

MISSIONARY ATLAS PROJECT

WESTERN EUROPE

JERSEY

Snapshot Section

Country Name:

(Bailiwick of) Jersey
(States of) Jersey

Country Founded in:

No independence. Jersey is a British crown dependency

Population:

91,321 (July 2007 est.)

Government Type:

Parliamentary democracy

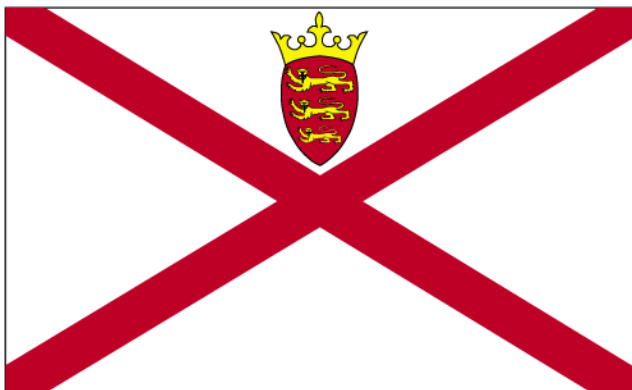
Geography/location in the world:

Western Europe, island in the English Channel, northwest of France
49 15 N, 2 10 W

Number of people groups:

The major people group is that of the Jersians, descendants of British and Norman-French people groups. There are also smaller groups of Europeans from other countries

Picture of flag:



Religion Snapshot

Major Religion and % of population:

Christianity (Roman Catholic majority, Protestant minority) (no percentage available)

All religions and % for each:

No percentages available for the different Christian denominations, sects and cults, and non-Christian religions.

Christianity:

- Anglican
- Methodist
- Baptist
- Pentecostal
- Quakers
- Salvation Army
- United Reformed
- Evangelical
- Independent
- Greek Orthodox
- Christian Spiritualist
- Jehovah's Witnesses
- New Apostolic
- Latter-day Saints

Non-Christian:

- Baha'i
- Judaism
- Islam
- Pagan Community
- Roman Catholic
- Jehovah's Witnesses
- New Apostolic
- Latter-day Saints

Government interaction with religion:

The government respects the right of freedom of religion.

Sources consulted:

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71416.htm>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/je.html>

James B. Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000)

http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups_directory/faith_directory_atoz_index.shtml

Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name:

(Bailiwick of) Jersey

(States of) Jersey

Population:

In July 2007, Jersey's population numbered 91,321. The population density was 787.25 people per sq km.

The age structure in July 2007 was as follows:

0-14 years: 16.9% (male 8,003/female 7,428)

15-64 years: 67.3% (male 30,586/female 30,853)

65 years and over: 15.8% (male 6,388/female 8,063)

The median age for the total population was 41.9 years (male 41.1 years/female 42.6 years). The life expectancy at birth for the total population was 79.51 years (male 77.02 years/ female 82.2 years).

With a birth rate of 9.02 births/1,000 population, a death rate of 9.32 deaths/1,000 population, and a net migration rate of 2.74 migrants/1,000 population, Jersey's population growth rate for 2007 was 0.244%. The 2007 estimated infant mortality rate was 5.08 deaths/1,000 live births (male 5.44 deaths/1,000 live births; female 4.7 deaths/1,000 live births). The total fertility rate was 1.58 children born/woman.

The sex ratio for 2007 was as follows:

At birth: 1.08 males/female

Under 15 years: 1.077 males/female

15-64 years: 0.991 male/female

65 years and over: 0.792 male/female

Total population: 0.971 male/female

In 2001, this was the Jersey population by parish:

Grouville	4,702
St. Brelade	10,134
St. Clement	8,196
St. Helier	28,310
St. John	2,618
St. Lawrence	4,702
St. Martin	3,628
St. Mary	1,591
St. Ouen	3,803
St. Peter	4,293
St. Saviour	12,491
Trinity	2,718

<http://www.gov.je/Statistics/Population/>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/je.html>

Language:

Jersey's official language is English, which is spoken by 94.5% of the population. Developed from Old English (as spoken by the Anglo-Saxons), English is a West-Germanic language. Due to the Norman Conquest and other events in English history, Latin and French have influenced the English language heavily.

French and the Jersiais/Jerriais dialect are spoken in Jersey as well. French is the third-largest of the Romance languages and is an Indo-European, Romance, and Gallo-Iberian language that is mainly spoken in France. A total of about 14,000 people (about 11%), mainly older adults, speak French in the Channel Islands of which Jersey forms a part.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=fra

While French was the official written language of Jersey until at least the 1800s, Jerriais was the spoken language of the island. In 1873, La Société Jersiaise was formed. This society studied the history of both the Jerriais language and of the island. In 1912, English replaced Jerriais in schools and government buildings. In 1951, however, L'Assemblée d'Jèrriaise was formed to promote the use and publishing of the Jerriais language. Nowadays, Jerriais language classes form part of the primary school curriculum.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/content/articles/2007/04/24/about_jerriaise_feature.shtml

Portuguese is an unofficial language in Jersey and is spoken by 4.6% of the population, mainly by Portuguese and Madeiran immigrants. Portuguese is an Indo-European, Romance, Portuguese-Galician language. Standard Portuguese, as spoken in Portugal, is based on the Estemeno or Southern dialect that is spoken in Lisbon and Coimbra

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=PT

Society/Culture:

Jersey's culture is a mixture of contributions made by the Norman language and traditions, and by British and French cultures. In more recent years, immigrant communities like those of the Portuguese and the Bretons have added to the culture of Jersey.

Toads are found in Jersey more than in any of the other Channel Islands. Hence, Jersey people are known as *crapauds* (toads). Guernsey legend has it that St. Samson of Dol received a hostile reception in Jersey, but a warm welcome in Guernsey. He, therefore, sent all of Guernsey's snakes and toads to Jersey.

Jersey has three categories of literature: literature in Jerriais, literature in French, and literature in English. The Jersey-born poet Wace (12th century) was the first to contribute to Jersey's literature. Indigenous literature is known from the 18th century onward; only a little literature survived before this century. A fragment containing a poem by Matchi

L'Gé dates back to 1795. In 1865, *Rimes Jersiaises*, the first anthology of Jerriais poetry was published.

