



Napoleon Bonaparte on the Bridge at Arcole

L'Overture with the help of Laveaux, Andre Rigaud, Moise, Jean-Jacques Dessalines and tens of thousands of free colored, slave, mulatto, and white men caused the Spanish to leave the Artibonite plan in 1794 then the entire island in 1795 and expunge the British from Mole Saint Nicolas, Guadeloupe, Les Cayes, Jacmel and Saltrou in 1796. In 1797, L'Overture became commander-in-chief of the French armies in Saint-Domingue but the only thing keeping him from total control of the island were the independent mulattoes in the South led by Rigaud and the Spanish side of the island, Santo Domingo.

For the next two years, Saint-Domingue lived in a temporary state of peace. L'Overture was trying to make allies of the English and French. His goals were to make Saint-Domingue a viable economic entity in the world. He wanted to create a black land-holding class on this island. For help on how to make money and save money he welcomed old white sugar estate planters back on the island because he knew they held the key to open foreign free trade. He desperately wanted to get the island out of its destitute conditions. But the blacks grew incensed over the way he kept dealings with the whites and mulattoes on the topic of business. His people needed the bare necessities and after successful attempts of salvaging an economy and nation-building a constitution was constructed giving Toussaint all authoritative control.

After a new leader emerged in France named Napoleon Bonaparte the state of peace was short lived. Once he caught

