bee n conduc ted on the unification period of Haiti and the Dominican R epublic beginni ng in 1822 and the‬

‭Dominican separatist movement resulting in independence in 1844. This case study is important as one of‬

‭the few examples of independence‬ ‭not‬ ‭from colonial domination, but willing unification, and because‬

‭generations of revisionist Dominican and Western historical constructions have obscured even the most‬

‭basic facts in order to posit the two countries as eternall@հens of thousands of Haitians‬

‭and Black Dominicans on the frontier. This summer, I analyzed archived documents in the General‬

‭Archive of the Nation to track public-facing characterizations of Haiti, according to the tenets of‬

‭Martinez’s fatal-conflict theory, to analyze the potential origins of this later-weaponized rhetoric.‬

‭It was important to familiarize myself with both Western‬

‭and Dominican scholarship on the unification and‬

‭separation periods. This helped me gain a better‬

‭understanding of the pervasiveness of the fatal-conflict‬

‭rhetoric in contemporary scholarship. For instance,퀄䀀rC畀퀅 ,퀄䀀F䀓薀名n nand gemofrshoc t g of e

‭unification period bears many similarities to the strong‬

‭anti-Haitian rhetoric that is a key part of contemporary‬

‭Dominican national identity. While th@䬀@䬀b퉈 r le

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‭the journey towards true Haitian-Dominican unity involves uncovering this history and working towards a‬

‭concrete reframing of our shared pain and oppression.‬

‭Faculty Mentor: Irina Popescu‬

‭Funded by the Allen Wells Travel & Researche٤餳ഀ㜀 lT ‭ s

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