

**MISSIONS ATLAS PROJECT
CARRIBEAN REGION
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

Snapshots Section

Country Name: Antigua and Barbuda

Country Founded in: 1981

Population: 85,632

Government Type: constitutional monarchy

Geography/location in the world: 17 03 N, 61 48 W

Number of people groups: 6

Picture of flag:



Religion Snapshot (All information is gleaned from *Operation World*)

Major Religion and % of population: Anglican 33.47%

All religions and % for each:

Protestant	31.07%
Independent Churches	1.78%
Anglican	33.47%
Catholic	11.55%
Marginal	1.63%
Unaffiliated	14.41%
Spiritist/ Rastafarian	3.29%
Non-Religious	1.39%
Baha'i	0.93%
Muslim	0.40%
Hindu	0.08%

Government interaction with religion: The government supports religious freedom.

Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name: Antigua and Barbuda

Demographics:

The estimated population of Antigua and Barbuda is 85,632. Children up to fourteen years of age account for 26.8% of the population. Adults between the ages of fifteen and sixty-four years of age account for 66.6% of the population. In the last age category, sixty-five years and above, this group accounts for 6.6% of the population. The median age for males is 28.2 years, and the median age for females is 31.1 years. The population growth rate is 1.303%

The birth rate is 16.59 births for every 1,000 people. There are an estimated 2.07 children born to every woman. The infant mortality rate is 16.25 deaths for every 1,000 live births. The death rate is 5.94 deaths for every 1,000 people. The life expectancy for the total population is 74.76 years.

There are approximately 6 different people groups. About 91% of the population is of African descent. Another 4.4% are of mixed Afro-European descent. About 1.7% of the people are of European descent. Another 2.9% of the population comes from a variety of nationalities.

Language:

English is the official language. Most people use a form of Creole English which incorporates phrases or words from various African dialects. English grammatical structures are sometimes abbreviated and changed. For example, object pronouns such as "her" may be placed at the beginning of a sentence and serve as the subject. (Her his girlfriend.) Sometimes helping verbs and prepositions are omitted.

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

Gall, Timothy L. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Cultures and Daily Life: Americas*, Vol 2. Detroit: Gale Research, 1998.

Society/Culture:

People on the islands have developed their own distinct culture and socially acceptable practices based upon a mixing of traditional African and European beliefs. When greeting someone, the speaker or listener should always note the age of the other person. Older people are always treated with great respect. Sometimes islanders will address older women as "auntie" and older men as "uncle" in order to show their esteem. As people greet one another, they may extend their hands to shake. This is especially true among people involved in the business world.

Familial systems can be quite complex and are valued for their social support. Extended families may have a large amount of influence upon the direction that young people and children take. Families tend to be matrilineal which means that women are a strong force within the family structure. Many times children will go to live with various family members that are not their

mother or father while the parents work or because the couple is not able to provide for the child. Children may also be expected to help care for elderly relatives.

When young people begin to become of marriageable age, there are three types of relationships which they may form. Some people will enter into a legal church marriage immediately although cohabitation is a much more common. Cohabitation involves a couple living in the same domicile without taking vows in the church or participating in a legal ceremony. The third type of relationship is called "visiting." In such a case, the father will visit the mother at her home but will not live with her. The mother is responsible for raising any children born to the relationship.

Children are considered to be legitimate when the parents have participated in a legal ceremony or in a church ceremony. They are considered illegitimate if their parents have merely cohabitated or established a "visiting" relationship. Under the law, both are treated equally and will inherit the property or possessions of their parents upon their death. Mothers will generally be a larger influence in the lives of illegitimate children than fathers.

People tend to wear clothing similar to that found in other Western countries, but they will usually dress conservatively. Women tend to wear skirts or dresses more often than pants although this tradition may be changing among younger folks. Men will usually wear a shirt and tie in business settings, but will wear more relaxed clothing in social settings.

Houses on the islands for most people tend to be rather simple. Most consist of about four rooms. There are two bedrooms as well as a kitchen and living area. Most homes also have indoor plumbing facilities and electricity. The houses are most often constructed from concrete or wood building materials.

There are several major holidays celebrated on the islands. Christian holidays such as Christmas, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit Monday are all important times for families and communities to interact together. Labor Day is celebrated on May 1st. Independence Day is November 1st. Boxing Day, a time of giving gifts and visiting family, is celebrated on December 26th.

