1804 Haitian Revolution

How did the Haitian Revolution fulfill dreams of a Manifest Destiny in America?
Revolution

• A series of conflicts between 1791 & 1804
• Between the Haitian slaves and the colonists & British & French who had colonized Haiti
The Beginning...

• 1492 – Spanish began to enslave native Taino & Cibony people to mine for gold
• Native people devastate by European diseases & working conditions
• Spain stayed till gold mines were empty
French Arrival

• Established permanent settlements like Port-de-Paix
• Began importing African slaves
• Named colony Saint-Domingue
By 1789

- **Population:**
  - 556,000
    - 500,000 African Slaves
    - 32,000 European colonists
    - 24,000 affranchis – people of mixed African & European heritage – sometimes slave owners, discriminated against by Europeans
  - People separated by skin color, class, & gender
  - Maroons – slaves who escaped to mountainous interior & fought colonial militia
Toward Revolution

• May 1791 - French revolutionary government gave citizenship to wealthy affranchis
• European population ignored this law
• August 1791 - Slaves rose in rebellion
• April 1792 - French assembly gave citizenship to all affranchis
European Intervention

• Eastern side – still controlled by Spanish – supported revolution

• British in Jamaica also supported
Toussaint Louverture

• Military leader & former slave gained control of several areas
• Gained support for French at first
• Named himself “governor-general for life” (May 1801)
• Napoleon sent his brother (Leclerc) to return island to order
• Toussaint laid down arms in 1802 – French put him in jail where he died
More Rebellion

• Jean-Jacques Dessalines & Henry Christophe led black army against French in 1802
  • Feared Napoleon would restore slavery
  • Defeated French leader & army
  • French withdrew from Haiti but kept presence till 1809
Freedom?

- Island declared itself independent under the name of Haiti in January 1804
- Jefferson had already bought from Napoleon in 1803
Florida Becomes a State

How is Florida’s journey to statehood different from some other states acquired through Manifest Destiny?
Divided Territory

• East Florida – Capital = St. Augustine
• West Florida – Capital = Pensacola
West Florida

• 1803 – most citizens were former Americans – migrated for rich farmland
• 1804 – failed rebellion
• 1810 – colonists armed themselves & successfully had a revolution
  • Declared independence from Spain
  • Adopted a constitution
  • Madison claimed West Florida for the USA – without talking to Spain or Congress
  • US troops occupied capital
Florida Crackers

• Colonial-era English & American pioneer settlers to Florida
• First arrived in 1763 after the Treaty of Paris to end the French & Indian War
• Mainly small farmers & cattle ranchers
Relationships of Seminoles & Slaves

• Slavery abolished in 1693 in Florida
• Slaves ran away and joined Seminole tribes largely between 1700 and the 1850s
• Formed alliance to keep out European settlers
• Many Black Seminoles lived separately from Indians though both did intermarry sometimes
  • Practiced a religion that’s a blend of African & Christian rituals with Seminole Indian dances
  • Paid annual tribute to Seminole Indians from harvest
• Cooperation ended with the Seminole Wars
First Seminole War 1817-1818

• Began because US was attempting to recapture runaway slaves living with Seminole groups – Jackson led army (was sent by Monroe)
• Attacked several key Seminole locations – forcing the tribe into South Florida
• US gained control of East Florida – Jackson replaced Spanish governor with US one
• US began forcing Indians to relocate west of the Mississippi River to Oklahoma
A Treaty - 1819

• Adams-Onis Treaty
  • East Florida given to the US
  • Claims to West Florida renounced by Spain
  • Defines a boundary between New Spain & the USA
Territory to Statehood

• 1821 – Jackson is first governor of Florida
• 1822 – Duval elected 1st non-military governor
  • First council session held in Pensacola
  • Second in St. Augustine
  • Decided all future meetings should be held halfway between the two – Tallahassee (abandoned Apalachee Indian settlement) selected
• 1845 – Florida becomes a state (#27)
Treaty of Moultrie Creek

• Signed in 1823
• Agreement between US government & several groups of Indians in Florida to establish a reservation in the center of Florida
• Indians promised farming tools & money to develop land
• Neither side fully followed the terms of the treaty
Second Seminole War 1835-1842

• Most expensive of Seminole Wars
• Spring of 1832 – a group of Seminoles made treaty with US government to move west
  • Returning to Florida – the other chiefs didn’t agree to the treaty
  • Reservation had been established north of Lake Okeechobee – Seminoles refused to leave even after Indian Removal Act
• Led by Chief Osceola – warriors hid families in Everglades & worked to defend homeland
• At end – 3,000 Seminoles removed to Indian Territory – less than 500 left to die in Everglades
Third Seminole War 1855-1858

• Billy Bowlegs – main Seminole leader
• US government attempted to track down Seminoles still living in Florida
• 1857- US War Department destroyed Bowlegs’ headquarters -US paid the most resistant band to go West
• A small band under Sam Jones never left