

Movements towards Independence and Regional Integration up to 1985: Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Cuba



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THE BAHAMAS

Modern
Haiti

CUBA

HAITI

DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC

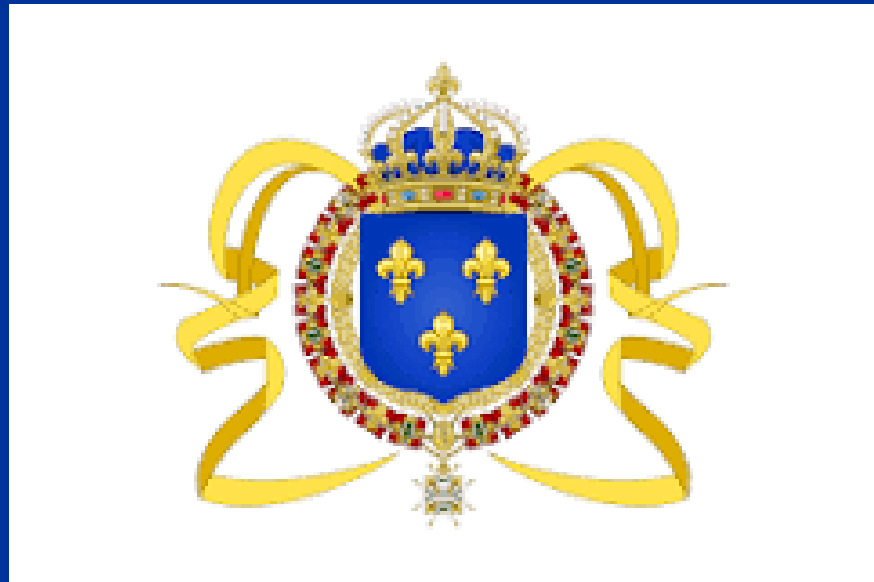
Movements towards Independence and Regional Integration up to 1985: Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Cuba

- Movements towards independence were **social revolutions**, unlike US independence
 - Characterized by search for freedom from enslavement and from colonial rule (foreign rule).

Haitian Revolution & Independence

- A protracted conflict
 - Uprising of enslaved workers in 1791 – independence formally declared in 1804

- French Saint Domingue richest colony in the world
 - 1780s –accounted for some 40 percent of France's foreign trade
 - 7000 plantations absorbed 10-15 percent of US exports



Flag of Saint Domingue

- Saint Domingue produced 2/5 of world's sugar & over 1/2 the world's coffee
- 25,000 white colonists: *Grands* and *Petits Blancs*
- 25,000 *Gens de Couleur* (free coloured)
- 500,000 exploited workers from Africa or of African descent



SAINT-DOMINGUE (FRANCE)

