

## 1: Honduras Map / Geography of Honduras / Map of Honduras - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*British Honduras was a British Crown colony on the east coast of Central America, south of Mexico, from 1763 to 1964, then a self-governing colony, renamed Belize in June 1964, until September 21, 1981, when it gained full independence as Belize.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: The Caribbean Sea washes its northern coast, the Pacific Ocean its narrow coast to the south. Its area includes the offshore Caribbean department of the Bay Islands. Honduras Honduras A small farm nestled in the rugged highlands of central Honduras. Donne Bryant Stock The bulk of the population of Honduras lives a generally isolated existence in the mountainous interior, a fact that may help to explain the rather insular policy of the country in relation to Latin and Central American affairs. Honduras, like its neighbours in the region, is a developing nation whose citizens are presented with innumerable economic and social challenges, a situation that is complicated by rough topography and the occasional violence of tropical weather patterns, including the devastation wreaked by Hurricane Mitch in Honduras The land Relief More than three-fourths of the land area of Honduras is mountainous, lowlands being found only along the coasts and in the several river valleys that penetrate toward the interior. The interior takes the form of a dissected upland with numerous small peaks. The main surface features have a general east-west orientation. There is a narrow plain of alluvium bordering the Gulf of Fonseca in the south. The southwestern mountains, the Volcanic Highlands, consist of alternating layers of rock composed of dark, volcanic detritus and lava flows, both of middle to early Cenozoic age. The northern mountains in other regions are more ancient, with granite and crystalline rocks predominating. Alfredo Bianco Geymet Four geographic regions may be discerned: The eastern Caribbean lowlands including the northern part of the Mosquito [Miskito] Coast, called La Mosquitia and mountain slopes embrace about one-fifth of the total land area of Honduras. Hot and humid, this area is densely forested in the interior highlands, and lumbering is an important economic activity. Subsistence agriculture and fishing are the main support of the scattered population. The northern coastal and alluvial plains and coastal sierras make up about one-eighth of the land area and contain about one-fourth of the population. This is an economically important region, the clayey and sandy loam soils producing rich crops of bananas, rice, cassava manioc, or yuca, oil palm, corn maize, citrus fruits, and beans. Cattle, poultry, and pigs are raised. The central highlands take up two-thirds of the national territory and contain the vast majority of the population. The mountains are rugged, rising in the west to 9,252 metres at Mount Las Minas, the highest point in the country. The numerous flat-floored valleys lie between 2,000 and 4,000 feet to 1,000 metres in elevation. The generally fertile soils, derived from lava and volcanic ash, produce coffee, tobacco, wheat, corn, sorghum, beans, fruits, and vegetables and support cattle, poultry, and pigs. The Pacific lowlands, centred on the Gulf of Fonseca, and the adjacent lower mountain slopes are only a small part of the land area and contain an equally small part of the population. The fertile soils, composed of alluvium or volcanic detritus, produce sesame seed, cotton, and some corn and sorghum. Cattle are raised on the lowland pastures, and coffee is grown on the nearby uplands. Climate The climate is generally hot, with high humidity in the tropical coastal lowlands becoming modified by elevation toward the interior. The north coast is occasionally affected from October to April by cool northern winds of continental origin. In the northern and eastern coastal and alluvial plains and on adjacent mountains, mean annual precipitation ranges from 70 to 100 inches 1,800 to 2,500 mm or more, with a less rainy season from March to June; these areas occasionally have summer hurricanes that are accompanied by heavy rains. Pacific plains and mountain slopes get 60 to 80 inches 1,500 to 2,000 mm of rain annually but from December to April receive little or no rain. Interior sheltered mountain basins and valleys receive 40 to 70 inches 1,000 to 1,800 mm annually. Page 1 of 9.

