

### Toussaint

In this ambitious book, Girard employs the latest tools of the historian s craft, multi-archival research in particular, and applies them to the climactic yet poorly understood last years of the Haitian Revolution. Haiti lost most of its archives to neglect and theft, but a substantial number of documents survive in French, U.S., British, and Spanish collections, both public and private. In all, this book relies on contemporary military, commercial, and administrative sources drawn from nineteen archives and research libraries on both sides of the Atlantic."

A history of the Founding Fathers’ critical disagreements over Haiti’s rebellion against France is detailed in an analysis of one of America’s early foreign policy balancing acts, examining the conflict between supporters of Toussaint’s rebellion against France and Southern slaveholders alarmed by the struggle.

Highly annotated, scholarly, multilingual edition of the only lengthy text personally written by Haitian revolutionary Toussaint Louverture: the memoirs he wrote shortly before his death in the French prison of Fort de Joux. The translation is based on an original copy in Louverture’s hand never before published. Historian Philippe Girard begins with an introductory essay that retraces Louverture’s career as a slave, rebel, and governor. Girard provides a detailed narrative of the last year of Louverture’s life, and analyzes the significance of the memoirs and letters from a historical and linguistic perspective. The book includes a full transcript, in the original French, of Louverture’s handwritten memoirs. The English translation appears side by side with the original. The memoirs contain idiosyncrasies and stylistic variations of interest to linguists. Scholarly interest in the Haitian Revolution and the life of Toussaint Louverture has increased over the past decade. Louverture is arguably the most notable man of African descent in history, and the Haitian Revolution was the most radical of the three great revolutions of its time. Haiti’s proud revolutionary past and its more recent upheavals indicate that interest in Haiti’s history goes far beyond academia; many regard Louverture as a personal hero. Despite this interest, there is a lack of accessible primary sources on Toussaint Louverture. An edited translation of Louverture’s memoirs makes his writings accessible to a larger public. Louverture’s memoirs provide a vivid alternative perspective to anonymous plantation records, quantitative analyses of slave trading ventures, or slave narratives mediated by white authors. Louverture kept a stoic façade and rarely expressed his innermost thoughts and fears in writing, but his memoirs are unusually emotional. Louverture questioned whether he was targeted due to the color of his skin, bringing racism an issue that Louverture rarely addressed head on with his white interlocutors, to the fore.

The Memoirs of Toussaint and Isaac Louverture

The Memoir of General Toussaint Louverture

Selected Works of Toussaint Louverture

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE: A BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The Negro Patriot of Hayti

Comprising an Account of the Struggle for Liberty in the Island, and a Sketch of Its History to the Present Period

*An adaptation of the documentary film, Operation Toussaint reveals how an Ex-Special Agent and Operation Underground Railroad are saving children from sex trafficking around the world through Operation Toussaint, a covert mission to Haiti. Tim Ballard left his post as a special agent for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to found Operation Underground Railroad (O.U.R.). Through this organization, Tim and his team plan undercover operations to rescue child sex trafficking victims around the world. To date, they have saved hundreds of children from horrific conditions, which Tim wasn’t able to do when bound by government restrictions. Take an inside look at O.U.R., and their mission to end modern day slavery, as you join Tim and his Special Forces team on a covert mission to Haiti where they bring a ring of sex traffickers who bribed their way out of jail to justice in Operation Toussaint.*

*A newly typeset edition of the classic 1853 biography of Toussaint L’Ouverture, the brilliant military leader who defeated Napoleon’s generals and liberated the slaves of Haiti.*

*From 1798 to 1801, during the Haitian Revolution, President John Adams and Toussaint Louverture forged diplomatic relations that empowered white Americans to embrace freedom and independence for people of color in Saint-Domingue. The United States supported the Dominguan revolutionaries with economic assistance and arms and munitions; the conflict was also the U.S. Navy’s first military action on behalf of a foreign ally. This cross-cultural cooperation was of immense and strategic importance as it helped to bring forth a new nation: Haiti. Diplomacy in Black and White is the first book on the Adams-Louverture alliance. Historian and former diplomat Ronald Angelo Johnson details the aspirations of the Americans and Dominguans--two revolutionary peoples--and how they played significant roles in a hostile Atlantic world. Remarkably, leaders of both governments established multiracial relationships amid environments dominated by slavery and racial hierarchy. And though U.S.-Dominguan diplomacy did not end slavery in the United States, it altered Atlantic world discussions of slavery and race well into the twentieth century. Diplomacy in Black and White reflects the capacity of leaders from disparate backgrounds to negotiate political and societal constraints to make lives better for the groups they represent. Adams and Louverture brought their peoples to the threshold of a lasting transracial relationship. And their shared history reveals the impact of decisions made by powerful people at pivotal moments. But in the end, a permanent alliance failed to emerge, and instead, the two republics born of revolution took divergent paths.*

