

Video guide: Égalité For All; Toussaint Louverture and the Haitian Revolution

Name: _____ date: _____ hr: _____ class #

GROUP / SOLO Due on: _____

OVERVIEW

1. About Toussaint: Toussaint Louverture was called the ‘Black George _____’, fought off _____ empires, and enraged _____.
2. About Haiti: Haiti during its height was the _____ place in the Americas, but its riches were rooted in _____.
3. (2:54) About Haiti’s revolution: The Haitian Revolution is probably the most _____ revolution ever realized by human beings. The only place where _____ created a nation.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

4. In the summer of 1789 while Haiti was still dormant as the French colony of Saint-Domingue, what major event was happening in Europe? _____
5. Why was the French Revolution’s idea of everyone having rights and being equal, a dangerous idea?
6. How could/would news of the French Revolution reach slaves on Saint-Domingue?

SUGAR

7. (6:10) What ‘greased the wheels of the 18th century economy’ ? _____ and complete this:
“Saint-Domingue was the _____ capital of the world”.
8. What difficult conditions did work on/in sugar cane fields involve? (write keywords/descriptions here)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

9. (9:20 to 11:30) Write 5-10 key facts or keywords about Toussaint Louverture here:

MIXED RACE SAINT-DOMINGUANS

10. How did mixed race Saint-Dominguans view the French Revolution—what did they hope for?
11. (13:23) The mixed race population of Saint-Domingue decided their chance had come in _____ and petitioned the French government for _____.
12. How did whites in Haiti react? _____ How did they react to equality for *some* mixed race Haitians?

A FIRST UPRISING

14. Who was Boukman Dutty and what did he do?
15. (18:40) What happened on the night of Aug. 22, 1791?
16. Why did newly liberated slaves burn cane fields and refineries?
17. How/why did the uprising put Toussaint Louverture in a difficult situation?



(22:50 – 23:20 = CLOSE-UP OF BURNED BODY—IF YOU DISLIKE ‘SLASHER’ MOVIES, ETC, DON’T LOOK)



18. How did the two sides treat each other? (give examples/explain)
19. In December 1791, rebels suffered famine and began, individually, to surrender 'by the 1,000s'. Toussaint wrote terms for a proposed rebel surrender. Why do some see those terms as 'selling out' his fellow rebels?
20. How did whites respond and why?

SAINT-DOMINGUE AND OTHER COUNTRIES

21. How did Léger-Félicité Sonthonax, the commissioner from France, act towards mixed-race Haitians?
22. (32:00, or so) Why did Spain want to 'wrestle' Saint-Domingue away from France? (2 reasons)
23. How did Spain help Toussaint and the Rebels?
24. Who did Saint-Domingue's whites turn to for help? _____
25. What happened when the delegation from Saint-Domingue addressed the government of France?
26. (38:00) How was Toussaint's success vs. the Spanish and British viewed by Europeans and slave-owning whites?

TOUSSAINT'S TIME IN POWER

27. How did Toussaint deal with political rivals—what tended to happen to those who posed a threat to him?
28. (42:30) Why did he try to get former slaves to return to work on sugar plantations?
29. How did Toussaint respond when Napoleon's French government seemed headed towards reinstating slavery?

What troubling, anti-democratic provisions were in his constitution?

30. What happened in 1802? (What did Toussaint see entering the harbor?)
31. How did the French treat Toussaint when he surrendered?

AFTER TOUSSAINT: DESSALINES AND INDEPENDENCE

32. What led to Dessalines' massacre of French whites? _____
33. What term is used to describe Dessalines' tactic that drove the French out? _____
(Where did French forces of that era encounter that same tactic?)
34. In _____ the French army was driven out, _____ French soldiers had died, and Saint-Domingue (now 'Haiti') became the world's first _____.
35. How was Haiti's revolution important to everyone? (list 2 or 3 of the reasons given)
36. Why didn't Toussaint get to see Haiti's independence?
37. (from the scrolling post-script) How did France and the U.S. treat Haiti?