

Event:	Cause and conditions:	Main figures	Politics/Social:	Legal/Economic:	Outcome in reform + revolution Consequences (main themes)	of citizen (1789)	any colonies - almost a blanket revolution	opportunity, freedom of speech, popular sovereignty and representative government	based around nationalism - “imagined community” - for toussaint louverture religion Led to tennis court oath, showed distrust in hierarchy → enlightenment ideals reflected in dolofac - locke - rights of man natural rights Rousseau - general will Radicalism and terror: (republic of virtue) Emphasis: Civic virtue, moral character, and a shared sense of duty among citizens. Goal: To create a society where individuals prioritize the common good over personal interests. Methods: Promoting education, patriotism, and a moral code that emphasizes duty and sacrifice → did not trust individuals to be the driving factors of change → representative of french revolution in terms of rhetoric and change → how does this connect to the haitian revolution? (sister revolutions) → affected the way in which haiti reacted to french control, these ideas were the preliminary signs of control Condorcet - human mind: Emphasis: The progressive development of human knowledge and enlightenment Goal: To achieve a more just, equitable, and prosperous society through the advancement of science, philosophy, and education. Methods: Promoting free inquiry, scientific investigation, and critical thinking Napoleon — point: napoleon is both - upheld standards of censorship, gave people power through meritocracy Why is this significant: shapes france’s definition of freedom post-terror + defines the structure and france’s relationship with other nations and haitian revolution shaped by his control - he believed people could not be trusted to learn virtue yet kept meritocracy “There cannot exist slaves in this territory, servitude is therein forever abolished. All men are born, live, and die free and French” (Toussaint Louverture’s Constitution, 1801). “– similar to french, but almost claims nationalism as their own systematic racial oppression, economic inequality, deep rooted history of violence> europeans drove them to extinction demand for enslaved labor-> colony dependent on slavery code noir treats them as property (established by King Louis XIV Letter to govt. Blanchalant - written anon. From haiti arguing that slaves built haiti and haven’t been repaid - expression of grievances Colonist fear of Sonthonax - colonist fear of slave revolt ... difference of ideals - 1792 Still claimed french agency - still considering haiti as french colony	
Main revolution:	Great fear - fear of aristocracy taxing, tithes, - nobility enjoyed lavish goods w/o taxation Agrarian revolts and great fear was driven by widespread panic and rumors of an“aristocratic conspiracy economic crisis-> revolutionary consequences inflamed peasants by turning them against tithe owners	happened all around France and spread quickly around peasant class felt underrepresented but also had a fear that the monarchy was no longer in support of them but just the nobility — reasoning behind why the nobility/aristocracy wanted to hold an estates general meeting supported by king citizens were controlled by hierarchy - created the conditions for revolution by Creating a separation between peasants and nobility besides economic stance - fear, violence, and social and political values Most important: Jacobins - fast revolution, radical change, immediate guillotine, fear as control, violence How did this impact definitions of freedom + freedom vs. reform			My paragraph argument: Q: How was the idea of “freedom” defined in the French and Haitian Revolutions and to what extent were people in agreement about its meaning? Possible thesis 1: The idea of freedom in the French and Haitian Revolutions... a rhetoric similar in foundation but varied in how freedom in the French Revolution addressed liberty in the political sphere and self-governance, while freedom in the Haitian Revolution was defined as a defense against the systematic racial oppression they faced globally. While both revolutions sought to achieve freedom from past regimes, the French remained trapped in a rhetoric of reform while the Haitians attempted to break out of the reform of institutions altogether. Apec 1: The rhetoric in constitutional documents as representative of similar freedom ideals Source 1: DORMAC Source 2: Haitian constitution Apec 2: Differences in reforms vs. freedom, physical vs. political and institutions Source 1: haitian constitution Source 2: supreme being Possible thesis 2: Violence as an expression of forward, radical thinking and how it shaped revolutions - escaping the past required violence Apec 1: Source 1: “The Revolution was, for many common people, an explosion of anger against centuries of oppression and injustice. Violence was not random cruelty but a form of collective