*The Quest for Screen Time*

*Toussaint’s Clause*

*John Adams, Toussaint Louverture, and Their Atlantic World Alliance*

*Toussaint Louverture and the Haitian War of Independence, 1801-1804*

*The History of Toussaint Louverture*

*One of the Greatest Men in History, Toussaint Louverture, as Seen by the Greatest U.S. Lecturer, Wendell Phillips*

Winner of the 2021 Wolfson History Prize
“Black Spartacus is a tour de force: by far the most complete, authoritative and persuasive biography of Toussaint that we are likely to have for a long time . . . An extraordinarily gripping read.” —David A. Bell, The Guardian
A new interpretation of the life of the Haitian revolutionary Toussaint Louverture Among the defining figures of the Age of Revolution, Toussaint

Louverture is the most enigmatic. Though the Haitian revolutionary’s image has multiplied across the globe—appearing on banknotes and in bronze, on T-shirts and in film—the only definitive portrait executed in his lifetime has been lost. Well versed in the work of everyone from Machiavelli to Rousseau, he was nonetheless dismissed by Thomas Jefferson as a “cannibal.” A Caribbean acolyte of the European Enlightenment,

Toussaint nurtured a class of black Catholic clergymen who became one of the pillars of his rule, while his supporters also believed he communicated with voodoo spirits. And for a leader who once summed up his modus operandi with the phrase “Say little but do as much as possible,” he was a prolific and indefatigable correspondent, famous for exhausting the five secretaries he maintained, simultaneously, at the height of his power in the 1790s. Employing groundbreaking archival research and a keen interpretive lens, Sudhir Hazareesingh restores Toussaint to his full complexity in Black Spartacus. At a time when his subject has, variously, been reduced to little more than a one-dimensional icon of liberation or criticized for his personal failings—his white mistresses, his early ownership of slaves, his authoritarianism

—Hazareesingh proposes a new conception of Toussaint’s understanding of himself and his role in the Atlantic world of the late eighteenth century. Black Spartacus is a work of both biography and intellectual history, rich with insights into Toussaint’s fundamental hybridity—his ability to unite European, African, and Caribbean traditions in the service of his revolutionary aims. Hazareesingh offers a new and resonant interpretation of Toussaint’s racial politics, showing how he used Enlightenment ideas to argue for the equal dignity of all human beings while simultaneously insisting on his own world-historical importance and the universal pertinence of blackness—a message which chimed particularly powerfully among African Americans. Ultimately, Black Spartacus offers a vigorous argument in favor of “getting back to Toussaint”—a call to take Haiti’s founding father seriously on his own terms, and to honor his role in shaping the postcolonial world to come. Shortlisted for the Baillie Gifford Prize | Finalist for the PEN / Jacqueline Bograd Weld Award for Biography Named a best book of the year by The Economist | Times Literary Supplement | New Statesman

In Free and French in the Caribbean, John Patrick Walsh studies the writings of Toussaint Louverture and Aim Csaire to examine how they conceived of and narrated two defining events in the decolonializing of the French Caribbean: the revolution that freed the French colony of Saint-Domingue in 1803 and the departmentalization of Martinique and other French colonies in 1946. Walsh emphasizes the connections between these events and the distinct legacies of emancipation in the narratives of revolution and nationhood passed on to successive generations. By reexamining Louverture and Csaire in light of their multilayered narratives, the book offers a deeper understanding of the historical and contemporary phenomenon of “free and French” in the Caribbean.

Giant afro. Even Bigger Brain.Jaden Toussaint is a five year-old who knows it all. I mean, really knows it all. Animal Science. Great Debater. Master of the art of ninja dancing. There’s nothing Jaden Toussaint can’t do. The only problem is that grown-ups keep trying to convince him that, even though he’s really smart, he doesn’t know EVERYTHING. The thing is...he kind of does.This time our hero must use all his super-powered brain power to convince the grown-ups that he needs more screen time.