The week of Carnival is really a time of great celebration. This week usually occurs in late July or early August on Antigua. The capital of St. Johns will have elaborate street parades in which people deck themselves in special colorful costumes that they have rented or designed themselves. Bands will also perform steel drum music and calypso. People will dance in the streets and enjoy eating a variety of foods. The most significant night is called J'Ouvert. On this night, people will dance in the streets until the wee hours of the morning. Barbudans will hold an additional carnival in June called Caribana.

People enjoy a variety of different types of recreational pastimes. Cricket is the most popular sport. The national team will compete against teams from other islands. Islanders enjoy playing or watching a good match. Soccer is another popular activity for the young. Dominos and warri (a game of African origin played with pits and pebbles) are popular board games for small groups.

Music and dancing are important ways for people to express their emotions. People may sing hymns or perform calypso and reggae music. People use steel drums as instruments and form bands which will perform in the streets or at important festivals.

Other expressions of artistic talents include a variety of handicrafts. Women use Sea Island cotton and other local materials to weave beautiful clothing. They often embroider such items, too. Women may create items of pottery or weave baskets with unique designs. Men use woodcarving as a way of expressing their talents.

Some people tend to be superstitious. They may visit a traditional healer called an *obeah*. The *obeah* is someone who delves into the occult. This person is often a woman. The *obeah* also uses herbs or other types of plants to attempt to heal the illnesses of a person. Some islanders fear that the *obeah* might put curses on them which would cause them misfortune.

<http://www.antiguamuseums.org/cultural.htm>

Gall, Timothy L. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Cultures and Daily Life: Americas*, Vol 2. Detroit: Gale Research, 1998.

Government:

The government is officially considered to be a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. It is also a member of the Commonwealth realm. All people over the age of 18 can vote. The capital is located at Saint John's.

The country is subdivided into six parishes. There are also two dependencies—Barbuda and Redonda. Barbuda has its own council that oversees affairs and sends representatives to the main parliament on Antigua. Redonda is uninhabited.

All laws are based upon the traditions of English common law and the Constitution which was ratified in 1981. The judicial branch has two main sections. The Magistrate's Court hears cases of minor offenders and also decides in preliminary hearings concerning criminal proceedings. There are three Magistrate's Courts on the islands, and each has a magistrate who hears cases and functions as Justice of the Peace. All magistrates are appointed by the Attorney General. If people are unhappy with the decisions reached in this court, they may appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court.

The High Court deals with criminal matters, civil matters and constitutional matters. The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court acts as the Court of Appeals.

The executive branch has several different parts. Officially, Queen Elizabeth II, as the royal monarch of Great Britain, is the chief of state. She is represented locally by her duly appointed Governor General. Since 2007, Louise Lake-Tack has served in this capacity. The head of the government is the Prime Minister. Since 2004, Winston Baldwin Spencer has held this office. While the Queen officially appoints the Governor General, the Prime Minister offers suggestions as to whom he would wish to serve in that office. Conversely, the office of Prime Minister is most often filled by the leader of the party which has won the majority of the seats in the parliament. The Governor General officially appoints the majority leader to office.

The legislative branch consists of a bicameral Parliament. The Senate has 17 representatives who are appointed by the Governor General. All serve for five years. Eleven of the senators are suggested by the Prime Minister while four are proposed by the opposition party. One senator serves at the discretion of the Governor General and one must have been suggested by the Barbuda Council.

The House of Representatives is the second group of Parliament. There are another 17 members who serve as representatives in this body. All representatives are elected by the general population and serve for five years. In the last elections which were held in March of 2009, The United Progressive Party (UPP) won 50.9% which means that they are the majority party. The Antigua Labor Party gained 47.2% of the vote which means that they are the opposition party. Lester Bryant Bird, the son of the first leader of the islands, is the head of this party.

http://www.ab.gov.ag/gov_v2/government/about/

http://www.ab.gov.ag/gov_v2/shared/constitution.html

http://www.ab.gov.ag/gov_v2/government/about/magistratescourt.html

Gall, Timothy. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Americas*. 12th edition. Farmington: Thomas Gale, 2007.

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

Economy:

In 2008, the Gross Domestic Product was \$1.639 billion. The GDP had been increasing between the years of 2003 and 2007 due to the anticipation of the holding of the Cricket World Cup. It dipped a bit in 2008 after the staging of the event, but has held fairly steady. The real growth rate of the GDP was 2.8%. Per capita, the GDP was \$19,400. The inflation rate was 1.7% in 2007.

