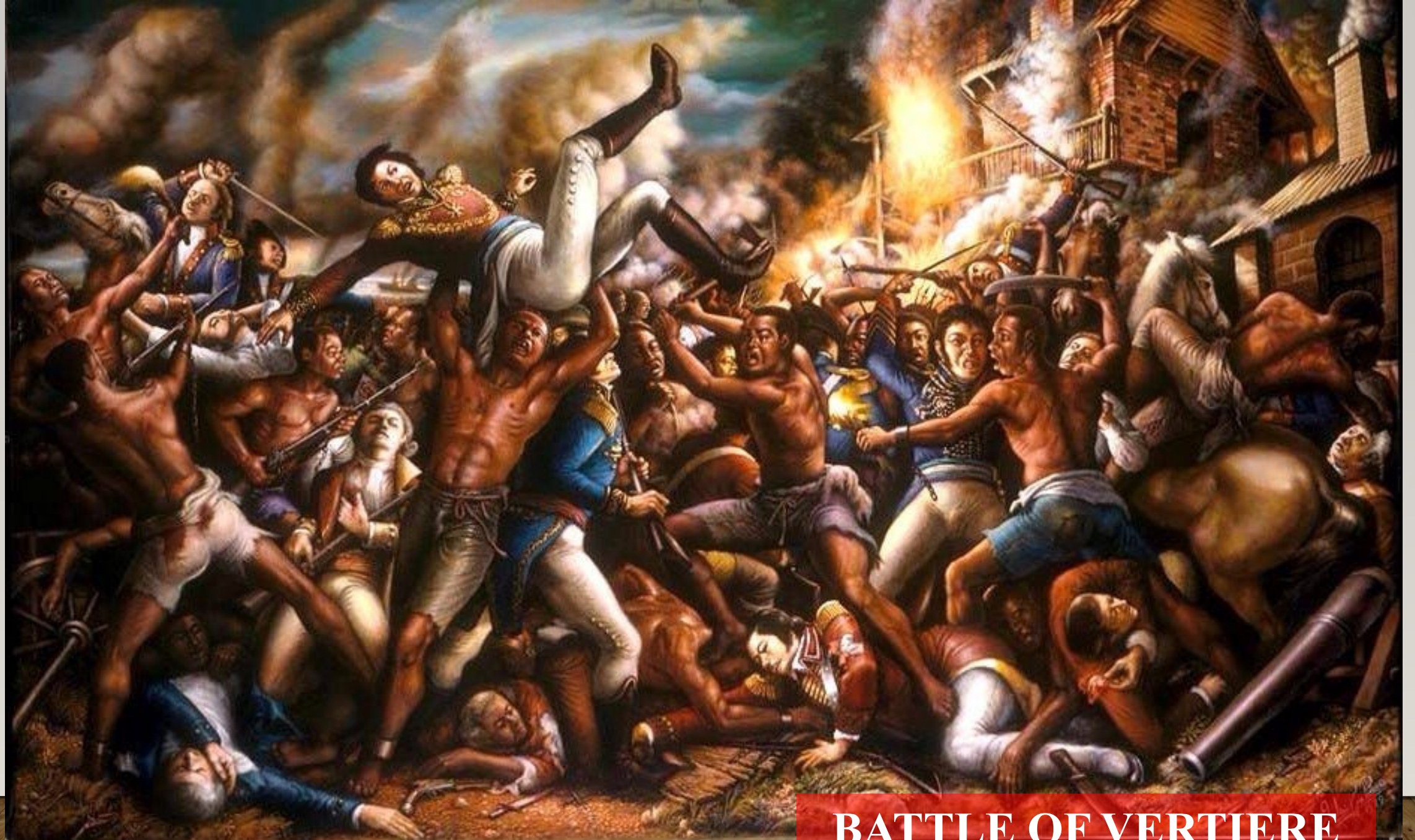


# Haitian Revolution

1791-1804



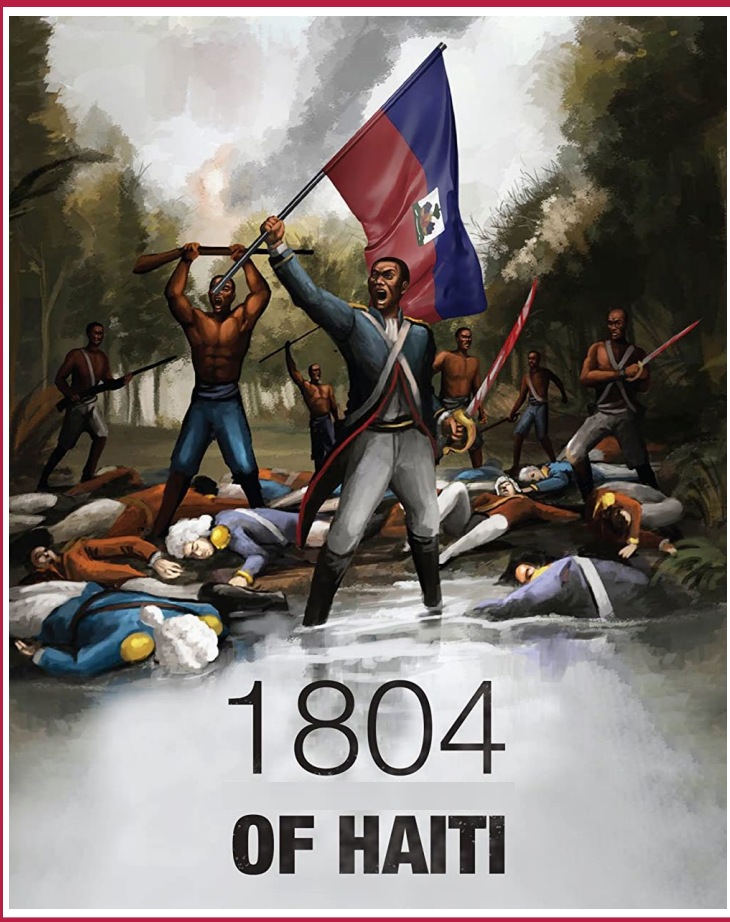




**BATTLE OF VERTIERE**



# Haitian Revolution



- Haitian Creole: ***REVOLISYON AYISYEN*** was a successful insurrection by self-liberated slaves against French colonial rule in Saint-Domingue, now the sovereign state of Haiti. The revolt began on 22 August 1791, and ended in 1804 with the former colony's independence. It involved black, biracial, French, Spanish, British, and Polish participants—with the ex-slave Toussaint Louverture emerging as Haiti's most prominent general. The revolution was the only slave uprising that led to the founding of a state which was both free from slavery (though not from forced labour) and ruled by non-whites and former captives. It is now widely seen as a defining moment in the history of the World.

# HAITIAN HEROES OF INDEPENDENCE

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# TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

- **Toussaint Louverture**  
labor also spelled **L'Ouverture**, original name (until c. 1793) **François Dominique Toussaint**, (born c. 1743, Bréda, near Cap-Français, Saint-Domingue [Haiti]—died April 7, 1803, Fort-de-Joux, France), leader of the Haitian independence movement during the French Revolution (1787–99). He emancipated the slaves and negotiated for the French colony on Hispaniola, Saint-Domingue (later Haiti), to be governed, briefly, by Black former slaves as a French protectorate.





# JEAN-JACQUES DESSALINES

- **Jean-Jacques Dessalines**,  
Born c. 1758, West Africa—died October 17, 1806, Pont Rouge, near Port-au-Prince, Haiti), emperor of Haiti who proclaimed his country's independence in 1804. Dessalines was later named Emperor of Haiti as **Jacques I** (1804–1806) by generals of the Haitian Revolution Army and ruled in that capacity until being assassinated in 1806. He has been referred to as the father of the nation of Haiti.



# HENRI CHRISTOPHE



## Henri Christophe

- 6 October 1767 – 8 October 1820) was a key leader in the Haitian Revolution and the only monarch of the Kingdom of Haiti. Christophe was of Bambara ethnicity in West Africa. Beginning with the slave uprising of 1791, he rose to power in the ranks of the Haitian revolutionary military. The revolution succeeded in gaining independence from France in 1804. In 1805 he took part under Jean-Jacques Dessalines in the capturing of Santo Domingo (now Dominican Republic), against French forces who acquired the colony from Spain in the Treaty of Basel