### 2: Cruises to Belize City, Belize | Royal Caribbean Cruises

*The Garífuna of Honduras and Belize Chapter 8 / Land disputes and encroachments into indigenous territories in Central America In northern Honduras, where the country's Caribbean beaches are a major attraction for tourists, development projects clash violently with indigenous land rights issues.*

Participants must book flights that arrive into San Pedro Sula no later than 4 p. The indoor market displays crafts and produce from around the country. With our Group Leader, we will explore the market making stops at various stalls along the way in order to learn about typical foods and handicraft traditions in Honduras. Lunch will be at a local restaurant en route. David Sedat on the Maya of Copan. Sedat has been recognized for his work in the underground tombs at the site, and has a lifetime of knowledge of the Maya. Following our lecture we will have dinner at the hotel. This is the place where the great ancient Mayan civilization flourished, and is held in high regard among archaeologists for the vast amount of carved text and hieroglyphs found throughout the site. Here numerous archaeologists are working to enhance the restoration of the ruins, and learn more about the Mayans through the numerous inscriptions they left behind. Excavated underground tunnels revealed another two levels of Mayan structures below ground level. We will have time to explore the carved heads of deities, the pyramid temples where kings ruled, the ball court where ancient games were played, the hieroglyphic stairway with its 63 carved steps and the stone columns and sculptures in the central court. The courtyard is dominated by a large and colorful replica of the Rosa Lila temple. Although most of us have become used to seeing Maya architecture and sculpture without any color, archaeological findings actually show that Maya cities were once adorned with stucco and bright paint. Dinner tonight will be on your own to explore the different option the town offers. The Group Leader will be happy to offer suggestions. However, anyone wishing to do so might consider bringing a few basic school supplies such as pencils and erasers, pens, colored markers, etc. Once at the hacienda, we will begin a leisurely hike along the Copan River and nearby fertile farmland including a stop at Los Sapos ceremonial site. Commonly referred to as the "birthing place", Los Sapos is a site located on the hilltops overlooking the Copan valley offering a picturesque view of the town. Studies suggest that this is an area where the ancient copanecan Maya women would go to give birth to their offspring. This biologically diverse area includes lowland, mid-elevation, and cloud forests, and boasts over species of birds. Dinner tonight will be at the hotel, where we will say good-bye to Honduras with a poolside barbecue. From Copan to Antigua we have about miles, approximately 6 hours. Border-crossing fees are included. After arrival and check in at the hotel in the afternoon, we will have time to rest and explore our surroundings. Dinner tonight will be at the hotel. Highlights will include a visit to a monastery and the Jade Museum, which features carvings and replicas of pre Columbian masks, figures, and ceremonial knives. Our visit will provide the opportunity to see weavers and textiles and learn about the traditional costumes of Guatemala during a site lecture by a local expert. Dinner will be on our own tonight to explore the local options. A trip here would not be complete without an excursion to the famous colorful indigenous market filled with textiles, handicrafts, and food. We will discover how Maya religion has blended with Christianity during a site lecture by local guide on the religious rituals of the people of Guatemala. We will return to Antigua late in the afternoon. Dinner is on your own to explore the local options. Please note that today needs to be a Thursday or Sunday to observe Chichicastenango Market. Since , founder and current Director Samuel Franco has carried out extensive field work, through several expeditions to different Maya areas during their local Patron Saint celebrations and other rituals, recording their music and photographing their contemporary ceremonies. The museum houses an important audiovisual archive including sound recordings, photographs, and video footage. After our visit we will transfer to Guatemala City and arrive in time for lunch. Our Group Leader will offer expert commentary while leading us through exhibits showcasing thousands of archaeological artifacts including pottery, stelae, masks, and jewelry. We will then transfer to the airport for our late afternoon flight to Flores. Upon arrival to Flores we will transfer to our hotel and have dinner upon arrival. Breakfast-Lunch-Dinner included Overnight at Hotel Villa Maya Tikal Day 9 After an early breakfast at the hotel we will transfer to the Tikal National Park, one of the largest excavated sites in the

Americas and home to over 4, structures. Tikal is one of the most famous sites in Guatemala with a long and mysterious history. The ruins are dominated by five enormous, pyramidal temples, as well as an impressive network of causeways, aqueducts, and canals. Our expert local guide will provide an overview of the ruins and talk about the history and architecture of this impressive Maya complex. Morley filled with exquisite ceramics and artifacts excavated from Tikal. We will return to our hotel in the afternoon. Dinner will be at a local restaurant. Our approximately four-hour journey will include an immigration stop at the border post between Guatemala and Belize. This large Mayan ceremonial center is set in a tropical forest on the banks of the New River Lagoon in the north central region of Belize. Unlike most Mayan sites, the ruins found at Lamanai were built in layers; each generation adding on to the existing structures. A beautiful panoramic view of the lagoon and surrounding jungle can be seen from the top of the High Temple. It is believed that the ancient center was occupied during more than 3, years, and perhaps as recently as in the 18th century. We hope that your experiences in the Maya World will remain with you forever and will challenge you to make a difference in the world we share!

