7)In the period from 1750 to 1900 the global spread of European political and social thought and increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.

*Develop an argument that compares the effects of at least TWO of the following revolutions.*

***American Revolution (1775-1781)***

***French Revolution (1789-1799)***

***Haitian Revolution (1791-1803)***

*LEQ*

**Intro:**After years of being suppressed by their colonial rulers and having no representation in political affairs, underdeveloped countries looked to the same Enlightenment ideals that Europeans promoted in order to gain independence. The Age of Enlightenment, the time period from 1685-1850, gave these colonies access to a deeper knowledge of their surroundings. Eventually inspiring them to break free from their social-contracts and form their own nations. As these ideals became widespread throughout the oppressed, each sought independence through different means, but all based on these original ideologies. Both the Northern American and Haitian colonies each had experienced their own revolutions with similar goals in mind as a result of the Enlightenment. As a consequence, Haiti achieved abolishment of slavery while failing to prosper economically and politically, as the Americans did achieve economic and political prosperity they ultimately failed to abolish slavery through their revolution.

**1st Body Paragraph:**The American and Haitian colonies managed to achieve political independence from their colonial rulers due to them both adopting new ideas brought forth from the Enlightenment by philosophers such as John Locke. At the same time, those who had a voice in the new nations differed as each group had different goals and focused on certain ideas over others. Haiti achieved complete abolition of slavery, allowing African Haitians and the European colonizers alike to participate in the Haitian government. As for America, only white males were allowed to engage in political affairs, thus excluding minorities and women, a right that would not be granted to them until the 20th century. Both adopted ideas of “All men are created equal”, but their definition of “all” differed. This would result in much civil strife for the former American colonies for years to come as these suppressed groups would continue to struggle to rise up.

**2nd:**While both the American and Haitian Revolutions achieved independence, the extent of economic independence and growth differed. As a result of industrialization and an adoption of capitalism, America was able to achieve true economic independence. It would eventually become a global superpower and economic juggernaut having a say in almost every global situation. Their power would finally reach this size once World War 2 drew to a close but would be nurtured up to this point by their early economic decisions. At the same time, Haiti’s economic growth was hindered due to a lack of industrialization and an inability to produce for itself. Haiti did not expanded as fast as America which made them fall behind economic power and stuck as a developing nation indefinitely.

**Conclusion:**The American and Haitian revolutions resulted in political independence from the European colonial powers. However, the American revolution didn’t succeed in staying true to Enlightenment ideals by allowing slavery to continue while the Haitian focused on this and the main piece achieved. Instead of focusing on this, the Americans pushed economic independence and growth allowing them to eventually emerge as a major leader in terms of global economics. The Haitian Revolution and the declaration of independence caused an economic decline that has left Haiti mired in poverty, this was caused because of the war destroying the capital and infrastructure of the economy. Another part was that Haiti then had no diplomatic relationships. While both turned to the same ideas as basis for their revolutions, each had differing futures and results.