About 3.8% of the GDP came from agriculture. Most people have small gardens in which they grow some food for their own consumption. There are few commercially grown crops. The people are dependent upon imported food to supplement their meager resources. Sea Island cotton is a profitable export. Sugarcane is still harvested with some small amount of success. The government is hoping to begin to harvest some sugarcane for ethanol production. The lack of a good water supply as well as the people's preferences for other types of jobs limits the growth of this sector. Only about 7% of the labor force gets their wages here.

About 11% of the labor force works in the industrial sector which comprises 22% of the GDP. Industries include construction of hotels and businesses. There are small manufacturing companies which produce clothing, alcohol, and household appliances. Some electronic components are also made there.

In 2002, about 74.3% of the GDP came from the service sector. The primary employer of this sector is tourism. About 82% of the labor force is employed here. The tourism sector will continue to flourish so long as natural disasters do not hit the islands and so long as people in wealthier countries have an income which gives them money for travel.

In 2002, there were about 30,000 people in the workforce. The unemployment rate was 11%. About 75% of the laborers are part of a union. No one under the age of sixteen can be legally employed. Workers between the ages of 16 and 18 may not work after 10 p.m. and must have

medical clearance before beginning work. The work week is between 40 and 48 hours per week. The minimum wage in 2002 was about \$2.22 (U.S.) per hour. People could earn more than minimum wage depending upon their skill sets.

In 2007, exports equaled \$84.3 million. Commodities such as electronic components, petroleum products, bedding, and handicrafts were sent to other locales.

In 2007, imports equaled \$522.8 million. The islanders are highly dependent upon imported food products. They bring in machinery and transport equipment to be used in the construction of hotels and other tourist areas. Chemicals and oil also are imported.

The official currency is the East Caribbean dollar. The exchange rate per US dollar is 2.7. This exchange rate was fixed in 1976 and thus is not subject to fluctuation.

Gall, Timothy. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Americas*. 12th edition. Farmington: Thomas Gale, 2007. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ac.html>

Literacy:

In 2003, about 85.8% of the population over the age of 15 could read and write. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 16. Sometimes parents elect to send their children to preschool beginning at age three. Based upon the British model of education, children are divided into different forms which are similar to grade levels. Primary education usually lasts for about five years. At the end of that time, students must take a test before passing on to the upper forms of secondary education. Secondary studies usually take four to five years.

Post-secondary education may be found on the island or by traveling abroad. There is a teacher college and a medical school on the islands. Also, the University of the West Indies has a site on the islands which offers some courses.

Gall, Timothy L. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Cultures and Daily Life: Americas*. Vol 2. Detroit: Gale Research, 1998. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ac.html>

Land/Geography:

Antigua and Barbuda are a set of islands in the Caribbean that have formed a federation. They also have sovereignty over the island of Redonda, which is uninhabited. Their geographic coordinates are 17 03 N, 61 48 W. The islands are situated east-southeast of Puerto Rico. The total land area of the federation is 442.6 sq km. They have 153 km of coastline and claim around 200 nautical miles of sea as an exclusive economic zone.

The climate is basically tropical. There are little variations of temperature from season to season. The temperatures usually remain steady at 18°C to 45°C.

There are two main types of natural disasters which cause havoc in the lives of the islanders. Hurricanes and tropical storms usually blow through from July to October. These storms can devastate the islands' infrastructure while causing many people to lose their homes. The other

major threat comes from drought. Clearing trees so that people could use the land for crop production caused rainwater to run off instead of soaking into the ground. The government is working to protect its environmental resources that were damaged in past times.

Antigua has a shoreline that is interspersed with natural harbors and beaches. Its origin is partially volcanic and partially coralline. The total area is about 280 square kilometers. The highest point on the island is Boggy Peak, which rises about 402 meters.

Antigua is much more settled than Barbuda. St. John's is the largest city and serves as the capital of the island federation. About 25,000 people live there. The deep harbor connected with the city allows cargo and passengers to be unloaded easily, which also makes it a popular point for tourist debarkation.

Other large towns also exist. All Saints has about 2,550 people while Liberta has 1,680. About 1,670 people live in Bolans and 1,440 people reside at Potters Village. There is a good network of roads which allows people to travel easily between towns.

