

The primary source I found most interesting of the assigned reading was the *Excerpts from the Saint-Domingue Constitution of 1801 (Toussaint Louverture's Constitution, promulgated on July 8, 1801)*. I found this source revealing the revolutionary activities during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries because it resulted from the Revolution of Saint-Domingue, triggered by the French Revolution. It was telling of the capability and the natural occurrences in the spread of the news about liberty. That alone was enough to make the enslaved African society of Saint-Domingue question their situation. What started with the Mulatto population rebellion quickly spread to the slave population. The situation in Saint-Domingue demonstrated a widespread and contagious awakening to liberty by the inhabitants of all European Kingdoms.

The Domingue Constitution also demonstrates the future outcome of revolutions, as what started as a sincere call for freedom and liberty ended in further subjugation of the previously enslaved population. The revolutionary power of the European citizenry had been hijacked by a new aristocratic regime seeking to codify their legislative and judicial place in the new form of controlling and governing bodies worldwide.

The French aristocracy that had fled France in the revolution seemed to have eventually made a full circle, and another brand of aristocratic rule was spreading under the illusion of democracy. This connects with the theme of yesterday's lecture as it was a way to sell the citizens a brand of freedom they had gained, but it was still the aristocracy formally subjugating Africans and ensuring they remained under their control. Print in Saint-Domingue was to be censored as per the guidance of the French Government, highlighting the global fear and prejudice of the African population. The world was still very much divided between abolition, slavery, and, ultimately, the rights afforded to the African population.