One reason indigenous literature survived from the 18th century onward is the late arrival of the printing press in Jersey (1780s). Some influential writers of Jersey are Laelius (Sir Robert Pipon Maret), A. A. L. G. (Augustus Aspley Le Gros), St.-Luorchais (Philippe Langlois), Philippe Le Sueur Mourant, Elie (Edwin J. Luce), Caouain (George W. De Carteret), Edward Le Brocq, George d'la Forge (George Fancis Le Feuvre), and Elinor Glyn. During his exile (1852-55), the French writer Victor Hugo lived in Jersey. Much of Jersey literature and worldwide literature can be found in the Jersey Library.

Some of the earliest works of art found in Jersey are Neolithic carvings. The 16th-century Reformation removed most of the Roman Catholic art in Jersey. Among others, the wall-painting of the Fisherman's Chapel in St. Brelade remained. Public art includes the statue of George II (1751), the Westaway monument (1875), the Don monument (1885), the Queen Victoria statue (1939), the Liberation sculpture (1995), *La Vaque de Jèrri* (The Cow of Jersey, 2001), and the Freedom Tree sculpture (2005).

A small group of artists is associated with Jersey: John Singleton Copley (painter of "The Death of Major Pierson"), John Le Capelain (painter of watercolors), Sarah Louisa Kilpack (painter of coastal and sea scenes), René Lalique (Art Deco artist), Edmund Blampied (illustrator), John St. Helier Lander (portrait painter), Walter William Oules (portrait painter), Suzanne Malherbe and Claude Cahun (photographers known as the Surrealist Sisters"), and Sir Francis Cook (painter).

The Jersey Heritage Trust, in cooperation with the Society Jersiaise, looks after Jersey's art and historical sites. Some of Jersey's museums are the Steam and Battle of Flowers Museum, Jersey Museum, Hamptonne Country Life Museum, Channel Islands Military Museum, Island Fortress Occupation Museum, and Maritime Museum. The Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle, and Grosnez Castle are examples of Jersey's medieval architecture.

Jersey's annual festival, Jersey Eisteddfod, attracts a large audience and features competitors in drama, music, and speaking in Jerriais, English, and French. The two main performance locations are the Opera House (opened in 1900) and the Jersey Arts Centre. During this festival, one can enjoy traditional folk music of Jersey. Jersey's folk music has strong parallels with French folk music. Very little folk music is purely Jersian.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, Jersians enjoyed round dances, such as the cotillion, the polka, the quadrille, and the schottische. Both nonconformist Christianity, with its discouragement of dance, and the shift in culture and fashion toward English-speaking modernity contributed to the decline of the practice of round dance.

The Battle of Flowers is another annual festival. It is Jersey's carnival and is held in August. Finding its origin in the coronation of Edward VII in 1902, "the carnival includes a parade of floral decorated floats. Originally, these floats were torn apart to provide

floral ammunition for a battle of flowers between participants and spectators, but this aspect has long been abandoned.”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Jersey

Channel Television, with its main studios in St. Helier, serves Jersey and the other Channel Islands. The BBC also airs news programs for Jersey. Most of Jersey receives French television as well. BBC Radio Jersey airs radio programs in Jersey. Founded in 1890, Jersey Evening Post (JEP) is Jersey’s only local newspaper.

Jersey’s kitchens traditionally feature seafood: mussels, crabs, oysters, and lobster are still favorites. Conger Soup is a local seafood soup. Nettle Soup has lost in popularity. Another local delicacy is *Des pais ou fou*, bean crock with slices of cabbage loaf. It is a Norman cassoulet.

At festivals and fairs, Jersians like to eat *les mèrvelles*, a rich twisted donut. Jersey milk and potatoes are two more local products. Local apples are used in *bourdélots* (apple dumplings), *lé nièr beurre* (black butter), and cider. The latter is an export product.

Jersey has many sports clubs of which some are related to aquatic sports: surfing and sailing. They also have triathlon, badminton, bowling, soccer, golf, tennis, hockey, cricket, dancing, netball, rugby, shooting, etc. Jersey participates in the Commonwealth Games and the Island Games. One of the sport highlights of the year is the Muratti soccer game against Guernsey.

Children in Jersey can receive education in any of the 27 non-fee paying schools, 4 special education schools, 4 fee paying schools, 10 private schools, and 6 post-16-education facilities. Highlands College provides vocational education, degree-level education, and adult education.

<http://www.gov.je/ESC/Education+in+Jersey/About+Our+Schools/>

Jersey’s public holidays are as follows: New Year’s Day (January 1), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Early May Bank Holiday, Liberation Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Summer Bank Holiday, Christmas Day (December 25), and Boxing Day (December 26).

http://www.islandlife.org/public_holidays_jsy.htm

<http://www.thisisjersey.com/code/showarticle.pl?ArticleID=000205>

<http://www.gov.je/LeisureCult/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Jersey

Government:

Jersey is a British crown dependency. Its type of government is that of parliamentary democracy. The Chief Minister is the head of government. Jersey’s constitution is unwritten and consists partly of Norman and English common law and practice and partly of statutes.

The executive branch has the following officers: the Chief of State is the British monarch – Queen Elizabeth. She appoints her representative, the Lieutenant Governor. The current Lieutenant Governor is Andrew Ridgeway (since June 14, 2006). Philip Martin Bailhache

has been the Bailiff of Jersey since February 1995. The head of government, the Chief Minister Frank Walker (since December 2005), is elected by the Assembly of States.

The Jersey legislative branch is known as the States of Jersey or the Assembly of States. Appointed by the Crown, the Bailiff is the President of the Assembly and functions as its speaker. The unicameral Assembly has 58 members of whom 55 are voting members. Of these 55, 12 are elected senators for 6-year terms; 12 are elected constables (heads of parishes) for 3-year terms; and 29 are elected deputies for 3-year terms. The Attorney General and the Solicitor General, law officers appointed by the Crown, have the right to speak, but cannot vote. The Assembly was officially founded in the 16th century, but has origins in earlier times.

(For a historical overview of the Assembly, see <http://www.statesassembly.gov.je/frame.asp>)

The judicial branch consists of the Royal Court of which the Bailiff is the President. He does not have political power in the Court. An electoral college and the Bailiff elect the judges for the Royal Court. The island's legislative and tax systems are a combination of Norman and English systems.

