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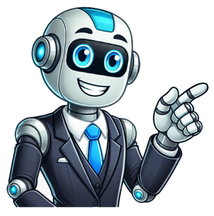

Located in the Caribbean, Haiti (View: A Map of Haiti) occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, with the Dominican Republic in the eastern two-thirds. With an area of about 10,714 square miles, Haiti is approximately the size of the state of Maryland. The major cities are: Cap-Haïtien, Jérémie, Les Cayes, Hinche, Gonaïves, and Jacmel. Haiti has two official languages: Haitian Creole and French.When Columbus landed on the island of Hispaniola on December 6, 1492, he found a kingdom ruled by a cacique or Taino Indian chief. After the French arrived in the seventeenth century to continue European exploration and exploitation in the Western Hemisphere, the indigenous population was largely exterminated. As a result, Africans (primarily from West Africa) were imported as slave labor to produce raw goods for international commerce. Considered France's richest colony in the eighteenth century, Haiti was known as "the pearl of the Antilles." Resisting their exploitation, Haitians revolted against the French from 1791-1804. One of the most important outcomes of this revolution was that it forced Napoleon Bonaparte to sell Louisiana to the U.S. in 1803, resulting in a major territorial expansion of the United States. When Haitians took their independence in 1804, they changed their colonial name from Saint Domingue (the name given by the French) to its Taino name of Haiti or Ayiti in Kreyòl. Before the earthquake of January 12, 2010, that killed an estimated 300,000 people, injured over 200,000, and leftover 1.5 million homeless, it was estimated that about 3 million people lived in the capital city of Port-au-Prince. The 2010 earthquake is believed to be the worst disaster in Haiti's history. Haiti has a complex, rich, fascinating, and tumultuous culture and history with stories of resistance, revolt, and instability. But one of the fundamental aspects of Haiti is its resilience. Despite slavery, multiple coups, various occupations, and militarization, Haiti continuously fights to remain strong. Haiti's very existence is inscribed in its many proverbs such as "Ayiti se tè glise" ("Haiti is a slippery land") and "Dèyè mòn, gen mòn" ("Behind the mountains there are mountains").Haiti in our backyard Haiti is not some faraway land disconnected from the U.S. Haiti is the first Black Republic and the second independent country in the Western Hemisphere. The ties that bind the two countries go back to the time when the U.S. was fighting for its independence. A group of more than 500 Haitians, known as Les Chasseurs Volontaires de Savannah, fought in the 1779 Battle of Savannah. A monument in Franklin Square in downtown Savannah was erected in October 2009 to commemorate those who fought in that battle.After the Haitian revolt started in 1791, many Saint-Dominguans eventually settled in Louisiana. The Louisiana Purchase was a direct consequence of the Haitian revolt. This land deal doubled the size of the U.S., adding to its holdings either in part or whole: Louisiana, Arkansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.As the first black independent country with a story of a successful slave revolt, Haiti was a ray of hope for African-Americans in the United States during the nineteenth century. Like France, the United States did not recognize Haiti's independence until 1862, precisely because white Americans worried that Haiti's existence challenged their slave-driven economy. There were several emigration movements led by leaders such as Martin Delany and James Theodore Holly, who encouraged African-Americans to settle in Haiti. Although the majority of those who moved to Haiti returned to the U.S. due to linguistic and climatic issues, close to 20 percent of free blacks from the northern United States went to Haiti before the Civil War. This migration between Haiti and America forged links between the two countries.However, when the United States occupied Haiti from 1915-1934, changed Haiti's constitution, and in many ways further contributed to its ongoing instability, many African-Americans denounced the occupation of a sovereign nation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), under the leadership of Executive Secretary James Weldon Johnson, wrote a series of letters for The Nation, denouncing American injustice in Haiti. In 1932, the great poet Langston Hughes traveled to Haiti, where he met with one of the foremost Haitian intellectuals of the time, Jacques Roumain. In his 1956 autobiography, I Wonder as I Wander: An Autobiographical Journey, Hughes described his trip to Haiti and his meeting with Roumain. Hughes was very impressed by Roumain and eventually translated his seminal work, Gouverneurs de la Rosée, into English as Masters of the Dew. Before current terms such as "transnationalism" and "Black national consciousness" were being used, such exchanges occurred between African-American and Haitian intellectuals.The various ties that link Haiti and Louisiana in terms of culinary culture, language, architecture, religion, and music persist today. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Upon declaring independence, Haiti claimed a singular place in world history. The Haitian revolution, lasting from 1791 to 1804, culminated in the first independent nation in the Caribbean, the second democracy in the western hemisphere, and the first Black republic in the world. Since the revolution, over 200 years ago, Haiti has struggled with external and internal dilemmas. The revolutionary wars had destroyed nearly all of the country's colonial infrastructure and production capabilities. In the 1800s, Europeans and Americans ostracized the fledgling nation politically and economically. This, coupled with France's required reparation payments, contributed to Haiti's decline from one of the world's wealthiest colonies to one of its most impoverished countries. The 20th century ushered in an era of American occupation from 1915 to 1934 and totalitarian regimes under the Duvaliers from 1957 to 1987. After decades of political suppression, Haiti held new democratic elections and in 1991 President Jean-Bertrand Aristide took office. He was ousted just months later, and the following years were filled with coups d'état, military regimes, and daily violence.Throughout this period, Haiti has been commonly misrepresented, often to the benefit of France and the United States. American media, for example, have equated Haitians with savage voodoo ceremonies, HIV/AIDS, and "boat people" refugees beginning in the early 1900s. In 2006, René Préval was elected president and Haiti experienced a period of relative political and social calm. This stability was shaken in 2008 when Haiti was hit by four successive hurricanes over the course of just weeks. The natural disasters resulted in hundreds of deaths, injuries and lost homes. Famine and disease swept the country, exacerbated by Haiti's lack of infrastructure or governmental services.In 2010, Haiti was struck by a large earthquake. The true death toll is unknown, but it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people may have lost their lives. Countless more Haitians have suffered and died due to a long list of misconduct by international and governmental actors. In 2010, UN peacekeeping forces (MINUSTAH) introduced cholera to some of the country's largest water sources, sparking a devastating outbreak. MINUSTAH forces also sexually abused and exploited local Haitians and the mission remains controversial. Throughout the post-earthquake period, a large international NGO response dominated much of Haiti, particularly Port-au-Prince, often with adverse consequences. The Red Cross infamously raised $500 million from donors, for instance, and could only account for six homes from the funds. More recently, in just the past year, Haiti has suffered from additional natural disasters, the assassination of acting president Jovenel Moïse, and widespread collapse of the country's economy and government. Anyone who has firsthand knowledge of Haiti is often asked why the country seems so incapable of extracting itself from extreme poverty and instability. I challenge you to reframe this question and instead ask who has benefitted from Haiti's suffering. It cannot be emphasized enough how much Haiti has been manipulated throughout history to benefit foreign powers, from slave owners to bankers. This does not excuse governmental corruption and economic oligarchy, but it provides necessary context. To reduce Haiti down to the tired label of "the poorest country in the Western hemisphere" disregards the complexity and richness of Haiti's culture, history and people. Haiti is an exceptional nation with a singular place in world history, and it has had a profound impact on the world.Kona Shen, July 2022 Haitian independence movement to end French colonial rule In 1789, France's National Constituent Assembly made the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.[1][2] In 1791, the enslaved Africans of Saint-Domingue began the Haitian Revolution, aimed at the overthrow of the colonial reign. See also: History of Haiti For more than one thousand years, Arawak and Taino people inhabited what was later known as Hispaniola. The name Haiti (or Hayti) comes from the indigenous Taíno language and was the native name[3][4] given to the entire island of Hispaniola to mean "land of high mountains."[5][6] Christopher Columbus arrived on the island on December 5, 1492 and claimed it for the Spanish Empire, after which it became known as Hispaniola. Later, under French colonial rule, the Caribbean island was known as Saint-Domingue (French pronunciation: [sɛ̃.dɔ.mɛ̃g]) and was a French colony from 1659 to 1804.[7] Early on, enslaved people on the island began resisting captivity and fighting to restore their freedom. Examples of this resistance include the uprising of Padrejean in 1676 and the uprising of François Mackandal in 1757.[8][9] The French Revolution began in 1789. On June 21st, 1791, King Louis XVI and his family attempted to flee Paris, but the plan failed due to a series of misadventures, delays, misinterpretations, and poor judgments.[10] Louis was officially arrested on August 13th, 1792, and sent to the Temple, an ancient fortress in Paris used as a prison. On September 21st, the National Assembly declared France to be a republic, and abolished the monarchy. Louis was stripped of all his titles and honors, and from then on was known as Citoyen Louis Capet. Main article: 1791 slave rebellion News of the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen reached Hispaniola's inhabitants and inspired them to reclaim their rights. On the night of August 14th, 1791, representatives of people enslaved on local plantations gathered in the woods near Le Cap to participate in a secret ceremony. During the ceremony, Dutty Boukman and priestess Cécile Fatiman prophesied that Georges Biassou, Jeannot, and Jean-François Papillon would lead the revolution. Months later, they killed the plantation owners who had enslaved them.