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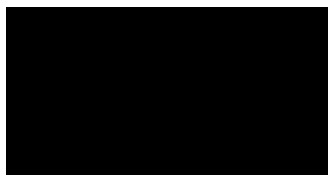
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<b>Мірошніченко М.</b> АНАЛІЗ СУЧАСНОГО СТАНУ ПРОМИСЛОВОЇ ГАЛУЗІ УКРАЇНИ.....	171
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## **SECTION: FINANCE AND BANKING**

<b>Стельмах Н.Є., Костюк В.А.</b> ВИКЛИКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ДЛЯ БАНКІВСЬКОЇ СИСТЕМИ УКРАЇНИ.....	175
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

<b>Худа А.С.</b> ПРАВОВЕ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ПОДАТКОВИХ ПІЛЬГ В УКРАЇНІ ТА ЇХ ВПЛИВ НА ФОРМУВАННЯ БЮДЖЕТУ.....	177
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## **SECTION: FOOD TECHNOLOGIES**

<b>Alasgarli M.B.</b> THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL SKILLS IN ENSURING FOOD SAFETY.....	182
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## **SECTION: GEOLOGY AND GEODESY**

<b>Пилипенко С.</b> ВИКОРИСТАННЯ КОМП'ЮТЕРНОЇ ГРАФІКИ У ГЕОДЕЗІЇ ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ ЕФЕКТИВНОГО ЗЕМЛЕВПОРЯДКУВАННЯ.....	187
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## **SECTION: HISTORY**

<b>Hryhoruk N.</b> THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION AND THE FIRST YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE (1791–1806) .....	190
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

<b>Məmmədova S.M.</b> “UNİVERSİTET TƏLƏBƏLƏRİNİN QABAQCIL TEKNOLOGİYALARA ƏSASLANAN ELMİ TƏDQİQATLARA MÜNASİBƏTİ”.....	192
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

<b>Məmmədova S.M.</b> PSİXOLOGİYANIN İNKİŞAFINDA İNNOVASIYA VƏ TEKNOLOGİYANIN ROLU.....	196
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## **SECTION: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & CYBERSECURITY**

<b>Moiko O., Pelypenko O., Kuliush D., Makalish B.</b> APPROACHES TO AUTOMATED QUALITY VERIFICATION OF IOT DEVICES.....	201
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## **SECTION: HISTORY**

### **THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION AND THE FIRST YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE (1791–1806)**

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The colonial regime established by the European conquerors inhibited the development of the American colonies. Therefore, at the end of the XVIII – at the beginning of the XIX century there, the desire to free the colonizers from oppression intensified. Directly influenced by the revolution in France (1789–1799), there was a Negro slave revolution in San Domingo, which ended with the creation of the first Latin American state of Haiti (1791–1804).

The bourgeois-democratic revolution that broke out in the western part of the island of San Domingo (since 1697 it was part of the French possessions, while the eastern part of – belonged to Spain) had far-reaching consequences for the entire colonial system in the Western Hemisphere. Of the 536,000 people of the island's population, 465,000 were black slaves who cultivated plantations of sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, indigo and spices. Rich planters exploited them, profiting from enormous wealth. This movement also combined the struggle of “colored” and the white population of the colonies.

Revolutionary events in France, the reluctance of the Constituent Assembly to resolve the issue of the abolition of slavery exacerbated the political situation in San Domingo. The history of the colony still knew the slave uprising, but the speech on August 28, 1791 exceeded all previous ones in terms of its scale. Having erupted spontaneously, the rebellion soon turned into a widespread popular war with slave owners and colonizers. The leader of the rebels – Negro Toussaint-Louverture – showed himself to be an energetic and talented leader. The revolutionary war took on a protracted character. Rebel slaves had to fight not only with the French, but also with the Spaniards and the British, who tried to capture the island.

In the course of successful actions of the revolutionary army, the old apparatus of colonial administration was destroyed. In fact, power on the island passed into the hands of the rebels and was no longer exercised by commissioners and other representatives of the French government, but by the revolutionary army and its leadership. The new government gained wide support among the Negro masses, defending their interests.

After the coup of 18 Brumaire, Napoleon Bonaparte sought to create an extensive French colonial empire in America. Having obtained from Spain the concessions of

Louisiana, he made an attempt to restore slavery on the island. San Domingo and establish French rule. In 1802, a 20,000-strong French army led by General Leclerc (his sister's husband), appointed captain-general of the island, was landed on the island. Promising peace, the French commander lured Toussaint Louverture to a meeting, and he was subsequently arrested and exiled to France, where he died in prison in 1803. However, even this did not change the situation in favor of the French colonizers. They eventually lost the war on January 1, 1804. San Domingo declared itself an independent state – Haiti (the ancient name of the country). The eastern part of the island separated from Haiti, formally remaining a French possession.

The first constitution of the independent country of Haiti was declared in 1805. Despite the introduction of a monarchical form of government, the new country was built on the basis of bourgeois-democratic principles put forward during the French Revolution of the 18th century.

The supreme power in Haiti was to be personified by the emperor, who at the same time was the supreme commander (art. 19). The constitution proclaimed the Negro general Zh. as the emperor of Haiti. Dessalina, a hero of the revolutionary war. The emperor had the right to determine his successor, but the crown was still considered elective, not hereditary.

However, the constitution of 1805 did not last long. In 1806, after the assassination of Dessalines, Haiti split into two countries: a monarchy headed by G. Christoph, and the republic, the leader of which was A. Pation. It was not until 1821 that Pation's successor, Bouillet, succeeded in uniting the country on a republican basis. Four years later, Haiti gained independence from France. And in 1844, the eastern part of Haiti was declared independent. This is how the Dominican Republic was formed.

The first republican constitution, adopted in 1806, was based on the principle of separation of powers. Legislative power belonged to the senate, and the head of state and executive power became the president, who was elected for a term of four years, but with the right to re-election. The new constitution of Haiti formalized the country as the second (after the USA) republic on the American continent and further stimulated the spread of republican ideas and the formation of the Haitian nation. The victory of the Haitian people accelerated the beginning of new armed demonstrations in the Spanish colonies. The Republic of Haiti has become a reliable stronghold for the patriots of the continent in the fight against colonialism and the Spanish monarchy.

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