Jersey has 2 political parties: Center Party and the Jersey Democratic Alliance. Despite the existence of these 2 parties, all deputies and senators elected in 2005 were independents. Suffrage is 18 years of age and universal. The next elections will be held in 2008.

Besides the Chief Minister's Department, Jersey's government has the following departments: Economic Development; Education, Sport and Culture; Home Affairs; Health and Social Services; Housing; Planning and Environment; Social Security; and Transport and Technical Services.

<http://www.statesassembly.gov.je/frame.asp>

Twelve administrative parishes make up Jersey (listed with 2001 population per parish): Grouville (4,702), St. Brelade(10,134), St. Clement (8,196), St. Helier (28,310), St. John (2,618), St. Lawrence (4,702), St. Martin (3,628), St. Mary (1,591), St. Ouen (3,803), St. Peter (4,293), St. Saviour (12,491), and Trinity (2,718). All parishes have access to the sea and are named for the Saint to whom the parish churches are dedicated.

<http://www.gov.je/Statistics/Population/>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/je.html>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/myisland/island_info/government.shtml

<http://www.statesassembly.gov.je/frame.asp>

Economy:

Tourism, agriculture, and international financial services form the basis of Jersey's economy. In 2005, Jersey's GDP (power purchasing parity) was \$5.1 billion. The island's GDP per capita (power purchasing parity) was \$57,000, putting Jersey ahead of most of the world's large developed economies. In 2005, agriculture accounted for 1% of GDP; industry for 2%; and services for 97% of which 50% consisted of financial services. In

2006, the inflation rate for consumer prices was 3.7%; the labor force numbered 53,560; and the unemployment rate stood at 2.2%. Jersey's 2005 budget consisted of \$829 million in revenues and \$851 million in expenditures (including capital expenditures of \$78 million). Jersey's currency is the British pound. It also uses a Jersey pound which is at par with the British pound. Jersey's fiscal year runs from 1 April through 31 March. Jersey's taxes are light, making the island a popular tax haven. The living standard of the population is close to that of the population of the UK.

Potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflower, beef, and dairy products (from Jersey cattle) make up most of Jersey's agriculture products. The industry sector consists mainly of banking and finance, dairy, electronics, and tourism. Jersey's exports commodities are foodstuffs, light industrial and electrical goods, and textiles. Its main export and import partner is the UK. Jersey imports manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, and mineral fuels.

Jersey was granted Fairtrade Island status on 18 February 2005. Fair trade status means that Jersey promotes the consumption of third-world produced coffee, tea, and other products whereby the producers make a fair profit. Only fair trade coffee and tea are served during meetings of the States of Jersey and of Committees of the States of Jersey. Fair trade products are also available in public coffee and tea houses throughout Jersey.

In June 2005, the States of Jersey introduced the Competition Law 2005, which aim it was "to regulate competition and stimulate economic growth." (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jersey>) Apparently, the law has been successful from the start because in 2006 all of Jersey's economic sectors experienced positive growth – the first time ever.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Jersey

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/je.html>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jersey>

<http://www.gov.je/NR/rdonlyres/6A6EAC57-B3AE-4594-90C8-9022C451BE20/0/GVAandGNI2005.pdf>

<http://www.statesassembly.gov.je/documents/propositions/44616-11157-322004.htm>

Literacy:

The literacy for Jersey is not known. Since it is a British crown dependency, the literacy rate is most likely similar to that of Great Britain: 99% of the population 15 years and older can read and write. <http://www.worldmap.org/country.php?ROG3=UK>

Land/Geography:



49 15 N 2 10 W

Jersey is the largest and most southerly island of the Channel Islands. It is situated 22 km (13.67 mi) of the northwest coast of France and 140 km (87 mi) south of England. Its land area measures 116 sq km (45 sq mi) and its coastline 70 km (43.5 mi). Jersey's claim to territorial sea is 3 nm and its exclusive fishing zone is 12 nm. The island's lowest point is the Atlantic Ocean (0 m) and its highest point is an unnamed location at 143 m (469 ft). Most of Jersey's terrain is "gently rolling plain with low, rugged hills along [the] north coast."

Jersey still has actively farmed fields. Some of the crops grown in Jersey are tomatoes, cereal, brassicas, and legumes. Jersey's fauna is rich and diverse: common toad, bufo bufo (crapaud in French), red squirrel, barn owl, agile frog, green lizard, wall lizard, heron, egret, kingfisher, and different sparrows and seabirds can often be observed. Jersey's flora is as rich and diverse as is its fauna: different kinds of wildflowers; oak, ash, sycamore, and wild cherry trees; hawthorn, campion, and hogweed; and horseshoe vetch.

Jersey's climate is temperate as it has cool summers and mild winters. Low temperatures during the wintertime hardly reach below-zero Celsius. High summer temperatures are between 23 and 26° Celsius.

<http://www.thisisjersey.com/code/showarticle.pl?ArticleID=000160>

http://www.jersey.com/content_page.asp?id=146

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/therock/nature/04.shtml>

<http://www.gov.je/>

History

Earliest Times – Neolithic Period

Scholars estimate that Jersey has been an island for the past 8,000 years. Around 250,000 years ago, Jersey was part of the continental landmass of Europe, and bands of hunters hunted mammoth from the caves at La Cotte de St. Brelade. Settled communities can be traced back to the Neolithic period (4850-2850 BC). People arrived on the island by small boats and established organized communities; querns used for crops have been found along with elegant pottery bowls, polished stone axes, and flint implements. The stone used for some of the axes is not found on Jersey, indicating that the people traded well beyond the island. Neolithic ritual burial sites are spread out over the island. These tombs are called dolmens (dol – table; men – stone) and menhirs (men – stone; hir – upright). La Hougue Bie is the best extant example of a Neolithic tomb.

Bronze Age (2250-600 BC)

Some metalwork, pottery, and stonework found by archaeologists date back to the Bronze Age. Some pots contained items that were buried in them for unknown reasons. A gold torque, weighing about 750 grams, is one of the most important finds of the period. People used torques to wrap as decorations around the body of a deceased person. The found torque is displayed in the Jersey Museum in St. Helier.

555-1500

Not much is known about the period from the end of the Bronze Age until 933, when the Duke of Normandy took control of the Channel Islands. In the 6th century, St. Helier and others introduced Christianity to Jersey. Helier was killed by invading Normans in 555 (see Church History section). During the 9th and 10th centuries, Vikings were active in the area and gave the name Jersey to the island. All this time, Jersey was politically linked to Brittany.