[11] Main article: Haitian Revolution Among the many leaders of the Haitian revolution were Macaya, François Capois, Romaine-la-Prophétesse, Jean-Baptiste Belley, Magloire Ambroise, Nicolas Geffrard (general), and Étienne Élie Gerin. The battles of the revolution include: Battle of Croix-des-Bouquets (22 March 1792), Siege of Port-au-Prince (12–14 April 1793), Battle of Cap-Français (1793) (20–22 June 1793), Battle of the Acul (19 February 1794), Battle of Saint-Raphaël (20–21 March 1794), Battle of Gonaïves (29 April–5 May 1794), War of Knives (1799 to 1800): A civil war from June 1799 to July 1800 between the Haitian revolutionary Toussaint Louverture, and André Rigaud, Battle of Ravine-à-Couleuvres (23 February 1802), Battle of Crête-à-Pierrot (4–24 March 1802), Blockade of Saint-Domingue (18 June – 6 December 1803), Action of 28 June 1803, Battle of Vertières (18 November 1803) Main article: Haitian Declaration of Independence The Haitian Declaration of Independence was proclaimed on January 1st, 1804, in the port city of Gonaïves by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, marking the end of the 13-year-long Haitian Revolution. With this declaration, Haiti became the first independent Black nation in the Western Hemisphere.[12][13] Jean-Jacques Dessalines became the first ruler of an independent Haiti under the 1805 constitution. He was Governor-General of Haiti from January 1st, 1804, to September 22nd, 1804, and Emperor of Haiti from September 22nd, 1804, to October 17th, 1806. United States and the Haitian Revolution Armée Indigène Armistice of March 30, 1798 End of slavery in Haiti ^ Copied from the article Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen ^ Copied from the article Jean-Baptiste Belley ^ Edmond, Louisket (2010). The Tears of Haiti. Xlibris. p. 42. ISBN 978-1-4535-1770-3. LCCN 2010908468. Retrieved 10 July 2015. ^ Senauth, Frank (2011). The Making and Destruction of Haiti. Bloomington, Indiana, USA: AuthorHouse. p. 1. ISBN 978-1-4567-5384-9. LCCN 2011907203. ^ Haydn, Joseph; Benjamin Vincent (1860). A Dictionary of Dates Relating to All Ages and Nations: For Universal Reference Comprehending Remarkable Occurrences, Ancient and Modern, The Foundation, Laws, and Governments of Countries-Their Progress In Civilization, Industry, Arts and Science-Their Achievements In Arms-And Their Civil, Military, And Religious Institutions, And Particularly of the British Empire. p. 321. Retrieved 12 September 2015. ^ Copied from the article Haiti ^ Copied from the article Saint-Domingue ^ John K. Thornton. I Am the Subject of the King of Congo: African Political Ideology and the Haitian Revolution Archived 23 July 2008 at the Wayback Machine. Millersville University of Pennsylvania ^ Copied from the article 1791 slave rebellion ^ J. M. Thompson, The French Revolution (1943) identifies a series of major and minor mistakes and mishaps, pp. 224–227 ^ Copied from the article Georges Biassou ^ Geggus, David (2011). Canny, Nicholas; Morgan, Philip (eds.). "The Haitian Revolution in Atlantic Perspective". The Oxford Handbook of the Atlantic World. 1. doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199210879.013.0031. ^ Copied from the article Haitian Declaration of Independence Retrieved from " Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. When Haiti gained independence, there were several unique aspects that set it apart from other countries at that time. Here are the answers to some key questions about the uniqueness of Haiti's independence: What was unique about the independence of Haiti? The Haitian people's struggle for independence from France resulted in them becoming the first country to be founded by former slaves. What made Haiti's revolution so unique? The Haitian Revolution was the first and only slave uprising that led to the establishment of a free state without slavery. It was also ruled by non-whites and former slaves, making it a remarkable achievement in history. What is special and unique about the way the country of Haiti was created? After 300 years of colonial rule, Haiti declared itself an independent republic. It became the second nation in the Americas and the first modern state governed by people of African descent. What was Haiti like immediately after independence? Soon after gaining independence, Haiti was proclaimed an empire under Dessalines. However, it later divided into two regions, each controlled by rival regimes. Christophe ruled the semi-feudal northern State of Haiti, while Pétion governed the more tolerant southern Republic of Haiti. What was unique about Haiti's independence after it was won in 1804? France became the first nation to recognize Haiti's independence, making it the first black republic in the world. This achievement was significant as it was the second nation in the western hemisphere (after the United States) to gain independence from a European power. Was Haiti successful in gaining independence? Haiti's independence from France in 1804 was a significant and successful event in world history. It was the first successful slave revolt in modern times and the first independent nation in Latin America. When did Haiti gain its independence and from whom? Why was this significant or unique during that time period? Haiti gained its independence on January 1, 1804, from France. This was significant and unique during that time period because it marked the first successful large-scale revolt by enslaved people in modern history. It also sent shockwaves through the Western colonial world and inspired other revolts and movements for freedom. What is a unique fact about Haiti? Haiti has several unique facts that make it a fascinating country. For example, it is located on the island of Hispaniola and is known as "the land of the mountains." Haiti is also recognized for being the poorest