

Haitian Revolutions: Crash Course World History #30

- 1) Explain the **repercussions** felt on the **Caribbean** island of **Saint-Domingue**, modern day **Haiti**, after the **French** convinced the **buccaneers** to give up piracy in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.
- 2) Analyze and reflect upon the working conditions of **African slaves** and connect it to the **class structure** of the **society** of those living on **Saint-Domingue** in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.
- 3) How did the different members of the **Saint-Domingue society** react to the outbreak of the **French Revolution** (1789-1799) in **France**?
- 4) Explain how the ideas inside the legal document, **The Declaration of Rights of Man** of 1789, influenced the ideas of liberty, fraternity, and equality, and also indirectly caused the **slave uprising** and subsequent **Haitian Revolution of 1791**.
- 5) Point out how the leadership of African-born slave **Toussaint L'Ouverture** earned the freedom of every French slave in the **Caribbean** during the **Haitian Revolution**.
- 6) Identify the historical significance of the **Haitian Revolution** of 1791.
- 7) Identify and evaluate the reasons for the second phase of the **Haitian Revolution** that began in 1802. *(Include **Napoleon Bonaparte's** role in sparking this revolution.)*
- 8) How did the spread of **Yellow Fever** on the island of **Saint-Domingue** help the **Haitians** to win their **independence**?

9) Briefly outline the reasons why **Napoleon** sold the **Louisiana Purchase** to the **United States of America** in 1803.

10) Paraphrase the ideology found inside of the **Haitian Declaration of Independence** of 1804.