### 3: Garifuna Dance | Honduras | Pinterest | Dance, Honduras and Belize

*The Belize Barrier Reef is almost miles ( km) long and is the second largest Barrier Reef in the World. One would, therefore, be forgiven for thinking that at least ONE dive site from along that impressive natural structure would have been included in a book which purports to be a diving guide to that country.*

I had already dipped in and out of Honduras before I visited Belize so this was my second time to enter the country. After a great week in Belize including touring ATM caves , staying in San Pedro and Belmopan we decided to get the boat to Honduras which only leaves once a week. We made the reservation just to be sure. Head to this page for the D- Express and reserve the boat. The only slight risk is that if there is say a bunch of 12 backpackers that day, you may well not get on, and as they are only once a week, this would mean an entire one more week in Belize, or do the overland route! We were there in September time. Belize to Honduras boat booking on the D-Express Website Currently the boat leaves every Friday morning at 9am from the town of Placencia. The exact details are: Departure from Placencia Shell Gas Dock at 9: In Belize Dollars this is BD. We got the 4. The buses are cheap and packed. We had dinner at Omars and stayed in the Seaspray Hotel. But you will see the jetty and the boat. Put your bags on board and get in. The boat leaves at 9. You can use up the last of your Belize Dollars at the local shop or coffee place near the harbour. Just make sure you have enough cash to pay the departure fee. We arrived at Mango Creek around 9. The exit forms are all very simple. Belize exit forms My boat ticket from Belize to Honduras There is a fee of 7. This is basically twice as much as US dollars, so about 3. There is a fee of 7. This is basically twice as much as US dollars. To the point where it has actually been cancelled before. There is no bar on board and no food for sale. You basically just sit there quite cramped passing the time. The packed boat from Placencia to Puerto Cortes I simply read my books and planned the onward travel as well as filling in my Honduras Arrival documents. Panny felt a bit sick on the journey which can be choppy. Arrival at Puerto Cortes, Honduras We arrive on schedule around 2. On arrival at Puerto Cortes we get off the boat first of all and then we collect our bags. There is a huge delay for immigration despite the fact that there were only about 30 of us on the boat. During the delay you can change money and organise onward transport. Kindly refuse saying you already have plans. Most of the other travellers on our boat were heading to Utila or La Ceiba. However we chose to make our way to San Pedro Sula and by bus. When they tried to ask for it in immigration this time I refused to pay it. We walked across the bridge towards the town centre of Puerto Cortes firstly and then were looking for the bus station. On board we met a local girl who was able to give us a lift direct to our hostel in San Pedro Sula. On the minibus from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro Sula, Honduras You can read about our trip to San Pedro Sula and my experience backpacking the city that is widely regarded as the most dangerous city in the world. Join 15, Monthly Readers!

## 4: British Honduras - Wikipedia

*Belize* (/bɛˈliːz/ (listen)) (Spanish: *Belice*) is a country located on the eastern coast of Central America. [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) is bordered on the northwest by Mexico, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, and on the south and west by Guatemala.

