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HAITIAN REVOLUTION

Napoleon's Failed Campaign and the End of Louverture: 1802

After consolidating power in 1802, Napoleon planned to reassert control in the Western Hemisphere, return slavery to its overseas territories, and fund its European wars with colonial wealth. Over the course of Napoleon's campaign, 50 ships and over 80,000 soldiers were sent to Saint Domingue. While some areas surrendered without a fight, most of Louverture's army fought back against the very country to which Louverture had declared allepiance. burning their towns behind them. They rightly feared that Napoleon would reestablish slavery. After several months, however, most of Louverture's troops joined the French army, including Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Henri Christophe, and Louverture himself, although the latter would soon be betraved and sent to a French prison. Despite these shifting alliances, a group of insurgents, led largely by African-born soldiers, continued to resist the French and their black troops, leading to unexpected and tragic conflicts. Read less A

EVENTS

¹⁸⁰² Mapou, site of the rebel camp under Sans Souci and Sylla

LATE WINTER/SPRING 1802 French victories: early surrenders to the French army

LATE WINTER/EARLY SPRING 1802 French victories: early surrenders to the French army

EARLY 1802 Major battles and towns burned defensively by Louverture's army

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MARCH 1802 Battle of Crête à Pierrot

MAY 1802 Louverture surrenders to France, keeps his rank, and retires

MID-1802 Insurgent revolts

Insurgent revolts

MID-1802 Insurgent revolts

MID-1802

Insurgent Revolts JUNE 1802 Louverture betrayed, arrested, and

expelled





