

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Ahmed Draia
Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages
Department of Foreign Languages



The British –Algerian Relationships During The Ottoman Era
1515-1816

**A dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Master Degree
Literature and Civilization**

Presented by: Kadidja Zouini

Supervised by: Mr.Abdelwahid Abidi

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Dedication

I pleaurably dedicate my dissertation to my great lovely parents who raised me
and helped me in every step in my life.

I would like to thank them for all the love
and support they provide me.

May Allah bless

them

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First of all, I would like to thank my supervisor Mr. Abdelwahid Abidi for his patience which proved to be very decisive for this work. Without advice, support, and encouragement throughout the period of writing this research this humble work would have never been completed. My supervisor is laudable for his help and kindness. However, this statement is not a way to elude responsibility for the final product. I alone am responsible for any errors or shortcomings that the reader may find.

I would like also to thank my sister, fatiha for her continual support. Without that I would not have been able to complete this research.

Abstract

During the Ottoman era Algeria was among the most powerful states. It also had a special place in the Ottoman Empire. At that time Algeria had very powerful Fleet which enabled her to control the Mediterranean Sea and to establish political and commercial relations with most of the world countries and hold several treaties with them.

Her strong naval fleet contributed in defending the area and also the interest of the Islamic world and confronting the European colonization . since many centuries the European Pirates was distressed and were horrified because of the Algerian naval fleet and her brave men this situation obliged the European governments to negotiate for the peace and safety of the of their ships in the Mediterranean sea.

From here the dispute between Algeria and Britain started about the supremacy so Algeria wanted to defend and to save her interests in the area whereas Britain asked for new glory in the area in order to reach her goal Britain waged many Expeditions against Algeria in the 18th century one of these expectations was the siege of Algiers by Lord Exmouth on 27th August 1816 .

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Introduction

during the 14th and 15th centuries the balance between the powers of southern European and North Africa was disturbed, and the people of the Maghreb were exhausted with the internal and external wars ; so the division of the Maghreb countries against themselves and their overthrowing among themselves had an effective impact of European states and kingdoms against them the raids and wars intensified against it in an individual and collective manners, especially after the success of the Spaniard in the process of western recovery

With the arrival of the Ottoman tide in the western basin of the Mediterranean Sea, the course of the events in the region took another turn so, Algeria created naval fleets to face the aggression and resist the Christianization policy. then it moved from the defense phase to the attack phase .Its naval forces began to worry European Pirates in their homes until their governments were obliged to negotiate for peace and security for themselves and their boats hence the beginning of the Algerian English relationship, which I tried to study in this subject which I choose for it the title of the Algerian English relations during the Ottoman are era (1518- 1830).

The issue of the Algerian English relations during the Ottoman era is of great importance, that it deals with the issue of Algerian identity and sovereignty before the French occupation. During this period Algeria knew the component of the state and the nation.

This real entity was absent from western writing as they didn't see anything worth mentioning and praising in the history of Algeria except the roman era and the period of French colonization. the importance of this topic is also evident in the correction of the ideas that the Algerian nation and its sovereignty are linked to the outbreak of resistance against the French; ignoring the pre-occupation, Which witnessed continuous resistance against the world's most powerful forces such as the English fleet .

The Algerian naval fleets enabled her to control the Mediterranean Sea and to establish political and commercial relations with most of t countries, and hold several treaties with them . Her strong naval fleet contributed in defending the area and confronting the European colonization which started in the 18th century.

A set of reasons ,subjective and objective motives combined made me choose to research the topic ;including the desire to write about the history of the Algerian politics and

international relations ,because of their reflections in contemporary reality .the curiosity of knowing the nature of the relationship

between Algeria and England .Specialized studies on the Algerian English relations during the Ottoman are wanting.

The topic of this research is an attempt to examine the different surrounding circumstances of the regency of Algiers during the Ottoman era by answering the following questions :how did the Algerian navy shaped the Europeans and the British relationships ? and how does it affect its prestige along this period ?.

In order to illustrate this question different sub-questions were asked trying in to find the causes that related to this relationship and on which basic it was established and had the Algerian navy any role in building this relation .was Algeria able at that time to impose its decisions and impose its sovereignty over Britain, the master of the sea or was it subjugated and driven in another sense ?was there a challenge or response from Algeria ?how did this relationship reflect on Algeria? and how was its fate in the midst of the European alliance?

In order to tackle this topic two methods were depended on the descriptive and analytical methods to the describe the events and the circumstances related to the British –Algerian relations

To Answer these questions the topic is divided into two chapters The first chapter includes two parts; the first part examines the period of the Spanish conquest of Algiers then ,the establishment of the state of Algeria by the ottomans and the factors of its power .the second part examines the European relations in general ,whereas the second chapter deals with Britain and Algeria and the causes of the dispute between them.

Chapter One

The Regency of Algiers and its Relationship
with Foreign Countries

Introduction:

Algiers' diplomatic relations with the major European powers, except Spain, go back to the early 17th century. Launched on an uneasy background of crusading and corsairing, which was the foremost element which shaped relations between Ottoman Algeria and the European countries. Capture and enslavement of Muslims led to a conflicts with the European powers because the Algerian corsairs did likewise in order to be able to exchange captives. Accordingly, they transformed naval operations from merely defensive to offensive expeditions that encompassed the coastal The impact of the practice of enslavement of captives was devastating on both sides of the Mediterranean, diplomatic tensions, and continuing hostilities. Captives developed to be a thorny issue in Muslim-Christian relations; for centuries, they were going to be a source of diplomatic vicissitudes and incessant warfare. In Algerian-Europeans relations.

1. The Spanish Conquest of Algeria:

After the collapse of Andalusia in 1492 The Iberian Peninsula became very strong economically and militarily; its army was stronger than any time before. On contrary the middle Maghreb (Algeria) became very weak because of interior troubles and its division into semi-states and Emirates of countless numbers such as, the Emirate of Coco in Bjaya kingdom of Tugert and Telemcen in addition to Constantine which took its independence from the central government in Tunisia; and there is no connection between them by a regular unit. The secretary of the king of Spain, Fernando de Corral, wrote in 1494 describing this situation: "The country north Africa is in a case that it seems as if God wants to grant them to your majesty". the Spanish exploited this weakness and disintegration and took the decision to pass their expeditions against it Starting from 1505 onwards(عمورة42)

The Spanish King Ferdinand the fifth send very big expedition into the port of Algeria consisted of 10,000 men and occupied it, and then expanded little by little until it spread to all the beaches of the Algerian coast. The plan drawn up by the Spaniards to occupy Algeria was aimed at controlling the coastal cities in the first stage and then subjugating the interior regions. Among the motives that led to this conquest was the Christian control of the route of trade This is in addition to the desire of the Spaniards to Christianize the sons of Arabic Maghreb And revenge on the Maghreb cities that granted safety to the sons of Andalusia fleeing from the Spanish persecution finally because of the colonial motives ;to

impose territorial expansion and control the economic benefits of North Africa. The Spanish leader Pedro Navarro occupied

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built garrisons from which they control the coastline and the kingdoms, commerce in the area and launched raids against the neighboring lands

The fall of Oran and Bejaya affected the other cities, including Dellys, Algiers, Cherchell, Ténès, Mostaganem and the kingdom of Telemcen; their rulers signed treaties in 1511-1512 to save their cities from destruction, in which they accepted sovereignty of the Spanish King and they were obliged to pay him annual tributes. And provided Oran garrison with supplies (Gurkan36)

2. Algeria under Ottoman Rule, 1519-1830

In 1511, a delegation from the city of Algiers headed by Sheikh Salem Toumi to Bejaya -Pedro Navarro's command center – and signed a treaty with Spain because the Algerians were unable to handle the growing danger of the Spaniards' expeditions as summarized in Table 1 (Spanish Expeditions against Algiers, 1505-1784). The delegation moved to Spain in 1512 and granted to the king gifts with 130 Algerian (39, Prescott283) prisoners then they signed with him a treaty providing more for unconditional surrender than for a long-term peace. It included a number of conditions that turned Algiers to a vassal state paying heavy annual tribute and serving the interests of the Spanish monarch. For the purpose, Algiers had to remove its defensive forts, provide supplies for the presidios, establish amicable relations with the allies of Spain, and close its ports to the countries hostile to it. This humiliating treaty allowed Spain to build the Penon fortification on the most important islet which gave it control of the entrance to the port of Algiers. The Penon occupied a particularly strategic position; Spaniards could easily control all sea-related activities; and inspect imports and exports (عمورة 45).

