

ANTHEMS

IN THE CARIBBEAN

FRANCE USED A DIFFERENT ANTHEM BETWEEN 1796 AND 1870

141
FRANCE
1795-1799; 1870-

Lyrics: in French; mention God
"La Marseillaise" is a symbol of the French revolution, and one of the most recognizable anthems in the world. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, it was used as the anthem of the international revolutionary movement, and until the adoption of "The Internationale" (written in the late 19th century by two Frenchmen) as anthem by Russia and the Soviet Union (1918-1944), "La Marseillaise" was the anthem of many communist, socialist, and left-leaning groups. Countless musicians have used the tune, including Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, or The Beatles, but perhaps the most famous and controversial adaptation is Serge Gainsbourg's 1979 reggae album "Aux Armes et cætera", for which he received death threats.

142
HAITI
1904-

Lyrics: Marseillaise-inspired title ("La Dessalinienne"); in French only; mention God
The current anthem is the winner of a competition for a new anthem set to commemorate the 100th anniversary of independence. "La Dessalinienne" is named in honour of Haiti's revolutionary leader and first ruler Jean-Jacques Dessalines. A Haitian Creole version of the lyrics exists but it is not official, although it has been widely used since the 1980s.

The Dominican Republic occupies the other half of the island where Haiti is also located

143
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1934-

Music: opera
Lyrics: in Spanish only
The anthem never refers to the nation or its people by the name "Dominican" – the name Spanish colonisers gave the island – but rather uses the term "Quisqueyanos", in a reference to the name used by the native inhabitants.

144
CUBA
1902-

Music: opera
Lyrics: Marseillaise-inspired title ("La Bayamesa"); in Spanish only
"La Bayamesa" (The Song of Bayamo, a town in Cuba) was first performed in 1868 during the battle of Bayamo against Spain. The author of the song played a leading part in the battle, and was captured by the Spaniards and executed by a firing squad. It is said that before being shot he shouted one of the lines from the anthem: "Morir por la Patria es vivir" ("To die for one's Homeland is to live"). The anthem was retained after the communist revolution in 1959.

145
COUNTRIES IN THE CARIBBEAN THAT USED TO BE COLONIES OF THE UK

145
BAHAMAS
1973-

Lyrics: in English only; mention God

146
JAMAICA
1962-

Lyrics: in English only

147
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
1983-

Lyrics: in English only

148
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

Lyrics: in English only

149
DOMINICA
1978-

Lyrics: in English only

150
SAINT LUCIA
1979-

Lyrics: in English only

151
BARBADOS
1966-

Lyrics: by an American; in English only
The lyrics were written by Irving Burgie, a songwriter for the famous "King of Calypso" singer and actor Harry Belafonte. Not a Barbadian, Mr. Burgie happened to be on holiday in the island when he was asked to write the lyrics for its anthem.

152
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
1969-

Lyrics: in English only

153
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
1962-

Lyrics: in English only

154
SAINT BARTHELEMY
1999-

Music: by an American; Lyrics: by a woman;
in French only
In 1999, the new director of the island's choir, an American from New York, proposed the creation of a regional anthem. Choir member Isabelle Déraevin wrote a poem to be used as lyrics. Later, on a trip back to New York, the director asked Michael Valenti, an accomplished Broadway composer, to compose the music.

155
MARTINIQUE
2023-

Music: folk
Lyrics: in Antillean Creole
The lyrics are in the widely spoken, yet unofficial, Antillean or Martinican Creole.

156
SAINT MARTIN / SINT MAARTEN
1958-

Music: by a Dutchman
Lyrics: by a Dutchman; in English only
Two halves of the same island: Saint Martin (controlled by France) and Sint Maarten (controlled by the Netherlands). The locals, however, mostly speak English, and the lyrics of the anthem are about that.

157
SABA
1980-

Music: by a woman
Lyrics: by a woman; in English only
Despite the official language being Dutch, the lyrics of the anthem are in English which is the widely spoken language. The music was composed by a nun of the Dominican order.