justice, a way to purify the community.” - Darnton french revolution at street level Source 2: Descellaine wanted to kill every white colonist, hence french massacre 1804 - violence was used as a way to express radical forward moving change in nations that did not have institutions or centralized power - napoleon brought that power with the price of freedom of expression - he supported revolutionary ideals but not the way in which they went about it Apec 2: haiti and france used violence as a stand-in for control Source 1: Republic of virtue Source 2: evidence of guillotines and reign of terror Possible thesis 3: The supreme being - religious freedom - why did the nations remove religion from the equation? Catholicism appealed to the outside nations - proved haiti as a nation able to uphold catholicism source/proof: french massacre, french constitution - The Decree Establishing the Worship of the Supreme Being - 1794, Subject to citizen - they wanted religion to be	Constitution (1791)	Defined republic — possibility impacted toussaint louverture as he Forced louis signature	Thermidorian Reaction 1794	Napoleon: Girondins takeover Napoleonic code - Regulated rights of man, women, and stripped rights from marginalized groups - but inclined to meritocracy (1804)	The Reaction led to a shift in power, with more moderate National Convention deputies taking control - girondins took control By 1799, the Directory was facing increasing challenges, and Napoleon seized power in the coup of 18 Brumaire (November 9, 1799)
Reign/Terror 1793	There was a fear of going back - after 1793 Louis XVI killed by jacobins Mass killings Changes in calendars etc. Sources: Robespierre - republic of virtue 1794 "Sketch for a Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind" - condorset It represented the radicalization of the revolution, the suppression of dissent, and the use of terror as a political tool - internal instability as an example of excuse					general revolution notes Saint Domingue First constitution Main area of commerce Made haitain revolution have a central place for action 1791 - boukman slave revolt after fight between gens du color and french settlers	Tainos (extinct) Enslaved, forced to mine gold French Colonists (~32,000) Shifted to plantation exports (sugar, tobacco) after gold ran out - Saint-Domingue became wealthiest Caribbean colony Ongoing wars with Spain over island control Affranchis (free people of color) - Wealthy and powerful by 1750s - Faced racist laws in 1760s to block their rights and status - Term "affranchi" was considered insulting Enslaved People (~500,000)) Toussaint didn't want to deal with napoleon, French - social and political oppression Haitian was mainly social	Vincent Ogé, Toussaint Louverture, Charles Leclerc, Jacques Pierre Brissot - Society of the friends of the blacks - abolitionist Jean-Jacques Dessalines, - declaration Code Noir: slaves = property; banned marriage/assembly; harsh punishment Louis XIV - legal framework Vodou = cultural survival and unity (hidden under Catholic cover Vincent ogé - free colored planting class Toussaint louverture - haitian general, affranchi Charles leclerc - french army officer - wanted to take slower route to returning to slavery than Napoleon No trade for free black people - still stuck in french rule - Read declaration of the rights of man and citizen and believed they should have same rights Test of newly formed french republic → white planters also wanted freedom from france but still wanted to take advantage of enslaved workers Constitution in 1801 of saint Domingue -> 1802 - napoleon tries to reinstate Slavery 1804 - independence from France - Jean-Jacques Dessalines , Wrote declaration REVOLUTION ITSELF: Louverture battle against French, Spanish and English forces, and seizing control of the entire island of Hispaniola submitted submitted		
estates general → National Assembly to National Convention	Estates general - 1st, 2nd and third estates - voted by order instead of head King Louis XVI summoned 1789 Became national assembly in 1789 with tennis court oath - National Constituent Assembly and then 1792 to October 1795, following the overthrow of the monarchy - national convention (led by jacobins)	National convention represented violence as a form of radicalism, run by jacobins, they forced the girondins (more medium)	Led to tennis court oath, showed distrust in hierarchy → enlightenment ideals reflected in dormac - locke - nat rights Rousseau - general will							
Tennis Court Oath + Declaration of the rights of man and	Unhappiness with estates general and misrepresentation of the 3rd estate Ideals of enlightenment present Beginning of true revolution “Men are born and remain free and equal in rights” - super overarching general argument to appeal to public sentiment - yet did not include		proclaimed Assembly’s commitment to replace the <i>ancien régime</i> with a system based on equal							