In 933, William Longsword, Duke of Normandy, took possession of the Cotentin peninsula and the Channel Islands and added the areas to his domain; Jersey now became a French possession. The famous Battle of Hastings (1066) saw the defeat of King Harold II by Duke William I of Normandy (William the Conqueror), who became King of England. His French territories, including Jersey, were still ruled separately. King Philippe Auguste of France took over the Duchy of Normandy from King John of England in 1204. King John was allowed to keep Jersey and the other Channel Islands as his personal possession, as a Peculiar of the Crown. *The Constitutions of King John*, the foundation of Jersey's modern self-government, was issued to maintain the inhabitants' loyalty to the Crown. This year also marked the beginning of hostilities between France and Jersey.

The first of several French attacks on Jersey took place in 1213. As a result, Mont Orgueil and Groznes Castles were built as fortifications for the island. The Normans who owned land in Jersey were forced to choose between relinquishing their land in order to remain loyal to the French Crown and keeping their land (and in doing so, become loyal to the English Crown). The King of France gave up his claim to Jersey and the other Channel Islands in the Treaty of Paris (1253) because he was the feudal overlord of the Duke of Normandy. The Duke of Normandy, in return, gave up his claim to mainland Normandy. He appointed a Warden (now known as Lieutenant-Governor) and a Bailiff to rule in his place. Jersey, however, never became a formal part of the Kingdom of England.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Jersey

The year 1337 formed the beginning of the Hundred Years War (1337-1453), which actually lasted 116 years, between France and England.

<http://209.10.134.179/65/hu/HundredY.html>

Jersey was attacked many times because of its strategic position. Due to the island's strategic importance, Jersians were able to demand and receive benefits from the King of England. For example, in 1341, King Edward III signed a Royal Charter that confirmed Jersey's independence.

After the Hundred Years War, Jersey experienced the War of the Roses (1455-87) – a series of wars fought over the English throne between the House of Lancaster and the House of York. In 1461, the French occupied Mont Orgueil Castle and occupied the island for 7 years, while brutally dealing with the islanders. Finally, Sir Richard Harliston recaptured the island for the English Crown. In 1483, King Edward IV of England requested a Papal Bull of Neutrality which made the Roman Catholic Church protector of the Channel Islands. The Roman Catholic Church in France supported the Bull since it

had properties in the Islands and were now able to trade with both England and France during times of war. (<http://www.jaynesjersey.com/history2.htm# Sustained attacks>) The Royal Charter and the Act of Neutrality would both have a lasting influence on Jersey, its economy, and government. An immediate effect was the increase in sea trade.

1500-1664 (Reformation to Restoration)

The Reformation reached Jersey, too, during the 16th century. The Church of England became the established church. Life became austere which may be seen in the 1547 reaction against the Roman Catholic Church: all signs of Roman Catholicism were to be removed (iconoclasm). In 1550, all church properties were sold and the benefits given to the Crown of England.

Around the same time, the Jersians began to benefit from the Newfoundland 'cod triangle.' Every spring, Jersey fishermen traveled to the coast of Newfoundland after the discovery of prolific fish stocks in Newfoundland waters. Later on, they sailed down to the northeast coast of the modern United States and sold fish in ports like Salem and Boston before returning to Jersey in the fall (to be home for ploughing). The cod triangle provided major financial resources for Jersians until shortly after 1776 when privateering and piracy formed a danger to Jersian ships.

In the mean time, gun powder was used increasingly during battles. This meant that Jersey's fortifications had to be adapted. Two additional defenses were built as well: St. Aubin's Fort and Elizabeth Castle. The Jersey "militia was reorganized on a parish basis and each parish had two cannon which were usually housed in the church."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Jersey) The privateering and piracy continued and the Channel Island of Sark became a basis for pirates. The Seigneur of St. Ouen, Helier de Carteret, initiated the colonization of Sark: some strong Jersians colonized Sark and received some smallholdings. In 1565, Carteret reported to Queen Elizabeth who granted him Sark as a fief. She also gave six cannons from the Tower of London for the island's defense.

At the beginning of the 17th century, Jersey's population numbered about 25,000. The "purely agricultural economy was being replaced by a more diversified economy that included fishing, growing apples for cider production, and knitting as well as agriculture."

<http://books.google.com/books?id=nrdYUXv817sC&pg=PA13&lpg=PP11&sig=RSHGT0rLzEcp2UDWb58-ULI-AU>

Knitting, however, grew so much that it became a threat to Jersey's ability to be self-sufficient regarding food. Laws determined who was allowed to knit with whom and where. The English Civil War (1640s) had its effect on Jersey: the island was divided – sympathy lay with Parliament, yet the Carteret family kept the island for the Crown. In 1646 and 1649, the future Charles II visited Jersey. During his second visit, Charles was publicly proclaimed king for the first time in the Royal Square in St. Helier 17 February 1649. However, Parliamentary forces captured Jersey in 1651.

In return for George Carteret's help to King Charles II during his exile, the King's brother, James, Duke of York, gave Carteret a land grant in the New World. Carteret named the land New Jersey. Before England seized the present-day states of New York and New Jersey in 1664, the Dutch controlled the states.

http://books.google.com/books?id=FM_BrMaXR2kC&pg=PA45&lpg=PA45&sig=G UW523Ey4gbowY3VBKNu4qA_o80

1665-1899

At the end of the 1600s, many Jersians emigrated to New England and the northeast part of Canada. They were able to set up businesses, especially related to the fisheries, and the businesses grew. In Jersey, a beginning was made with the foundation of the General Hospital in 1741. The building project itself began in 1765. In 1768, Jersey founded the Chamber of Commerce, the first on the island and Britain's first as well. Whereas the States of Jersey represented the Anglican Church, the landowners, and the Seigneurs, the Chamber represented the traders and merchants.

http://www.jaynesjersey.com/history3.htm# Execution_of

In 1771, Jersey gathered its extant laws in the *Code*. The *Code* delimited the powers of the Royal Court and the States of Jersey. The latter now had sole legislative power. While independent, Jersey remained loyal to the English crown. So, when France sided with America in the War of Independence, tensions arose once again between France and Jersey.