Two anthems in Papiamentu, a creole language largely based on colonial-era Judeo Portuguese and Spanish

158
ARUBA
1976-

Music: waltz
Lyrics: in Papiamentu

159
CURAÇAO
1978-

Music: by a Dutchman
Lyrics: in Papiamentu

160
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
1969-

Lyrics: in English only

161
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
1962-

Lyrics: in English only

162
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
1983-

Lyrics: in English only

163
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

Lyrics: in English only

164
DOMINICA
1978-

Lyrics: in English only

165
SAINT LUCIA
1979-

Lyrics: in English only

166
BARBADOS
1966-

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167
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1969-

Lyrics: in English only

168
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
1962-

Lyrics: in English only

169
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
1983-

Lyrics: in English only

170
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

Lyrics: in English only

171
DOMINICA
1978-

Lyrics: in English only

172
SAINT LUCIA
1979-

Lyrics: in English only

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175
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1962-

Lyrics: in English only

176
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1983-

Lyrics: in English only

177
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

Lyrics: in English only

178
DOMINICA
1978-

Lyrics: in English only

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1962-

Lyrics: in English only

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Lyrics: in English only

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ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
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Lyrics: in English only

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189
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1962-

Lyrics: in English only

190
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
1983-

Lyrics: in English only

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ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
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197
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1983-

Lyrics: in English only

198
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

Lyrics: in English only

199
DOMINICA
1978-

Lyrics: in English only

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203
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1962-

Lyrics: in English only

204
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
1983-

Lyrics: in English only

205
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

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1962-

Lyrics: in English only

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SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
1983-

Lyrics: in English only

212
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

Lyrics: in English only

213
DOMINICA
1978-

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1983-

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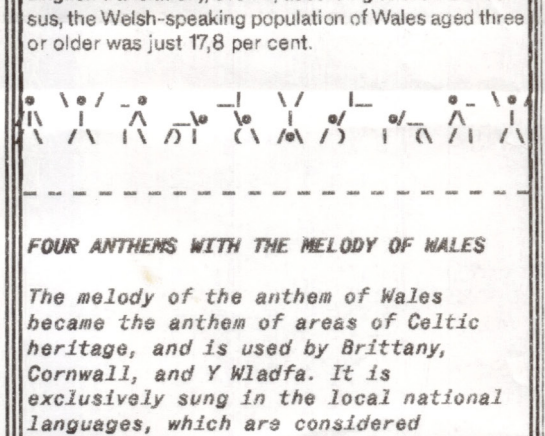
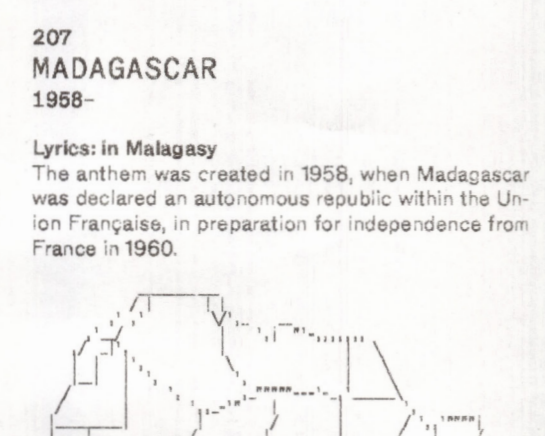
253
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
1983-

Lyrics: in English only

254
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
1981-

Lyrics: in English only

255
DOMINICA
1978-

1926-	Lyrics: in Irish, translation of an original in English The anthem was originally written in Irish, but that version has almost disappeared, and most people are unaware that the lyrics are a translation. Nowadays the anthem is commonly sung in Irish, although most of the population reports not speaking the language, and, less than 2% of the population reports using it daily.
THREE ANTHEMS IN USE IN THE ISLAND OF IRELAND	
1995	IRELAND (SPORTS)
1996-	Lyrics: in English only "Ireland's Call" is used by some sports competitors when representing the island of Ireland, which often runs united in sports competitions. It was commissioned for the 1995 World Rugby Football Union and around 20% of the players of the Irish Rugby Football Union are from Northern Ireland and the use of the anthem of the Republic of Ireland [1994] was considered inappropriate.
	
