

A Quick Guide to using the Haitian Revolution Map series

Map Titles:

1. Taino Ayiti, 0-1492
 - Highlights unified island pre-Columbus and includes names and figures still resonant on the island today, including Haït's Taino antecedent, Ayiti.
2. Violence and Genocide: Taino and European contact sites, 1492-1562
 - Note quick spread of Spanish domination and genocide, Las Casas's involvement in Higüey, and links to archeological digs in sites.
3. Treaty of Ryswick, 1697
 - Note European effect on colonies, good time to discuss topography
4. The Rise of the Plantation System, 1600-1791
 - Note interplay between topography and cultivation type. The linked chart in text should yield productive discussion.
5. Revolts before August, 1791
 - This map emphasizes that 1) there were organized revolts pre-French Revolution (countering the argument that the Revolution was only inspired by events in France), and 2) that resistance after the French Revolution included significant white and *gens de couleur* resistance to the new French Republican government and its promise of human rights for all.
6. Revolt on the Northern Plain, Fall of 1791
 - Emphasis on quick spread and near total-destruction of the most financially lucrative plain in St. Domingue.
7. Emancipation and Civil/Internal Conflicts, 1792-1794
 - Explores alliances along legal and color lines.
8. Emancipation and International Conflicts, 1793-1798
 - This map reflects the effect of wars in Europe, European fear of anti-slavery spreading, the still-lucrative and strategic appeal of St. Domingue, and the precarity of French sovereignty.
9. Louverture's Rise to Power, 1791-1798
 - Louverture's various allegiances illustrate his own ambition as well as the changing military fortunes of the European powers in conflict.
10. Saint Domingue and the Expulsion of the British, 1798-1801
 - Disease and defeat for the British foretell the future fate of Napoleon's forces, while Toussaint's direct negotiation with the British suggest the metropole's increasing marginalization..
11. Revolt against Louverture: War of the South: June 1799-July 1800
 - Illustrates the civil conflict (the "War of the Knives") between Louverture and Rigaud after British withdrawal from St. Domingue.
12. Toussaint Louverture's Consolidation of Power and Territory, 1800-1801
 - Louverture unites the whole island under his control, though nominally still French.

13. Napoleon's Failed Campaign and the End of Louverture: 1802
 - Illustrates the widespread conflict between black insurgents and Napoleon's forces even as Louverture was captured and sent to France. Toussaint's proximity to the remaining resistance fighters continues to spark speculation about his role and allegiance.
14. Creation of the Armée Indigène and Haitian Independence, 1803-1804
 - The triumphant final push for independence under Dessalines as yellow fever takes its toll on the French forces.
15. Divided Country, 1804-1820
 - Note how the divided nation takes its inheritance of an Enlightenment revolution in two different directions: despotic monarchy in the North and republic in the South.
16. Unification and International Recognition, 1820-1844
 - The entire island was unified for a time under Boyer and received international recognition from France (among others) for a steep price.
17. Current Haitian Borders, 1844-present
 - The modern division of the island between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.