country in the West and having Vodou as an officially recognized religion. What is unique about the Haitian Revolution Quizlet? The Haitian Revolution had a profound and unique impact. It was the only successful anti-colonial rebellion that led to the establishment of French citizenship, the abolition of slavery in the French Empire, and the inclusion of men of African descent in the French parliament. What is Haiti known for? Haiti is known for its rich folklore traditions, particularly in the Haitian Vodou tradition. The country also has historical significance as the first independent nation in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as being the first Black-led republic. When did Haiti gain independence? Haiti gained its independence on January 1, 1804, after a revolutionary struggle that began in 1791. This marked the first successful large-scale revolt by enslaved people in modern history and established Haiti as a free republic. Is Haiti the poorest country in the world? Yes, Haiti is considered to be the poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean region and one of the poorest countries in the world. It has a low GDP per capita and faces various economic challenges. Who did Haiti help gain independence? Haiti provided financial and moral support to revolutionaries like Simón Bolívar, who led several Latin American countries to gain independence from Spanish colonial rule. Why is the Haitian Revolution for independence unique compared to other independence movements in Latin America? The Haitian Revolution, which took place from 1791 to 1804, was unique compared to other independence movements in Latin America. It was the first successful large-scale revolt by enslaved people, and it fought for human rights and equality regardless of skin color. The revolution also led to the abolition of slavery in the French Empire and outlasted the French Revolution. What are two facts about the Haitian Revolution? Two significant facts about the Haitian Revolution are: 1) It began with a revolt of enslaved people in 1791 after the National Assembly abolished slavery and 2) Its success led France to abolish slavery in 1794, making it the first successful large-scale revolt by enslaved people in modern history. How was Haiti so rich? Haiti's wealth during its early years was primarily derived from the lucrative exports of sugar, coffee, and timber. European colonizers imported hundreds of thousands of enslaved people from Africa to work on plantations, leading to economic prosperity for the colony. What are two facts about Haiti? Two interesting facts about Haiti are: 1) It is the first independent nation in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the first Black-led republic and 2) It shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. What did Haiti do after they gained independence? After gaining independence, Haiti faced political and social challenges. It declared itself an empire under Dessalines, but later divided into two regions controlled by rival regimes. The northern State of Haiti, led by Christophe, became semi-feudal, while the southern Republic of Haiti, led by Pétion, pursued a more tolerant approach. What were three effects of the Haitian Revolution? The Haitian Revolution had several effects, including: 1) The warfare during the revolution destroyed the capital and infrastructure of the economy, 2) Haiti lacked diplomatic and trade relations with other nations, and 3) There was a lack of investment, both foreign and domestic, in the country. Why was the Haitian Revolution the most successful revolution? Several factors contributed to the success of the Haitian Revolution. These include the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the strategic use of guerrilla warfare tactics, the involvement of the French Revolutionary government, and the weakening of the French military due to other conflicts. What was unique about the Haitian Revolution at the end of the 18th century? The Haitian Revolution, which took place from the late 18th century to the early 19th century, was unique for several reasons. It was the first successful large-scale revolt by enslaved people, marking a significant event in modern history. The revolution inspired other revolts and movements for freedom, and its effects were felt even in places like Portchester Castle in Hampshire, England. Who is the poorest man in the world? The title of the poorest man in the world has been given to Jerome Kerviel, a French citizen. He was formerly employed by Société Générale, one of Europe's biggest banks. Kerviel holds the unfortunate distinction of having a massive debt, making him the poorest in terms of financial status. What are the five poorest countries? The five poorest countries in the world are Burundi, Somalia, Mozambique, the Central African Republic, and Madagascar. These countries, located in Africa and Asia, face significant economic challenges and have low GDP per capita. A chronology of key events:1492 - Christopher Columbus lands and names the island Hispaniola, or Little Spain. Image source, Getty ImagesImage caption, Former slave Jean-Jacques Dessalines was independent Haiti's first ruler1496 - Spain establishes first European settlement in western hemisphere at Santo Domingo, now capital of Dominican Republic. 1697 - Spain cedes western part of Hispaniola to France, and this becomes Haiti. 1801 - A former black slave who became a guerrilla leader, Toussaint Louverture, conquers Haiti, abolishing slavery and proclaiming himself governor-general of an autonomous government over all Hispaniola. 