NATIONAL SONGS USED BY THE FOUR CONSTITUENT COUNTRIES OF THE UK, NONE OF WHICH HAVE OFFICIAL ANTHEMS	
1996	NORTHERN IRELAND
1995-	Music: by a woman; traditional Lyrics: in English only; mention God The melody is usually called "Londonerry Air" (as it is an Irish air - folk tune - from County Londonderry), first recorded in the 19th century. Over the decades several sets of lyrics have been written for this tune, a popular one being "Danny Boy", which is often sung as an anthem.
1997	ENGLAND
1916-	Lyrics: in English Titled "Jerusalem", and only one of several English nationalist songs, this is currently the one that enjoys the most popular support as an anthem. The lyrics are from a poem by William Blake, based on a tale that Jesus once visited what is now England.
1998	SCOTLAND
1974-	Music: folk Lyrics: in English only The song was composed in the mid-1960s by Roy Williamson, of the folk group the Corries, and is sung in English, with one Scots word ("tae" for "to"). In the 2011 census, 1.1% of adults said they spoke Scots at home.
1999	WALES
1856-	Music: used by Brittany, Cornwall, and Y Wladfa Lyrics: in Welsh "Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau" ("Old Land of My Fathers", the current title is taken from the first words of the song) was composed in 1856 under a different title, and became very popular throughout Wales. In 1899, it was the first piece of recorded music in the Welsh language. It was also the first national anthem to be sung at the start of an international sports event: in 1905, the Welsh national rugby team hosted New Zealand's first touring team, who started every match performing a haka. As a response, Wales player Teddy Morgan led the crowd singing the anthem, which became a common practice and is now a staple of international sports. It is almost always sung in Welsh (there is no official English translation), even if, according to the 2021 census, the Welsh-speaking population of Wales aged three or older was just 17.8 per cent.
	

FOUR ANTHEMS WITH THE MELODY OF WALES

The melody of the anthem of Wales became the anthem of areas of Celtic heritage, and is used by Brittany, Cornwall, and Y Wladfa. It is exclusively sung in the local national languages, which are considered severely endangered since English and French became dominant. A similar situation to that of Hawaii [38].

The practice of singing the anthem before international sports events started in 1905, before a rugby match between Wales and New Zealand, where the anthem of Wales was sung by the crowd in response to a haka performed by the team of New Zealand.

2001	Y WLAÐFA
1880s (?) -	Music: borrowed from Wales Lyrics: in Welsh Y Wladfa ("The Colony") is the name given to the establishment of settlements by Welsh immigrants in Patagonia, beginning in 1885. The idea of a Welsh-speaking colony was proposed by a Welsh nationalist nonconformist preacher who called for a "little Wales beyond Wales", away from the influence of the English language. Patagonia was chosen for its isolation and because the Argentinian government offered land in exchange for the settlement of a region that was claimed but not controlled by Argentina until 1884, and that was inhabited by the indigenous Tehuelche, and Mapuche. It's estimated there are about 70,000 Welsh-Patagonians, however Patagonian Welsh speakers are thought to be about 5,000. Y Wladfa's anthem, "Gwlad Newydd y Cymry" ("The New Country of the Welsh"), is a reworking of the Welsh anthem, with the same tune but different lyrics.

201	CORNWALL
1920s -	Music: borrowed from Wales Lyrics: in Cornish

202	BRITTANY
1903 -	Music: by a Welsh; borrowed from Wales Lyrics: in Breton Breton shares roots with Welsh and Cornish and just like those languages it is considered severely endangered, with about 4.6% regular speakers.

Anthem of two departments of France, since Réunion, an island in the Indian ocean, is considered as much part of France as Brittany, in mainland France

203	REUNION
1930 -	Lyrics: in Réunion creole

ANTHEMS OF SOME COUNTRIES IN THE INDIC OCEAN

204	MAURITIUS
1968 -	Lyrics: in English only; mention God

205	SEYCHELLES
1996 -	Lyrics: in Seychelles Creole; mention God

206	COMOROS
1978 -	Lyrics: in Comorian/Shimasiwa; mention God The anthem mentions the four islands in the Comoros archipelago. However, only three islands are internationally recognized as part of the Comoros since France still retains control over Mayotte, referred to as Maore in the anthem.