France attempted to capture Jersey on several occasions. The most well-known attempt is the Battle of Jersey (1781). With an early morning raid on January 6, French troops occupied St. Helier. The French troops, however, were defeated in the Royal Square in St. Helier by the English army led by Major Peirson. Peirson and the French commander did not survive the battle. Dents from musket shots are still visible today on some of the buildings surrounding the Royal Square.

http://www.jaynesjersey.com/history4.htm#Battle_of_Jersey

The French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1802) and the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815) followed a short period of peace for Jersey. These wars left their marks: trade on the island had decreased and the people lived with despair and anxiety. In 1799-1800, more than 6,000 Russian soldiers were evacuated from Holland and quartered in Jersey. In the early 1800s, rich French people fled the revolution and made the Channel Islands their home. Around the same time, Jersey's currency, livre tournois, was abolished. The currency remained in use until 1837 when Jersey was forced to adopt the British pound as legal currency.

After the wars, the roads constructed for military purposes were used to transport crops to Jersian ports. The steamship and railway aided in the growth of Jersey's export and trade. The steamships soon began to bring over tourists to the island. Many English-speaking soldiers were stationed in Jersey and many other English-speakers (laborers and retirees alike) migrated to Jersey. Jersey slowly moved to being an English-speaking island, in addition to French-speaking.

In 1832, Jersey experienced an outbreak of cholera. The poor English and French people were sent back to England and France. The Jersians infected with cholera were placed in tents pitched on Gallow's Hill. Apparently, the rich people on the island were not infected on the same scale as the poor.

http://books.google.com/books?id=UF9EToSeyO8C&pg=PA361&lpg=PA361&dq=jersey+cholera+-new&source=web&ots=IUbcE8WEuh&sig=gddy0tsa_tbSa6MJLKxmqeixmwc#PPA361,M1

Jersey opened its first Savings Bank in 1835 and the railway from St. Helier to Gorey in 1873. The following year, construction of Corbiere Lighthouse was begun.

1900-Present

The 20th century saw two World Wars. In 1914, Jersey militia mobilized for home defense. The Jersey Overseas Contingent left the island in 1915 to fight in World War I. The number of Jersians who died in this war is unknown.

(information may be found at <http://www.roll-of-honour.com/Jersey/>)

In 1934, the first passenger plane landed at St. Aubin's beach. For the next three years, planes could only land and take off during low tide. Jersey's current airport in St. Peter opened in 1937. "Jersey had become a popular holiday destination and at the start of the war in 1939 was still being advertised as 'the ideal resort for wartime holidays.'"

http://www.jaynesjersey.com/history5.htm#First_passenger

World War II left a lasting impact on Jersey. The Prime Minister of Britain, Winston Churchill, was responsible for the defense of the Channel Islands. He announced the removal of all military personnel from the Channel Islands, leaving the islands an undefended zone. Transportation was provided for voluntary evacuees (women and children; men who wished to join British military forces). Thousands of people fled the islands, abandoning their cattle. Around 5,000 dogs and cats were destroyed. "The rest of the population was left to survive the imminent invasion without help."

(<http://www.helium.com/tm/447319/occupied-islandsduring-world-channel>) As expected, the Nazis invaded and occupied (1940-45) the Channel Islands, including Jersey. On July 1, 1940, Nazi planes flew over Jersey, dropping leaflets notifying the population to fly white flags of surrender from all the buildings and to paint white crosses in the center of the airport and the ports.

The Nazis rationed food, imposed curfews, deported 1,200 Jersians to camps in Germany in 1942, and sentenced and deported 300 Jersians to concentration camps on mainland Europe (mainly to Neuengamme). All the Jews were hunted down and shipped off to concentration camps. Thousands of slave workers, mainly Russians, were shipped in to help turn Jersey into a huge fortress, since Hitler wanted to withstand attacks from allied troops and to use the island as a stepping stone for the invasion of Britain, and to help with the construction of the German underground hospital. The slave laborers were treated brutally and fed only little – just enough to keep them alive. All Jersians experienced near-starvation in the winter of 1944-45; the Channel Islands had been cut off from occupied Europe after the Allied forces had advanced from the Normandy beachheads. In December 1944, the Red Cross ship, Vega, brought some relief as it

delivered supplies for the Jersians. British troops finally liberated Jersey on May 9, 1945 – celebrated annually until today as Liberation Day.

After World War II, Jersey slowly rebuilt the island and its economy. From the 1960s onward, the finance sector has contributed the largest part of Jersey's GDP. Jersey's tourism industry experienced its peak in the 1980s.

One of the changes that began in the 1970s and continues until today is the illicit drug traffic. The Jersey law enforcement department spends much time on fighting the drug trade. Since Britain joined the European Community, Jersey is obliged "to participate in the international prevention and detection of infractions of Customs' law. The island is now party to various treaties and conventions covering the whole range of customs work."

<http://www.gov.je/HomeAffairs/CusAndImm/Customs+and+Excise/A+Brief+History/Recent+History.htm>

http://www.jaynesjersey.com/history1.htm#You_can

http://www.jaynesjersey.com/history2.htm#The_loss_of

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Jersey

<http://www.jerseyheritagetrust.org/collections/moneymaking/cod.html>

Christian History

Tradition has it that the first person to bring Christianity to Jersey was St. Helier from Tongeren (in modern-day Belgium). This took place in the 6th century. Other saints known to have been missionaries to Jersey are the Celts Samson of Dol and Branwaldr (Brelade). In 803, Charlemagne sent one of his emissaries to Jersey.

Myth, fact, and legend form our knowledge of St. Helier, whose name at birth was Helibert. At the age of 7, Helibert developed paralysis of the legs. Cunibert, a local Christian missionary, cured him and gave him the name Helier (pity). Helier's pagan parents did not appreciate Cunibert instructing their son in the Christian faith and, therefore, had him killed. Helier eventually ran away from home and sought advice from another missionary, St. Marcouf, who baptized Helier and sent him to Jersey. Helier lived on a high rock (the site of present-day Elizabeth Castle). During his 15-year stay on the island, Helier earned the locals' respect as they believed his prayers kept Norman pirates at bay. In the year 555, the Norman pirates did come ashore where they found Helier by himself, praying on the beach. They beheaded the missionary. The crest of the parish of St. Helier contains crossed axes to remind people of St. Helier's gruesome end.

http://jersey.typepad.com/st_helier/

During the Dark Ages, many Christian Britons fled to Jersey to escape from being killed by the Anglo-Saxons. One of the refugees was St. Sampson whose followers colonized Jersey in the 6th century. They named the island Agna or Angia. (<http://www.jerseypost.com/jppage.aspx?id=170>) Nothing else is known about this period of the Christian faith in Jersey.