The original colonists cleared the land for sugar plantations so little natural vegetation remains. Mangos and coconuts do grow in some areas. People cultivate the land with different types of crops.

Most of the land on Barbuda is not of volcanic origin, but rather, consists of limestone since the island is actually a coral reef. The total area of Barbuda is about 161 square kilometers. The southern part of the island rises about 42 meters. This area is known locally as the Highlands. The other two thirds of the island is a flat plain. The plain rise gradually towards the Highlands the further south one goes.

The largest village on Barbuda is Codrington. Approximately 680 people live there. These village dwellers usually have gardens in which they grow food as well as beautiful flowers.

Vegetation on Barbuda is somewhat different than that of Antigua since the island remained less touched by colonialism. There are still areas of woods although most of the trees do not rise about 10 meters in height. Cacti and other types of succulent plants grow well there. Due to the presence of such vegetation, there are different types of wild animals which roam the island including deer.

Water is an especially valuable commodity on Barbuda since there are no natural streams or lakes on the island. People must drill wells to find water underground or catch rainwater in containers. About 100 centimeters of rain fall per year.

The presence of a lagoon does help the water situation. First of all, the total area of the island is extended to about 175 square miles when one includes the lagoon. Also, this area allows boats to bring visitors to the island to see its beautiful sites. This harbor is on the western portion of the island.

Gall, Timothy. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Americas*. 12th edition. Farmington: Thomas Gale, 2007.
<http://www.thecommonwealth.org/YearbookInternal/138021/geography/>
<http://www.barbudaful.net/community.html>

History

Three early indigenous peoples lived on the islands. The Siboney Indians had settlements there as early as 2400 B.C. Arawak Indians later settled on the islands for a time, but were largely driven away by the Carib people. The Caribs settled the islands until the 16th century, but did not remain there in large groups due to the scarcity of renewable water resources.

Christopher Columbus is given credit by historians as being the first European to see the islands. He also gave the island of Antigua its current name. He called it Santa Maria de la Antigua as a way of honoring a church in Seville, Spain.

The Spanish and French tried to settle the islands, but were unsuccessful. Sir Thomas Warren arrived around 1632 and stayed. The British formally annexed Barbuda around 1628 while Antigua formally became a colony in 1667.

In 1684, Sir Christopher Codrington arrived on the islands and significantly impacted the development of the colony. He tested to see if the islands could sustain large-scale sugar cultivation. When he found conditions on the island of Antigua to be favorable, he began to establish a plantation. Soon others followed his example.

The sugar plantations needed many laborers to work in the fields and to process the sugar. The plantation owners imported African peoples who had been kidnapped from their countries of origin and brought to the New World to be sold. The people lived hard lives in which they had to work long hours in the hot sun and were faced with the prospect of dire punishment should they displease their overseers.

By the 1700's, the island of Antigua had become strategically important. There were about 150 cane processing windmills which brought economic prosperity for British landowners. The British fleet also stationed many of its ships there. This allowed the island to serve as a gateway for the Caribbean. In fact, the famous Horatio Nelson served there in 1784.

The island of Barbuda was leased to the Codrington family. That family established an estate and brought slaves to work on it. No other British family really ever settled on Barbuda. People of African descent were imported as slaves. There were at least two unsuccessful slave revolts due to the harsh treatment of the slaves. The island remained the sole property of the Codrington family for many decades since the lease was renewed several times by the British Crown.

The abolition of slavery in 1834 brought some changes to the islands. The former slaves now had political freedom, but still suffered because of economic constraints. Due to a lack of educational and economic opportunities, many former slaves found themselves still working for their erstwhile masters--only now they were being paid small sums of money. Yet, these people of African descent survived and now form the backbone of island society.

From 1871 to 1956, the islands were members of the Federation of Leeward Islands, and then for a short time (1956-1962) they participated in the Federation of the West Indies. Even though Antigua and Barbuda were part of these federations, they were still strictly under British control.

The sugar industry, although it had become less profitable, remained the major economic endeavor, until tourists began to visit the islands.

Calls for independence began as labor unions formed in the early 1940's. Vere C Bird formed the first labor union, which became known as the Antigua Labour Party (ALP). In 1967, Antigua became a state with internal self-government though still under the aegis of the British government. Elections were held and the ALP won the majority of the vote. Vere C Bird became the first premier since he was the leader of the ALP.

