian causeway.

Heritage site: Temple in the Sea, Waterloo

You can see the Temple in the Sea on Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qt0BJ8xEGFc>

4. **HYARIMA** was an Amerindian Chief. The Amerindians were the First Peoples of Trinidad and Tobago. He is thought to belong to the Nepuyo tribe. He was born around the beginning of the 17th century. At this time the Spanish had enslaved the Amerindian people in Trinidad under a system called the *encomienda*. Around 1625 he escaped from his northern *encomienda*. He wanted to drive the Spaniards from his homeland and protect the traditions of his peoples. In 1636 he joined the Dutch to raid the Spanish outposts in Trinidad. He also participated in raids on the Spanish outposts along the Orinoco River in Venezuela in 1637. In 1699 Hyarima was part of a major Amerindian revolt against Spanish colonialism in Trinidad. This was the *Arena Massacre of 1699*. The Amerindians of the *Arena Catholic Mission, San Francisco de los Arenales*, rebelled against the *encomienda* on December 1st, 1699. They attacked and killed the priests, soldiers and the Spanish Governor. The Spaniards retaliated and punished the Amerindians. Hyarima is remembered for his



skill as a military leader. He was feared and respected by the Dutch and Spanish forces and is a hero to his people.

Heritage site: Statue of Hyarima, Hollis Avenue, Arima

5. Father **ANTHONY PANTIN** was the first local Archbishop of the Catholic Church to be appointed to the Archdiocese of Trinidad and Tobago. He was a major figure during the Black Power movement and mediated during the 1990 attempted coup. The Archbishop's House is the official residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop. Father Pantin was the first Trinidadian Archbishop to live there. Construction of the building began in 1903 and was completed in 1904. It is one of the Magnificent Seven buildings around the Queen's Park Savannah.

Heritage Site: Archbishop's House, Port of Spain

6. **TUBAL URIAH BUZZ BUTLER** came to Trinidad from Grenada in 1921. He is known for fighting for the establishment of trade unions and to protect the rights of workers in Trinidad and Tobago. He worked in the oilfields until he was injured in 1929. At this point in time workers did not receive any compensation for injuries. Butler took up the cause to fight for the improvement of working conditions for oil and sugar workers. He joined Captain Arthur Andrew Cipriani's Trinidad Workingmen's Association and eventually formed his own party. In 1937, he called for a strike of oilfield workers. The police attempted to arrest Butler on June 19th, 1937, and there was a riot in Fyzabad which spread across the nation. Fourteen people were killed and many were injured. One police officer who was killed was Corporal Charlie King. Butler surrendered in September 1937 and was sent to prison for inciting to riot. He was sent to Nelson Island where he stayed until he was freed in May 1939, but he did not remain free for long. In November 1939 he was detained at the outbreak of World War 2 and again sent to Nelson Island where he stayed for six years, until the end of the war in 1945. His cottage on Nelson Island has been rebuilt. When he was released, he continued to fight for the rights of workers. You can visit Butler's Cottage with the National Trust when school reopens.

Heritage Sites: Tubal Uriah Buzz Butler Memorial, OWTU Office, Fyzabad; Butler's Cottage, Nelson Island



7. **MICHEL-JEAN CAZABON** is regarded as the first great Trinidadian painter and was Trinidad's first internationally known artist. He is renowned for his paintings of Trinidad scenery and for his portraits of planters, merchants and their families in the 19th century. This is significant because there aren't many images from this time period. Cazabon's paintings therefore allow us to see what Trinidad and its people looked like in the 19th century.

Heritage site: Tomb of Michel- Jean Cazabon, Lapeyrouse Cemetery

8. **GEORGE BROWN** was a Scottish architect who came to Trinidad in 1880 was the genius behind the gingerbread style of architecture. He pioneered a system of mass manufacturing of the elements of the gingerbread architecture, and he drew on inspirations from French and English schools of thought. George Brown heavily influenced the architecture of downtown Port of Spain.

Heritage site: George Brown House, Port of Spain

9. **JOHN MORTON** was a Presbyterian Reverend and Doctor who came to Trinidad in 1866 from Nova Scotia, Canada. He founded the Presbyterian Mission in Trinidad which includes churches and schools. Morton Memorial Presbyterian Church in Guaico is named after him. The Presbyterian Mission contributed significantly to education as they built numerous schools across Trinidad.

