

**MISSIONS ATLAS PROJECT
CARRIBEAN
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS**

Snapshots Section

Country Name: Turks and Caicos Islands

Country Founded in: The islands have not chosen independence and thus remain a part of Great Britain.

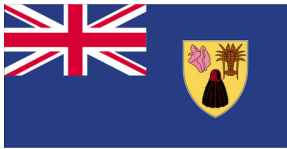
Population: 22,942

Government Type: Overseas Department of Great Britain

Geography/location in the world: The Turks and Caicos Islands are southeast of the Bahamas in the Caribbean Ocean.

Number of people groups: 5

Picture of flag:



Religion Snapshot (All info. gleaned from *Operation World*)

Major Religion and % of population: Protestant 52.07%

All religions and % for each:

Protestant	52.07%
Catholic	26.85%
Anglican	11.93%
Marginal	2.33%
Non-Religious	4.22%
Spiritist	2.60%

Government interaction with religion: The British government guarantees religious freedom.

Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name: Turks and Caicos Islands

Demographics:

The estimated population of the Turks and Caicos Islands is 22,942. Children up to fourteen years of age account for 30.2% of the population. There are 3,528 male children between the ages of newborn to fourteen years of age. There are 3,401 female children between these same ages. Adults between the ages of fifteen and sixty-four years of age account for 65.6% of the population. There are 7,875 males in this age category and 7,164 females. In the last age category, sixty-five years and above, there are 475 males and 499 females. This 65 and over group accounts for 4.2% of the population. The median age for males is 28.7 years, and the median age for females is 27.2 years. The population growth rate is 2.563%.

The birth rate is 20.79 births for every 1,000 people. There are an estimated 2.95 children born to every woman. The infant mortality rate is 13.89 deaths for every 1,000 live births. The death rate is 4.18 deaths for every 1,000 people. The life expectancy for the total population is 75.42 years. The life expectancy for females is slightly higher at 77.83 years while the life expectancy for males is slightly lower at 73.12 years.

There are approximately 5 different people groups. About 90% of the people consider themselves to be Creole—a mixed race of African and European descent. A smaller minority are of Haitian, American, or British descent.

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

Language:

English is the official language. People usually use a form of Creole which has infused words from Spanish, French, and African languages. Dialects of Creole may vary slightly from town to town.

<http://turksandcaicos-guide.info/travel.basics/languages/>

Society/Culture:

Today most people are of mixed ancestry. All people who are born on the islands and who have had families there for generations are called Belongers. To achieve citizenship, a person must be a Belonger or a descendant of a Belonger.

Family ties are important to islanders. Older generations will often care for younger children while parents work. Children are taught to respect their elders and listen to their wisdom. Children are sent to school to get a good education as such is a way of gaining economic prosperity.

The church plays a central role in most communities. It is the gathering place for social events while providing a sense of stability to the towns. Older women often serve as church leaders and mentors for younger people. Such women donate their time in order to help the younger generation learn moral values.

There are many different types of arts and crafts on the islands. Some people use oils or watercolor paints to create pictures of the oceans and beaches. Many people know how to weave baskets or plait palm leaves to make straw items such as hats. The baskets were historically used as deposits for fish catches or as holders of crops that had been gathered. Today they are sold to tourists. People weave items known as fanner dishes which are used to separate the chaff from the grain that is used to make grits. Net-making for use in fishing is also a historic art.

Music is one type of cultural expression. The Ripsaw or Rake and Scrape is a type of music in which musicians use a saw, a drum made from the skin of goats, hand accordions, maracas, and an acoustic guitar to produce unique sounds. A smaller piece of metal like a nail is scraped across the edges of the saw's teeth to create this special type of music. Combina is Ripsaw music which has been joined with elements of Jamaican reggae.

Dance is also a traditional way of expressing emotion. The "Winin" dance is performed as dancers gyrate their hips in time with the beat of Ripsaw or Calypso music. Younger people like this type of dance while older people tend to enjoy dances that resemble the waltz or the polka.

Junkanoo is another important form of cultural expression. During the slavery era, slave holders would sometimes give their slaves some time to rest on Christmas and New Year's Day. On these days, slaves would take their old clothes and paint them bright colors. They would sometimes create costumes by tying colorful ribbons or cloth strips to their cloths. Musicians would beat out rhythms on drums made from goatskins. Other people would ring cowbells or use smaller handmade instruments to accompany the sound of the drums. Slaves would go from house to house singing and asking for food or candy. Today there are organized groups in many towns which compete for prizes. While originally performed on Christmas or New Year's Day, people may participate in *Junkanoo* on any public holiday.