A Dramatic History

Jaden Toussaint, the Greatest Episode 1

An Historical Discourse Condensed for the New York Library Association, February 26, 1855

The Promise and Peril of a Second Haitian Revolution

A Revolutionary Life

The Story of the Only Successful Slave Revolt in History: A Play in Three Acts

**This is the memoir of a Haitian revolutionary written shortly before his death in the French prison of Fort de Joux. It retraces Louverture’s career as a slave, rebel, and governor. It provides an alternative perspective to anonymous plantation records, quantitative analyses of slave trading ventures, or slave narratives mediated by white authors.**

Toussaint L’Ouverture (1743–1803) won international renown in the Haitian fight for independence. He led thousands of former slaves into battle against French, Spanish, and English forces, routing the Europeans and seizing control of the entire island of Hispaniola. L’Ouverture became governor and commander-in-chief of Haiti before officially acknowledging French rule in 1801, when he submitted a newly written constitution to Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) and the French legislature for ratification. In response, Bonaparte sent an army to depose L’Ouverture, who was taken prisoner in June of 1802 and shipped to France, where he died of pneumonia in April 1803. The Life of Toussaint L’Ouverture (1853) was first published in London on the fiftieth anniversary of L’Ouverture’s death and remained the authoritative English-language history of L’Ouverture’s life until the late twentieth century. Throughout the text, John Kelly Beard compares L’Ouverture to famously successful white generals, argues for his supremacy, and states that his ultimate failure to liberate Haiti and untimely death are the products of unfortunate circumstances—not an indictment of his character or leadership abilities. A DOCSOUTH BOOK. This collaboration between UNC Press and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library brings classic works back into print. DocSouth White editions are selected from the digital library of Documenting the American South and are unaltered from the original publication. The DocSouth series uses digital technology to offer e-books and print-on-demand publications, providing affordable and accessible editions to a new generation of scholars, students, and general readers.

The definitive biography of the Haitian revolutionary Toussaint Louverture, leader of the only successful slave revolt in world history

Operation Toussaint

Pierre Toussaint

Toussaint L’Ouverture; a Biography and Autobiography

Free and French in the Caribbean

The life of Toussaint Louverture. Transl

Count Toussaint’s Baby

*Transcending geographic and cultural lines, From Toussaint to Tupac is an ambitious collection of essays exploring black internationalism and its implications for a black consciousness. At its core, black internationalism is a struggle against oppression, whether manifested in slavery, colonialism, or racism. The ten essays in this volume offer a comprehensive overview of the global movements that define black internationalism, from its origins in the colonial period to the present. From Toussaint to Tupac focuses on three moments in global black history: the American and Haitian revolutions, the Garvey movement and the Communist International following World War I, and the Black Power movement of the late twentieth century. Contributors demonstrate how black internationalism emerged and influenced events in particular localities, how participants in the various struggles communicated across natural and man-made boundaries, and how the black international aided resistance on the local level, creating a collective consciousness. In sharp contrast to studies that confine Black Power to particular national locales, this volume demonstrates the global reach and resonance of the movement. The volume concludes with a discussion of hip hop, including its cultural and ideological antecedents in Black Power. Contributors: Hakim Adi, Middlesex University, London Sylvia R. Frey, Tulane University William G. Martin, Binghamton University Brian Meeks, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica Marc D. Perry, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign Lara Patnam, University of Pittsburgh Vijay Prashad, Trinity College Robyn Spencer, Lehman College Robert T. Vinson, College of William and Mary Michael O. West, Binghamton University Fanon Che Wilkins, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan*

*A collection of paintings by Jacob Lawrence chronicling the liberation of Haiti in 1804 under the leadership of General Toussaint LOuverture.*

*This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1863 edition. Excerpt: ... CHAPTER II. Bonaparte and Leclerc conspire to effect the arrest of Toussaint L’Ouverture, who is treacherously seized, sent to France, and confined in the Chateau de Joux; partial risings in consequence. IF the establishment in Saint Domingo of the authority of France had been the object of the expedition, the present settlement of its affairs would have been left to unfold its resources, and the blessings of the existing peace would have ten permanent. All opposition had been put down. Mutual explanations had been given. With one exception, the leaders of the blacks held rank and power in the French army. Toussaint L’Ouverture, the only exception, was engaged in rural pursuits and acts of beneficence. Leclerc was sole master in . the island. Hayti was now at least a colonial dependency of France. And if there were evils or obstacles which he could not at the moment put away, they were nothing more than such as promised to disappear before good government, aided by the healing and reformatory hand of Time. Even through the tempest of the plague, tokens of coming serenity were readily discerned. But the occupation of the island was only the first act in the drama. The intelligence of the ravages of the fever in Saint Domingo shocked the mind of Bonaparte, though he had foreseen and even premeditated the calamity. One obstacle which lay in his way to the imperial throne had been removed. So far the expedition had not proved nugatory. There were two other obstacles. One was the freedom of the blacks. Such freedom, in the Consul’s eyes, was licentiousness. It was, moreover, incompatible with his designs. H Saint Domingo remained free, the other French colonies must and would be free. In their emancipation the colonial system would be...*