1802 - French force led by Napoleon's brother-in-law, Charles Leclerc, fails to conquer Haitian interior. 1804 - Haiti becomes independent; former slave Jean-Jacques Dessalines declares himself emperor. 1806 - Dessalines assassinated and Haiti divided into a black-controlled north and a mulatto-ruled south 1818-43 - Pierre Boyer unifies Haiti, but excludes blacks from power. 1915 - US invades Haiti following black-mulatto friction, which it thought endangered its property and investments in the country. 1934 - US withdraws troops from Haiti, but maintains fiscal control until 1947. 1956 - Voodoo physician Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier seizes power in military coup and is elected president a year later. 1964 - Duvalier declares himself president-for-life and establishes a dictatorship with the help of the Tontons Macoutes militia. 1971 - Duvalier dies and is succeeded by his 19-year-old son, Jean-Claude, or "Baby Doc", who also declares himself president-for-life. 1986 - Baby Doc flees Haiti in the wake of mounting popular discontent and is replaced by Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy as head of a governing council. 1988 - Leslie Manigat becomes president, but is ousted in a coup led by Brigadier-General Prosper Avril, who installs a civilian government under military control. 1990 - Jean-Bertrand Aristide elected president in Haiti's first free and peaceful polls. 1991 - Aristide ousted in a coup led by Brigadier-General Raoul Cedras, triggering sanctions by the US and the Organisation of American States. 1994 - Military regime relinquishes power in the face of an imminent US invasion; US forces oversee a transition to a civilian government; Aristide returns. Image source, Getty ImagesImage caption, Raoul Cedras (r) seized power but handed over to interim President Emile Jonassaint (l)1995 - UN peacekeepers begin to replace US troops; Aristide supporters win parliamentary elections Rene Preval, from Aristide's Lavalas party, is elected in December to replace Aristide as president. 1997-99 - Serious political deadlock; new government named. 1999 - Preval declares that parliament's term has expired and begins ruling by decree following a series of disagreements with deputies. 2000 November - Aristide elected president for a second non-consecutive term, amid allegations of irregularities. 2001 July - Presidential spokesman accuses former army officers of trying to overthrow the government after armed men attack three locations, killing four police officers. 2001 December - 30 armed men try to seize the National Palace in an apparent coup attempt; 12 people are killed in the raid, which the government blames on former army members. 2002 July - Haiti is approved as a full member of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) trade bloc. 2003 April - Voodoo recognised as a religion, on a par with other faiths. 2004 January-February - Celebrations marking 200 years of independence turn into uprising against President Aristide, who is forced into exile. An interim government takes over. 2004 May - Severe floods in south, and in parts of neighbouring Dominican Republic, leave more than 2,000 dead or disappeared. 2004 June - First UN peacekeepers arrive, to take over security duties from US-led force and to help flood survivors. 2004 July - International donors pledge more than $1bn in aid. 2004 September - Nearly 3,000 killed in flooding in the north, in the wake of tropical storm Jeanne. Late 2004 - Rising levels of deadly political and gang violence in the capital; armed gangs loyal to former President Aristide are said to be responsible for many killings. Image source, Getty ImagesImage caption, Hundreds of thousands of Haitians have fled abroad, often risking their lives in boats like these seen being built in the early 1990s2005 April - Prominent rebel leader Ravix Remissainthe is killed by police in the capital. 2005 July - Hurricane Dennis kills at least 45 people. 2006 February - General elections, the first since former President Aristide was overthrown in 2004. Rene Preval is declared the winner of the presidential vote after a deal is reached over spoiled ballot papers. 2006 June - A democratically-elected government headed by Prime Minister Jacques-Edouard Alexis takes office. 2006 September - Launch of a UN-run scheme to disarm gang members in return for grants, job training. 2006 October - US partially lifts an arms embargo, imposed in 1991. 2007 January - UN troops launch tough new offensive against armed gangs in Cite Soleil, one of the capital's largest and most violent shantytowns. 2008 April - Food riots. Government announces emergency plan to cut price of rice in bid to halt unrest. Parliament dismisses Prime Minister Alexis. 2008 May - US and World Bank announce extra food aid totalling 30m dollars. In response to plea from President Preval for more police to help combat wave of kidnappings-for-ransom, Brazil agrees to boost its peacekeeping force. 2008 August/September - Nearly 800 people are killed and hundreds are left injured as Haiti is hit by a series of devastating storms and hurricanes.2008 September - Michele Pierre-Louis succeeds Jacques-Edouard Alexis as prime minister. 2009 May - Former US President Bill Clinton appointed UN special envoy to Haiti. 2009 July - World Bank and International Monetary Fund cancel $1.2bn of Haiti's debt - 80% of the total - after judging it to have fulfilled economic reform and poverty reduction conditions. 2009 October-November - Jean-Max Bellerive becomes prime minister after the Senate passes censure motion against his predecessor, Michelle Pierre-Louis. 