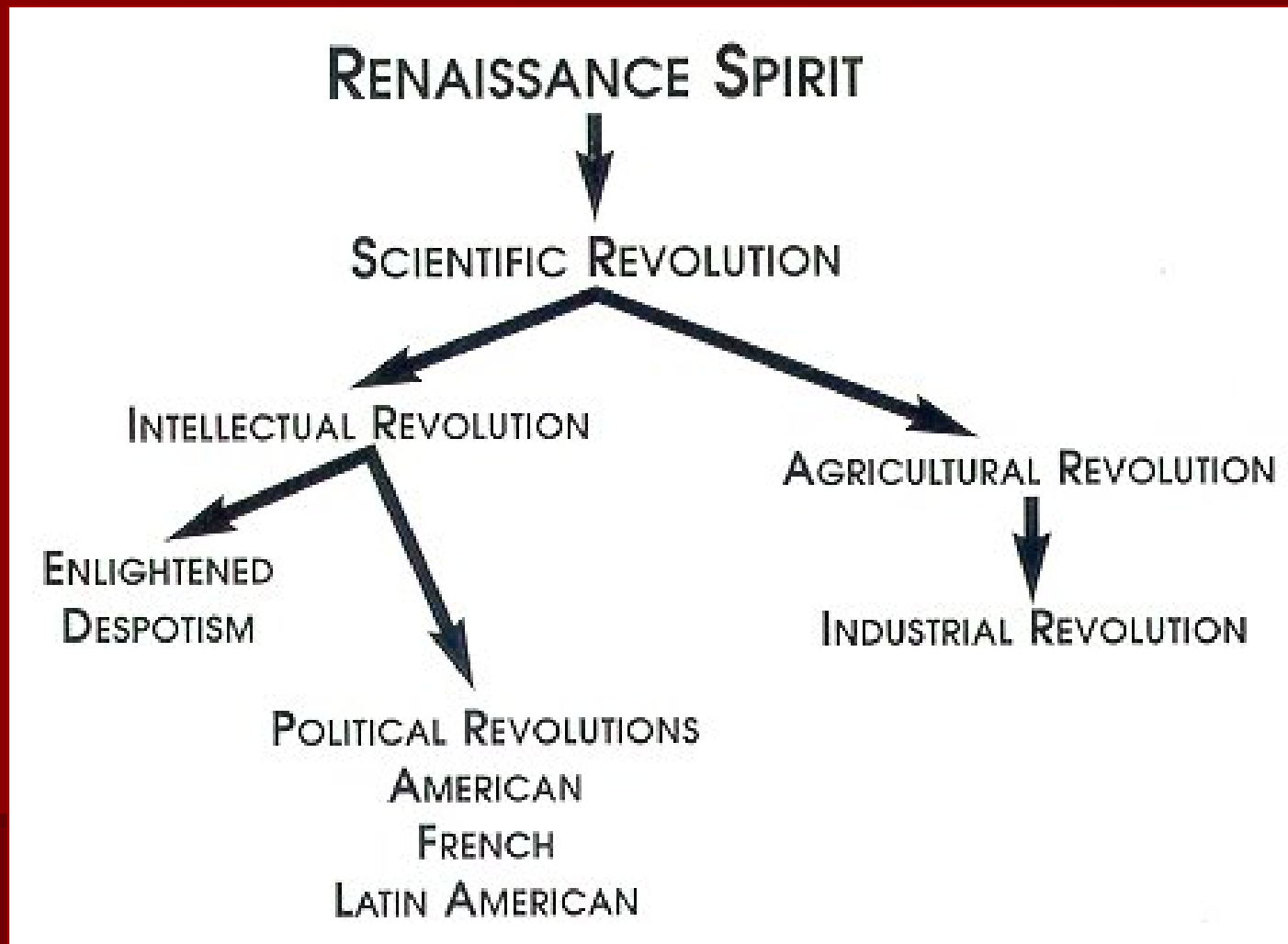


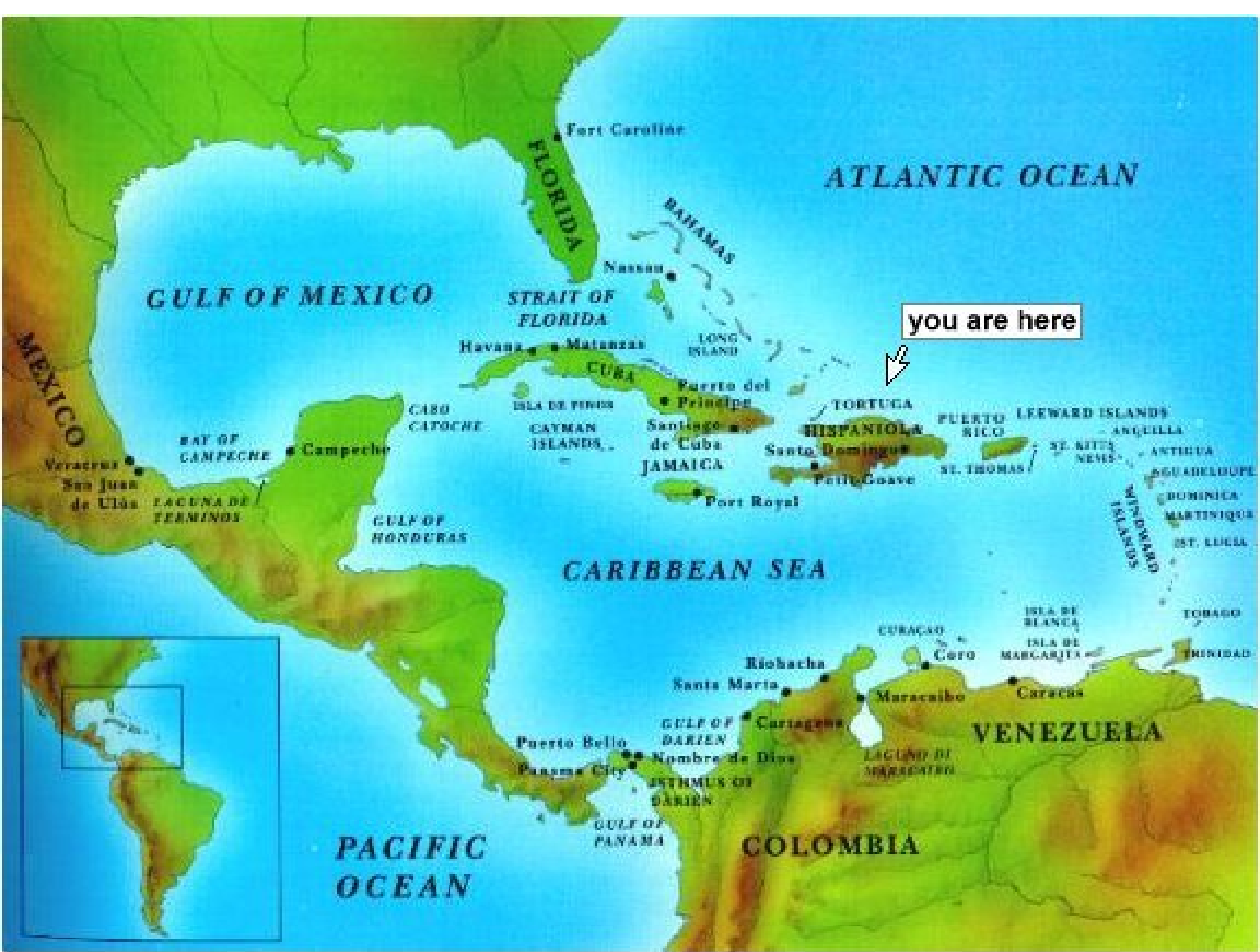
# *16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Century: New Ideas Brewing in Europe*



# Haitian Revolution

## 1789-1804





ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

you are here

CARIBBEAN SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

VENEZUELA

COLOMBIA

MEXICO

FLORIDA

BAHAMAS

STRAIT OF FLORIDA

Nassau

LONG ISLAND

Havana

Matanzas

CUBA

Puerto del Principe

ISLA DE PINOS

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Santiago de Cuba

JAMAICA

TORTUGA

HISPANTOLA

Santo Domingo

Porto Auve

Port Royal

PUERTO RICO

SE. THOMAS

LEeward ISLANDS

ANGUILLA

ST. KITTS NEVIS

ANTIGUA

AGUADELLUPE

DOMINICA

MARTINIQUE

ST. LUCIA

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

TORBAGO

TRINIDAD

CURACAO

ISLA DE BLANCA

ISLA DE MARGARITA

COLO

Riohacha

Santa Marta

Maracaibo

Caracas

GULF OF DARIEN

Nombre de Dios

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN

GULF OF PANAMA

Puerto Bello

Panama City

BAY OF CAMPECHE

Campeche

LACUNA DE TERNINDS

GULF OF HONDURAS

Veracruz

San Juan de Ulón



# Precursors

- **French engineers constructed complex irrigation systems to increase sugar cane production**
- **By the 1740s, Saint-Domingue had become one of the main suppliers of the world's sugar**
- **Sugar production depended on the large amount of manual labor provided by black slaves in the Haiti colonial plantation economy**