*Toussaint Louverture and the American Civil War*

*The Haitian Revolution*

*Toussaint Louverture*

*The Memoir of Toussaint Louverture*

*Or, Hayti’s Struggle, Triumph, Independence, and Achievements*

*Toussaint L’Ouverture, the Hero of Saint Domingo, Soldier, Statesman, Martyr*

Toussaint L’Ouverture was an eighteenth-century military hero who led the Haitian Revolution, one of the greatest and most successful slave uprisings in the world. L’Ouverture believed strongly in both racial equality and anticolonialism, and he not only led the revolution against French control of Haiti but also created a prosperous autonomous colony before breaking ties with France. Unfortunately, L’Ouverture died in exile before seeing the fruits of his labor. In this text, students will learn about the historical context in which the Haitian Revolution was fought, as well as L’Ouverre’s role in it. Students will be guided through their reading with a glossary of important words, a timeline, and references for further reading on the topic.

Toussaint L’Ouverture is not a familiar enough name to the majority of Black people of America, but it should be, because he was the man responsible for the second free nation in our hemisphere - Haiti, the first Black republic in the world. Toussaint L’Ouverture is an inspiration to Black people throughout the world, for here is a man who was born a slave, lived the greater part of his life as a slave, and never gave up the hope and goal of freedom for his people. In ancient Rome, there was a man who had the same idea. He also was a slave; his name was Spartacus. He led a slave revolt against the power of Rome which was the most formidable power in the world at that time. But he did not succeed, and he was finally put to death by the Romans. Where Spartacus failed in his attempt to win freedom for the slaves, the “Black Spartacus,” Toussaint L’Ouverture, not did so against even greater odds. He fought and won against three powers - the French, the Spanish, and the British. He succeeded because he was not only a fearless military leader, but also a brilliant politician, well-skilled in the art of negotiation. Toussaint L’Ouverture turned a group of disorganized slaves into a well-trained fighting army, and they were willing to follow him anywhere. He accomplished this not only through a powerful personality, but with his foresight, his courage, and when they charged, he was right up front, leading them. He shared all the dangers and toils they encountered. His army consisted not only of the men under his military command, but the masses of Black people throughout the island of Haiti as well, who trusted Toussaint L’Ouverture as a man devoted to their interests, who would lead them to victory in their struggle against the abomination of slavery. This Black Spartacus succeeded because he had more “inner weapons” at his disposal than the Spartacus of ancient Rome. Toussaint L’Ouverture’s mere presence had an electrifying effect on people - black and white. He had a inner fire that seemed to draw them to him. He was educated, and this allowed him to negotiate on an equal level with the leaders he faught against. Often, he left them filled with admiration for his wisdom and use of political intrigue. A religious man, he did not murder wantonly, but only killed his enemy when forced to do so. If there was a chance to win a battle without killing, Toussaint used all is skill toward this end. He did not believe in pillage and destruction for their own sake, and in several instances won over the enemy without firing a shot. Toussaint L’Ouverture was a man of his people, a Black man devoted freedom, equality, and liberty for his Black brothers. He, more than any man in history, was responsible for freeing slaves, restoring their dignity as human beings, and allowing them to be masters of their own fate. Years before Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, the Black slaves of Haiti were free, and in control of their own Republic, because of the leadership of one man - Toussaint L’Ouverture.

