**Crash Course World History Video Notes- The Haitian Revolution**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colony in Saint Domingue began in the 17th century as a pirate outpost. Its original French inhabitants made their living selling leather and a kind of smoked beef called boucan.
2. After 1640, the boucan-sellers started to run low on beef and turned to robbing Spanish galleons which as you’ll recall were loaded with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mined from South America.
3. By the middle of the 17th century, many of them invested some of their pirate treasure in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and soon this island was the most valuable colony in the West Indies.
4. It produced 40% of Europe’s sugar, 60% of its coffee, and it was home to more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than any place except Brazil.
5. By the 19th century, slaves made up about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population. Most of those slaves were African born, because the brutal living and working conditions prevented natural population growth.
6. Colonial society in Saint Domingue was divided into four groups, which had important consequences for the revolution.
7. At the top, were the Big White planters who owned the plantations and all the slaves. Often these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were absentee landlords who would just rather stay in France and let their agents do the actual brutality.
8. Below them were the wealthy free people of color; mostly the off-spring of Frenchmen and slave women. These free people of color contributed a lot to the island’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They served in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and in the local constabulary, and many of the wealthier ones eventually owned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and slaves of their own.
9. Next on the social ladder were the poor whites, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who worked as artisans and laborers.
10. At the bottom were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who made up the overwhelming majority.
11. When the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution broke out in 1789, all these groups had something to complain about. The slaves, obviously, disliked being slaves. The free people of color were still subject to legal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no matter how wealthy they became. And the poor whites were resentful of all the privileges held by the wealthy people of color. The Grand Blancs were complaining about French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws and the government’s attempts to slightly improve the living and working conditions of slaves.
12. The unrest in what became Haiti started in 1789 when word of the changes in France reached the people of Haiti, where The Declaration of Rights of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ­­­­\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while terrifying to planters, gave hope both to free people of color and to slaves. The petit blanc identified with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ estate in France; And they began lobbying for colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Then in 1791, these radical petit blancs seized the city of Port au Prince.
13. Meanwhile, urges toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fraternity, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were only growing in France and the National Assembly gave full French citizenship to all free men of color.
14. The petit blancs weren’t thrilled about this, and that led to fighting breaking out between them and the newly French free people of color. By August of 1791, a massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolt broke out.
15. Among the leaders of this revolt was Toussaint Breda, a former slave of full African descent, who later took the name Toussaint L’Ouverture. L’Ouverture helped mold the slaves into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army that could withstand attacks from the French troops.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had consistently supported slave revolts in Saint Domingue hoping to weaken the French. But, by 1793 they were offering even more support. In fact, L’Ouverture became an officer in the Spanish military because the emancipation of the slaves was more important to him than maintaining his rights as a French Citizen.
17. In October of 1793 the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who were also at war with France, decided to invade Saint Domingue. The French military commanders were convinced they would lose the war if fought the British, the Spanish, and the slaves, so let’s free the slaves. The National Convention in Paris ratified those decrees.
18. Having learned of the Convention’s actions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ switched allegiances to the French and turned the tide of the war. Thus, the most successful slave revolt in human history won freedom and citizenship for every slave in the French Caribbean.
19. Between 1794 and 1802, he successfully steered the colony toward independence. So, although slavery was abolished, this didn’t end the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system because both L’Ouverture and his compatriot Andre Rigaud believed that sugar was vital to the economic health of the island.
20. But soon, L’Ouverture and Rigaud came into conflict leading to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which L’Ouverture, with the help of his able lieutenant Jacques Dessailines, was able to win after 13 months of hard fighting.
21. L’Ouverture then passed a new constitution, and things were going pretty well on Saint Domingue with the small problem that it was still technically part of France, which meant that it was about to be ruled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Bonaparte.
22. In 1799, Napoleon seized power in France in a coup and established a new constitution that specifically pointed out its laws did not apply to France’s overseas colonies. Napoleon had plans to reconstruct France’s empire in North America that it had lost most of in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and to do this he needed tons of money from France’s most valuable colony, Saint Domingue.
23. Napoleon then reinstated slavery; this started the second phase of the Haitian revolution, the fight for independence.
24. Leclerc (Napoleon’s brother-inlaw) tried to take away the guns of the former slaves, thus beginning a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war that the French, despite their superior training and weapons, had absolutely no chance of winning.
25. The Haitians had the best ally of all: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, specifically in the form of Yellow Fever, which killed thousands of French soldiers, including Leclerc himself.
26. So continued defeat and the death of his troops eventually convinced Napoleon to give up his dreams of an American empire and cut his losses. And then, he sold Thomas Jefferson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. On January 1, 1804, Dessaillines who had defeated the French, declared the island of Saint Domingue independent and renamed it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is what the island had been called by the native inhabitants before the arrival of Columbus.