2010 January - Up to 300,000 people are killed when a magnitude 7.0 earthquake hits the capital Port-au-Prince and its wider region - the worst in Haiti in 200 years. US takes control of the main airport to ensure orderly arrival of aid flights. 2010 March - International donors pledge $5.3 billion for post-quake reconstruction at a donor conference at UN headquarters. 2010 July - Popular anger grows over slow pace of reconstruction six months after quake. 2010 October - Run-up to presidential, parliamentary polls due on 28 November. Concern over exclusion of popular candidates. 2010 October-December - Cholera outbreak claims some 3,500 lives and triggers violent protests. The source of the outbreak is thought to be a camp for recently-arrived UN soldiers. 2010 November - Presidential and parliamentary elections. 2010 December - Announcement of inconclusive provisional results of presidential election triggers violent protests. 2011 January - Former president Jean-Claude Duvalier returns from exile, faces corruption and human rights abuse charges. Martelly presidency2011 March - Michel Martelly wins second round of presidential election. 2011 July - Death toll from cholera outbreak climbs to nearly 6,000. 2011 October - President Martelly appoints UN development expert Garry Conille as his prime minister, after parliament rejected his two previous nominees.2012 January - Presidential Martelly proposes reviving Haiti's army, which was disbanded in 1995 because of its role in coups and its history of human rights abuses. 2012 February - Prime Minister Garry Conille resigns in protest at the refusal of many of his ministers and the presidential administration to cooperate with a parliamentary inquiry into dual citizenship among senior officials. 2012 May - Parliament approves Foreign Minister Laurent Lamothe as prime minister. 2012 October - Hundreds protest against the high cost of living and call for the resignation of President Martelly. They accuse the president of corruption and failure to deliver on his promises to alleviate poverty. 2012 November - Hurricane Sandy causes extensive crop damage and leaves at least 20,000 people homeless, exacerbating the cholera epidemic. 2013 May - Thousands of people turn out for ex-president Aristide's first public appearance since his return from exile two years previously. He gives evidence in a court case. 2013 October - Lawyers representing victims of a cholera epidemic in Haiti file a lawsuit against the United Nations at a court in New York. They say UN peacekeepers introduced cholera to Haiti in 2010. 2013 November/December - Street protests in Port-au-Prince and other major cities, with marchers voicing discontent about various issues including an overdue election, unemployment and corruption. 2014 April - New wave of anti-government protests begins in Port-au-Prince. 2014 December - Prime Minister Laurent Lamothe resigns over failure to reach agreement with opposition over delayed elections, amid escalating street protests.2015 January - President Martelly appoints former mayor of Port-au-Prince Evans Paul head of a planned national unity government as protests continue and parliament's mandate expires. 2015 August - First round of long-delayed parliamentary elections held. Second round to coincide with presidential poll in October. 2016 February - Michel Martelly ends his presidential term without handing power to a successor after the run-off presidential election is postponed indefinitely. Parliament appoints Jocelerme Privert as interim president. 2016 October - Hurricane Matthew, the strongest to hit the region in a decade, kills hundreds in Haiti and destroys thousands of homes. 2017 January - Provisional Electoral Council declares Jovenel Moise the winner of the November 2016 presidential elections ending a political crisis which began in October 2015 over allegations of electoral fraud.2017 June - Guy Philippe, leader of the 2004 coup that toppled President Aristide, is jailed in the US for money laundering. He was arrested days before being sworn in as senator. 2018 February - International aid agencies face scrutiny after revelations of sexual misconduct by Oxfam staff in Haiti in 2011. 2019 February - At least four people are killed and dozens injured in nationwide anti-corruption protests against President Moise and other officials. Whether it's because of the sunny weather, pristine beaches, or the thousands of people living in poverty, almost everyone has heard of the small country of Haiti. Haiti is a Caribbean country that shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. With a population of around 10. 98 million, Haiti has a vast amount of different personalities roaming its streets. But what we might not know about Haiti, is the the history. On the 5th of December, 1492, the European navigator, Christopher Columbus, landed on an island in the Caribbean. But the land was already inhabited by the Taíno and Arawakan people, who lived together on this relatively small piece of land. Columbus soon claimed the land for Spain and named it La Isla Española ('the Spanish Island'), which was soon Latinized to Hispaniola. Do not use plagiarized sources. Get your custom paper at "The History Of Haiti And Its Path To Independence" Get custom paper NEW! Smart match with writer The Island was then split into the countries that we now call Haiti and The Dominican Republic. On 14 August 1791, slaves staged a revolt that began the Haitian Revolution. They torched cities, set fire to plantations, and massacred the white population. The rebellion quickly spread through the entire colony. Not long after, Dutty Boukman, an elderly leader of the revolution, was captured and executed, but the rebellion