Heritage site: Morton Memorial Presbyterian Church, Guaico, Sangre Grande

10. **DAISY VOISIN** was the queen of Parang. She was born in Erin in 1924. She wrote several famous Parang songs including "Sereno Sereno", "Daisy Voisin", "Daisy Daisy Daisy", "El Nacimiento de la Verdad", "Alegria Alegria" and many others. All of these songs are still popular today. She led the Parang group called La Divina Pastora, named after the saint. The group was very successful and went on tour to several countries. She was also a midwife and delivered many babies in Siparia. She passed away in 1991.

Heritage site: Tomb of Daisy Voisin, Siparia Public Cemetery



11. **PAPA NEZEER** also known as Samuel Ebenezer Elliot was a descendant of the Merekin Settlers. The Merekins were Africans who fought on the side of the British against the American colonies (now the United States of America). The British brought them from America to Trinidad in 1816. They arrived in six different batches, known as companies and settled in the Princes Town region. Papa Nezeer was a direct descendant of George Elliott and George Blackwell, two of the original Merekin settlers. Papa Nezeer was a London Baptist deacon and an orisha spiritual leader. He lived in Fifth Company Village, Moruga. He was a knowledgeable and respected elder in his community and was believed to have healing powers. In the 1950s and 60s Papa Nezeer was one of the most well known Orisha spiritual leaders in Trinidad and Tobago. He was given the name "Papa" for his kindness and generosity.

Heritage site: Tomb of Papa Nezeer, Mount Pleasant London Baptist Cemetery, Moruga

12. **COUNT LOPINOT** was a Lieutenant General of the French Army came to Trinidad in April 1800. After exploring the Arouca River, he chose to settle in a valley. There he established a cocoa estate called "La Reconnaissance" in 1804. Count Lopinot was a slave owner and there are stories about his harsh punishments of enslaved Africans. The Count's legacy is not a happy one, but his estate contributed to the birth of the village. People settled around La Reconnaissance Estate and the Lopinot village grew around it. The remains of the estate today make up Lopinot Historical Complex.

Heritage site: Lopinot Historical Complex, Lopinot Village.

There are more Heritage Sites on the National Trust of Trinidad and Tobago's website. With the help of your parents you can visit nationaltrust.tt to find out more about heritage. When school reopens you can come with us to visit heritage sites in Trinidad and Tobago. We would love to take you with us!



ACTIVITY # 1: WORD SCRAMBLE

Unscramble the names of the Historic Persons

1. AAPP EZERNE
2. YATNOHN APTINN
3. UTABL AUIRH ZUBZ RBELUT
4. YSIDA OSINVI
5. RYHAIAM
6. YAEURD RFFEEJS
7. SSWSEADS ADUSH
8. GGEEOR NOBRW
9. EMLICH-AJEN COABZNA
10. HNOJ NOTROM



ACTIVITY # 3: WORD SEARCH

Find the Historic People and Heritage Sites

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

ANR ROBINSON

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

BRIAREND

CAZABON

COUNT LOPINOT

DAISY VOISIN

FATHER PANTIN

HYARIMA

KNOWSLEY

VICTORY COTTAGE



ACTIVITY # 4: MATCH THE NAMES TO THE PICTURES

Match these Heritage Sites on the left with their correct names on the right



Briarend
(Audrey Jeffers' House)