207	MADAGASCAR
1958 -	Lyrics: in Malagasy The anthem was created in 1958, when Madagascar was declared an autonomous republic within the Union Française, in preparation for independence from France in 1960.

ANTHEMS OF SOME COUNTRIES IN SOUTH EAST AFRICA

208	MOZAMBIQUE
2002 -	Lyrics: in Portuguese only

209	MALAWI
1964 -	Lyrics: versions in Chichewa, and English; mention God

ANTHEMS OF SOME COUNTRIES THAT SHARE THE ANTHEM TO SIGNAL POLITICAL CLOSENESS

210	SOUTH AFRICA
1997 -	Music: same as Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe (1980-1994), and Namibia (1990-1991) Lyrics: in Xhosa, Zulu, Sesotho, Afrikaans, and English combined in the same song; mention God The anthem combines the song "God Bless Africa" with "Die Stem van Suid Afrika" (The Call of South Africa), which was the national anthem of the white population during the Apartheid. Five of the eleven official languages are used in the anthem.

211	TANZANIA
1961 -	Music: same as Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe (1980-1994), and Namibia (1990-1991) Lyrics: same as South Africa; in Swahili, translation from an original in Xhosa; mention God

212	ZAMBIA
1964 -	Music: same as Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe (1980-1994), and Namibia (1990-1991); hymn Lyrics: in English only; mention God

ANTHEMS COMPOSED BY EGYPTIANS

213	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
1960-1971	Music: by an Egyptian; used by Egypt (1960-1979), Syria (1960-1961), Iraq (1965-1981), and Libya (1969-1972) Lyrics: in Arabic Titled "It has been a long time, oh my weapon!", it was first written for Um Kulthoum, the "Diva of Arabic Song" during the Suez Crisis in 1956. It quickly gained popularity thanks to its strongly nationalist lyrics, and to being frequently played on the radio, sometimes every 10 minutes. Because of widespread acceptance, the chorus of the song was adopted as the national anthem of the United Arab Republic. It existed from 1958 to 1971 and started as a political union between Egypt and Syria, but in 1961 Syria seceded following a coup d'état, and Egypt continued as the sole member until 1971, when it changed its name back to Egypt, but keeping the anthem until 1979. In 1964, Iraq also signalled wanting to join the United Arab Republic, and as a first step, in 1965, it adopted only the melody of the anthem, using it without the lyrics. The Union ended up not going through, but Iraq kept the anthem until 1961, even after Egypt stopped using it. In 1969, following a coup d'état, Gaddafi became the leader of Libya. Egypt (then still known as the United Arab Republic) gave Libya its support and recognition, and Gaddafi adopted the anthem of the United Arab Republic, which remained in use until 1972.

214	EGYPT
1979 -	Lyrics: in Arabic After the 1979 signing of the peace accord with Israel following the 1956 Suez Crisis, Egypt adopted a new, more peace-oriented national anthem. The chorus is derived from one of the most famous nationalist speeches by the celebrated intellectual Mustapha Kamel, given when Egypt was part of the Ottoman Empire and under British Occupation in the early 20th century.

TWO ANTHEMS COMPOSED BY THE SAME EGYPTIAN, MOHAMMED ABDEL WAHAB, AND ONE BY HIS NEPHEW

215	LIBYA
1956-1969; 2011 -	Music: by an Egyptian; same composer as Tunisia Lyrics: by a Tunisian; in Arabic; mention God This anthem was used until the monarchy was abolished by Gadaffi in 1969, and reintroduced after the fall of the regime without the third verse (because it mentions the king), since Libya is no longer a monarchy.

216	TUNISIA
1987 -	Music: by an Egyptian; same composer as Libya Lyrics: partially by an Egyptian; in Arabic The very last verses of the anthem were written by Tunisian poet Aboul-Gacem Echebbi, and were appended to the lyrics in 1955 by Mongi Slim, a fighter for Tunisian independence from French colonialism and diplomat who became the first African to be President of the United Nations General Assembly.