In the late 11th century, Jersians began the construction of the stone church at St. Brelade.

The Reformation reached the Channel Islands, and Jersey embraced the French Calvinist expression of Protestantism. Books and pamphlets in French, published in Geneva, France, and the Netherlands helped spread French Calvinism in Jersey. The return of Jersian Marian exiles (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marian_exiles) from Geneva during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) also contributed to French Calvinism being adopted so quickly. Queen Elizabeth I did not impose the Act of Uniformity (1549) on the Channel Islands, leaving them in charge of their own religious affairs. Worship services in Jersey were strictly Calvinistic in nature.

In 1547, the Jersey government introduced the Act of Dissolution of the Colleges and Chantries. An iconoclasm took place in which nearly all signs of Roman Catholicism were removed: wayside crosses were destroyed as well as Roman Catholic statutes and other types of Roman Catholic art.

In 1550-1, Jersey sold church property for the benefit of the English King. Until 1568/9, the Roman Catholic Church in Jersey was answerable to the Diocese of Coutances (France) even though the government of Jersey was answerable to England. The French Church was in charge of the Catholic Church property in Jersey and exercised its influence. The Catholic Church in Jersey wanted to be part of the Diocese of Coutances because the parishioners in both places spoke a similar language, traded together, adhered to Norman customary law, and were in several instances related to each other.

In 1568/9, however, the Roman Catholic Church in Jersey was placed under the Diocese of Winchester. Currently, the Jersey Church, along with the Roman Catholic Church on the other Channel Islands, falls under the Diocese of Portsmouth.

<http://www.jerseyheritagetrust.org/collections/faith/coutances.html>
http://www.jaynesjersey.com/history2.htm#The_loss_of

At the beginning of the reign of James I (1603-25), Anglicanism was restored to Jersey. Sir John Peyton was Jersey's Governor at that time. In 1620, the first Deanery of Jersey since the Reformation was established with David Bandinel serving as Dean.

The enforcement of correct Anglican practice was loosened during the English Civil War (1640s). King Charles II (1649/60-1685) established Anglicanism as the state religion. Anglicanism was restored once again to Jersey. The Book of Common Prayer, translated into the French language by Jean Durel from Jersey, was used for church services. The Governors of Jersey during this time were Anglican; most of the soldiers stationed in Jersey were Anglican. When the "mass was performed, and the inhabitants were roused to general indignation." <http://books.google.com/books?id=8I8NAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA208&lpg=PA208&dq=jersey+%22roman+catholic%22+history+-new&source=web&ots=S6JJuNMzbs&sig=g2-FloEGJCG0TQXVvPhnfKvM0UE#PPA208.M1>

In 1685, King Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes and, in doing so, deprived the Huguenots (French Calvinists) from worshiping according to and practicing their Calvinistic religion. A large group of the Huguenots fled to the Channel Islands. Large groups, too, fled to Germany and the Netherlands. The Huguenots who fled to Jersey contributed to the Calvinistic practices in the island. Despite the Act of Toleration

under William and Mary (1689), the Anglican Church/Church of England has remained the established church of Jersey until today.

Jersey was first introduced to Methodism in 1774 when Jean Tentin and Pierre Le Sueur returned from the Newfoundland fisheries with their newfound faith. Many of the ideas of Methodism were similar to those of Calvinism. Methodism, therefore, was attractive to French Calvinists. Some problems occurred when Methodist meetings coincided with militia drills and many Methodist men did not show up for drill. King George III of England, however, did not want to proscribe Methodist meetings as the concept interfered with liberty of religion. Jersey appointed its first Methodist minister in 1783, and John Wesley (one of the founders of Methodism) preached in Jersey in August 1789. His sermon was translated into the Jersian language so all Jersians could understand.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Jersey

In the 1790s, the number of Roman Catholics in Jersey experienced an increase due to the group of French Catholics who fled the French Revolution. The French Catholics were allowed to hold services, but not to convert people to Roman Catholicism. Irish workers, the majority being Roman Catholic, came to Jersey in the 1830s and 1840s to work on some large construction projects. In the late 1800s, Roman Catholic nursing and teaching orders settled in Jersey: the Jesuits, Little Sisters of the Poor, De La Salle brothers.

Today, the majority of Jersians are affiliated with the Church of England, a minority is Roman Catholic, and there are many members of diverse Protestant and Evangelical denominations: Quakers, Pentecostal, Baptist, Reformed, Methodist, Christian Brethren, etc.

Religions

Non-Christian

Islam (400): Islam's holy book is the Qur'an. Some of the basic tenets of faith are belief in Allah and his unity, belief in the prophets (especially Muhammad; Jesus was only one of the prophets and fully man), belief in paradise and hell, and belief in judgment day. Around 400 Muslims live in Jersey. There is no mosque in Jersey. The community uses the Roman Catholic St. Thomas Church's Community Center for Friday prayer services.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/content/articles/2005/03/02/islam_in_jersey_3_feature.shtml
http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/islam_in_jersey/index.shtml

Judaism (number of adherents unknown): The Jewish Holy Book consists of the Torah (the law), the Nebiim (the prophets), and the Chetovim (the writings). Christians refer to this collection as the Old Testament. Jews believe in one God, the Creator of heaven and earth. The synagogue of the Jewish community in Jersey is located in St. Brelade.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/jersey_jewish_community.shtml

Baha'i (number of adherents unknown): The Baha'i religion began in Persia in 1844 under the leader and founder Bahá'u'lláh, whose name means "Glory of God." According to Baha'i the world is but one country and all people are its citizens. Baha'i emphasizes the unity of humanity, the equality of male and female, elimination of extreme riches and

poverty, religious tolerance, and access for all to education and culture. According to Baha'i, all religions are diverse expressions of the one universal religion. There is one Baha'i community in Jersey. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/bahai.shtml>

Paganism (number of adherents unknown): Pagans in Jersey practice some of the pagan elements which were practiced before the arrival of Christianity to the island. Pagans in Jersey can become members of The Pagan Federation in the United Kingdom. The "Federation's mission statement is to promote and defend the pagan traditions."