The story of cuisine and the social history of eating is fascinating one, and Maguelonne Toussaint-Samat covers all its aspects in this classic history. New expanded edition of a classic book, originally published togreat critical acclaim from Raymond Blanc, The New YorkTimes, The Sunday Telegraph, The Independent andmore Tells the story of man’s relationship with food fromearliest times to the present day Includes a new foreword by acclaimed food writer Betty Fussell a preface by the author, updated bibliography, and a new chapterbringing the story up to date New edition in jacketed hardback, with 70 illustrations and anew glossy color plate section Indispensable, and an endlessly fascinating book. The view isstaggering. Not a book to digest at one or several sittings. Savortit fascinating, but also small slice at a time, accompanied by a very finewine.“-New York Times “This book is not only impressive for the knowledge it provides,It is unique in its introduction of historical anecdotes and factuadata. It is a marvellous reference to a great many topics.”-Raymond Blanc “Quirky, encyclopaedic, and hugely entertaining. Adelight.”-Sunday Telegraph “It’s the best book when you are looking for very clear, butinteresting stories. Everything is cross-referenced to anextraordinary degree, which is great because the information givenis so complex and interweaving.”-The Independent “A History of Food is a monumental work, a prodigiousfeat of careful scholarship, patient research and attention todetail. Full of astonishing but insufficiently known facts.”-Times Higher Education Supplement

From Toussaint to Tupac

Toussaint of Haiti

The Fight for Haiti’s Freedom

Fighting for Haitian Independence

Toussaint L’Ouverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines

Black Spartacus

This book examines the memoir of Toussaint Louverture—a former slave, general in the French army, and leader of the Haitian Revolution—and the memoir of his son, Isaac.

A new critical edition of Toussaint Louverture, the play written by the Trinidadian intellectual and activist C. L. R. James in 1934, performed at London’s Westminster Theatre in 1936, and then presumed lost until its rediscovery in 2005.

Haiti s ousted premier on the leader of the world’s first black republic.

The Black International since the Age of Revolution

Diplomacy in Black and White

Toussaint L’Ouverture

The Epic Life of Toussaint Louverture

Operation Underground Railroad and the Fight to End Modern Day Slavery

Buonaparte in the West Indies: or, the History of Toussaint Louverture, etc

**A portrait of the nineteenth-century American describes his birth in Haiti, devout Catholic upbringing as the child of a plantation slave, flight to New York City, and his lifetime devotion to helping former slaves and the Catholic Church.**

**French count Jean-Luc Toussaint had never seen such a beauty! Under the glare of the spotlight, the spirited performance of the waiflike pianist mesmerized him. He wanted to taste that passion for himself! Swept off her feet by the count, Abigail Summers naively thought she'd be forever wined and dined at his château. Instead, the unassuming starlet found herself abandoned, penniless, pregnant... and waiting with bated breath for the brooding Frenchman to read the newspaper headlines and come thundering back to take what was his....**

**François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture (May 20, 1743 - April 7, 1803) was the leader of the Haitian Revolution. His military genius and political acumen led to the establishment of the independent black state of Haiti, transforming an entire society of slaves into a free, self-governing people. The success of the Haitian Revolution shook the institution of slavery throughout the New World.**

**Toussaint L’Ouverture**

**A History of Food**

**Representing the Black Masculine Subject in Narratives of Mourning and Loss**

**The Life of Toussaint L’Ouverture, the Negro Patriot of Hayti**

**The Life of Toussaint L’Ouverture**

**Life of Toussaint L’Ouverture**

Toussaint L’Ouverture (1743–1803) won international renown in the Haitian fight for independence. He led thousands of former slaves into battle against French, Spanish, and English forces, routing the Europeans and seizing control of the entire island of Hispaniola. L’Ouverture became governor and commander-in-chief of Haiti before officially acknowledging French rule in 1801, when he submitted a newly written constitution to Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) and the French legislature for ratification. In response, Bonaparte sent an army to depose L’Ouverture, who was taken prisoner in June of 1.

At the end of the eighteenth century, a massive slave revolt rocked French Saint Domingue, the most profitable European colony in the Americas. Under the leadership of the charismatic former slave Fran çois Dominique Toussaint Louverture, a disciplined and determined republican army, consisting almost entirely of rebel slaves, defeated all of its rivals and restored peace to the embattled territory. The slave uprising that we now refer to as the Haitian Revolution concluded on January 1, 1804, with the establishment of Haiti, the first “black republic” in the Western Hemisphere. The Haitian Revolution cast a long shadow over the Atlantic world. In the United States, according to Matthew J. Clavin, there emerged two competing narratives that vied for the revolution’s legacy. One emphasized vengeful African slaves committing unspeakable acts of violence against white men, women, and children. The other was the story of an enslaved people who, under the leadership of Louverture, vanquished their oppressors in an effort to eradicate slavery and build a new nation. Toussaint Louverture and the American Civil War examines the significance of these competing narratives in American society on the eve of and during the Civil War. Clavin argues that, at the height of the longstanding conflict between North and South, Louverture and the Haitian Revolution were resonant, polarizing symbols, which antislavery and proslavery groups exploited both to provoke a violent confrontation and to determine the fate of slavery in the United States. In public orations and printed texts, African Americans and their white allies insisted that the Civil War was a second Haitian Revolution, a bloody conflict in which thousands of armed burning, “American Toussaints,” would redeem the republic by securing the abolition of slavery and proving the equality of the black race. Southern secessionists and northern anti-abolitionists responded by launching a cultural counterrevolution to prevent a second Haitian Revolution from taking place.