continued spreading, and Henri Christophe began to climb ranks and gain power. Léger-Félicité Sonthonax was sent to the colony, in 1792, by the French Legislative Assembly. His main job was to keep French control, help stabilize the colony, and enforce social equality. In 1802, Henri Christophe was placed in command of Le Cap. Christophe led the defense a French expeditionary force, under Charles Victor Emmanuel Leclercthen, before setting fire to the town and retreating inland where he directed a guerilla war. Three months later, Christophe agreed to be surrendered to Leclerc if he would maintain his rank and his soldiers would be part of the French army. But the peace did not last, and, after L'Ouverture was deported to France, Christophe rejoined the resistance that Dessalines now led. On January 1, 1804, Haiti gained its independence from France and Dessalines declared himself king. Haiti then became the second oldest independent nation in the Western Hemisphere, only after the United States. Dessalines was assassinated only two years after. And, in 1811, Henri Christophe assumed the title of king. After over 70 different dictators ruled Haiti, US President Woodrow Wilson sent Marines to Haiti, in 1915, to restore order and peace. From then until 1934 the United States occupied the country of Haiti. Once the USA left Haiti, there was much unrest between the populations destitute, and those who could afford to live comfortably. On March 29, 1987, the government in Haiti was made a semi-presidential republic. A semi-presidential republic is a multiparty system when the President of Haiti is head of state and elected by popular elections. As head of government, the Prime Minister acts and is appointed by the President. He (or she) appoints the Ministers and Secretaries of State and goes before the National Assembly to obtain a vote of confidence for his declaration of general policy. With this new form of government, and the strength of the people Haiti continues on today as a free nation. And, though this land is still in constant turmoil and hardship, many good, and great things have come out the the Haitian borders. 10 December 2020 Found a great essay sample but want a unique one? Request writing assistance from a top writer in the field! Get your paper Happy Haitian Independence Day – Independence Day in Haiti is celebrated every year on January 1, the same day as New Year's Day. Haiti Independence Day is an important holiday and the most important event in history as it marks Haiti's independence from the French colonial empire. Explored by Columbus on Dec. 6, 1492, Haiti's indigenous Arawak fell prey into Spanish rule. Back in 1697, Haiti became the French colony of Saint-Dominique, that turned into a top sugar-cane producer influenced by slaves. In 1791, an insurrection erupted among the slave population of 480,000, leading to a declaration of independence by Pierre-Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture in 1801.Napoleon Bonaparte dominated the independence movements, but it finally succeeded in 1804 under Jean-Jacques Dessalines, who gave the new state the Arawak name Haiti. It absolutely had been the entire world's first black republic. This Day (Wednesday, January 01, ) in Haiti marks: Haitian Independence Day – Independence Day of Haiti – Haitian National Day On January 1, 1804, Haiti made history by being the first Black Country to gain its independence – which is today celebrated as Haitian Independence Day. The Haitian war for independence is surely recalled at the time of year, alongside the new era it started off in the launch of a fresh calendar year. Most Haitians wear new clothes, visit friends and family, and exchange presents. They also enroll in independence day parades, for example, one in Port-Au-Prince, visit the National Palace, sing their national anthem and wave their country's flag, even see fireworks displays or set their very own fireworks, and even dance for pleasure at the streets. About Haiti: Haiti is at the western one-third of the island of Hispaniola among the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. This small nation is located south of the island of Cuba and is west of the Dominican Republic. The land is mountainous. The people in north possess a Creole accent and are influenced by their Dominican Republic neighbors. The population is 95% black and 5% white. Haitians show up at voodoo ceremonies along with folk dances. Carnival and New Year's Day are the most important holidays for Haitians. The Haitian diet regime program plan is composed of fruits and vegetables, in addition to some spicy meat dishes. Why did the Haitian Revolution start? As ancient as 2,600 BC, settlers in South America came to modern-day Haiti by means of handmade boats. Centuries after, approximately 250 BC, the Arawak men, and women are considered to have settled, though recordings of the time in history are rather sparse. Along with the Arawaks, the Taíno inhabitants eventually occupied this region, also, inhabiting Haiti for centuries. It was only in 1492 that European explorers descended on this region, together with Christopher Columbus setting foot on Haiti's shores in December of the year. Columbus landed in Mole Saint-Nicolas and dubbed the island La Española, although the title was later Anglicized into Hispaniola. Today, Hispaniola nevertheless indicates the island as a whole, although it's since been split into two distinct nations – Haiti to the west, along with the Dominican Republic to the east. Even though the Spanish originally claimed possession over the whole island, they mostly built settlements around the eastern