The Maya could use Crown lands set aside as reservations, but these people[ clarification needed ] lacked communal rights. Under the policy of indirect rule , a system of elected alcaldes mayors , adopted from Spanish local government, linked these Maya to the colonial administration. But in the north, the distinction between Maya and Spanish was increasingly blurred, and a Mestizo culture emerged. In different ways and to different degrees, then, the Maya who returned to British Honduras in the 19th century became incorporated into the colony as poor and dispossessed ethnic minorities. By the end of the 19th century, the ethnic pattern that remained largely intact throughout the 20th century was in place: Protestants largely of African descent, who spoke either English or Creole, lived in Belize Town; the Roman Catholic Maya and Mestizos spoke Spanish and lived chiefly in the north and west; and the Roman Catholic Garifuna who spoke English, Spanish, or Garifuna and settled on the southern coast. In many parts of the Caribbean, large numbers of former slaves, some of whom had engaged in the cultivation and marketing of food crops, became landowners. British Honduras had vast areas of sparsely populated, unused land. Nevertheless, landownership was controlled by a small European monopoly, thwarting the evolution of a Creole landowning class from the former slaves. Rather than the former slaves, it was the Garifuna , Maya and Mestizos who pioneered agriculture in 19th-century British Honduras. These groups either rented land or lived as squatters. However, the domination of the land by forestry interests continued to stifle agriculture and kept much of the population dependent on imported foods. Exports of mahogany peaked at over 4 million linear metres in but fell to about 1. Mahogany and logwood continued to account for over 80 percent of the total value of exports, but the price of these goods was so low that the economy was in a state of prolonged depression after the s. Major results of this depression included the decline of the old settler class, the increasing consolidation of capital and the intensification of British landownership. The British Honduras Company emerged as the predominant landowner of the Crown colony. The firm originated in a partnership between one of the old settler families and a London merchant and was registered in as a limited company. The firm expanded, often at the expense of others who were forced to sell their land. Largely as a result of the costly military expeditions against the Maya, the expenses of administering the new colony of British Honduras increased, and that at a time of severe depression in the economy. Some of the landowners also had involvement in commerce, but their interest differed from those of the other merchants of Belize Town. The former group resisted the taxation of land and favoured an increase in import duties; the latter preferred the opposite. Moreover, the merchants in the town felt relatively secure from Mayan attacks and reluctant to contribute toward the protection of mahogany camps, whereas the landowners felt that they should not be required to pay taxes on lands given inadequate protection. These conflicting interests produced a stalemate in the Legislative Assembly, which failed to authorise the raising of sufficient revenue. Unable to agree among themselves, the members of the Legislative Assembly surrendered their political privileges and asked for the establishment of direct British rule in return for the greater security of Crown colony status. The new constitution was inaugurated in April and the Legislative Council became the new legislature. The change moved power from the old settler oligarchy to the boardrooms of British companies and to the Colonial Office in London. It also signalled the eclipse of the old settler elite. By about , most commerce in British Honduras was in the hands of a clique of Scottish and German merchants, most of them newcomers. The manager of the Belize Estate and Produce Company, for example, was automatically a member of the council, while members of the emerging Creole elite were excluded from holding seats on the council. The Creoles requested in that some seats on the council be opened to election as had occurred in Canada and New Zealand in the hope of winning seats, but the Legislative Council refused. In , the Governor appointed several Creole members, but whites remained the majority. In demobilised Creole servicemen protested British racism, but British troops soon stopped this