Table 1 Spanish Expeditions against Algiers, 1505-1784 (Maameri37)

Year & Allies	Seize of Expedition	Command	Outcome	Consequences
1505	1505 12,000 men landed at	Diego Fernandez de Cordova	Occupy Mers-el-Kebi	
1508-1509	100 galleys and small ships & 11,000 troops take	Cardinal Ximenez Pedro Navarro	The Spaniards Occupy Oran, 4,000 killed,	The Dey of Algiers takes control Oran

Chapter One: The regency of Algiers and its relationship with foreign countries

	Oran	(military commander	5,000 taken to Spain as slaves; ½ million ducats booty	(1708)
1510	1510 25 galleys &	Pedro Navarro	Occupy the Penon and Bejaia	Barbarossa conquers the Penon (1529); Salah Rais expels the Spaniards from Bejaia (1554&
1512, Genoa			Occupy Jijel	The Barbarossa control of Jijel
1516	60 ships & 8,000 soldiers siege and land at Algiers	Diego de Vera	Complete failure: almost ½ half the troops were killed or captured. Fleet re-embark in total anarchy	Arroudj takes Algiers and consolidates his kingdom; For Christians: lost opportunity to remove corsairs from Algiers
1519 Sicily, & King of Tlemcen	80 ships & 10,000 soldiers cannonade then land at Algiers	Hugo de Moncada	26 ships and 4,000 soldiers were lost in a storm, the rest killed or captured	Kheireddine strengthens his position; pushes conquest to Constantine, Collo, and Annab
1531 Genoa	A major sea battle. Christian and Muslim galleys destroyed	Alvar Gomez	A brief siege, Algiers falls for a while	This naval encounter ends Ottoman-Habsburg warfare in the western Mediterranean

Chapter One: The regency of Algiers and its relationship with foreign countries

1541,	Armada of	King	total disaster:	Algiers invincible:
Holy	516 galleys,	Charles V	Armada	For almost 200 years
Roman	and about		decimated by a	afterwards, Spain
Empire,	40,000 troops		storm, then	would refrain from
Malta, &	siege then		pursued by	attacking it
Papacy	land at		inhabitants	Algiers invincible:
	Algiers			

1541-1732, long interlude;

coincides with the rise of the regency of Algiers to naval supremacy in the
Mediterranean

More powerful European countries would take over the crusade

1732	Landing at Ain et-Turk		Reoccupation of Oran	1790, Algiers sieves Oran and reoccupies it in 1792
1775	An expedition of 18,000 men and over 150 ships blockaded Algiers	Pedro Castejon & Alexander O'Reilly	total disaster: Armada decimated by a storm	
1784	Algiers Cannonad ed	Angelo Barcelo	After 300 years of crusading, will and faith of	1786, a 100 years truce signed, humiliating for

			Algiers remained intact	Spain
--	--	--	----------------------------	-------

Under such conditions, it became clear that the economic life of Algiers depended solely on the good will of the Spanish garrison there. The inhabitants of Algiers could hardly accept such a treaty. they lived bad circumstances especially after the elimination of their piracy ,they could not bear patience in this situations and tried to get rid of the Spaniards particularly after the death of King Ferdinand II in 1516, they considered that the treaty was no more bounding and sent delegation to the Barbarossa seeking help to expel the Spanish oppression they are two Muslim brothers Aruge (1474-1518)and khayreddin (1483-1546)They were natives of the island of Mytilene ,Ex- lebsos(Shaler14), it is a Greek island in the Asian sea it was affiliated with the ottoman empire(عمورة45) ; They were known to European as Barbarossa or red beard(Shaler14) they were very powerful adventurer knowing by their success in piracy .They had been a corsairing under the protection of an Ottoman Prince. Arruj was a capable corsair who gained fame after he captured two papal galleys, an extraordinary act which caused terror among Christians(David Cordingly80).

Khayreddin was much educated and sophisticated, smart strategist speaking six languages fluently . he had unmatched statesmanship skills which he masterly used to steer Algiers under the protection of Ottoman Empire(80).

The offer of the delegation was accepted by the two Barbarossa they used to help Muslims ;victims of the Spaniards massacre in Andalusia and those who escape to North Africa however the task was difficult because Algiers was fighting against Christendom (ForChristians)but not against single enemy the two brothers succeeded in expelling the Spaniards from some Algerian territory, then Aruge was sent to the city of Algiers at the head of 5000 men Arruge murdered Tumi¹ then he proclaimed himself as a king of Algiers instead. .in 1518 Arruge was defeated and killed in a battle with Spaniards on his retreat from Telemcen He was succeeded by his brother Khayreddin . But things were difficult for him when he saw the large number of plotters against him from the Hafids in Tunisia and from Prince Zian Abu Hammo a third, at the instigation of the Spanish, in addition to the internal revolutions that erupted in different areas against the rule of Khairal-Din, such as the Zawahwa revolution in the region of Alkabil ,.and the rebellion of both the inhabitants of Tennis and Churchel(عمورة49).

when he realized He could not keep Algeria alone, he decided to leave it, but the inhabitants and of refused his decision , but after careful thought, he offered them to attach Algeria to the Ottoman authority which was at the height of its power this was after he demonstrated the importance of this joining in religious and strategic terms . Khayreddin was aiming to consolidate his military strength and to give his rule to Algeria the legal status of being the representative of the Sultan* .

the people of city agreed with his opinion .they sent a letter to the Ottoman Sultan Salim I with gift he , accepted the offer of the people of Algeria and Khair al-Din without hesitation, especially that as a Muslim he was concerned about the miserable situation that the inhabitants of the Maghreb were experiencing as a result of the Spanish aggression, so sent garrison consisting of 2,000 soldiers and about 4000 volunteers equipped with weapons and ammunition and artillery, and he gave him the name of the Pasha*, he was appointed a ruler over Algeria; and he called it Bay Lar Bay, -provincial governor(عموردة50) -

With this connection, the city entered a new phase and acquired the character of a war force and a wide war and political reputation in the Mediterranean basin(Gurkan69-70).

3. The Regency of Ottoman Algeria

The Regency of Algeria was a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire under a regency that had Algiers as its capita lasting from 1515 to the French invasion of Algiers in 1830 it was one Of the most considerable districts in north Africa known by the name of Barbary, And the chief of the piratical states .The total area is calculated at about 22000 square leagues only 1/5 Less than that of France(Blofeld 02)

Algeria is situated from the North by the Mediterranean Sea and on the South by the Sahara the great desert from the east by the regency of Tunis and from the west by the Sharif Empire or Morocco(03, shaler14)

The regency of Algiers was established by ottoman Turkish admiral khyrealdin when he captured the city of Algiers which soon became the base from which the ottoman empire attacks European shipping in the Mediterranean sea

*Title of Muslim sovereigns, appeared for the first time in the 11th century

* Ottoman term denoting person of high rank .In early Ottoman Algiers , the equivalent of the Dey appointed , by the port .

Politically the territory of Algiers was divided into three provinces Oran in the west, Constantine in the East and Media (15). Each province was divided into various counties at the head of each county Caid* the latter is responsible of administering the interior of the country depending on the tribes and Saïd Makhzen. The mission of these tribes was to keep order and to collect taxes from all parts of the country.

Through this organization the state of Algiers could extend and survive for three centuries.

The city of Algiers, was named by the Turks Aljezeire, or the island the latter name was given to it because there was an island before the city to which it has since been joined by the mole. It was called by other inhabitants "the warlike". (Shaler 45, Blofeld 1-3)

It is the center of all the wealth power of this absurd empire. Here there are arsenals which are plentifully supplied with every sort of military and naval mutilations and equipments of war, suitable for offence or defense here reside the agents of foreign powers for the purpose of submission or intrigue. It is capable of giving shelter for about fifty sails of vessels. All the approaches by sea to Algiers are defended by formidable heavy cannon.

4. Religion and language in Algiers.

The Algerian professed Islam the only religion in the kingdom and all others are excluded with exception of Hebrew which was accepted to the children of Jacob.

The language spoken in Algiers are Turkish, Arabic, and Hebrew and showiha which is spoken by the inhabitants of mountains.

Though the Arabic is the dominant language, Turkish is the language of the government. French is in general used between foreigners agents residing in the kingdom, and the lingua franca, which is compound of Spanish, French, Italian, and Arabic, is used in communication between foreigners and natives (Shaler 13).