In 1971, another political party, the Progressive Labour Movement (PLM) temporarily gained the majority. However, the ALP returned to power in 1976. When full independence was granted in 1981, Vere C Bird, as leader of the ALP, became the first Prime Minister. He retained this position to his death in 1999.

Today, the islands are an independent constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. They remain members of the Commonwealth and as such recognize Queen Elizabeth II as the chief of state. The government section gives further details about the internal workings of the current administration.

Gall, Timothy. *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations: Americas*. 12th edition. Farmington: Thomas Gale, 2007.
<http://www.barbudaful.net/historicalnotes.html>
http://www.ab.gov.ag/gov_v2/visitors/about_history.html
<http://www.antigua-barbuda.org/aghis01.htm>
<http://www.thecommonwealth.org/YearbookInternal/145143/history/>

Christian History

The Anglican Church sent representatives in the 1600's. They built small chapels. The diocese of Antigua was formed around 1842. Missionary activity on Barbuda may have been limited by the Codrington family for a time. In 1835, an Anglican chapel existed. About 180 people were attending there. Not much else is known about the development of Christianity on Antigua.

Other Protestant denominations came to Antigua in the 1700's. Moravians arrived around 1756. By 1791, about 7,000 people had been converted. Methodists arrived around 1760. The first Methodist missionary was actually a local planter named Nathaniel Gilbert who became a Christian when he visited England and heard the preaching of John Wesley. Upon his return to the island, Gilbert started evangelizing slaves. By his death in 1771, about 200 people had surrendered their lives to Christ. John Baxter continued the work begun by Gilbert; and by 1786, the number of converts had risen to 2,000. Thomas Coke, another famous Methodist, visited the islands and worked there for a time.

During the 20th century, other religious groups came to the islands. Seventh Day Adventists arrived in 1944 and Catholics sent representatives in 1950. Different Baptist emissaries arrived in the 1960's. Initially, Pastor Eugene Thurman, who was associated with the Regular Baptists established the First Baptist Church of Antigua and Barbuda. Later, in 1965, Pastor Cleo Morse, who was associated with Southern Baptists, formed Central Baptist Church. In 1968, work of these churches was turned over to the Southern Baptist Convention. Missionaries from there

oversaw evangelistic efforts. In 1975, the Antigua Baptist Association formed out of the churches that had been planted.

http://www.ab.gov.ag/gov_v2/residents/
<http://www.barbudaful.net/historicalnotes.html>
<http://www.baptistantigua.org/history.php>
World Christian Encyclopedia Volume I.

Religion

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

Non Christian

Baha'i—About 0.93% of the population associate with this religion.

<http://www.eli.bahai.org/>

Catholic—The Catholic Church first began work around 1950. In 2005 there were 6 congregations and 5,132 people attending mass.

Hinduism—Around 0.08% of the people are Hindu. They are largely immigrants from India and Pakistan.

Islam--About 0.40% of the population are Muslim.

Jehovah's Witness—This group began to come to the islands around 1940 and began active efforts around 1948. In 2005 there were 6 congregations and 412 members.

Non-religious—About 1.39% of the population claim to have no religious affiliation at all.

Spiritist/ Rastafarian—This cult was imported from Jamaica. About 3.29% of the population has joined it.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)—This group began work around 1970. In 2001 there was 1 church with 25 members.

Christian/Evangelical

African Methodist Episcopal Church—This group started work around 1970 and is associated with U.S. congregations of this denomination. In 2001 there was 1 congregation with 570 congregants.

Anglican Church—This denomination arrived early during colonial days. In 2005 there were 8 congregations and 10,186 members.

Antigua Barbuda Baptist Association—This association was started by Southern Baptist missionaries. In 2005 there were 4 congregations and 350 members.

Christian Brethren—This denomination began evangelistic outreach efforts around 1960. In 2001 there were 4 churches and 180 members.

Church of God (Cleveland)—This denomination formed around 1973. In 2005 there were 7 congregations and 310 members.

Church of God of Prophecy—This denomination of holiness Pentecostals started around 1954. In 2005 there were 6 churches and 375 members.

Church of the Nazarene—Missionaries from the United States began work in 1973. In 2001 there were 2 congregations and 160 members.

Churches of Christ in Christian Union—This group formed around 1962. In 2001 there were 4 churches and 180 members.

Methodist Church—Missionaries arrived around 1760. The headquarters for the Methodist Church of the Caribbean and Americas is located in Antigua. In 2005 there were 4 churches and 1,800 members.