Elders use storytelling as a means of passing on important moral lessons as well as a way of entertaining young listeners. Older people like to tell stories about Br'er Rabbit, B'Bookie the Goat, and about Anancy the Spider. These tales have been passed down since the days of slavery and tell the resourcefulness by which the African slaves survived in the face of such tremendous hardships.

Food on the island can be relatively expensive since much of it has to be imported. Islanders usually try to have small gardens or may engage in fishing to supply as much of their diet as possible. Conch meat and lobster meat are harvested for sale, but are also used in popular local dishes such as conch chowder or dried conch. Many meals have grits (also known as hominy) mixed with peas or dried conch. People may flavor the dish with a bit of salt pork or pig tail.

<http://www.turksandcaicostourism.com/bush-medicine.html>

<http://www.turksandcaicostourism.com/arts-crafts.html>

<http://www.turksandcaicostourism.com/music-dance.html>

<http://turksandcaicos-guide.info/past.and.present/culture/#>
<http://turksandcaicos-guide.info/food/culinary.styles/>

Government:

The islands are officially considered to be an overseas territory of Great Britain. As such, the Queen of England is the head of the government. Locally, the Queen is represented by her appointed governor, Gordon Wetherell. He has served in this capacity since August 2008.

Before August 2009, there was a Ministerial government that oversaw local affairs in conjunction with Her Majesty's governor. There was a House of Assembly which served as the legislative body. However, by an Order of the Council from the British government, both bodies were dismissed for two years. The islands were placed under direct British rule. This policy began due to allegations of corruption against the preceding local authorities. Between 2009 and 2011, the British governor and an Advisory Council will oversee island affairs until a new government is arranged.

The judicial system was based upon English common law and some laws adapted from those found in the Bahamas or Jamaica. There was a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeals, but both have also been suspended at the time of this writing. All people are under the official judicial system of Great Britain during this interim time. Trial by jury had been suspended.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tk.html>
<http://www.tcimall.tc/government/index.htm>

Economy:

In 2002, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was \$216 million. The real growth rate was 4.9%. The per capita income was about \$11,500. The inflation rate was 4%.

About 4,848 people participated in the labor force. Around 33% were involved in some type of government service. The main sources of employment and revenue remain tourism and offshore financial services. The unemployment rate was 10%.

About 20% worked in agriculture and fishing endeavors. Exports included fishing products such as lobster and conch meat and shells. Other locally sold products were corn, beans, tapioca, and different types of citrus fruits.

Exports equaled about \$169.2 million while imports equaled \$175.6 million. Foodstuffs and beverages were common imports along with different types of clothing. Tobacco and construction materials were also brought to the islands.

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

Literacy:

Ninety-eight percent of the people over the age of 15 can read and write. Children will usually attend kindergarten through sixth grade at the primary level. At the end of this time, they will

take an exam to see if they can pass on to the secondary level. There are many different primary and secondary schools throughout the islands. In order to give a glimpse of some of the different educational opportunities offered to students, vignettes taken from schools that have websites have been listed below. For a more complete list of all educational institutions, please see the links below.

Primary schools may be private or public. Kindergarten classes may last from about 8 am. or 8:45 a.m. until about 11:45 in some schools while in others the children will attend for longer periods. Older students usually attend school from around 8 a.m. until around 2:15 p.m. They will leave to go home for lunch.

The Doris Robinson Primary School is located in Conch Bar on the island of Middle Caicos. It is a public school. In 2009, there were 47 students in classes that ranged from grades 1-6 and K1 and K2. Students graduated at the end of the sixth grade and went to another island if they wish to attend high school. The children at this school had instruments to play in a band and several computers.

The Enid Capron Primary School was built in Five Cays on the island of Providenciales. It is a public school that started in the 1930's. A new building was built in the mid 1970's. They have classes ranging from Kindergarten through Sixth Grade. They have specialty classes in Computer, Physical Education, Spanish, and Music. They also have places for special education students. A Guidance Counselor is on staff to meet the emotional needs of the children.