5. The establishment of the Algerian military and Navy :

Military of the Algerian government consists of about 15,000 men including Turks, Karaghila they are infantry and Arabs work as cavalry. It consists principally from young recruits that are worked in interior service, and aged veterans. These troops are distributed in garrisons and flying camps in the capital and throughout the Kingdom, the Turkish parts is

*Cadi: an administrative officer within the lower bureaucracy in the hierarchy, Barry, op.cit .p .vi.

relieved annually .they are employed in keeping the peace and in the collection of the public revenue in this army a large part of which namely the Turks and Karaghila are just indicated in doing military duty only by rotation and on the whole they form the most incompetent ,inactive body of the military that is nothing can be . but with the arrival of the janissaries to the barracks things changed. They raised by seniority to the command of the attachment ,and corps.(36) besides , the general administration of the kingdom ,there is a local government of the city ; consisting of Sheick Elbelled or civil governor ;the Kiad or commandant of the city ,militia ;the Aga dekul super intendent of the police . All these functionaries are natives. Concerning the organization of police Shaler says :

“There is probably no city in the world where, there is a more vigilant police ,where fewer cognizable crimes are committed or where there is better security for person and property than in Algiers”(52)

6 Progress of the Algerian Navy and its Role in Defending the Interest of the State : .

Research in military studies is considered to be a search for one of the foundations of national sovereignty ,not only for the state of Algeria, but for any state and for every society., as it formed an important element in the permanent struggle for survival. A struggle for sovereignty and protection.

Accordingly, the Algerian navy was not a product of the conditions in which the modern Algerian state emerged at the beginning of the 16th century; but It is a long history that went through several distinct stages during which the modern Algerian navy was formed . the first nucleus was at the beginning of the 07th century during the Islamic conquest of Maghreb , until the collapse of the Fatimid state in 972 and the second phase from the establishment of the Zairian state 972 until the Ottoman presence in Algeria1518.finally the third phase from 1518 to the French invasion 1830(بو عزيز10).

when the ottomans settle down in the Algiers state, after they defeated the Spanish danger1529 the first step, had to do is to establish the navy. The Algerians inhabitants and large number of Andalusians joined Khayreddin Barbaross ; the leader and the true father of the Algerian navy and they worked under his flag. Barbarossa built the port and galleys. They were indeed the beginning of a policy which was going to give Algiers a strong feet. It kept growing from the 1530 onwards, until it became better than European fleets and then accede and challenged them therefore ‘ the Algerian fleet was considered as a threat for all the European powers since it was spreading its control over

the Mediterranean Sea. That strong fleet frightened the European powers and they never dared to attack any of the Algerian ships in the port.

The Algerian fleet was consist of three gender :

- the Christian mercenary

-Muslims from different part of the ottoman empire

-minority , they were Algerian from the inhabitants of the state(هلايلي44) .

7.Size of the fleet

Since the establishment of the Algerian state in the beginning of the 16th century major events marked the size of the fleet and the number of ships changed from one period to another for example when the Portuguese was destroyed by Ali Basha in 1553 at Cadiz, Spain he was at the command of 40 vessels of different sizes, after two years when he set out to expel the Spaniards from Bejaya ,he was at the command of 30 mighty galleys(Hess11) .

In 1555, the fleet counted the 32 galleys ;the large fighting galleys were propelled by an average of 150 to over 250 oarsmen And could carry a crew of up to 500 men and over (Scheidel355) As observed by modern war strategist ,the Algerian galleots « tended to be better armed than their Christian opposites (Guilmartin48)

According to travel accounts and chronicles. When corsairing the Christian galleys couldn't chase the Algerian corsairs because the Algerian ships were light, therefore speedy, contrary to those of the Christians that were heavy and messy.

According to Haedo : the Algerian galleots are so extremely light and nimble ,and in such excellent order as they always are ; whereas, On the contrary ,the Christian galleys are so heavy ,so embarrassed, and in such bad order and confusion, that it is atterly invain to think of giving them chase, or of preventing them from going and coming, and doing just as they their selves please .this is the occasion that ,when at anytime the Christian galleys chase them, Their custom is, by way of game and sneer, to point to their fresh tallowed poops, as they glide along like fishes before them, all one as if they showed them their backs to salute : and as in the cruising art, by continual practice , they are so very expert ,so daring, presumptuous, and fortunate(Morgan619)

Haedo wrote :

While the Christians with their galleys are at repose sounding their trumpets in the harbors and very much as there is regaling themselves passing the day at night in banqueting cards and dice the corsairs pleasure are traversing the East and West seas without the list fear or apprehension as free and absolutes of raying therefore Navy they roam them up and down no otherwise than do such as go in chase as of hares for their diversion and all these they do without finding any who offer in the least to oppose or contradicts them(Morgan592-593)

Pierre Dan, a French ecclesiastic who visited Algiers in 1634, recorded some of the activities of the Algerian fleet. Despite his crusading ardor, as reflected in the title of his account, he recorded one of the most splendid descriptions of the corsairs going out on one of the usual corsairing expeditions:

At Algiers, there are 70 vessels of different sizes; some are armed with 25 guns, others with 35 and 40 guns... I saw the fleet leaving, the vessels are the most beautiful and the best armed I have ever seen.(Mammri 52)Chevalier d'Arvieux, the envoy of the French King Louis XIV to Dey

Mehmed, resided at Algiers between 1674 and 1675. In his memoirs he left us this description about the corsairs and the fleet:

It is surprising that people as brutal and barbarian as the Algerians have this much order and justice; which we rarely find even among the most perfect Christians. At Algiers, I admired their diligence at arming and disarming vessels. ... there are 3 row-galleys and about 30 vessels of different sizes; the largest having 50 guns *only*, the smallest 10-12 guns .Those constructed at Algiers are lighter and smoothly sailing; they are good at chasing and taking prizes.(52)Finally ,The size and armament of the fleet are better known for the period 1737-1827 than for preceding ones because of the availability of yearly records as summarized in the following table .

Table 2 Naval Force of Algiers, 1737-1827(mammri 55)

Year	Largest Ships	Total Vessels	Total Guns	Pierriers	Note
------	---------------	---------------	------------	-----------	------

1737	1	18 guns	17	100	127
1740	1	16 guns	14	74	206
1750	1	58 guns	12	272	50

1760	2	44 guns	27	322		1763,5 merchantmen
1770	1	42 guns	13	196		
1780	4	18 guns	28	360	4	
1790	1	26 guns	4	36		Almost non-existent
1800	2	36 guns	16	335		(1) named <i>The American</i>
1810	1	50 guns	11	269		As a squadron (3 frigates & 1 brick commanded by Rais Hamidou)
1816	1	50 guns	15	401	6	Prior to British-Dutch expedition
1816	1	22 guns	2	40		After British-Dutch expedition
1817	1	22	7	100		(1) 14 guns (built at Leghorn Italy for Algiers)
1818	1	46 guns	11	252		(1) 46 guns (sent by the Sultan) (1) 36 guns (sent by King of Morocco) (1) 32 guns (built at Algiers)
1820	1	46 guns	14	320		1821, as a squadron (8 ships) sent to Turkey to help in war against Greek.
1825	1	12 guns	2	24		1926, as a squadron (8 ships) sent to Turkey to help in war against Greek.
1827	1	50 guns	14	296		(1) 62 guns & (1) 40 guns, (were at Alexandria, Egypt)

The last passport delivered by the French Consul to Algerian corsairs was dated
May 26, 1827.

Note: Pierriers are swivel guns used for throwing stones

8. Command and the crews :

The superiority of the fleet was ensured by its composition as well as by the personality of the men who organized and built it so the higher command and sea captains were chosen in a Democratic way they were chosen by the Beylerbey, by Taifa or Association of the Riays (sea captains), the kaptan (Admiral) was the Supreme commander of the Navy, he was chosen among the eldest riays who was living maritime experience and had strokes. (Earle 43)

Riese albahar is another Admiral he was a captain of the ship he was chosen among the Most competent and courageous riays regardless of his Age the rais, commanding the fleet at the active service, an example of the most famous and bravest sea captains was Eleuldj Ali : In

1570 he captured four Maltese galleys including the flag ship¹ talent and bravery enable him to be appointed in the higher post of command of the ottoman fleet.

In 1588, Fray Diego de Haedo, Spanish Benedictine monk who lived in Algiers at the end of the 16th century noted that eleven of thirty five galleys of Algiers were commended by Turks while twenty-five 25 were commended by Christian renegades (Mammri 57) They also occupied some of the highest posts of the states at Algiers .at late 16th, more than half of the twenty three(Caid) high officials we're also Christians. By the 17th century Christians who were originated from different countries , were formed two third of the total number of the crews.travel accounts and chronicles also an idea about the fleet and crews and impressions about them according to those, the Algerian fleet was better than Spain in terms of crews speed and handiness.

In general, the navy of ottoman Algeria subdivided into two major phase.