Moravian Church—Missionaries landed in 1756. In 2005 there were 7 congregations and 2,300 members.

Salvation Army—This group began work around 1950. Its headquarters are in St. John. In 2001 there were 4 churches and 430 members.

Seventh Day Adventist—The denomination started to evangelize in 1944. In 2005 there were 2 churches and 680 members.

Wesleyan Church—In 1911, missionaries began work. In 2005 there were 38 congregations and 1,916 members.

Other Pentecostal Bodies—There are about 5 other church denominations. In all, these 5 have about 10 churches and 200 members.

Other Protestant Denominations—There are an additional 13 churches and 380 members that are associated with smaller Protestant denominations.

People Groups

16190

Caucasian

People who belong to this ethnic group are most likely of British descent or some may also be of American descent. Since there are two subgroups, two subcategories will be listed below.

British (3,000)

The British were the first Europeans to settle the islands. Since they primarily speak English, they have access to a complete translation of the Bible and a copy of the *Jesus* film. About 84% of the people have some type of religious beliefs while 15.70 % are non-religious. About 9.24% are evangelical Christians.

Americans (9,800)

Americans, like many other countries that had high rates of migration, actually have descendants from many different ethnic groups. Since no reliable statistical information is possible concerning the percentage of representatives from each ethnic group, all have been placed in a single category with this note concerning the discrepancy. The Americans speak English and thus have easy access to the complete Bible and to the *Jesus* film. They have largely come to the islands as tourists or to be part of the banking industry. About 87% have some type of religious belief while 12% are non-religious. About 27% are evangelical Christians.

16187

Creole (67,500)

Creoles are the largest ethnic group on the islands and represent people of African descent or of mixed African and European descent. People were brought from African as slaves, and because of their strong will to survive, managed to create a unique and special culture in their new surroundings. The people speak English, but use a form of Creole English in most settings. Since the people are familiar with English, they have access to the Bible and to the *Jesus* film. About 94% of the people have some type of religious belief. Between 11 and 14% of the population are evangelical Christians.

16188

East Indian (261)

People of Indo-Pakistani descent migrated as laborers under the system of British colonialism. They speak Hindi, English, and Creole English. They have access to the Bible and to the *Jesus* film in either Hindi or English. About 40% of the people are Hindus while 30% are Muslim. Another 30% have some other type of religious beliefs. About 4.5% of the people are evangelical Christians.

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to help local believers continue development based on the strong Christian activity in the islands.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should find ways to help the local believers stand against the tendencies of Spiritism that is prevalent in much of Latin America. These religions are becoming increasingly popular in the islands and can be most damaging to spiritual life.
3. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to provide for the care of, and evangelism among the refugees from Montserrat who have migrated to the islands in

search of work. Many of these people entered Antigua and Barbuda because their own island has become less inhabitable due to volcanic activity. Pray that these refugees will not be drawn into local sinful activities but rather find peace in Jesus. Humanitarian aid is needed to help with re-settlement issues.

4. Evangelical Christians and churches should strive to help locals find ways to deal with drug use and prostitution that are social issues that attract many young people to leave the church in order to obtain money and a sense of power. Pray that young people will love Jesus more than the temptations that surround them for worldly possessions and power.
5. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to evangelize among the almost 10,000 Americans and 3,000 British people living on these islands. Over 12% of the Americans and 15% of the British are admittedly non-religious and almost 75% of Americans and 85% of the British are not evangelical Christians.
6. Evangelical Christians and churches should remain aware of the Hindus and Muslims residing on Antigua and Barbuda who need to hear the gospel.

Pictures



Links

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/extoc.html#ex0176>
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127375.htm>
<http://www.antigua-barbuda.org/aghis01.htm>
<http://www.everyculture.com/A-Bo/Antigua-And-Barbuda.html>
http://www.ab.gov.ag/gov_v2/index.php
<http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/antiguabarbuda.htm>
http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?REPORT_ID=9147&REQUEST_TYPE=VIEWADVANCED
<http://www.antiguamuseums.org/cultural.htm>
<http://www.antiguanice.com/v2/client.php?id=769>
<http://www.antigua-barbuda.com/>
<http://www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchAndCommonwealth/TheQueenandAntiguaandBarbuda/Overview.aspx>
<http://www.everyculture.com/A-Bo/Antigua-And-Barbuda.html>