The Oseta Jolly Primary School is located in Blue Hills on the island of Providenciales. It was one of the very first public schools on the island. In 1998, there were about 300 students. There are classes for Kindergarteners through sixth graders.

The Providenciales Primary School is a private school which started as a preschool in 1991. It has since added classes so that now children ages 2 to 11 years of age may attend. Their educational philosophy is based on the British system. Children have access to computer classes as well as music classes. The school is well-known for its musical productions.

The Richmond Hills Preparatory School is located in Providenciales. It has classes for kindergarten through sixth grade. About 70 students attend. Special classes are offered in dancing and swimming. It also has a strong emphasis on religious education.

When students finish their primary education, they may have the opportunity to attend a secondary school. Secondary schools usually follow the British system of education with forms instead of grades. The forms are similar to grades 7 through 11. At different levels, students must take exams to show their academic progress.

The Clement Howell High School is located on the island of Providenciales. It was built in 1987 and has become the largest public high school in the islands. Around 347 students attend classes.

The Maranatha High School was started in 2001 by Seventh Day Adventists. They offer classes with a Christian emphasis.

Raymond Gardiner High School is a public school located on North Caicos. There are a variety of different types of classes offered. For example, in the Arts Department, students can learn about subjects such as Creative Arts/Reading, English, and Religious Education. In the Business and Humanity Department, students might take classes like Information Technology, History, or Principles of Accounts. Math classes and advanced science classes like Physics are also offered. Finally, the Technical Department offers classes like textiles and technical drawing.

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

<http://www.turksandcaicos.tc/academic/index.htm>

Land/Geography:

The Turks and Caicos Islands are two groups of islands that lie southeast of the Bahamas in the Caribbean Sea. Grand Turk and Salt Cay are known as the Turks Islands. South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales and West Caicos comprise the group known as the Caicos Islands. Most of the islands have marshes and mangrove swamps along with areas of limestone.

The climate is tropical. Trade winds help to cool the hot days. Most days are sunny and rainfall is not abundant, although, as noted below, some islands receive more rain than others.

Grand Turk is just 10.5 km long and 2.4 km wide. There are several salt ponds which once offered economic prosperity to early settlers, but now simply serve as reminders of the island's past. The capital of the islands, Cockburn Town, is located there and about 3,720 people are residents. For the most part, the island has very few trees, but is covered with brush. The beaches serve as tourist spots.

Salt Cay lies about 15 km south of Grand Turk. It is about 2.5 square miles. Approximately 80 to 125 people live on the island. There are many different species of birds which migrate to the island. Fish are plentiful off of its shores. Water shortages are problematic when rainfall decreases since the main water source comes from the collection of rain.

Providenciales is well-known for its tourist resorts. It is sometimes called Provo. Its total area is about 38 square miles, making it one of the largest of the islands. Many of the native islanders reside on this island. The southern part of the island is near the Caicos Bank, an area of the sea which has a lot of conch and lobster. There is a natural barrier reef which protects a portion of the shoreline and makes it a popular destination for scuba divers.

North Caicos has between 1300 and 1500 residents. Its total area equals about 41 square miles. It lies 12 miles northeast of Provo. Its landscape primarily consists of tidal flats and swamplands. The higher amount of rainfall and the productivity of the land once allowed this island to serve as an important source of food for the archipelago, but food production has decreased in recent years. Flamingos like the tidal flats and now tourists sometimes come to the island to observe these birds.

Middle Caicos has around 300 residents. Its area is about 48 square miles. Rainfall occurs more readily and allows people to farm the land in the south. Limestone cliffs dot the northern coast. There are a series of underground caves which attract tourists. The three main settlements are the towns of Conch Bar, Bambarra (named for its founders who were originally from the Bambara people of Niger) and Lorimers.

South Caicos lies about 35 km west of Grand Turk. Its area is about 8 square miles and most of the land consists of coral rock. Twelve hundred people make their homes there. Although one of the smallest islands, South Caicos has a burgeoning fishing industry due to the abundance of queen conch, spiny lobster, and bonefish. The island is sometimes known as East Harbor, The Rock, or Big South.

In 2009, East Caicos was uninhabited. The total area is about 18 square miles. It is sometimes called Sisal Island due to the large sisal plantation that once brought people and work to the island. Rumors have abounded that the government could decide to sell the island to private investors for development purposes.