Lopinot Historical Complex



Knowsley Building



Statue of Hyarima



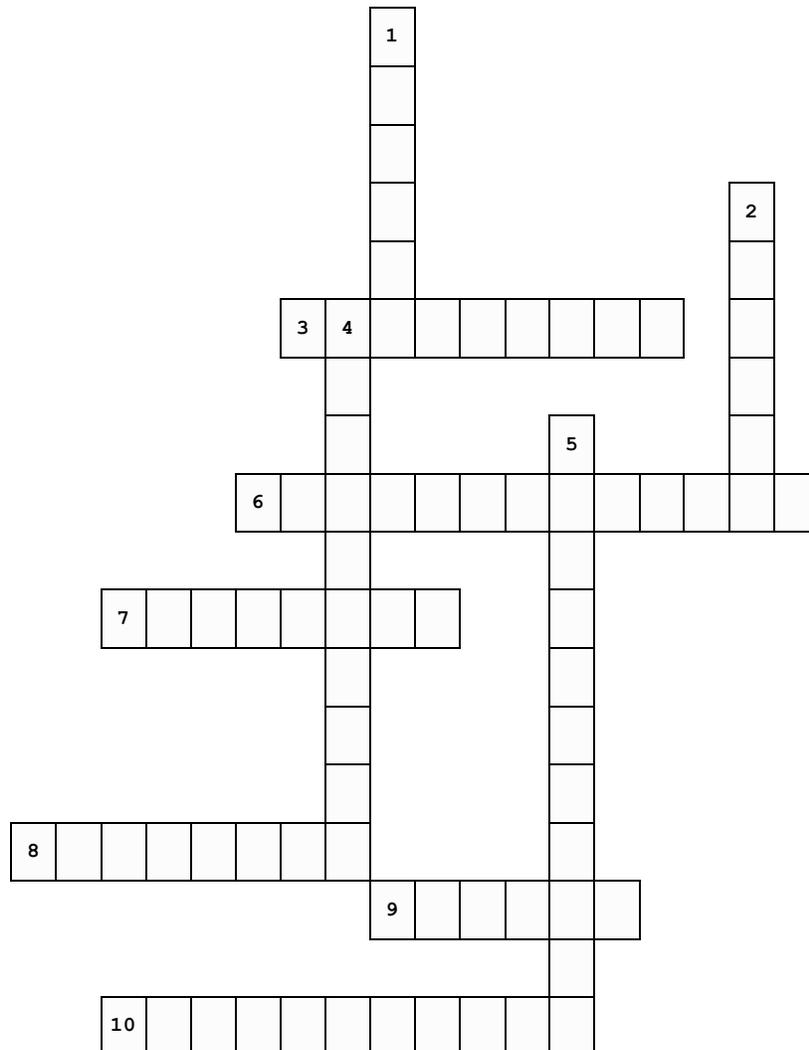
George Brown House



Morton Memorial
Presbyterian Church



ACTIVITY # 5: CROSSWORD PUZZLE (You may need help with this section)



Down

- 1. _____ Memorial Presbyterian Church located in Guaico, Sangre Grande
- 2. _____ memorial statue at Charlie King Junction
- 4. His statue is located at the corner of Debe Trace and SS Erin Road Debe
- 5. This building was designed by architect _____ in 1888 for the Siegert family.

Across

- 3. He is a Nobel Laureate whose childhood house is located at 26 Nepal Street, St. James