217	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
1971 -	Music: by an Egyptian, nephew of the composer of Tunisia, and Libya; fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic; mention God

218	ALGERIA
1962 -	Music: by an Egyptian Lyrics: in Arabic

219	MAURITANIA
2017 -	Music: by an Egyptian Lyrics: in Arabic; mention God The previous anthem of Mauritania (1960-2017) [271] was replaced with this new one following a referendum, in part because it was considered too difficult to sing.

220	SAUDI ARABIA
1950 -	Music: by an Egyptian; fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic; mention God

221	PALESTINE
1996 -	Music: by an Egyptian Lyrics: in Arabic The anthem is titled "Fida'i" (meaning martyrs or freedom fighters) and it was adopted by the Palestinian Liberation Organization. However, the song "Mawtini" (the official anthem between 1994-1996) has long been and still is considered by many as an "unofficial Palestinian anthem".

222	IRAQ
2004 -	Music: by a Lebanese; borrowed from Palestine (unofficial anthem); same composer as Syria; minor scale Lyrics: in Arabic The song "Mawtini" (a former anthem of Palestine [219], and still used an unofficial anthem to this day) was chosen by the USA's military administrator as Iraq's national anthem after the ousting of Saddam Hussein.

223	SYRIA
1936 -	Music: by a Lebanese; same composer as Iraq, Palestine (unofficial anthem); unique scale Lyrics: in Arabic Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, both pro- and anti-government forces, despite using different national flags, use this national anthem. This is possibly due to the fact that the anthem, unlike the flag, predates the current government.

THE ISLAMIC STATE IS MOST SIGNIFICANTLY PRESENT IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

224	ISLAMIC STATE
2013 -	Music: a cappella Lyrics: in Arabic; mention God The anthem must be sung a cappella since the Islamic State's particular interpretation of religious law says that musical instruments are forbidden (similarly to Taliban Afghanistan [59]). The anthem was put out by the Islamic State Foundation for Arabic Language Media, which produces music, poetry and propaganda for the Islamic State. Towards the end of the song, there are sound effects of swords being drawn, feet stomping, and gunfire. The song has also been used by the Nigerian jihadist group Boko Haram to accompany speeches.

225	OTTOMAN EMPIRE
1829-1839; 1918-1922	Music: by a Italian; opera Lyrics: no lyrics The Ottoman Empire had a different anthem for each ruler. The first ruler to have a personal march, Mahmut II (ruled 1808-1839) initiated western-style reforms. This included reforming the military and imperial bands, a task given to Italian-born composer Giuseppe Donizetti (brother of Gaetano Donizetti, on whose music the anthem of Croatia [83] is inspired), who also composed the anthems of the sultans during this period. The last sultan, Mehmed VI Vahideddin, who reigned until the transformation of what was left of the Ottoman Empire into Turkey in 1922, did not choose to have a march composed for him, but rather chose to use the first anthem, which was then published as "Marche Nationale Ottomane"; perhaps acknowledging the rising of the nation-state as the dominating system of organisation.

ANTHEMS OF SOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES THAT CAME AFTER THE PARTITION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

226	TÜRKİYE
1921 -	Used by Northern Cyprus [247] Music: minor scale Lyrics: in Turkish; mention God

227	ISRAEL
1948 -	Music: by a European; European folk; minor scale Lyrics: in Hebrew The tune is based on a folk song of unknown origin, but appears several times in European folk and religious music. The arrangement by Shmuel Cohen from 1888 is probably based on the Romanian folk song "Carul cu boi" ("The Ox-Driven Cart") that he heard during his childhood in Romania. The melody also somewhat resembles Smetana's symphonic poem "Ma Vlast", which in turn was based on a Swedish version of the Romanian song.

228	LEBANON
1927 -	Music: by a Lebanese trained in France; fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic

229	JORDAN
1946 -	Lyrics: in Arabic

230	KURDISTAN
1946 -	Music: folk Lyrics: in Kurdish

231	ASSYRIA
1960s (?)	Lyrics: in Assyrian

232	IRAN
1990 -	Lyrics: in Persian Those who protest the government policies during the current uprisings refuse to sing the anthem - and have been punished for that - and instead use the popular protest song "Ey Iran", as did those who protested the Shah before the Islamic revolution.