The nine square miles of West Caicos is also currently without any permanent residents although this situation could change shortly. A private resort company is negotiating with the government for the right to develop at least part of the island into a luxury yacht club. The government, concerned about the ecological protection of the many species of wild animals that currently reside on the island, are putting protective measures in place in case the negotiations lead to resort development.

In addition to these main islands, small strips of land known as cays are considered possessions of the Turks and Caicos government. The names of these cays include Ambergis, Dellis, French, Little Water, and Pine Cay. Some of the Cays have been sold to private home owners while others have been developed for tourist use.

<http://saltcay.org/>

http://www.cdera.org/members_tc.php

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

<http://www.turksandcaicos.tc/>

History

The first inhabitants of the islands were the *Taino* and *Lucayan* Indians who may have arrived around 750 A.D. Little remains of their early settlements although about 50 different types of plants may have come from their agricultural endeavors. When the Spanish began exploring the Caribbean during the 1500's, they quickly appropriated some of the Indian population to work as slaves in other areas. Many Indians died due to diseases brought by the European sailors. By 1520, all local peoples were dead and the islands were depopulated.

For the next 100 years, the islands remained largely uninhabited. Passing ships would use them to gather salt or other provisions. Pirates would use the islands as hideaways. The next settlers would actually come from Bermuda.

In the 1640's, Bermudians began to make seasonal trips to Grand Turk and Salt Cay in order to collect large amounts of salt. The salt was quite valuable since it was used throughout the Americas as a preservative. In fact, one historian estimated that at one point about 1/6th of all the salt used in the Americas came from the islands. These seasonal ventures continued for close to 100 years. In 1725 a King's Agent was assigned to Grand Turk. He wrote official regulations that all salt rakers had to follow in order to function on the islands. This began the first real attempt at administration on the island.

Around 1750, some Bermudians decided to build permanent dwelling places. This decision could possibly have occurred due to two briefs bouts of time when the Spanish and then French took over the islands during the early part of the 1700's. These dwellings were on the Turks Islands since that was where the primary salt deposits were located. The Bermudians used slaves and poor people of European descent to harvest the salt. This was backbreaking and thankless work since the brine from the salt would sometimes cut the soles of the rakers' feet and cause immense pain.

Around 1790, Americans who had been loyal to the British during the American War for Independence migrated to the Caicos Islands and built homes. They brought slaves with them to work the land as they were largely agriculturalists. The British Crown gave them land on the islands as remuneration for colonial lands that they had lost by remaining loyal to the Crown. These Americans tried to grow cotton, but the soil soon lost the nutrients needed to sustain long-term plantations. With the advent of the War of 1812, many of the American settlers left the island due to crop failure and famine. Those that departed abandoned their slaves, expecting the slaves to find a way to survive.

In latter part of the 1700's, many other momentous events affected the islanders. Haitian slaves rebelled against their owners successfully and formed an independent settlement. Some of the slaves from the Turks and Caicos Islands attempted to flee to Haiti in order to find freedom. At the same time, the British government decided to cede control of the islands to the Bahamian government instead of the Bermudian government. Such an action did not sit well with the settlers who had originally migrated from Bermuda and still had strong ties there.

Slavery officially ended in 1834 when the British government declared a cessation to all ownership of others. Freed slaves were supposed to serve apprenticeships for their former owners in order to obtain skills, but the apprenticeship scheme did not work well. After a short period of time, the former slaves were officially released from their apprenticeship and had to find a way to support themselves and their families. Many became hired workers for their former owners. This system soon became cyclical as the workers were paid low wages and quickly became indebted to their employers during times when the workload lessened. Thus, the former slaves often found life quite difficult. Eventually, however, as time passed, people were able to obtain better economic opportunities. Many became small landowners or fishermen. Salt collection would remain one of the most important industries on the island until the 1960's.

Political ownership of the islands changed twice during the 1800's. In 1848, the islands gained some autonomy from the Bahamas, but were still under the advisement of the governor of Jamaica. Around 1874, a huge hurricane struck islands throughout the Caribbean causing great

devastation. Jamaica provided medical and economic assistance to the islanders who had lost virtually everything. As a result, Jamaica assumed authority in the islands and retained control until 1962.

During the years of Jamaican control, the islands remained largely dependent upon the harvesting and export of salt. Some adventurous entrepreneurs did attempt to develop other industries such as the growth and processing of sisal but this venture did not achieve long-term success. In 1948, the first public air transports began to the islands. This would later encourage the growth of tourism which became the most prominent economic contributor to the islanders.