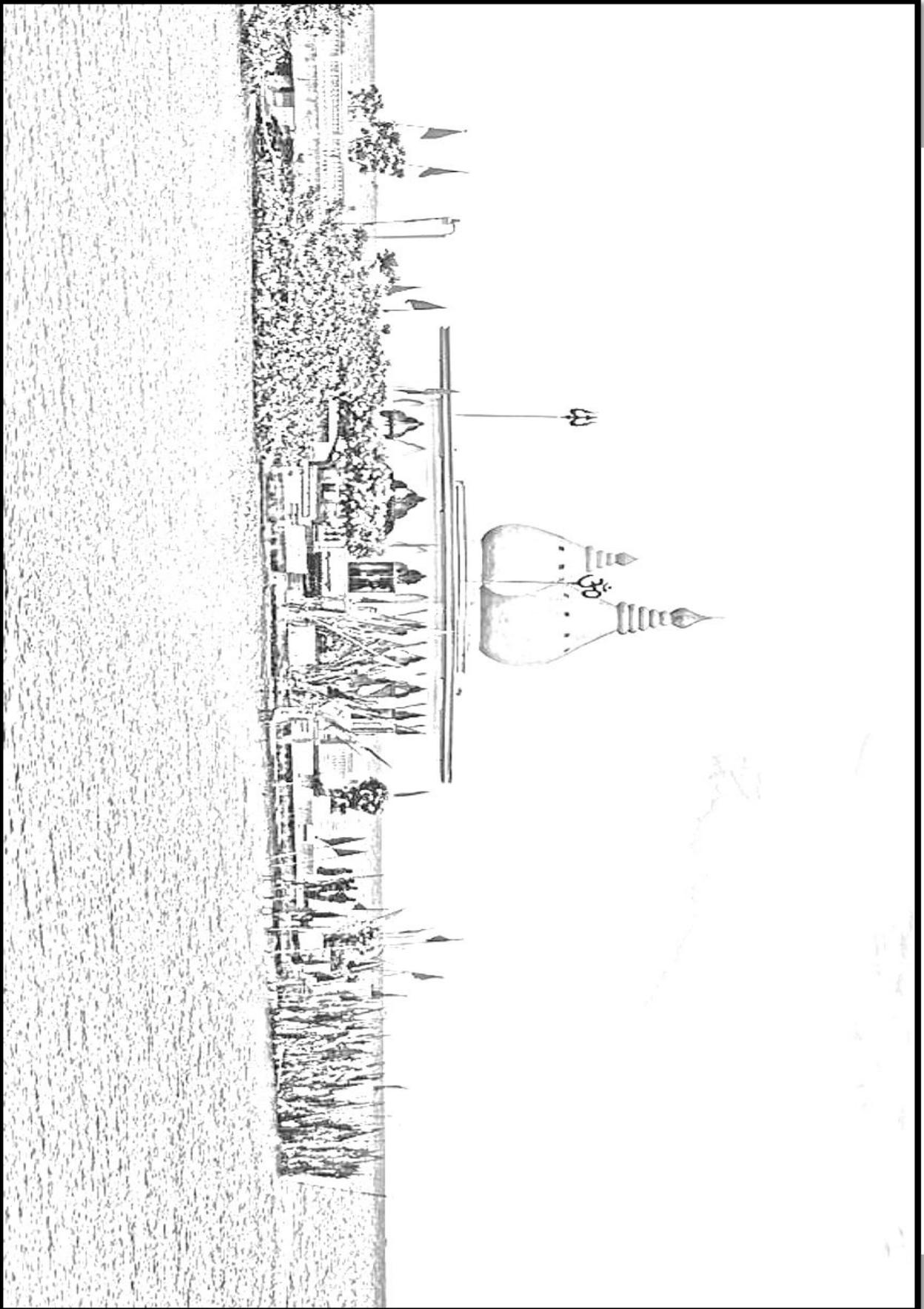


- **6.** This site on 22 Sweet Briar Road is known as Briarend House was the home of _____
- **7.** National Museum and Art Gallery was built as a Science and Art Museum to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen _____
- **8.** The Lion House, is the ancestral home of the _____ family
- **9.** This house is also called Friendship Hall located in Carapichaima
- **10.** T&T's parang queen whose tomb is in Siparia



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ACTIVITY # 6: TEMPLE IN THE SEA COLOURING PAGE





ACTIVITY # 7: QUIZ

You may need the help of your parents to answer the following questions:

1. In 1947 Sewdas Sadhu, a hindu indentured labourer, built the first Temple in the _____ . Fill in the blanks
 - a) Sand
 - b) Forest
 - c) Sea
 - d) Hills
2. Port of Spain was originally called '*Cumucurapo*', by the _____ , who were the first to inhabit the town. Which group was this?
 - a) Spanish
 - b) British
 - c) French
 - d) First Peoples
3. Nelson Island, Pelican Island, Lenegan Island, Craig Island*, Caledonia Island and Rock Island were all initially inhabited by the FIrst Peoples. What is the collective name of these islands?
 - a) The Five Islands
 - b) The Six Islands
 - c) The Western Isles
 - d) Down the Islands
4. St.John's London Baptist Church was built in 1854 and resides on Pembroke Street, Port of Spain. Which religious group does this Church belong to?
 - a) Roman Catholic
 - b) Anglican
 - c) London Baptist
 - d) Pentecostal



5. The Yoruba Village once covered the East Dry River, Belmont, Laventille and Morvant. This village was settled by a group of people who were captured on foreign slave ships after slavery was ended in 1807. What group of people lived in this village?
- a) East Indians
 - b) Chinese
 - c) Africans
 - d) Syrians

THE ANSWERS FOR THESE ACTIVITIES WILL BE POSTED LATER THIS WEEK ON OUR FACEBOOK PAGE.