Describes the background and the events of the successful twelve-year revolt of the San Domingian slaves which resulted in the establishment of Haiti in 1803

Toussaint Louverture, Aim é C é saire, and Narratives of Loyal Opposition

The Slaves Who Defeated Napoleon

Toussaint L’Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution

The Founding Fathers and the Haitian Revolution

The Black Jacobins

St. Domingo, Its Revolution and Its Hero, Toussaint Louverture

**\*Includes pictures \*Includes a bibliography for further reading "I was born a slave, but nature gave me a soul of a free man..." - Toussaint L’Ouverture
The island of Hispaniola is the second largest island in the Antilles chain behind Cuba, and host to the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. Haiti, however, covering the western third of the island, is a French-speaking territory while the Dominican Republic, which occupies the other two thirds, is a Spanish-speaking territory. The Dominican Republic, although classified as a developing nation, has never been struck to the same degree by the malaise of poverty, corruption of its neighbor, languishing in the lower ten percent of nations ahead only of some of the most conspicuous failed states in Africa. Many historians and analysts have posed the question of why, and the answer seems to lie in Haiti’s uniquely tortured history. Hispaniola entered the European record in 1492 when Christopher Columbus made landfall on its southern shore during his first trans-Atlantic voyage, and he named his discovery in honor of the Spanish Crown that had funded and sponsored the voyage. Leaving the crew of the wrecked Santa Maria on the island, he returned to Europe, leaving his men to establish the foundations of the settlement of La Navidad and the first beachhead of the European seizure of the Caribbean and the New World. Columbus would revisit the island three times, leading a vanguard of pioneer colonists to commence the exploitation of the New World. The indigenous people of Hispaniola, the Tainos and Arawak, initially greeted the landing with ambivalence, but as more and more of them were enslaved, and as their country was occupied, they entered a period of precipitous decline. Through a combination of disease, the violence associated with enslavement and general assimilation, they had virtually disappeared from the landscape within a century. In the meanwhile, as the Spanish colonists looked around them, searching for a means to exploit this great discovery, and as the occupation spread to the mainland and the interior of South America, the early search for minerals yielded to the establishment of a plantation economy, with an emphasis initially on sugar, and later cotton, coffee, indigo and other crops. Thus, even by the 16th century, slaves were being imported to Hispaniola, and over the next few centuries, the population of African slaves came to represent a sizable majority of the population there. This would set the stage for one of history’s most unique revolutions, which makes it somewhat fitting that the two men at the forefront of the Haitian Revolution offered stark contrasts when compared with each other. Toussaint L’Ouverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines: The History and Legacy of the Haitian Revolution’s Most Famous Leaders chronicles how the only successful slave uprising came about and examines the backgrounds of the men who led it. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about the two leaders and the revolution like never before.**

**At the end of the 1700s, French Saint Domingue was the richest and most brutal colony in the Western Hemisphere. A mere twelve years later, however, Haitian rebels had defeated the Spanish, British, and French and declared independence after the first—and only—successful slave revolt in history. Much of the success of the revolution must be credited to one man, Toussaint Louverture, a figure about**

whom surprisingly little is known. In this fascinating biography, Madison Smartt Bell, award-winning author of a trilogy of novels that investigate Haiti's history, combines a novelist's passion with a deep knowledge of the historical milieu that produced the man labeled a saint, a martyr, or a clever opportunist who instigated one of the most violent events in modern history. The first biography in English in over sixty years of the man who led the Haitian Revolution, this is an engaging reexamination of the controversial, paradoxical leader.

**The Life of Toussaint Louverture**

**Black Liberator**

**The History and Legacy of the Haitian Revolution's Most Famous Leaders**

**Warrior and Statesman, with an Historical Survey of the Island of San Domingo from the Discovery of the Island by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, to the Death of Toussaint, in 1803**