In 1962, Jamaica asked for independence from the British Crown. At that time, the Turks and Caicos Islands decided to remain part of the British Commonwealth. They gained their first elected self-government in the early 1970's. This self-government watched over local matters while remaining under the authority of the duly appointed British governor. In 2009, the British government decided to dismiss certain members of the local government and temporarily return the island to direct British rule due to allegations of corruption and mismanagement levied against local authorities. The British government plans to restore self-rule in 2011 when the next elections are supposed to occur.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/country-profile/north-central-america/turks-caicos-islands/?profile=politics>
<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/caribarch/nativesofTCI.htm>
<http://www.wherewhenhow.com/turks-caicos-islands/history/>
<http://www.tcimall.tc/history/index.htm>

Christian History

The earliest settlers were Bermudians. They were most likely Anglicans or Presbyterians. These settlers were also slave owners. The owners encouraged the slaves to be baptized into the church, but often did not allow them to gather for worship because they were afraid the slaves would plan a revolt. Thus, the slaves were given the tenets of the Christian religion, but were not allowed to practice their beliefs effectively. Still, many slaves truly adopted the belief systems of the Anglican Church and continued to remain loyal to the church after independence was granted.

Around 1811, a Methodist missionary visited the islands and asked to hold services for the slaves. At first, the owners with whom he spoke refused to give permission. Eventually, he gained their approval and held services. His visit garnered interest from some of the slaves. Methodism, which advocated the abolition of slavery, grew in popularity among slaves. Baptists who came around 1849 from Jamaica were welcomed by the slaves since they were also largely abolitionists.

Pentecostal missionaries began arriving during the 1900's. They achieved moderate success. The most popular churches were the Church of God of Prophecy and the Church of God of Cleveland.

<http://bahamas.anglican.org/history.php>
[http://www.tcmuseum.org/slavery/09_religion & religious records/](http://www.tcmuseum.org/slavery/09_religion_%20religious_records/)

Religion

All information unless otherwise noted is gleaned from *Operation World and World Christian Encyclopedia Volume I*.

Non Christian

Catholic—About 26.85% of the people claim to be affiliated with the Catholic Church, around 3,100 persons. A Catholic mission is supported by the Archdiocese of New Jersey. Masses are held in English, Spanish, and Creole. Catholics are increasing at a rate of 8.4% annually.

<http://www.catholic.tc/>

Jehovah's Witness—This denomination arrived around 1958. In 2001 there were 3 churches and 72 members.

Marginal—About 2.33% of the people claim to attend some type of religious services. Often these attendees will go on major holidays without having any real sense of connection with a specific religious organization.

Non-religious—About 4.22% of the people claim to have no type of religious beliefs at all.

Spiritist—About 2.60% of the population took certain theological tenets from Christian doctrine and mixed them with traditional African religious practices involving spirit possession and witchcraft.

Spiritual Baptist Churches—This group has people who shout and shake. They may wear white robes and vestments. In 2001 there were 2 churches and 200 members.

http://www.nalis.gov.tt/Communities/communities_SPIRITUALBAPTISTS_beliefs.htm

Other Indigenous Churches—There are about another 10 churches that have approximately 600 members that are not affiliated with any specific denomination.

Christian/Evangelical

Anglican Church—Missionaries arrived around 1750. In 2005 there were 7 churches and 741 members.

Baptist Bible Church—These Baptists tend to be fundamentalists. They have ties to the Baptist Bible Fellowship International Churches in the U.S. In 2001 there was 1 congregation of 30 people located on Grand Turk.

<http://www.bbfi.org/history.htm>

Christian Brethren—In 2001 there was 1 church with about 50 members.

Church of God of Christ—This denomination is based in Jamaica. In 2001 there was 1 church on Grand Turk with 150 members.

Church of God of Prophecy—This denomination of Holiness Pentecostals began work in 1932. In 2005 there were 10 churches and 230 members.

Jamaica Baptist Union—Baptists from Jamaican started work in 1849. In 2005 there were 12 churches and 500 members.

Methodist Church in the Caribbean and the Americas—This denomination which is part of the Bahamas district began work around 1800. In 2005 there were 4 churches and 460 members.