- **The white planters knew they were vastly outnumbered by slaves and lived in fear of rebellion**

# Social Classes in St. Dominique

- 40,000 whites - plantation owners and poor whites
  - Lot of social tension between classes
- 30,000 *Gens de couleur* - free blacks (browns)
  - denied same rights as whites- legal category
  - Social distinctions although some were very wealthy
- 500,000 African slaves
  - “creoles”- born and raised in colony – 1/3 slaves
  - Bantu or “congoes” - 30,000 per year
  - Average slave was male in 20s
  - High mortality rate
  - “maroons”- escaped slaves in mountains

# 1789

- Declaration of Rights of Man issued by National Assembly
- Gen de colour in St. Dominique (Haiti) did not get their promised citizenship

# 1790

- Vincent Oge (gen de colour), goes to France, gets rights for free blacks, returns to Haiti → is killed by whites (chained to wagon wheel and repeatedly run over).
- National Assembly allows colonial whites to determine political life

# 1791

- Assembly gives all men with two free parents full rights
- Whites consider separation from France





# 1791

- Slaves revolt because of brutal system
- Toussaint helps his master's family escape
  - Toussaint had been treated well, taught to read, and did not join revolt until after he had been a slave for 50 years
- Whites decide to fight for independence
- Assembly took back rights given to men of color with two free parents because they do not want St. Dominique to be independent.