<http://www.paganfed.org/intro.php> According to the Federation's website, a pagan is "a follower of a polytheistic or pantheistic nature-worshipping religion."

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/pagan.shtml>

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (number of adherents unknown; one chapel):

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which the members are known as Mormons, was founded by Joseph Smith in 1820. The Church claims 11 million members worldwide. In addition to the Bible, the Latter-day Saints consider The Pearl of Great Price, The Doctrine and Covenants, and The Book of Mormon (1830) as sacred. Although in 1890, the practice of polygamy was officially rejected, polygamy is still present in the state of Utah (USA). The Mormons are known for their extensive research in genealogy. Their views on the main Christian doctrines differ from those held by evangelical Christians. http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/latter_day_saints.shtml

Jehovah's Witnesses (number of adherents unknown; two churches): Jehovah's Witnesses believe they are the restoration of 1st-century Christianity. *The Watchtower* and *Awake!* are two of their magazines. The group's headquarters are in Brooklyn, New York. They trace their origin to the Bible Students (late 1870s). A schism occurred in 1917 and in 1931 the believers, who remained supportive of the Watch Tower Society, took on the name Jehovah's Witnesses under the leadership of Joseph F. Rutherford. Jehovah's Witnesses consider their translation of the Bible as the inerrant Word of God. Rejecting the concepts of Trinity and hell, they instead believe in Unitarianism. Using God's name, Jehovah, is a requirement for true worship. Jehovah's Witnesses are known for their rejection of blood transfusions.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/jehovahs_east.shtml

http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/jehovahs_west.shtml

New Apostolic Church (number of adherents unknown; one church): Developed from the Catholic Apostolic Church in 1863, the New Apostolic Church is an international church based on the Bible and led by apostles. Some of the Church's beliefs, however, are quite different from those of mainstream Christianity. The New Apostolic Church, therefore, could be considered a Christian cult or sect. The Church recognizes and practices three sacraments: Holy Baptism, Holy Sealing, and Holy Communion. There are around 11 million members of the Church worldwide. For more information on the Church, its history, and its teachings, see <http://www.nak.org/en/about-the-nac/>. There is one New Apostolic Church in Jersey; it meets at St. John Ambulance HQ in St. Helier.

Christian Spiritualist Church (number of adherents unknown; one church): "Christian Spiritualism looks at God, the Bible and Christ in a wholesome and intelligent way,

incorporating the experiences of Spirit by people - experiences which have brought to man certain knowledge of spiritual phenomena.” (<http://christianspiritualism.org/articles/bibleisChristianSpiritualism.htm>) A spiritual teacher, the Zodiac, lived in the flesh with Jesus. In the 20th century, the Zodiac asked Winifred Moyes if he could use her as a medium to deliver some 1,500 addresses. These messages emphasize the Christ way and universal salvation among other topics. One group of Christian Spiritualists meets in St. Helier. http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/christian_spiritualist.shtml

Roman Catholic Church (number of adherents unknown; eight churches): The Roman Catholic Church in Jersey is a part of the Diocese of Portsmouth. Other churches within this Diocese are Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, the other Channel Islands, and parts of Berkshire, Dorset, and Oxfordshire. There are eight Catholic churches in Jersey: Church of the Assumption (Gorey Village), Our Lady of the Annunciation (St. Martin), Sacred Heart Catholic Church (St. Aubin), St. Bernadette Catholic Church (St. Brelade), St. Mary & St. Peter’s Church (St. Saviour), St. Matthew’s Church (St. Peter), St. Patrick’s Church (St. Clement), and St. Thomas’ Church (St. Helier). Ultimately, the church in Jersey falls under the Vatican. Some of the beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church are the following: the papacy line goes back to the Apostle Peter; Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, was conceived immaculately and, therefore, is able to intercede for the saints; the Pope’s expressions *ex cathedra* are infallible; and after death, believers will go to purgatory until they have paid for their sins. Only then will they be admitted into heaven.

Greek Orthodox Church (number of adherents unknown; one church): Eastern Orthodoxy is the second largest Christian denomination in the world. In 1054, the Great Schism took place between Rome and Constantinople. The result was the separation of the church of the west, the Roman Catholic Church, and the church of the east, the Eastern Orthodox Church. The expression of this Church found in Jersey is Greek Orthodoxy. The Greek Orthodox in Jersey meets at St. Simon’s Church in the capital city, St. Helier. http://www.bbc.co.uk/jersey/faith/groups/greek_orthodox.shtml

Christian or Evangelical:

Anglican Church (number of adherents unknown; 25 churches): The Church of England (the Anglican Church) came into being when Henry VIII approved the Act of Supremacy in 1531. The Church broke with the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope in Rome because the Pope refused to annul Henry’s marriage. Henry VIII now became the head of the Church of England. Some of its practices and traditions have remained Roman Catholic in character; other aspects have undergone some reform.

Methodist Church (number of adherents unknown; 16 churches): John Wesley was the founder of the Methodist denomination in the USA in the early 1740s. The idea of “Christian perfection” or holiness of heart and life is important in Methodist thought. Methodism was introduced in Jersey by Pierre Le Sueur and Jean Tentin. These two Jersians were involved in fishery in Newfoundland, converted, and returned to Jersey in 1774 where they shared their newfound Methodist faith. Because the island was already partly Calvinistic, the Methodist expression of Christianity was attractive to the islanders.

The States of Jersey supported the Anglican Church, but islanders were still attracted to Methodism. Today there are sixteen Methodist churches in Jersey.

<http://www.jerseyheritagetrust.org/collections/faith/meth.html>

United Reformed Church (number of adherents unknown; two churches): The United Reformed Church in Guernsey and that in Jersey together form The United Reformed Church in the Channel Islands and as such are part of the United Reformed Church's Southampton District and Wessex Synod. "The United Reformed Church holds to the Trinitarian faith as expressed in the historic Christian creeds" and views the Bible as supreme authority for faith and practice. (<http://80.229.220.186/about/>)

See the church's homepage <http://www.urc.org.je/welcome.htm> for more information

Baptist Church (number of adherents unknown; two churches): The Baptist denomination began as a British group in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in 1609 under the leadership of John Smyth and Thomas Helwys. In 1612, Helwys returned to England and founded the first Baptist church on English soil in London. Despite fierce persecution, the denomination experienced tremendous growth throughout the 17th century. Some Baptist distinctives are priesthood of the believer, separation of church and state, and believer's baptism by immersion. There are two Baptist churches in Jersey: Jersey Baptist Church and Carey Baptist Church.

