

Columbus landed on the island and named it "La Española" or "Hispaniola"

Due to Spanish conquest and enslavement, the Taino/Arawak population was reduced to 60,000 people

Spain ordered that 15,000 Negro slaves be shipped from Africa to Hispaniola.

Sugar cane was introduced to the island marking the beginning of a "great economic revolution" (Korngold, 1944).

Through the Treaty of Ryswick, France gained control of one-third of Hispaniola, and named it Saint Domingue

"Saint Domingue had attained a height of prosperity not surpassed in the history of European colonies. It supplied half of Europe with sugar, coffee and cotton" ([Korngold](#), 1944).

A Saint-Domingue mulatto delegation traveled to the French Assembly to request French rights for mulattos but were refused.

French Assembly gave full political rights to mulattos and free blacks.

White planters in Saint Domingue objected to granting citizenship to free blacks.

Boukman and Cecile Fatiman led a vodou ceremony. This ceremony ignited a slave revolt, known as the Boukman Rebellion which sparked the Haitian Revolution

All people are born with Natural Rights -*life, liberty, and property.*

People have the Right to Overthrow a Government that is not protecting their natural rights

People must follow the General will, or opinion, of the majority whether or not they agree

All people enter into a Social contract by giving up some smaller rights in order to protect their most important rights.

Government should include Separation of Powers so that no one group/person has complete control.

Government should not deny people the Freedoms of Speech and Religion.

## **Conditions**

**Beliefs**

**Trigger**