# 1792

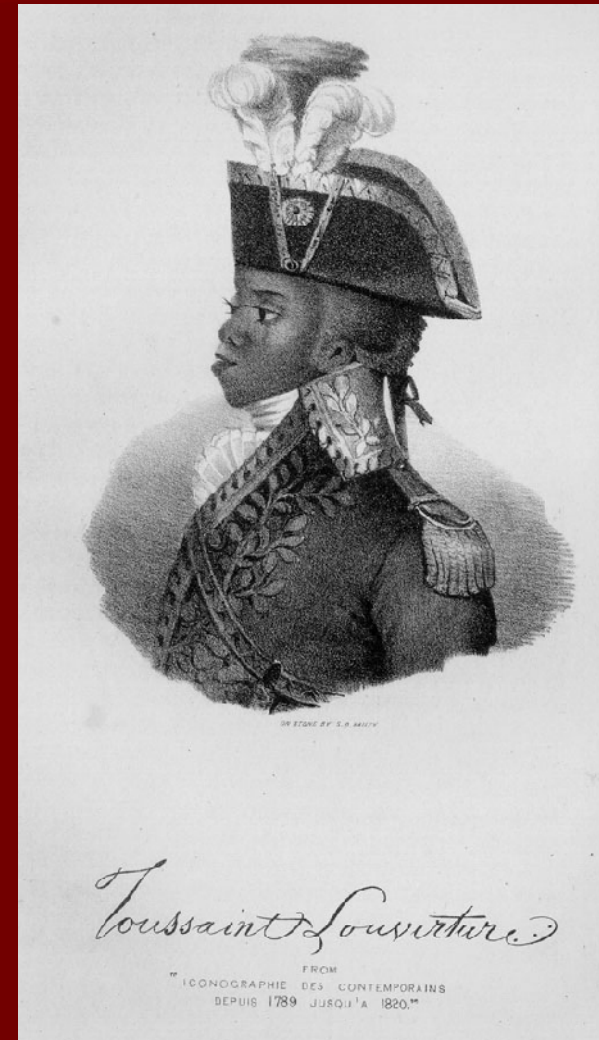
- Assembly grants all free men of color granted full citizenship rights (sounds like a yo-yo)
- Louis XVI signs decree granting rights (what a guy!)

# 1793

- While France is busy with England, Toussaint supports Spain's claim to island. He believes the Spanish will be more stable than the French
- National Convention abolishes slavery in an attempt to get peace on island.
- Toussaint conquers 2/3rds of colony for Spain

# 1794

- Toussaint abandoned Spain because they were not ending slavery, so if he wanted freedom he had to support the French
- Toussaint joins French with promise of freedom and defeats the Spanish



# 1796

- Toussaint made lieutenant governor of colony
- Toussaint is distrustful of all foreigners and wants only black leadership on island

# 1797

- Toussaint resolves to form autonomous black state
- Makes peace with British
- Attempts to gain support of gen de colour

# 1799

- War of the castes
  - Gen de colour support France (want slavery)
  - Toussaint's army turns on gen de colour
- Toussaint asks John Adams for help
  - Adams fears Britain and France in the Americas
- Alliance with U.S.
  - Adams sends arms and ships to defeat gen de colour
  - Toussaint will not allow French to use island as a base
- Napoleon's coup d'état in France → Wants to re-establish slavery

# 1800

- Toussaint becomes military dictator to restore domestic order and productivity
- Needs exports (sugar)
- Re-imposes plantation system
  - Uses freed slaves as forced labor (sounds like slavery to me)



# 1801

- Toussaint becomes Governor-General-for-Life
  - Toussaint can choose his successor
  - Acts as independent state even though Toussaint never declares independence
- Napoleon sends troops to take “colony” back and re-impose slavery

# 1802

- Napoleon is aided by whites and gen de colour
- Toussaint surrenders and is taken to France



# 1802

- French retreat, mutilating black prisoners as they go
- Haitians hang French prisoners
  - U.S. and Britain fear slave revolt
  - Newspapers cover the murder of the French but not the blacks
  - British delay abolishing the slave trade
- Blacks who had sided with French turn against them
- French re-establish slavery on near by island of Martinique

# 1803

- Louisiana Purchase- unwanted since loss of St. Dominique
- Toussaint dies of neglect and starvation in a French jail
- French on island surrender to the British
  - Were afraid to surrender to Toussaint's army



# 1804

- Toussaint's successor, Dessalines , declares the colony of St. Dominique the independent state of Haiti.
- Toussaint and his countrymen had deprived Napoleon of his ambition to create a colonial empire in the Americas.
- Then, through land redistribution and the end of the plantation system, Haiti -- the richest colony in the world -- became one of the poorest nations on earth.