<http://www.jerseybaptistchurch.org/>

Pentecostal Church (number of adherents unknown; two churches): With roots in the Holiness movement, the Pentecostal movement originated in the USA in the 19th century. An important Pentecostal doctrine is that speaking in tongues is the biblical evidence of the baptism in the Holy Spirit. Otherwise, Pentecostal doctrines are formed along the same lines as orthodox doctrines. The two Elim Pentecostal churches are in Le Squez and St. Helier.

Evangelical Church (number of adherents unknown; five churches): There are five independent evangelical churches in Jersey: Halkett Place, Belmont Road Gospel Hall, Jersey Community Church, Les Quennevais, and Tesson Chapel. In general, the beliefs of the evangelical churches are biblical. No other information found.

Abundant Life Church (number of adherents unknown; one church): Jersey Abundant Life Church is one of the two churches connected with the Abundant Life Network in Bradford. The other church is Jersey Community Church (JCC), an independent evangelical and charismatic congregation. The Basis of Faith of the Evangelical Alliance is JCC's basis of faith as well.

http://www.jerseychurch.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=48&Itemid=55

Quakers (number of adherents unknown; one church): The Society of Friends, also known as the Quakers, was founded by George Fox in England in the year 1652, shortly after the Civil War in England. Fox began a religious revival among people dissatisfied with the Church of England. During the restoration of the monarchy, starting in 1660, many Quakers were imprisoned and killed. A typical Quaker doctrine is that of the "Inner Light." "This Light exists within every person, and represents the continuation of the

Light that shone in Jesus himself. Its essence, the Inner Light is Christ. It is through this Light, therefore, that God exists among everyone, and can know every individual on a personal basis.” (<http://religious.movements.lib.virginia.edu/nrms/quak.html#beliefs>) For more information on the Jersey Quakers, visit <http://www.quaker.org.je/>.

Christian Brethren (number of adherents unknown; one church): The Christian Brethren, also known as Plymouth Brethren, originated as a Christian Evangelical Movement in Plymouth, London, Dublin, and mainland Europe in the 1820s. There are open and exclusive Brethren groups. Some of the characteristics of this Christian group are the following: verbal, plenary inspiration of the original manuscripts of the Bible; pretribulation, premillennial, and dispensational; no salaried ministry but ministry by gifted men (gifted women only minister to other women); board of elders; eternal security; believer’s baptism by immersion; eternal sonship of Jesus Christ; Trinitarian; and salvation through faith in Christ alone. For more information, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plymouth_Brethren and <http://www.brethrenonline.org/faqs/Brethren.htm>. The Belmont Road Gospel Hall in St. Helier is the meeting place for the Christian Brethren in Jersey.

Salvation Army (number of adherents unknown): The Salvation Army was begun by William Booth, a London pastor, and his wife, Catherine, in 1852. In 1878, the name Salvation Army was adopted. Today, the Salvation Army is present in 106 countries worldwide. Their mission is to share the Gospel. Social ministries form a major part of the movement’s activities. The Salvation Army in Jersey is located in St. Helier, the capital city.

People Groups

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Jersians (51.1%)

The Jersians, or Jërriais as they call themselves, are a people group that is descendant from early Norman colonists mixed with later French religious refugees (Huguenots) and British migrants. The Jersian culture is a blend of Norman, British, and French customs and traditions. The official language in Jersey is English, but French and Jërriais (a Norman dialect) are also spoken. The majority of Jersians adheres to the Roman Catholic faith and a minority to the Protestant expression of the Christian faith.

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British (34.8%)

The British are originally from Great Britain. The British consist of English, Scots, Welsh, and Irish people. These people groups share a similar culture with many individual/national elements. The British speak the English language and various dialects of it. The majority belongs to the Christian faith.

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Irish (unknown)

The Irish are a Celtic people and are related to the Scots, Bretons, Welsh, Cornish, and Galicians. Their outward appearance ranges from red hair with fair skin and light eyes to

dark hair. English and Gaelic are the official Irish languages. Gaelic is spoken in 5 dialects. English is spoken in 2 dialects. 97% of the Irish in the Irish Republic and 46% of those in Northern Ireland are Roman Catholic. The Republic has a Protestant minority. Northern Ireland, on the other hand, has a Protestant majority.

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French (unknown)

The French are a Latin people with a mix of Germanic, Mediterranean, and other European peoples. French is one of the Gallo-Romance languages (part of the Romance group of Indo-European languages). Close to 90% of the French is Roman Catholic. Although the majority of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, most of the people are secular. For centuries, the French have been known for their art, letters, and fashion.

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Portuguese/Madeiran (6.4%)

A Latin people, the Portuguese display Iberian, Roman, Visigoth, and Moorish ethnic elements. Having 4 distinct dialects, the Portuguese language is a Western language of the Romance language group. Around 97% of the Portuguese consider themselves Roman Catholic. Madeira is a Portuguese island. Madeirans are descendants of early Portuguese settlers. This people group also has features of Berbers, Arabs, and Africans. The Madeirans speak the Madeira-Azores dialect of the Portuguese language. The Madeirans are largely Roman Catholic.

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Deaf (unknown)

The number of deaf in Jersey could not be found. The Jersey Society for Deaf Children and Young Adults is very active and has weekly meetings as can be seen on its website: <http://www.jdcs.org.je/>. The deaf of Jersey use British Sign Language (BSL), which is not inherently intelligible to users of American Sign Language. http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=bfi

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Other (0.9%)

No information found.

James B. Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000)

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches should develop and train local believers in methods for sharing the Good News with the Roman Catholic peoples of Jersey.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should remember to pray for the peoples on Jersey and not neglect their salvation and Christian growth because of their relatively small numbers.

3. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek out sub groups among the peoples of Jersey and attempt to evangelize them and start churches to meet their spiritual needs.
4. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to aid existing Evangelical groups in their development and training of leaders.

Links:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/je.html>

www.jerseyheritagetrust.org

<http://www.gov.je/>

<http://www.thisisjersey.com/>