side. The western part of Hispaniola was left mostly empty until the 17th century when the French decided to settle here. They called the colony Saint-Domingue. Read Also: Pakistan Independence Day: Celebrating Like True Pakistanis! What happened during the Haitian Revolution? From the 18th century, Saint-Domingue (Haiti) became very wealthy by exporting sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, and cocoa. Regrettably, but this prosperity came at an affordable cost. Slaves were brought to work on those lands, suffering dreadful treatment from their colonial masters. In August of 1791, those slaves began a rebellion, which subsequently resulted in a war that ravaged the colony. This war raged on till 1794 when France finally made a decision to end slavery there. Among the leaders within this slave rebellion was a man by the name of Toussaint L'Ouverture. When the war came to a close, Toussaint joined the French army, who were then fighting Spain contrary to their claim to the southern two-thirds of Hispaniola. In 1797, Toussaint was made commander of the French military, and from 1801 that he had been in charge of the whole island. Not merely did he announce all slaves free, but he made himself head of this new government and released a brand-new constitution. Extremely angry with Toussaint's action, the French employed a trick to arrest him, however, the fight was far from over. Another former slave, Jean-Jacques Dessalines continued the battle against the French, and on January 1, 1804, the island formally gained its own independence. It had been renamed Haiti, also is known as the second oldest independent state in the Western Hemisphere (after the United States). Now, Haiti celebrates its Independence Day on January 1st, complete with parades, fireworks, and dance in town. How did Haiti gain its independence? Haiti's heritage is long and diverse, so much may be shared regarding the trials and triumphs of the island country. Here is a detailed rundown of everything you want to understand about Haiti's history, starting with colonization and finish with the present moment. How did Haiti become a country? In the time of European conquest, the island of Hispaniola, where Haiti occupies the western three-eighths, was among several Caribbean islands occupied from the Taíno Native Americans, speakers of the Arawakan language named Taino. The Taíno title for the island has been Haiti. The folks had migrated over centuries in the Caribbean islands from South America. Genetic studies reveal they were associated with the Yanomami of the Amazon Basin. They originated from South and Central America. After visiting Caribbean islands, in the 15th century, the Taíno were pushed to the northeast Caribbean islands from the Caribs. Check Mongolia Independence Day The island of Haiti was split among five Caciques: the Magua in the northeast, the Marien from the northwest, the Xaragua in the southwest, the Maguana at the central region of Cibao and the Higuey from the southeast. The caciquedoms have been also tributary kingdoms, together with payment composed of harvests. Taíno cultural artifacts include cave paintings in many places in the country. All these have become symbols of Haiti and tourist attractions. Present-day Léogane began as a French colonial city in the southwest, is with the former capital of this caciquedom of Xaragua. Colonization in Haiti – Spanish Rule in Haiti (1492–1625) Haitian Independence Fact: The colonization of Haiti begins with Spanish rule. Haiti remained under Spanish rule for 133 years! Navigator Christopher Columbus settled in Haiti about 5 December 1492, in a region that he named Môle-Saint-Nicolas, and claimed the island to the Crown of Castile. A few days later, his ship Santa Maria ran close to the site of Cap-Haïtien. Columbus left 39 men on the island, that set the settlement of La Navidad. The sailors transported Eurasian contagious diseases. The natives lacked resistance to those new diseases and died in huge numbers in epidemics. The very first recorded smallpox outbreak in the Americas erupted on Hispaniola in 1507. The Spanish passed the Laws of Burgos, 1512-13, which prohibited the maltreatment of natives, supported their conversion to Catholicism and gave a legal framework to encomiendas. The natives were brought to these sites to work in particular plantations or industries. Being a gateway into the Caribbean, Hispaniola turned into a sanctuary for pirates throughout the early colonial period. The western region of the island has been settled by French buccaneers. Among them had been Bertrand d'Ogeron, who succeeded in developing tobacco. He also recruited lots of French families from Martinique and Guadeloupe. European countries were still competing for control in the New World, in the Caribbean as well as in North America. France and Spain settled their hostilities around the island by way of this Treaty of Ryswick of 1697 and split Hispaniola between them. Colonization in Haiti – French Rule in Haiti (1625–1804) Haitian Independence Fact: After remaining a colony of Spain, Haiti became a colony ofFrance in 1625. Haiti remained under French rule for 179 years! France acquired the western-third and then named it Saint Domingue, the French equivalent of Santo Domingo, the Spanish colony of Hispaniola and the name of its own patron saint, Saint Dominic. The French-enacted Code Noir ("Black Code"), prepared by Jean Baptiste Colbert and ratified by Louis XIV, had set rules on slave treatment and permissible freedoms. Saint Domingue was clarified as probably perhaps one of the very most cruelly efficient slave colonies; one-third of recently im