- The 16th centuries was the golden age, in the Algerian naval history .it

is the age of the Great naval battles that pitted the Algerian fleet against the Christian fleet the naval Wars were intensified and its battles increased in the beginning of the sixteenth century between Islamic ships and Christian ships in the western basin of the Sea, after the fall of Granada in 1492

Where Christian pirates chased Muslims fleeing from the Spanish persecution And prosecute them to the coastal cities of Maghreb To which they used to resort to. This was a strong motivation for the Algerian state in strengthening its naval forces so that it could repel the invaders and pirates and protect its trade and its marine coasts over a stretch of 1200 km. In this period, the Algerian navy became the master of the Mediterranean and formed in the same time, the strongest pillar of the Algerian state in that period thanks to its bold actions.()عمورة123

William Shaler , the US consul in Algeria, wrote describing the situation of the Algerian navy at this time, saying that “ the Algerians have reached at this time have reached the points of their strength and reputation, so that the greatest maritime states now seek their friendships. The Algerians today boast that their maritime greatness exceed great Britain” .

And they established several workshops to build warships, as there was a factory in

¹The flagship is the command ship from which the admiral controls the operations of his fleet during combat.

- BabAl-Wad for large ships,
- a factory in BabAzzun for small ships .

In addition to the factories across the coasts of important such as ports of DJijel, Cherchell Bejaia, tness and **delles** Anaba.(عمورة124).

The ships of The sixteenth was using the human muscles and the fierce Janissaries, so their movement was done by sail and oars in the hands of a large number of sailors(141 درياس). Since the 17th century ,round ships with a high surface have been used which are able to navigate in the high seas, and this is what made the Algerian ships the most powerful in this era win most of the time and rarely defeated (Scheidel125).

in general ,the end of the16th century until the end of the first third of the 17 the century is the period of progress during which the naval armament improved and grew significantly ,so that the number of its units reached 100 ships and their boats did not stop at this sea , but crossed it to the Atlantic ocean and the north sea(قنان34-35).

After the era of supremacy and influence the stage of stagnation came In the middle of the 17th century, the weakness that had its first features recorded at the beginning of the thirties seemed to become a tangible reality at the beginning of the sixties . Because of the alliance of European countries against it because of the coalition of European countries against Algeria ;and the severe damage inflicted on warships as a result of sudden European raids on its coasts, especially in the last years of the Ottoman era, in addition to the most severe of which was the treacherous attack on the port of the city of Algeria by the combined ; British and Dutch fleets on august 1816 under the leader Lord Exmouth in 1816;where it destroyed most of the ships, which led to a decrease in their number. The events of this war will be illustrated in details in the next chapter . Likewise, there is a decrease in the number of sailors who are skilled in the art of piracy, in addition to the shrinking sea invasions, and consequently the lack of funds to finance the construction of large ships; suitable for carrying out successful naval raids.

When the famed Dr. Shaw^{1*}, an English who traveled in the country during the 1730s, published his travel account in 1737, the Algerian fleet had already reached the bottom.

*Shaw's account is the best known and most quoted work among Anglo-Saxon writers.

¹In the same year ,the French sought help of the Algerian fleet to reinforce their war power against the Spaniards.

According to him, “the naval force of the Algerians had been for some years in a declining condition.”(shaw70) He gave a picture about both a declining fleet and competence of command and crews—or at best an image of a less performing navy. In 1732, the navy had only half a dozen sailing ships, from 36 to 50 Guns, and “at the same time had not half that number of brave and experienced Captains.”(70) The Spanish campaigns against the city of Algiers in the following years, 1775-1783-1784; which caused severe damage to this fleet. The European naval fleets were developed greatly during the eighteenth century due to the industrial revolution, and this development resulted in the establishment of the steamship in 1807. so while the European countries were using new methods in technologies in weapons and navy; Algeria remained stagnant, with neither invention nor innovation. By this, we have become acquainted with the features and strength of Algerian fleets over the centuries.

9. The role of the Navy during the 16th century:

Confronting the threat of the Spanish crusader, which was represented in the occupation of coastal cities (Oran, the great marina, Bejaia) which also threatened a number of other cities and large areas in the country. For example, the Spaniards were expelled from Bejaia after a fierce war by land and sea, with an army of more than four thousand (4000) fighters over a period of six days in about 22 warships and forced the Spanish army to surrender to the Algerian forces on Saturday September, 28, 1555 after a settlement that lasted 45 years*

2- Extending assistance to the Muslims of Andalusia, whether in their revolutions against the fanatic Christian authority or by securing their exit and immigration to Islamic countries, especially North African countries.

Among the aspects of this help we find:

-In 1529 Khair al-Din, sent a marine expedition consisting of 15 ships under the command of Aidan Rais on the outskirts of the Olivia River in Spain to rescue the Moors. Among the motives that led to this conquest was the Christian control of the route of trade

-In November 1569, an uprising broke out in Granada, during which the revolutionaries besieged the city of Almeria, with the help of “Alj Ali” 1568-1571 Bey LrBay of Algeria, who supported the moors with forty 40 ships

*In the same year, the French sought help of the Algerian fleet to reinforce their war power against the Spaniards.

-In the same year, the Algerian navy succeeded in delivering 400 rifles to the Andalusia lands and a quantity of ammunition, and the fleet was also carrying members of the Janissary army who had experience to aid the moors (113-114 هـ) (113-114).

- Supporting the Ottoman Empire in its wars, through the participation of its fleet in many wars and battles that the Ottoman Empire fought against the Europeans, and among those battles and campaigns that were in the 16th century, are the following :

A- Djerba expedition in 1560.

B- The Battle of Lipant in 1571, and the leadership of the Ottoman fleet was under the Algerian Beylerbeyi , "Alj Ali Pasha"he *.We notice here that the Algerian navy, in these wars that fought on the side of the Ottoman Empire.

10. The role of the Navy during the 17th century :

During this century, the strategic interests of the Algerian state have changed on a number of aspects , it is summarized as follows:

1- Getting rid of dency on the Ottoman state by refusing to restrict any commitment or contraependct concluded by Constantinople with European parties, and this is what happened in many cases with France and England.

2- Not recognizing the existence of the of stat of peace with any country which it has not been bounded by direct treaty that secures its legitimate interests.

3- Willingness to face any threat ,aim to undermine the sanctity of the national territory .

4- Pursuing the effort to liberate the remaining cities and fortresses in the hands of the Spaniards , whether by sending land and sea campaigns or by following up the ongoing naval war against Spain and the Emirates of Italy and Malta .

The Algerian Navy also continued its support for the Ottoman Empire in this century through the participation of its fleet in several wars, including:

In 1630,Sultan Murad IV (1623-1639) asked the Algerian fleet to participate in the war against the Republic of Venice in the year ,so the fleet was headed by "Ali Batchini" *and it consisted of twenty 20 ships. sailors were forced to land ,because of the sea storms, finally the Venetian forces were defeated them. This incident was a severe blow to the mariners at that time.

* He was called al-fartas and his origin is from the Christian slaves of Italy . he converted Islam and his islam was good . he was born about 1500.he achieved several victories both on land and sea the most famous was the battle of libant he held senior military positions .

*Italian by origin . he is one of the most famous naval commanders .

In general, the Algerian navy throughout the seventeenth century was exhausted in defending its sovereignty and imposing its independence, and this is what the historian E. CaT expressed by saying: "... throughout the seventeenth century Algeria was exhausted in wars against major countries: France, Spain, England. As for their relationship with the Ottoman Porte, it is almost non-existent (هلايلي 118)

11. The Role of the Navy During the 18th and early 19th

The Algerian fleet in this period has continued in its active participation and contribution to the Mediterranean issues, in addition to continuing official and effective support for the Ottoman state until 1827, that is, only 3 years before the occupation of Algeria. So these roles were represented in the following :

1- Participating with the Ottoman fleet in its war against the Venetians and Austria within the years 1718-1714 .

2- During the Ottoman-Russian war, 1757-1778 the Ottoman Sultan asked Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli to send naval military help. Algeria rescued him three times, (1766-1791) each help , including a group of well-armed ships, in addition to qualified sailors.

3- Algeria had an effective role in ridding Egypt from the French colonization (119-123)

4- In 1824, Dahir Hussein directed an Algerian military help to the Ottoman Empire in its war against the Greek revolutionaries and their British and French sympathizers

12. Piracy :

The Algerians, having established their political system upon the basis of piracy courageously they declare to be at war with all the Christian governments of the world who don't propitiate consider it by treaties Who don't propitiate by treaties

Great Britain, France, the United States, Sardinia and Holland have at different periods resisted the insolent pretensions of the Regency and their actual relations with Algiers are regulated by treaties they paying no tributes and their uniform whatever. Spain was in the same situation until lately, but it is now in a state of quasi war with them. The Imperial Russian and Austrian government regard Algiers as province of the Ottoman Empire and force the port to prevent any hostilities against their flags. Sweden, Denmark, Portugal and Naples pay an annual tribute

Prince of leghorn obtained peace on very easy terms the reason why this peace is made between the Regency and the port of leghorn was that they often send their ships to be repaired(هلالي39) . with all other Christian powers they affect to be at war.