spontaneous protest, which was indicative of discontent but had little lasting effect. But the council rejected these provisos, and the issue of restoring elections was postponed. The mahogany trade remained depressed, and efforts to develop plantation agriculture in several crops, including sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, bananas and coconuts failed. In mahogany workers rioted against a cut in their real wages caused by devaluation, but British troops soon stopped this spontaneous protest. A brief revival in the forestry industry took place early in the 20th century as new demands for forest products came from the United States. Exports of chicle, a gum taken from the sapodilla tree and used to make chewing gum, propped up the economy from the s. Much of the gum was tapped in Mexican and Guatemalan forests by Mayan chicleros who had been recruited by labour contractors in British Honduras. A short-lived boom in the mahogany trade occurred around in response to growing demand for the wood in the United States, but the ruthless exploitation of the forests without any conservation or reforestation depleted resources. The introduction of tractors and bulldozers opened up new areas in the west and south in the s, but this development led again to only a temporary revival. At this time, mahogany, cedar and chicle together accounted for 97 percent of forest production and 82 percent of the total value of exports. The economy, which was increasingly oriented toward trade with the United States, remained dependent and underdeveloped. Men such as Robert S. Melhado, whose merchant family dealt in illicit liquor during prohibition, became major political and economic figures. In, Creole merchants and professionals replaced the representatives of British landowners, except for the manager of the Belize Estate and Produce Company on the Legislative Council. The participation of this Creole elite in the political process was evidence of emerging social changes that were largely concealed by economic stagnation. These changes accelerated with such force in the s that they ushered in a new era of modern politics. The Colonial Report for stated that "contracts for the purchase of mahogany and chicle, which form the mainstay of the Colony, practically ceased altogether, thereby throwing a large number of the woodcutters and chicle-gatherers out of work". The British relief response was tardy and inadequate. The British government seized the opportunity to impose tighter control on the colony and endowed the Governor with reserve powers, or the power to enact laws in emergency situations without the consent of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council resisted but eventually passed a resolution agreeing to give the Governor reserve powers to obtain disaster aid. Meanwhile, people in the town were making shelters out of the wreckage of their houses. The economy continued to decline in and. The total value of imports and exports in the latter year was little more than one-fourth of what it had been in. Since various members of the Hoare family had been principal directors and maintained a controlling interest in the company. Sir Samuel Hoare, a shareholder and former director, had been a British cabinet member and a friend of Leo Amery, the British secretary of state for the colonies. In, when the company was suffering from the aftereffects of the hurricane and the depression, family member Oliver V. Hoare contacted the Colonial Office to discuss the possibility of selling the company to buyers in the United States. When the government almost doubled the land tax, the large landowners refused to pay. But small landowners had paid their taxes, often at a higher rate. Brown, the expatriate manager of the company, in the first elections for some of the Legislative Council seats in. Investigators of labour conditions in the s were appalled to discover that workers received rations of inferior flour and mess pork and tickets to be exchanged at the commissaries, in lieu of cash wages. As a result, workers and their families suffered from malnutrition and were continually in debt to their employers. The law governing labour contracts, the Masters and Servants Act of, made it a criminal offence for a labourer to breach a contract. The offence was punishable by twenty-eight days of imprisonment with hard labour. In the Governor, Sir John Burdon, rejected proposals to legalise trade unions and to introduce a minimum wage and sickness insurance. The conditions, aggravated by rising unemployment and the disastrous hurricane, were responsible for severe hardship among the poor. The poor responded in with a series of demonstrations, strikes, petitions and riots that marked the beginning of modern politics and the independence movement. A group calling itself the Unemployed Brigade marched through Belize Town on 14 February, to present demands to the Governor and started a broad movement. The Governor also offered a daily ration of two kilograms of cooked rice at the prison gates. He said that he would continue fighting for the cause and that he was not afraid to die. For the next few weeks, Soberanis and his colleagues in the LUA attacked the Governor

and his officials, the rich merchants, and the Belize Estate and Produce Company at biweekly meetings attended by to people. The workers demanded relief and a minimum wage. They couched their demands in broad moral and political terms that began to define and develop a new nationalistic and democratic political culture. Still, the labour agitation achieved a great deal. Of most immediate importance was the creation of relief work by a Governor who saw it as a way to avoid civil disturbances. Workers built more than kilometres of roads. The Governor also pressed for a semi-representative government. But when the new constitution was passed in April , it included the restrictive franchise demanded by the appointed majority of the Legislative Council, which had no interest in furthering democracy. High voter-eligibility standards for property and income limited the electorate to the wealthiest 2 percent of the population. Poor people, therefore, could not vote; they could only support members of the Creole middle classes that opposed big-business candidates. Working-class agitation continued, and in all six seats on the Belize Town Board the voting requirements allowed for a more representative electorate went to middle-class Creoles who appeared more sympathetic to labour. Trade unions were legalised in , but the laws did not require employers to recognise these unions. Furthermore, the penal clauses of the old Masters and Servants Act rendered the new rights ineffectual. The s were therefore the crucible of modern Belizean politics. It was a decade during which the old phenomena of exploitative labour conditions and authoritarian colonial and industrial relations began to give way to new labour and political processes and institutions. Between and , less than 2 percent of the population elected six members in the Legislative Council of thirteen members. In only voters were registered in a population of over 63, The proportion of voters increased slightly in , partly because the minimum age for women voters was reduced from thirty to twenty-one years. The devaluation of the British Honduras dollar in effectively reduced the property and income voter-eligibility standards. Finally, in British Honduras achieved suffrage for all literate adults as a result of the emerging independence movement. This development was a prelude to the process of constitutional decolonisation. The Nationalist Movement Belize The origins of the independence movement also lay in the s and s. One group consisted of working-class individuals and emphasised labour issues. The second group, a radical nationalist movement, emerged during World War II. The third group consisted of people such as the Christian Social Action Group CSAG who engaged in electoral politics within the narrow limits defined by the constitution and whose goals included a "Natives First" campaign and an extension of the franchise to elect a more representative government. One member of this group, George Cadle Price , topped the polls in the election when he opposed immigration schemes and import controls and rode a wave of feeling against a British proposal for a federation of its colonies in the Caribbean. Price was an eclectic and pragmatic politician whose ideological position was often obscured under a cloak of religious values and quotations. He remained the predominant politician in the country from the early s until his retirement in

