Revolutions in American Colonies	United States lead the way. (Revolution 1776- 1781) --Revolution original 13 colonies from Great Britain in 1776. (French Revolution followed in 1789.) Why Revolutions? -- Oppression (over taxation, under representation) -- Social structure: Europeans had most power, native peoples and slaves having little or no power. --Class structure in Spanish colonies: <u>Spaniards</u> (born in Spain to Spanish parents) 2% --held all gov't jobs. <u>Creoles</u> (born in colonies to Spanish parents) 18% --rich, well educated, but held no gov't jobs. Jealous of Spaniards <u>Mestizos</u> (part native American, part Spanish) 30% --craftsman, had minor jobs. Few were rich. <u>Indians</u> (Native Americans) 45% ---some lived/worked in Spanish missions <u>Slaves</u> (Brought form Africa) 5% --not many slaves in Spanish colonies (800,000 in 1800) --In general, Europeans on top, natives on bottom.
Foreign Influence	Napoleon upset Europe by removing Kings across Europe. Allowed Spanish colonies to declare independence from Spain w/o being disloyal to the true Spanish Kings. Ideas of Enlightenment and news of successful revolutions spread the idea of independence from colonial rule.
Haiti's revolt of 1791-1804	<u>St. Dominque</u> – French colony (half of island of Hispaniola, in Caribbean). --richest colony in Caribbean (grew sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo) --700,000 slaves, 35,000 Europeans, 40,000 mulattos (mixed) (Aug. 22nd, 1791) 50,000 slaves rose up and revolted against plantation owners. --used machetes and scythes. --set fire to crops and plantation homes. -killed and tortured plantation owners. French Army responded by killing 1,000's of slaves.
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Toussaint L'Ouverture	--Born in 1743 in St. Domingue (legend was his father was an African chief before capture). --learned to read and write French and Latin. --first helped revolution as a doctor. Slave army was undisciplined, and destroyed everything --He encouraged them to be more disciplined and save crops for food sources. --became commander of guerrilla army in December of 1791 . ----successfully lead many winning battles against French. --Allied w/Spanish forces of Eastern half of island to fight against French. 1794 France passed a law freeing all slaves. Toussaint then switched sides and fought for French against Spaniards. 1795 Drive Spanish out of western half of island, and then asked slaves to come back to work fields and sugar mills (he feared economy would collapse). --slowly created a separate gov't. 1801 Ruled as a French colony once again.
Napoleon's War	--Napoleon needed money to fund his many wars in Europe. --wanted to reinstall slavery in St. Dominique --Had army invade St. Dominique w/43,000 French soldiers. (largest invasion force in history of France). Toussaint prepared for war against France (again) --he imported weapons from United States. --Toussaint was captured. --slaves continued to fight. --turned to burning down farms and towns instead of letting French capture them. --Yellow Fever palqued the French. Killed off most of French army (only 8,000 remained by 1804) --Revolutions new leader, Jean Jacques Dessalines, declared St. Domingue independent, and renamed new country Haiti (the original Indian name for the island before colony) --Hiati continues to struggle with dictators and bad gov't, creating one of the poorest countries in the world today.