New Testament Church of God—These Holiness Pentecostals are associated with the Church of God of Cleveland based in the U.S. Representatives first arrived in 1922. In 2005 there were 3 churches and 308 congregants.

Seventh Day Adventists—This denomination arrived in 1964. In 2008 there were 7 churches and 1,767 members.

People Groups

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Americans, U.S. (1,100)

The Americans living on the islands are probably there for business, political, or humanitarian purposes. They speak English so they have easy access to the complete Bible and to the *Jesus* film. About 87% of the Americans have some type of religious affiliation. The number of evangelical Christians is unknown.

16452

British (130)

Officially the islands are still under British control and thus those living there may have connections with some political office. They speak English so they have easy access to the complete Bible and to the *Jesus* film. About 77% profess to have some type of religious belief. The number of evangelical Christians is unknown.

16451

Black (22,836)

The Black or Creole population is the predominant ethnic group among the islanders. They speak a form of English called Creole. This language has added words from various African and Indian languages to standard British English.

About 91% of the people have some type of religious belief. Approximately, 30.94% of the people are evangelical Christians. Since the people use Creole, a dialect of English, they can

most likely use resources printed in Standard English. Thus, they have access to the complete Bible and to the *Jesus* film.

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Deaf (Unknown)

The deaf living on the islands probably communicate through sign language or by reading the lips of hearing speakers in order to understand what is being said. Those that have the ability to attend school should be able to use resources printed in English. About 31% of the deaf population may be evangelical Christians.

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Haitian (6,800)

The Haitians living on the islands have migrated there in hopes of finding a better life. Most reside there legally and have lived on the islands for years providing a source of manual labor in the growing tourist industry. The Haitians must apply for the proper work permits in order to be allowed to stay. People who do not have the correct paperwork are deported to Haiti. Many of the families remain poor.

Their primary language is Haitian. The complete Bible has been translated into their language. *God's Story* and the *Jesus* film are accessible. Audio recordings also exist. About 90% of the people have some type of religious belief. The number of evangelical Christians is unknown.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/crossing_continents/2563481.stm

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/29/world/americas/29HAITI.html>

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches continue evangelism and church starting among the predominant Black or Creole population. Since over 23,000 people are found in this group, evangelicals should be most concerned for their evangelization.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should emphasize evangelism and church starting among the people from Haiti. Almost 7,000 people are found in this people group and the need for evangelism directly tailored for them is imperative. While 90% of the people are religious, the most likely fact is that they follow some form of traditional religion from Haiti.
3. Evangelical Christians and churches should develop means for sharing the Good News with the Catholics in these islands.
4. Evangelical Christians and churches should recognize the place of story telling in the culture of these people and train locals in Bible Storying as a method of proclaiming the Good News of Jesus Christ. Groups of trainers could visit and train locals in Bible Storying methods.

5. Evangelical Christians and churches should develop means for reaching the 1,300 non-religious on the islands.
6. Evangelical Christians and churches should aid local believers in dealing with those who follow some form of spiritism. This group may well include many more than the reported 2.60% when the people from Haiti are considered.
7. Evangelical Christians and churches should aid local believers in dealing with the immigration of people (largely from Haiti) who are not part of the “Belongers” and can fall into problems of persecution or discrimination.
8. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to help the local believers deal with the economic situation of illegal drug trafficking and money laundering that is present on the islands.
9. Evangelical Christians and churches should encourage any believers who tour these islands to provide a positive witness to Christ while they visit these people.

Pictures



Links

<http://www.turksandcaicostourism.com/>
<http://www.turksandcaicosislands.tc/?404=Y>
<http://www.visitprovidenciales.com/about/history.aspx>
<http://www.gov.tc/>
http://www.thecommonwealth.org/YearbookInternal/140416/140431/turks_and_caicos_islands/
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/north-central-america/turks-caicos-islands/>
<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/turks-and-caicos>
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/4489209.stm
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1206737/UK-seizes-control-Turks-Caicos-Islands-amid-corruption-allegations.html>
http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1048.html
<http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/turks-and-caicos.aspx>
<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48091>
http://www.lexmundi.com/images/lexmundi/PDF/guide_T&C04.pdf
<http://www.ukotcf.org/territories/turksCaicos.htm>
<http://www.paho.org/English/HIA1998/Turks.pdf>
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/turks_caicos.html