### 5: Belize Map / Geography of Belize / Map of Belize - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Belize is a small, but extraordinarily beautiful country just south of Mexico on the Caribbean Sea. Formerly known as British Honduras, it is one of the few under-populated countries in Central America.*

The recorded history of the middle and southern regions is dominated by Caracol, an urban political centre that may have supported over 10,000 people. English and Scottish settlers and pirates known as the Baymen entered the area from the 17th century, with Baymen first settling on the coast of what is now Belize in 1638, seeking a sheltered region from which they could attack Spanish ships (see English settlement in Belize). The settlers established a trade colony and port in what became the Belize District, [22] and during the 18th century, established a system using black slaves to cut logwood (*Haematoxylum campechianum*) trees. This yielded a valuable fixing agent for clothing dyes, [23] and was one of the first ways to achieve a fast black before the advent of artificial dyes. The Spanish granted the British settlers the right to occupy the area and cut logwood in exchange for their help suppressing piracy. Before then the British government had not recognized the settlement as a colony for fear of provoking a Spanish attack. The delay in government oversight allowed the settlers to establish their own laws and forms of government. The Battle of St. George's Caye, from 3 to 5 September, the Spaniards tried to force their way through Montego Caye shoal, but were blocked by defenders. The anniversary of the battle is a national holiday in Belize and is celebrated to commemorate the "first Belizeans" and the defence of their territory. A series of institutions restricted the ability of individuals to buy land, in a debt-peonage system. Former "extra special" mahogany or logwood cutters undergirded the early ascriptions of the capacities and consequently the limitations of people of African descent in the colony. Among the British firms that dominated the colony in the late 19th century was the Belize Estate and Produce Company, which eventually acquired half of all privately held land and eventually eliminated peonage. Panoramic view of Belize City, c. 1900. The effects of widespread unemployment were worsened by a devastating hurricane that struck the colony in 1862. Economic conditions improved during World War II as many Belizean men entered the armed forces or otherwise contributed to the war effort. Pro-independence activist George Cadle Price became PUP leader in 1950 and the effective head of government in 1954, a post he would hold under various titles until 1963. Under a new constitution Britain granted British Honduras self-government in 1964. On 1 June 1964, British Honduras was officially renamed Belize. Independent Belize since [edit] Belize was granted independence on 21 September 1981. Guatemala refused to recognize the new nation because of its longstanding territorial dispute with the British colony, claiming that Belize belonged to Guatemala. About 1,000 British troops remained in Belize to deter any possible incursions. The PUP under Price returned to power after elections in 1984. The following year the United Kingdom announced that it would end its military involvement in Belize, and the RAF Harrier detachment was withdrawn the same year, having remained stationed in the country continuously since its deployment had become permanent there in 1964. British soldiers were withdrawn in 1982, but the United Kingdom left behind a military training unit to assist with the newly created Belize Defence Force. The UDP regained power in the national election in 1984, and Esquivel became prime minister for a second time. The pact may have curtailed the year-old border dispute between the two countries. Border tensions continued into the early 1990s, although the two countries cooperated in other areas. In the 1993 elections the PUP maintained its majority, and Musa continued as prime minister. He pledged to improve conditions in the underdeveloped and largely inaccessible southern part of Belize. In 1998, Belize was the site of unrest caused by discontent with the PUP government, including tax increases in the national budget. On 8 February 2008, Dean Barrow was sworn in as prime minister after his UDP won a landslide victory in general elections. Barrow and the UDP were re-elected in 2012 with a considerably smaller majority. As of [update], the border dispute with Guatemala remains unresolved and quite contentious. Guatemalans voted yes on the matter. Belize, Stann Creek, and Toledo. As of 2012, Belize still struggles to recognize indigenous populations and their respective rights. Government of Belize Belize is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy. The structure of government is based on the British parliamentary system, and the legal system is modelled on the common law of England. Executive authority is exercised by the cabinet, which advises the Governor-General and is led by the Prime Minister of Belize, who is head of