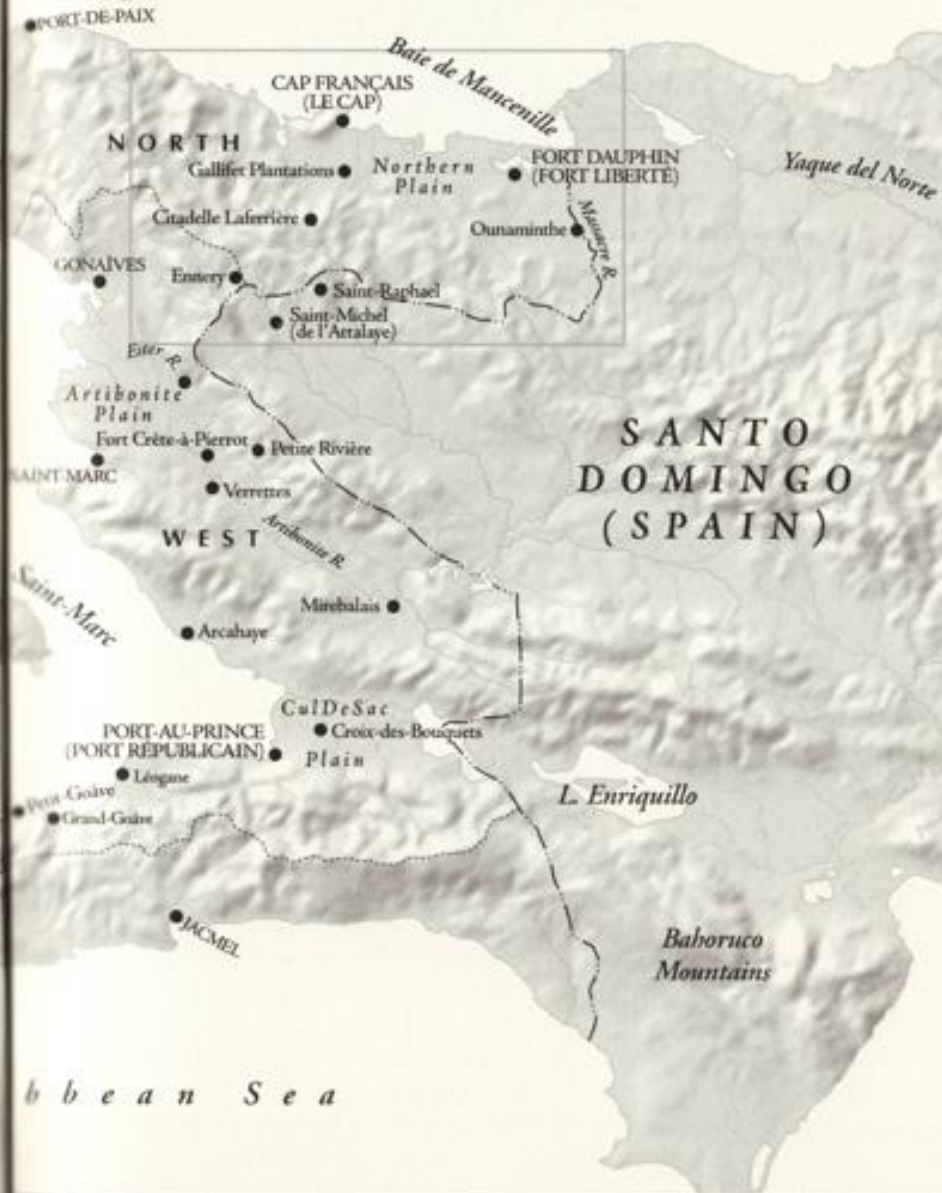
MÔLE SAINT-NICOLAS

Cap-à-Foux



Ile de la Tortue (Tortuga)

Atlantic Ocean



- *Antagonisms & Differing Objectives:*
- Grands Blancs- Great whites- desire to separate from France
- Petits Blancs- Little whites- supplant the Grands Blancs
- Gens de Couleur (Coloured, Mixed Ancestry) sought equal rights as the whites
- Masses of Enslaved African workers- sought freedom
- *The French Revolution in 1789 aggravated these tensions*

- 1789- French Revolution begins
- 1790- Armed uprising of *gens de couleur* (coloured class) supported by 300 maroons, captured the capital- eliminated official discrimination but not slavery
- 14 August 1791- Large uprising of enslaved workers
- 1792- Defeated Grands Blancs offer Saint Domingue to the British

- 1793- British land 15,000 troops
- 1795- Spain cedes eastern portion of the island of Hispaniola (Santo Domingo) to the French
- October 1798- the British withdraw under defeat
- Toussaint Louverture rises as leader of the movement
- 1801- Louverture occupies the eastern portion (Santo Domingo) and abolishes slavery there



Toussaint L'Ouverture
1743-1803

- 3 February 1802- Napoleon, having recovered Louisiana and Florida territories, attempts to reconquer Haiti with 21,000 troops, commanded by Leclerc
- 6 May 1802- French suffer numerous defeats; Peace treaty signed with Louverture, yet is apprehended and sent to France where he died on 7 April 1803



Toussaint L'Ouverture
1743-1803

Haitian Revolution & Independence

- Believing that they recovered the colony, the French reestablish slavery in 1802
- Jean Jacques Dessalines rises with Haitian troops, defeats the French and declares Haitian independence on 1 January 1804



Jean Jacques Dessalines
1758-1806

- Results: Haiti emerges as the world's first black republic
- Successful Slave Revolt that overthrew colonial overlords
- Reverberations throughout the Caribbean:
 - Hope for the enslaved and oppressed masses
 - Fear in the Planters and Colonialists



The Dominican Republic, former colony of Santo Domingo

- 1697- Spanish cede western 1/3 of the island of Hispaniola to the French: Saint Domingue
- Western 2/3 remains under Spanish control until 1795, ceded to France
- 1804- Dessalines' troops repel Napoleon's army of reconquest and while the French control Santo Domingo; period of French rule begins