ANTHEMS OF GULF STATES

The anthems are usually a short fanfare, and a flourish

233	KUWAIT
1978 -	Music: fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic

234	BAHRAIN
1971 -	Music: fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic

235	QATAR
1996 -	Music: fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic

236	YEMEN
1990 -	Music: fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic

237	OMAN
1932 -	Music: by a British; fanfare Lyrics: in Arabic; mention God Anthem that mentions God, in a country that does not have separation between Church and State

238	HUNGARY
1844 -	Music: hymn Lyrics: in Hungarian; mention God The anthem - titled "God, bless the Hungarians" - was kept during Communism despite being a prayer to God. The anthem is played daily at 00:10 on the radio and at the end of the day's broadcast on state TV channels.

239	NORWAY
1864 -	Lyrics: in Norwegian; mention God Two anthems that mention God, however the countries have separation between Church and State

THE ONLY TWO ANTHEMS IN LATIN, A DEAD LANGUAGE

240	VATICAN
1949 -	Music: by a Frenchman Lyrics: in Latin translation of an original in Italian; mention God Between 1857 and 1949, the Vatican used a song called "Marcia trionfale" as its anthem. In that year, the Pope decided to replace it with a music originally composed in 1869 as its golden jubilee instrumental piece for Pope Pius IX's golden jubilee of priestly ordination, and to give it lyrics in Italian. In 1991, the lyrics were translated into Latin as a way for Catholics to sing it in a common language. According to the Vatican, it is not meant to be understood as a national anthem, but rather as a hymn that speaks to Roman Catholics worldwide; in practice, however, it serves as the anthem for the Vatican State.

241	ORDER OF MALTA
1930 -	Lyrics: in Latin

ANTHEMS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THAT DON'T HAVE SEPARATION BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE, HAVE AN OFFICIAL STATE CHURCH, AND RECOGNISE FREEDOM OF RELIGION

242	ICELAND
1944 -	Lyrics: in Icelandic; mention God

243	DENMARK
1836 -	Lyrics: in Danish

244	FAROE ISLANDS
1948 -	Lyrics: in Faroese

245	GREENLAND
1916 -	Lyrics: in Kalaallisut

246	MONACO
1846 -	Lyrics: in Monegasque

247	MALTA
1964 -	Lyrics: in Maltese

ANTHEMS OF SOME COUNTRIES THAT SHARE ANTHEMS TO SIGNAL POLITICAL CLOSENESS

248	GREECE
1966 -	Music: used by Cyprus Lyrics: in Greek

CYPRUS IS A BI-NATIONAL COMMUNITY OF GREEKS AND TURKS THAT IS CURRENTLY SPLIT BETWEEN CYPRUS - MOSTLY GREEK, AND NORTHERN CYPRUS - MOSTLY TURKISH, AND USES THE ANTHEM OF GREECE, AND USES THE ANTHEM OF TURKEY. WHEN CYPRUS WAS IN THE PROCESS OF JOINING THE EU, THERE WERE PLANS FOR REUNIFICATION AND A MIDDLE ANTHEM WAS PROPOSED, BUT CYPRIOTS VOTED AGAINST THOSE PLANS IN A REFERENDUM.

249	CYPRUS
1966 -	Music: borrowed from Greece Lyrics: borrowed from Greece; in Greek Cyprus is a bi-national community of Greeks and Turks, where Greeks are the majority. In the 1960s, after Cyprus became independent from the UK, it was unilaterally decided by the Greek members of government (the Turkish members had already boycotted the government by this point) that the anthem of Greece [248] would be used by Cyprus as well.

250	NORTHERN CYPRUS
1966 -	Music: borrowed from Turkey Lyrics: borrowed from Turkey; in Turkish; mention God Rising tensions between Greek and Turkish Cypriots eventually led to the north unilaterally declaring its independence in 1983, which is recognised only by Turkey. The new republic adopted the anthem of Turkey [224].

251	GUINEA-BISSAU
1974 -	Music: by a Chinese; shared with Cape Verde Lyrics: in Portuguese only In 1963, a Delegation from Portuguese Guinea (as the