government. Cabinet ministers are members of the majority political party in parliament and usually hold elected seats within it concurrent with their cabinet positions. The 31 members of the House are popularly elected to a maximum five-year term and introduce legislation affecting the development of Belize. The Governor-General appoints the 12 members of the Senate, with a Senate president selected by the members. The Senate is responsible for debating and approving bills passed by the House. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the Parliament of Belize. Constitutional safeguards include freedom of speech, press, worship, movement, and association. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. The Supreme Court Chief Justice hears murder and similarly serious cases, and the Court of Appeal hears appeals from convicted individuals seeking to have their sentences overturned. Defendants may, under certain circumstances, appeal their cases to the Caribbean Court of Justice.

### 6: The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency

*Destination Belize, a country on the eastern coast of northern Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea in www.enganchecubano.com was known as British Honduras until Belize was granted independence on 21 September, it is since then a Commonwealth realm, with Queen Elizabeth II as its monarch and head of state.*

**Road Conditions and Safety:** Because of crime, poor road conditions, and heavy commercial truck traffic, driving in Honduras can be dangerous. Embassy discourages car and bus travel after dark. Honduran roads are poorly lit and poorly marked. Traffic signs are often inadequate or non-existent. Animals and people wander onto the roads. Rockslides are common, especially in the rainy season May through December and can cause closure of major highways. Dangerous stretches of road include: The road between Tegucigalpa to Choluteca: Be aware of mountain curves. The road from El Progreso to La Ceiba: Animals frequently enter the road, and bridges are in poor condition due to flooding. Carjackings and robberies target SUVs and usually occur at night. Rival criminal elements engage in violent acts against one another. Avoid this road and stay on the main Tegucigalpa-Juticalpa-Catacamas road while traveling in Olancho. While Honduras and the United States have signed and ratified a Stolen Vehicle Treaty, existing Honduran laws protect good faith buyers even of stolen vehicles, so the recovery and return of these vehicles to their original owners is not guaranteed. Vehicle insurance may mitigate loss; please check with the National Insurance Crime Bureau or with private insurance carriers about coverage details. Honduran law requires all vehicles involved in an accident to remain in place until Transit Authority agents arrive. Notify your car insurance company as soon as possible, preferably right after the accident. Avoid public transportation in Honduras. If you plan to travel by bus, always travel during daylight hours and on first-class conveyances, not economy buses. Instruct the driver not to pick up other passengers, agree on the fare before you enter the vehicle, and have small bills available for payment, as taxi drivers often do not make change. Use Radio-Taxi services companies that operate by phone rather than hailing a taxi on the street. When possible, travel in groups. As there is no direct commercial air service to the United States by carriers registered in Honduras, the U. January 26, Travel Advisory Levels.

### 7: Belize Passenger Ferry - between Puerto Cortes (Honduras) and Belize

*Parts of Belize (Cayo, for example) would be more affordable than Roatan. The cost of living in Ambergris Caye would be comparable, more or less the same as the cost of living on Roatan. If you want Caribbean (as I suspect you do, given your focus), Ambergris and Roatan are both great choices (probably my two preferred spots in the region).*