The Dominican Republic, former colony of Santo Domingo

- 1809- Santo Domingo returns to Spanish colonial control until 1821
- December 1821- Santo Domingo rises against Spain, declares independence
- Three months later, Jean-Pierre Boyer (Haiti) invades and controls the eastern portion of Hispaniola (Santo Domingo)



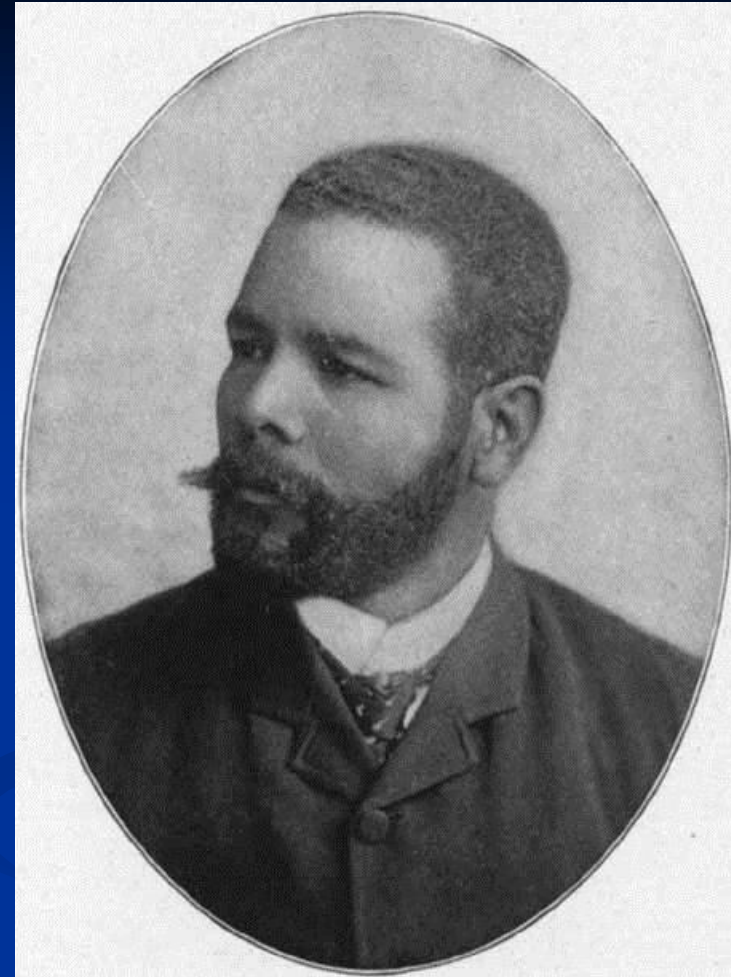
The Dominican Republic



- Haitian occupation of Santo Domingo lasts 22 years
- 1838- Independence declared of the Dominican Republic- struggle against Haiti begins
- 1844- Santo Domingo achieves independence from Haiti
- 1861- Santo Domingo is annexed to Spain
- 1865- War of the Restoration of Independence won- Independence regained

Cuban Independence

- As slavery collapsed in Saint Domingue (Haiti), it expanded in Cuba
- First uprisings in eastern part of Cuba
- Remained “faithful” to the Spanish crown
- First Major War for Independence: 1868-1878
- Unable to spread to the west of Cuba
- 1878: Pact of Zanjón: Antonio Maceo rejects and Cubans exile in parts of the Caribbean



Antonio Maceo
1845-1896



Cuban Liberation Fighters: First Army with Black Commanders
over White Troops; Women Fighters

Cuban Independence

- 1895- José Martí, architect of final push for Cuban independence
- 1895- War of Independence re-inaugurated
- 1898- Explosion of USS Maine in Havana harbour –employed by US as a motive for intervention
- 1898- US intervention in Cuban independence war- invades Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines



José Martí
1853-1895

Cuban Independence

- 1899- US controls and occupies Cuba and Puerto Rico, result of Spanish-Cuban-American war
- 1902- Cuban Republic established as US protectorate; the Platt Amendment to the Cuban constitution (right of US to intervene in Cuban internal affairs, repealed by US in 1934)
- Puerto Rico does not attain independence, remains a US colony to this day [Free Associated Territory].



Cuban Flag



Puerto Rican Flag

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