The powers who have treaties with Algiers maintain diplomatic agents there like consuls who generally enjoyed the rights, privileges inviolability which the Ottoman port is known in relation to the foreigner ministers resident at in Constantinople With exception of the right of asylum which has never been recognized in Algiers or is at least doubtful(Sharle39) to the customs of Algiers on the presentation of a consul, to make a present to the Dey and officers of the Regency this custom was in its principal doubtless, mark of voluntary courtesy; but in the course of time and the progress of the degradation of Christian powers in Algiers it has become a real tribute which is fixed at about 17 000 dollar .The Regency have imposed their insolence to the extent of requiring on the pretext : excuse of consuls being rarely changed that they should be made every two year. they have now acquired the denomination of biennial presents, and it has occurred here; that the consuls and biennial presents have been made at the same time as distinct dues(Sharle 40)

Great Britain give the usual amount paid by the tributary states ,though Britain has generally changed her consuls or complaint of the Regency but France and Spain on the pretext of Royal magnificence, have doubled ,tripled ,and even quadrupled the usual amount on the presentation of their consuls.

When squadron or ship of war anchoring before Algiers It is saluted with the 21 guns and if the commander lands he is also saluted with five guns and also saluted with five guns on his removal if a squadron or single ship of war remain three days in the, roads gift containing of bullocks, poultry ,bread, fruit is sent on board. The consuls are required to pay for the salute \$40 and for the present \$14.00.(41)

Table 3 Treaties of Peace and Commerce between Algiers and Foreign countries
(Mammri 139)

Polity	First treaty	Renewed or Modified Treaties
		1689,1690,1694,1698,1719,1764,1790,1796,
		1800,1801,1814,1815,1818

Netherlands		1768,1794,1816
		1716,1729,1751,1762,1765,1800,180,1816,1816,
		1816,1824
Sweden	1729	1792
Denmark	1746	1751,1772
Tuscany	1749	
Hamburg	1751	
Venice	1764	1767,1768
Spain	1786	1791
	(truce)	
	(truce)	
USA	1795	1815 1816

Note: Modified treaties are underlined.

13. The Causes and Motives of the European Campaigns Against Algeria 1518 -1830 :

There are so many reasons for these European attacks on Algeria and the countries of the Islamic Maghreb .

The emergence of the modern national state in Europe, and its desire for colonial expansion outside the continent, by occupying strategic positions and taking them as a basis ,for colonial expansions within countries for economic and human exploitation .(بو عزيز:موضوعات 254).

In addition the religious hatred inherited from the crusades against the Islamic people , as the religious character that the Christians coast on their own movement to recover Andalusia ,which was motivated by the feeling of Queen Isabella ,was a fundamental reason in the crystallization of the battle until it took the form of a religious struggle between the cross and crescent in north Africa and in Algeria in particular(بو عزيز:علاقات 11)

Moreover: the Spanish and Portuguese wanted to put an end to the activities of Andalusian Muslims, at homes or abroad and prevent the countries of Maghreb from providing aid and assistance ,as Algeria was a pioneer in this field .

the desire to extract the international trade from the hands of Arabs in the east and west .This is confirmed by those true ambitions for Europe at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of

the 16th century in the Maghreb as the Portuguese military forces reached the coasts of Morocco, so Portugal soon gained a lot of wealth after controlling the spice and silk trade and selling it in Europe at great prices, which enabled Portugal to build a huge military force on the north African coast. (دراغ 308)

The Maghreb countries were divided, and their struggle with each other had an effective and direct impact encouraged European Christian powers to practice aggression in a fierce manner on the coastal cities and ports of this strategic area from the western basin of the Mediterranean, in addition to the geographical location of Spain which is opposite to north Africa as it was an encouraging factor for those European powers to achieve their political, economic and religious ambitions in the north African countries*.

The Arab Maghreb has long been famous by its wealth: rich farms, dense forests, animal wealth, coast rich in coral, leather and wool industry.

So the Arab Maghreb was a solution to Spain's economic problems after expelling the Andalusians; the pillar of the economy, and coveted for Portugal in strengthening its commercial activity and linking it to Africa and it is a dream for each of the emerging France and England, from whom they will achieve economic gains in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Most of these military campaigns if not all of them, were aimed at seizing the coasts of the Maghreb and consequently the final elimination of what they call the barbaric Islamic piracy that rose on its banks which was facing aggression with aggression. (المدني 79).

The idea of eliminating Maghreb piracy particularly Algeria, came in the first third of the nineteenth century 19th, where the European countries met in Vienna conference in 1815.

European countries, especially France and England, wanted to open the way for expansion in the rest of Africa starting from Algeria in which the Algerian land will become a non-such military base in the north African, from which campaigns can be launched by land and sea, especially in the direction of the neighboring countries.

Polignac* on September 19th, 1814 said that the success of France in its campaign against Algeria means opening way towards Egypt, which was also among the lands which European wanted. whereas England has expressed their expansionist intentions in Algeria, the Anti.

*Very important location for the European countries, as it was and still is the starting point for military operations directed at the Arab countries through the military bases deployed there (Italy, Spain, Portugal) and this is what happens with Libya.

* He is Jules Auguste 1780-1847 prince of Polignac. He held several positions: prime minister of France, French ambassador to the United Kingdom. He was the greatest enthusiast and tonic for the French campaign against Algeria.

Galica newspaper where it mentioned that Algeria will be very important military base for the English- (زكية6-7)

the rapid demographic growth that Europe has known since the second half of the 18th century and has continued until it become like a population explosion in the late 19th century .then in 1800 population of Europe ranged between 187and 188 million people ,then it increased to reach in the middle of the 19 century to about 266 million .

This demographic explosion that the European countries knew led to widespread of unemployment and poverty , thereby increasing the number of homeless and criminals .

These bad social conditions that resulted from demographical inflation were a motivation for many rulers ,politicians ,and writers to write memos and reports on this matter ,that include solutions to these problems , and has focused on setting up a plan aimed at exporting the unproductive surplus population to overseas territories* (30-29 زكية) .so Algeria was considered in particular the best place to receive this surplus, due to the expansion of its geographical area on one side and the richness of its lands on the other hand.

Algeria enjoys a healthy and agreeable temperature of climate ,which is neither oppressively hot in summer , nor severely cold in winter .This encouraged European to live in this fine region.

The soil throughout Algeria is fertile everywhere ;it produced good quality of olive which is founded in boujiah ,produced all kinds of fruits of good quality The Algerian wheat makes excellent bread ;This wheat has the priority in the Italian markets over any other. It is "excellent for the manufacture of macaroni, and other pastes(sharle3-4).

European believed that it would produce fruits and vegetable which exceed others in the variety ,if it were inhabited by civilized and industrious people.

The Kingdom of Algiers is a well watered country and also of a great number of mineral springs are available .These Springs have the ability to remove rheumatic pains, to cure the jaundice and relieve most other chronic illness and feebleness(24sharle6-8)

The Algerian sea abounds in the fish , the finest coral founded on the eastern ,it is a source of national industry and wealth; before the French revolution bona was a place of greater commercial importance from its being the focus of all the trade of the French African company ,

*France has developed a program to displace the following groups after the occupation of Algeria which are :

-illegal children .

-unemployed persons.

-prisoners who were sentenced to hard labor

-Adventurous people who will find in Algeria fertile field for their experience to achieve their bold ideas.

which was established upon concession of the monopoly of the coral fishery on the coast . therefore foreigners wanted to control this important trade source(11) .

The wool of Algiers is of a good quality usually receive about fifty franks per English quintal , in Italian and French markets .

Algeria may be regarded as one of the richest cities in metallic wealth in the world .(53)

14.The Christian Slaves in Algeria:

The Christian captives are European slaves of men women and children who were Imprisoned in the in the city of Algeria by the Turkish pirates. They were forcibly captured on the board of a ship with their marine spoils or during their raid on the shores of the Mediterranean; especially on the shores of Spain Italy and , Switzerland and Sardinian, in an effort to gain profits when selling them or liberating them. Their percentage in some historical periods reached 25% of the total population of the city of Algiers as the Raice Ali Batchini alone , had 600 prisoners 300 of whom he used on board of his ship . also there were Muslims prisoners captured by the Europeans, especially in Malta ,France ,Spain and Italy .. Felix Fabre estimated their number in Venice at the end of the fifteenth Century 15th about 3000 slaves(عمورة 185)of them are Magharebian and their number on the island of Malta alone amounted to about 1000 Muslim slaves, and when the French Emperor Napoleon seized it in the year 1798 ,he found 2000of them ,so he liberated them in the hope of appeasing the Islamic world before his expedition against Egypt.