We specialize in archaeology and anthropology in concert with the natural history of the area. We design in-depth itineraries, customized just for private groups, schools, and organizations. For a look at past group itineraries, you may view our Mundo Maya tour webpage by clicking on the photo of the tapir. Below you may find links to specific tours into the Mundo Maya. They hopefully will be more than just possible daily itineraries and will be ideas to customize your own customized exploration. All-inclusive 9-night, cruise with a 2-night land safari. First Cruise to visit all 3 states of the Yucatan Peninsula. In total you will visit three famous archaeological sites and three magical cities in the Yucatan. But our experience includes more; you will eat at the best local restaurants and be able to take home an original Panama hat made just for you where they were first created in Becal. The experiences are presented with pride by some of the most hospitable people in the world, as they open their doors to you as they have never done for anyone before. This is truly a once in a lifetime experience now available for the first time at our incredible special season pricing, offering great value to destinations where no other cruise ships have ever taken their passengers before. Sail away to Caribbean paradise on the Grande Mariner cruise ship only 44 cabins. White sands, swaying palm trees, Mayan ruins, and rainbow-colored reefs are yours to explore on this unique Central America small ship cruise! Relax and admire the stunning scenery and explore in Belize and Roatan! El Mundo Maya de Guatemala - The world of the Maya in Guatemala Guatemala is a national full of wonders - a fusion of the past and present. A great travel destination and value -it offers unique geography, a rich history, scenic environments with high biodiversity, delicious cuisine, quality accommodations, spring-like climate, and friendly peoples. From the splendor of the colonial area when the Spanish Capital of all of Central America was in Antigua, Guatemala; the breathtaking scenery of mountains and lakes; the thriving and colourful culture of the indigenous peoples with their markets and unique lifestyle; the awe-inspiring ruins of the mysterious Maya civilization; there is no area in the world that has so much to offer the visitor in so small an area. Yucatan and Chiapas Highlights tour 11 Days itinerary starting and ending in Cancun Visit the southern part of Mexico in our Yucatan Chiapas tours and discover yourself a beautiful mix of nature and culture - from the lush jungle and picturesque towns in Chiapas to one of the "new wonders of the world", Chichen Itza. Amaze yourself with the local people in San Cristobal de las Casas, trek the jungle in Palenque, swim in Agua Azul falls and take a boat ride in awe-inspiring Sumidero Canyon. Mundo Maya, Northern Yucatan Exploration group tour 14 Days, starting and ending in Cancun Visit not only wonderful highlights of the Yucatan Peninsula, you also experience many of the small wonders to be found there - at small archaeology sites, traditional Mayan towns and villages, beautiful nature areas, local restaurants and markets, and with interactions with local residents. Service Learning tour 10 Days itinerary starting and ending in Merida Volunteering vacations is a great opportunity to travel with a purpose, to share our time with kids or helping local institutions. During weekends we also have fun visiting ancient wonders and natural beauties of Mexico. Lodging is in local homes. We can design activities that suits your group. Student Science tour 10 Days itinerary starting and ending in Cancun Science teachers will find amazing possibilities of doing geological, biological, archaeological and agricultural visits with their students in the Yucatan Peninsula. All this combined with a visit to Xel-Ha Water Park to have fun, snorkel and relax in this Yucatan science tour. Yucatan Food Tour 9 days itinerary starting and ending in Cancun The Yucatan Peninsula is a region full of wonders - a fusion of the past and present. A great travel destination - it offers unique geography, a rich history with incredible ancient ruins, scenic environments, quality accommodations, friendly peoples, and a diverse and delicious cuisine. A Taste of Mexico Adventure 9 days itinerary starting and ending in Mexico City Indulge in the regional cuisines of Mexico, experience the ethnic mix and vibrant atmosphere of Veracruz, explore breathtaking colonial Puebla and Oaxaca, try out your salsa skills on the dance floor. Mexico is much more than large resorts and beaches. You are welcome to call

us anytime at , or toll free at , or email us at travel "at" GoExploring. Return to the top of this webpage:

### 8: U.N. report reveals world's highest murder rates; Honduras tops list - CNN

*Then, Honduras, as well as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua formed the United Provinces of Central America, but that federation quickly dissolved, and Honduras became an independent republic in*

### 9: The Garífuna of Honduras and Belize - The Violence of Development

*In two weeks, combine some of the most exciting highlights in Guatemala, Honduras and Belize. Compare colonial towns with indigenous villages, haggle in colourful markets and fall in love with the intoxicating Caribbean culture.*

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