# ALEXANDRE SABÈS PÉTION



- Born April 2, 1770, Port-au-Prince, Haiti—died March 29, 1818, Port-au-Prince. Haitian independence leader and president, Petion's virtues and ideals of freedom and democracy for the world (and especially slaves) were strong, and he often showed support for the oppressed. He gave sanctuary to the independence leader Simón Bolívar in 1815 and provided him with material and infantry support. This vital aid played a defining role in Bolivar's success in liberating the countries of what would make up Gran Colombia



# Abdaraya Toya Victoria Montou

## Adbaraya Toya (Victoria Montou)

- Originally from the Kingdom of Dahomey (currently Benin), Adbaraya Toya was one of the warriors of the “Dahomey Amazons,” a healer, a midwife and one of the women who sat on Dahomey’s council. She was abducted and enslaved in Saint Domingue, then renamed Victoria Montou. There, she taught Jean-Jacques Dessalines and many others how to fight in hand-to-hand combat and how to wield a knife. In the war itself, she commanded her own brigade. To honor her contributions, Toya was given a state funeral ceremony in 1805







# FRANCOIS CAPPOIS

- **François Capois** (or **François Cappoix**; 1766 – October 8, 1806, nicknamed **Capois-La-Mort**, also **Cappoix-la-Mort**, meaning "**Capois-Death**") was a Haitian officer in the Haitian Revolution (1791–1794) for independence from France. He was born in Port-de-Paix, Saint-Domingue on the island of Hispaniola, on the plantation of Laveaux/Lapointe. His name was a transformation of the name *cappouet*, owner of the plantation.









# CATHERINE FLON

- **Catherine Flon**(1772-1831) was a Haitian seamstress, patriot and national heroine. The goddaughter of Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Flon served as a nurse during the Haitian revolution. She is regarded as one of the symbols of the Haitian Revolution and independence. She is celebrated for sewing the first Haitian flag in May 18, 1803 and maintains an important place in Haitian memory of the Revolution to this day.



# SUZANNE BELAIR SANITE



- **Suzanne Bélair** called *Sanite Bélair*, (1781 – 5 October 1802), was a Haitian revolutionary and lieutenant in the army of Toussaint Louverture. Born an affranchi in Verrettes, She was an active participant in the Haitian Revolution, became a sergeant and later a lieutenant during the conflict with French troops of the Saint-Domingue expedition. she married, Charles Belair. Sanité and her husband fought together. She looked in the eyes of the executioner and proclaimed to the people, “Liberty, no to slavery!” In 2004, she was featured on the ten-gour banknote for the "Bicentennial of Haiti" commemorative series



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