The phenomenon of slavery is not a new thing for this era , but rather an ancient system as old as history .It was practiced by all countries in the world , in the past and present , starting with Babylonians, pharaohs ,Greeks, Romans, Muslims and others and ending in recent times with the Americans .

these Christian prisoners had a place in the city of Algiers specifically to sell them near the new mosque called Badistan, and they asked very higher prices to sell them or liberate them , and this of course depends on their gender, age health condition or family lineage . But after the Algerian government abolished individual piracy at the end of the Turkish era in Algeria, these slaves became the property of the government , which rarely sells it and does not give it up except as a gift ,and consent, and therefore it is one of the rarest things to offer a Christian for Sale .

The work that the prisoners were asked to do was not too hard; so they worked in homes, or used in the city itself, or in parks according to the will of their masters, and they were also used to run large ships with oars for certain days, where the period of their work did not exceed Three or four months a year, however, they were also benefitting from the piracy income.

The slaves who employed in the palace or attached to the big personalities in the state were tasked with taking care of the home and the kitchen and they were treated with utmost kindness. As for the women, they worked as maids in the houses and sometimes the one marries the owner and gets her freedom, and rarely clinged to Christianity^(Blöfeld 225).

generally it can say that the conditions of Christian prisoners in Algeria were much better than the conditions of Muslims in European Christian countries, and this is what the European who lived or visited Algeria witnessed whether as slaves, employees or travelers, and they mentioned it in their books, such as Heido Ventura de Brady, Srventas, Father Dan, and the American consul William schaler where the situation of Muslim captives in Europe was much worse than slavery, and this is confirmed by the Italian historian Salvatore Bono, who said "while Christian slaves contemplated the Berber cities, the Muslims of Maghreb kept them as slaves in very harsh conditions in many European coast cities".) عمورة 185 (

the French diplomat Ventura de Brady, who lived this period in the history of Algeria, also attests to this situation saying in his book "Algeria in the eighteenth century": "the Christian slaves in Algeria did not bear shackles. they had the right of food like the janissaries, as they were granted good clothes and decent jobs, such as the writing and if they converted to Islam, they would have the right to rise to the positions of army officers such as Agha and, which are forbidden jobs for the krugals, inhabitants and are limited to the Turks and those slaves they accept.

On the other hand, the Muslims in Spain were treated like animals and were forced to convert to Christianity, and yet they remained at the level of slaves, and the same conditions applies to the French prisoners according to the French historian Charles Aandre Julian the Muslim prisoners were beaten by protected iron as is the case with animals and were not allowed to maintain their religion, while the Christian prisoners, once one of them voluntarily surrender, becomes at the moment a member of Islamic community with the same rights and duties, and has the right to rise to the highest political

and administrative positions and this what prompted them to convert to Islam with conviction , for example in the year 1634 ad out of a total of 25000 prisoners ,8000 converted to Islam and this interaction on the part of the Turkish rulers was not spontaneous towards slaves rather ,it stems from the tolerant teaching of Islam that recommended in good treatment of slavery The Christian prisoners were imprisoned at night in private homes belonging to the government or to individuals ,and it was known as the –Bagne prisons , and there were six of them in the city of Algiers the largest of which contained about 2000 and the prisoners who find a guarantor for them to guarantee that they will not escape were allowed to go out to wherever they want in the city in exchange for paying 75 centimes a month to their masters , these Christians prisoners were less miserable , as the Turkish authorities protected them from harm and mistreatment of the people, and more than this in those prisons there were small temples that had priests in which Christian prisoners worshiped freely on Sunday and other days , and they celebrated the new year as well as shelter for the elderly , and a bar for drinking(عمورة186)

The French monk Jules Tournier says about the topic of freedom of religion in Algeria during the Turkish era . “that there were five churches in Algeria for prisoners one in the camp of Ali Basha , two in the camp of Ali Batchini

The fourth is in the French consulate and the fifth is in the vicarage of the Diocese of Algeria. These churches were all adorned with various types of church decorations, and the festive nights and was lighted with hundreds of candles of different colors .. and when religious ceremonies were held with these churches, missionary monks entered the prisoner’s camps for celebration nights so that they could hold prayers in the early morning, and in times of epidemic, The monks are constantly staying in the camps, treating prisoners and teaching them the doctrine at death .

In addition to this, the Christian prisoners used to benefit from a vacation on Sunday and a three-day rest on the occasion of the Islamic holidays, and they used it for play and fun, but they were not released unless their families redeemed them with the help of clerics or through donations from Christian religious institutions established by some European churches

such as the group of Trinitarians, founded by Saint John de Matte in the year 1198, and the group of the Virgin of Mercy, which was founded by the saint Pierre Nolasque in 1683 .or they were released after political negotiations .In this regard , the Algerian

government has concluded several agreements with various European countries on the issue of prisoner exchange there are the negotiations of 1619, 1666, 1689, 1719 between Algeria and France, and the negotiation of 1810 between Algeria and Portugal, and sometimes they are forcibly removed from their captivity by European pirates, but these were rare cases. (Blofeld 229)

the American Consul in Algeria William Schaller says that he found a number of slaves leaving Algeria, are affected by the happiness that they knew as a foreigner slave, and many of those had great sums of money when they left Algeria. (226; عمورة 185)

Among the captives were a number of famous personalities like the saint Diego de Haedo, who was a prisoner in the city of Algiers from 1578 to 1581, he wrote two books about Algeria, the first under "the title Kings of Algeria", the second "Topography and History of Algeria."

And the famous Spanish writer Miguel Cervantes, he was prisoned at sea with his brother by captain Mami Arnot and he remained a prisoner in the city of Algiers for five years 1575 to 1580 until one of the fathers redeemed him. Cervantes referred to the life of prisoners and he devoted two comedies "the life of Algeria" and "Algerian prisons". In addition to the Greek scientist Pierre Gilles he was poisoned in 1546 while he was coming from France to Greece, and the French comic poet Jean Francois Regnard and the French scientist Jean Foy Vaillant, he was captured in 1674 when he was in a scientific trip to Italy, Sicily and Greece to study money commissioned by the king of France.

Some of those Christian slaves who were kidnapped by piracy were recruits in the (the Turkish army) after they voluntarily converted to Islam. Some of them employed in high positions; such as Baylarby Hassan Hgha (1535-1544) he is Italian. Pasha Keleg Ali (1568-1587), he who was taken from the coasts of Calabria in Italy at the age of 18 years and converted to Islam in Algeria and then he began to rise in the positions of the state until he attained the rank of Bay Larbay in 1568, and also Ali Ramadan Pasha, he is Sardinian by origin, Jaafar Dey, Hungarian by origin, and Ali Bachini of Italian origin...

The number of these Christian slaves differed from a few and a large number according to the spread of piracy or its depression, so their number in the city of Algiers in the year 1533 was about 7000 prisoners. Their number reached its highest in the first half of the seventeenth century 17th.

prisons at that time contained 25,000 prisoners of various European nationalities, as Father Dan says, or 35,000 as Garamaye says. Then this number during the next century was lessened so in 1740. there were only 1442 prisoners, and there was no more than 2062 in 1767, and finally decreased to 1600 in 1815, then their number increased to 1642 in 1816 ;when they were released after the conquest of Lord Exmouth ,on Algeria and when the French occupied the city of Algiers, the number of prisoners was not more than 122.

Conclusion :

More than just a form of warfare, corsairing was a fundamental element that regulated relations between Algiers and the western countries. Ottoman Algeria forced respect on Europe and implicitly obtained diplomatic recognition. Ultimately, the European powers dealt with Algiers as an autonomous state even though technically it was still part of the Ottoman Empire. By signing separate treaties with Algiers, the European countries were in fact recognizing it as a *legitimate* not *pirate*—state with which diplomatic delegations, annual tributes and consular presents, enslaved prisoners of war, and commercial exchanges were strictly defined and regulated by bilateral treaties.

From the 1670s onwards, Algiers has been recognized by all Ottomans and Europeans alike Its fleet was carefully organized and regulated as well as the men who served on it. Corsairing was a state-authorized maritime activity regulated by treaties with the European powers it resisted the most powerful European countries and brought them to accept treaties according to its own conditions . these treaties survived for more than two hundred years as was the case of treaties with France, the Netherlands, and England.

**Chapter two: tension in
relationships between
Algeria and Britain
(1814-1816).**

Early relations between Algiers and England were regulated through peace and commerce treaties,. Throughout the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603), no major tensions were recorded. periodic problems over captives and prizes were solved via diplomatic emissaries and peaceful talks but from 1620 to 1830 relations shifted from peaceful diplomacy to naval aggression

Similarly Corsairing was the foremost element which shaped relations between Ottoman Algeria and England which served as a basis for those relations The aim here is not to account for the historical development of corsairing but to set the general framework in which Algerian- English relations were formulated

1-Reasons and Motives of the English Expeditions on Algiers:

1.Indirect reasons

- **Economic Reasons** زكوية²¹(One of the reasons that pushed the British to launch these expedition is the economic greed that has affected the situation since the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th; as England witnessed the beginning of the industrialization and its development which made the need for more raw materials for its factories

England wanted to search for markets to export industrial surplus this pushed it to expand Africa particularly in Algerian state because its land was rich and its coast was close England considered that Algeria is the best place to expand its trade ,the largest market for marketing its products with all the countries of the Mediterranean sea.

The reason behind these expeditions was also controlling the Mediterranean and make it as English sea ,in order to become the master of trade in it like its sovereignty over the north sea

2/social reasons:(27)

Social reasons are mainly due to the rapid demographic growth in England since the second half of the 18th century.This growth has continued to increase until it become like a population explosion in the late 19th century ;as the population of England in 1801 reached ten10 million people 10000000 over a total area estimated at244000 km² . Algeria was the best place to receive this surplus .This idea was supported by the American consul William Sharlee and he saw that England has the right to seize Algeria and export to it the surplus of her population .

So fear of famines ,poverty, and social anxiety which could be caused by this great population who are not producers and who are waiting for an opportunity to announce the revolution and

disobedience ;all that was motive for the English policy to practice its military plans and launch its successive raids on Algeria .

Strategic Reasons(زكية7-8)

England believed that the acquisition of Algeria would compensate for the lost lands in the American continent ,so the independence of America from England in 1782 an opportunity to direct her attention to Algeria that will be an important military base for the English .

There is no doubt that making Algeria a military base to control the Mediterranean sea which its water draws the attention of other northern countries such as Russia is considered the decisive step in achieving the historic dream of the British ,she saw joining Algeria to its colonies in the Mediterranean which are Malta Gibraltar and the Ionian islands is enough to make the Mediterranean sea as an English sea . She put a limit to her traditional enemy ;France who wish to take part from this strategic area.

England considered the naval power of Algeria which stood as an obstacle to its expansionist aspirations, and even considered it a threat to humanity and a threat to the safety of trade and international navigation in the seas and oceans .and she embodied this hatred that it had for Algeria by launching its campaigns that were intended to destroy the Algerian naval power and thus to destroy Algeria as a political state.

3/Direct Reasons:

Each campaign waged against the regency of Algiers had direct conducive causes .The dyes of Algiers expelled the English consuls for reasons that differ according to the principles of the dyes ,sometimes accusing the consuls of spying or unethical deeds doing .

England wanted to protect its economic interest and protecting its mariners who sail in the region Moreover seizing the English ships and enslaving its citizens by the Algerian navy .

These are the various reasons that contributed to the enactment of the English campaigns against Algeria, the following is a statement of these campaigns according to a chronological sequence :

1- The English Expeditions against Algeria :

-1-The first English attack on Algeria was a joint attack on the coasts of Jijel in 1616) (149سعيدوني by the Spanish, Dutch, and English. The reason for this attack go back to an important commercial center, especially in coral fishing.

-2**The Expedition of 1620:**It is considered the first individual and direct English campaign against Algeria(180سبتمبر), as the English fleet came to Algeria under the command of Admiral Robert Mansell in order to force Algeria to stop its naval attacks on the English ships. The English fleet was carrying 1,500 men of combatants, and Robert demanded to release their English prisoners, so the Algerians refused his demand , then the fleet took bombs at the marina, trying to take ships from the fleet as well, spreading its men around the city with the intention of terrorizing the Algerians, and despite this, campaign ended with failure and disappointment.

-3**Campaign of 1621** This campaign was led by Admiral Mansell again and coincided with a French attack led by Debeoufort.(149سعيدوني)

-4 **Campaign of 1622**, It is connected to the first campaign (1620) which failed.

-5**The campaign of 1654**, it came in difficult circumstances after the spread of the plague epidemic that lasted three years and killed a third of the inhabitants*. Robear Plak came with completed and organized ship with 60 guns and 150 men he went in the early 1654 towards the coast of Morocco to avenge the attacks that committed against the British merchant ships by in Algeria and Tunisia And in Tripoli, after successful operations. He entered the port of Algiers without resistance; he obtained a promise not to attack the English ships. Giving them a reduced ransom, and thus the campaign ended without bloodshed.

6-**The campaign of 1655** against the city of Algiers, and its result was failure and the survival of its leader(150علاقات: بو عزيز)

7- **Campaign of 1661**, this campaign came as a result of the leadership's insistence on their right to board any ship to discover enemy persons ,and goods and the right to use violence against the ship's crew to obtain information,. The demands were refused by the Consul Roper Browne (1655-1664)saying “The English officers indicated that they should carry

*The epidemic of 1654 was transferred to the Ottoman fleet by sea men, and killed many of its members .the Ottoman state was obliged to prevent the sailors from leaving the ports.

people and humanitarian goods to make their journey useful, and if they did not guarantee security, travel would stop. Perhaps this is what the Algerian government did not accept, as people from an enemy state were not allowed to pass unless they were linked by a treaty with them, and therefore the Spanish subjects who are under the command of the English in these ships are enemies of Algeria and they must be captured, and this is according to the principles of the Algerian diplomacy and the navy as well. When the consul's attempts to obtain satisfaction failed, he decided that the only hope to solve the issue was by armed intervention, but the fleet caused only simple damage.(وولف 321-322)

8. Campaign of 1664, this campaign came under the direction of King Charles. It came as a result of breaching the treaty of 1662 concluded after the campaign of 1661 led by "John Lawson".

9-Campaign of 1668, this campaign was led by "Thomas Now."

The headship interfered in the movement of the English ships was among the reasons of this campaign.

The arrest of the English ships and the treaty of 1662 and the breach of its clauses for these reasons. In addition, the English government decided to send a small fleet accompanied by "now" to demand satisfactions. After being satisfied with the military maritime parades that it thought would be sufficient to make the Algerians recognize English rights. The project of this campaign ended in failure. This was due to the fact that

officer "Laan" had only a small section of the fleet that

did not affect the Algerian fleet, which renewed most of its units by the year 1667.

The lack of suitable winds for the English ships.

.and The death of the French sea prince Beaufort.(وولف 324-326) Consequently, the flag of Islam was raised, which increases the chances of Algerian supremacy in the region, which was resulted in repelling this campaign.

10- The expedition of 1669, is a continuation of the "Lann" campaigns that arrived in Algeria on the 1st September. Among the reasons of it :

- the British felt into the Algerian conspiracy in 1668 in which forty (40) travelers from Spain were taken as slaves, and confiscating all their goods. Laan wanted to fulfill his demands

,the latter are The release of the Spanish and English captives who had been captured on the English ships , Returning all confiscated goods.

And the Punishment of seamen who committed this crime.

One of the assisting factors in this campaign was the explosion of an internal revolt that carried out by the Bedouins residing in the suburbs of Algeria against the authority at the end of the year 1668. So the British exploit it to attack Algeria in this campaign. He sent his demands but were refused as a result he burned Algerian naval ship ;which has twenty-four (24) guns, then he offered to exchange prisoners, but the offer was again refused, thus Algeria and England became in a state of war, which ended with the victory of the Algerian artillery; and detaining the British consul in his home(228-226 وولف)

11 - the campaign of 1670 which is The last campaign of the English officer "Laan" against Algeria, in which he commanded ten (10) warships and he was joined by the Dutch sea prince Van Ghent. It was a combined war against Algeria to pursuit the Algerian sailors. In this war

The British sink the largest Algerian merchant ship in August.

The Anglo-Dutch navy was able to wage a battle and sank seven of the largest Algerian ships, including four with forty-four 44 cannons.

Algeria lost 2200 men ,and a large number of the most famous skilled leaders In this campaign the British navy defeated the Algerian Navy only because it was unified with the Dutch force .

12- The campaign of 1671, this was led by "Edward Sprags" on the coasts of Bejaya and the capital as well. This campaign destroyed seven Algerian ships that were anchored in the port. Moreover, seventeen men were killed, and forty more were wounded. Consequently,an internal revolution was erupted in the capital after hearing of this news

- **13 The campaign of 1672** , it was against the city of Algeirs, and it might be a continuation of the first "Sprague" campaign. (سعيدوني 151)

-**14 The campaign of 1677**, led by the prince of the sea, "Narpuro", to demand satisfaction for the many abuses and attacks that happened to the king's subjects. In September he seized four Algerian ships carrying between seventeen (17) and twenty two (22) cannons, as he defeated a another ship, whose strength was forty-six (46) canons, and its officer. He left

Algeria after staying four days in the port, and went to Livonia to sell his prisoners, as the Minister of the Navy ordered him to free the Christians, hang the Turks, and sell Muslims.

15- The campaign of 1678, led by “Lord Malourgh,” to prevent the Algerian-Dutch peace, which the Dutch anti-British ships insisted on with very high taxes which was described by 1-Indirect Causes

A/ International Circumstances :

The French emperor “Napoleon Bonaparte” was eliminated thus ending the European wars and the state of terror and signed the English –American peace treaty on December 24th 1814 after long war which made the two countries devoted to confronting the Algerian navy.

Ideas calling for the alliance of the European countries that have been fighting for a long time in order to destroy what they call it the nest of pirates. The English admiral “Sydney Smith”^{*} led this proposal and wrote in this subject his memo in London on August 31st 1814 entitled “a memo about the necessity of taking the necessary means to stop the piracy of north African countries.” It was submitted to the Vienna^{*} conference in the same year.(زكية89)

Although, the memorandum was addressed against the three countries of north Africa but its contest was focused on Algeria.

Europeans were against Algeria ; admiral Smith was astonished from the European position whose attention at that time was directed to the western side of the African continent to stop black slavery and did not pay attention to the condition of the northern side of this continent where according to Smith the very bad works are committed against the Europeans.

Smith asked the European countries to promise in a joint agreement to send armies to form naval forces and suggested to be the commander of it . The purpose was to ensure the protection of the European trade in the future .also according to his opinion this work will

^{*}Sidney Smith British military and thinker he created the Edinburgh journal in the year 1802 he established the association of knights of the freed slaves in Africa. He was an active member of the anti –piracy society and is the first one to think of forming European alliance against Algeria in order to stop piracy he studied philosophy at the royal institution in London 1803.

^{*}Vienna the capital of Austria .the work of the conference started on 1 November 1814 to June 1815

provide humanitarian service to the inhabitant of north African countries because preventing them from practicing piracy will bring them to the civilized people .

the archive of the Europeans is a testimony that they are the first people to practice piracy .but the piracy of Algeria was only jihad and reaction of the same practice that of Europeans .

they invited the ottoman sultan to cooperate with them and stop all supplies to the Dye of Algiers and withdraws the janissary garrison from it and prevent his subjects from joining its navy as well the army. More than that he suggest to entice the Algerian sea men with money and bonuses in order to leave the dye without protection .

The insurance of final decision in the final treaty announced on June 09th,1815 by the representatives of the Vienna conference .they were ensured the prohibition of piracy and slavery in Algiers firstly than Tunisia and Tripoli (بوعزيز:موضوعات231)

It should noted that the English government opposed the brave ambitions brought by Sydney and the explicit call contained in the declaration of war on the regency of Algiers. This initial opposition was expressed by Lord Castlry in a conversation between him and the Danish diploma “Debernstorff ” by saying that the presence of north African countries it benefit more than it harms the English interest and he showed his fear in this conversation that destroying the north African countries will led to the establishment of countries cooperating with France in these reigns which will have severe consequences for the future of the British trade in this important region of the continent.(زكية99)

During the reign of sultan Mahmud the second(1808-1839) , the ottoman state knew about the desires of the European countries especially Britain against its regencies Tripoli, Algeria, Tunisia and considered that Vienna conference had interfered in its internal affairs .this indicates the weakness of the ottoman empire in all respect particularly the military ones in the other hands the European countries were superior in this field due to the industrial revolution and the resulting contributions and techniques .

England wanted to control the Mediterranean as she was known by the master of the sea at that time ;and to confirm this desire she held the London conference* at the beginning of

* -in fact the session of London were not promoted to a conference where in Vienna conference were considered and consulted by inviting the ambassadors of the main countries :Russia, Austria ,Prussia and France and the representative of the countries of the England it took place in successive session that lasted from August 28th,1816to 1818 .113-106. المرجع السابق،ص

1816 with the participation of the Netherlands, France ,and some Italian states. The conference recommended the formation of a joint fleet to attack the regencies of Maghreb ,but France rejected fearing of England taking control of the Mediterranean sea .

2-reginal conditions :

The most important thing mentioned in this field is the tension in the Algerian relationship with Tunisia .They were engaged in a bloody battle from 1810 until the end of 1817 .Its hero was Rays Hamido who was greeted by the pasha Haj Ali because of his victorious in his war. He was given sums of money with his sailors and they were granted embroidered dress.

There is no doubt that this war cost Algeria financial losses that led to a defect in the treasury through gifts or ship repair and restoration this was expressed by the Dye Omar Pasha in his letter sent to the ottoman sultan saying ‘the result of this was that our treasury became empty”

the decision of the Vienna conference were also directed to Tunisia and the west of Tripoli which means that all the regencies are busy in defending this upcoming attack .

3.Internal conditions in Algeria :

The Dye Hajj Ali followed unfair policy (1809-1815) depending on the letter that”Mohamed khusrew*” sent to sultan Mahmud the second on the 2nd of July 1815 “since this person became a ruler on Algeria ,the oppression increased against Christians so that friendship has turned into conflict and attacks”

The political situations were very bad in this period .on March 23rd 1815 Haj Ali was assassinated in his bathroom. He was succeeded by Haj Mohamed however he was soon isolated from his office on April, 8th 1815.and was replaced by Omar pasha ;who finally accepted the authority after he rejected it several times .

Rays Hamido was killed in the Atlantic coast by the united states navy which engaged into hostility with Algiers in this period .

- the Dye Omar Pasha knew about what the English is preparing against him so he asked the ottoman sultan to facilitate the recruitment of janissaries .within two years 1290

* He held the post of the ministry of the military of the ottoman empier.

janissaries have arrived he also asked him to provide weapons to Algeria ,Tunisia, and Tripoli to equip. their armies so that they could stand against the European threat .

2- The direct reasons:

The Algerian government breach the treaty by the most atrocious massacre of innocent coral fishermen on May 23rd , 1816 .They had came from the opposite coasts of Europe to the coral fishery at Bona .This persons being under the protection of great Britain .the Bey of Constantine send to an officer of bona in order to capture coral boats, when he read the letter he ordered the group of civilian and military guards to arrest them ;they attacked the coral boats and killed about 200 Christian they looted the coral inside and seized 100 ships composed of 350 men many merchants were also injured and other were imprisoned.(Salme200)

Britain felt much hurt at this violation of the treaty ;immediately she ordered a fleet under the command of her heroes to give an ample chastisement to the Algerians and to teach them that the blood of her brethern was too costly .Thus she want only reason to end her ,military mission on Algeria; in a few days the expedition was ready at Portsmouth.

Introducing the leader Admiral Viscount Exmouth,and his Attitude:

Exmouth isaBritish Navy commander was born on , April ,19th 1757 in Dover England . His name was connected with the history of his country he devoted himself to a hard service relying on his character and his sword He rely on nothing but he derived instructions and encouragement from his success. Edward Pelew ,Viscount descended from a family which came originally from Normandy, but was settled in the West of Cromwell for many centuries Exmouth was only eight years when his father pellew died in 1765.The Pellews were indebted for much of their success ;as well As for the fearless independence Which distinguished them to the circumstances which forced them to rely only upon themselves from childhood. Their common difficulties united them ,thus the family was so closely connected that it would be impossible to give Lord Exmouth' history without frequent references to two of his brother both of them whom were honorably employed in the service of their country.

Edward 'smother passed to Penzance with her family after the death of Samuel so Exmouth was placed there at school with the clergyman of the Parish James Parkins .Here he gave noticeable proof of courage- a quantity of gunpowder, took fire was in a house

while everyone was afraid to be bear up ,he went alone into the burning house and brought out all the powder.

Thereafter he was sent to the grammar school at , Truro he made a acceptable progress thanks to the Rev. Mr Canon who was the Head master.He maintained very respectable position among his schoolmates because of his fearlessness and strength he told his elder brother that he wouldn't go back to school because he quarreled with some opponent ; and the master had to flogged him. He told him that he would go to the sea directly .His desire was accepted happily but his grandfather opposed it because he wished him to be placed in a merchant's office. « so, sir »Said the old gentleman, when the boy came with his brothers to take a farewell dinner with him, « they are going to send you to sea. do you know that you may be answerable for every enemy you kill ? and, if I can read your character, you will kill a great many ! » « well, grand papa« replied Young Pellew, « and if I don't kill them, they will kill me ! » (osler8)

At the end of 1770 he entered the Navy he had very beautiful and brave attitude ;during his service one day captain Stott, Exmouth'commander kept mistress on board of the ship it was at Marseilles among the midshipmen there was a boy named Frank Cole, who was three years younger than Mr. Exmouth but he was warmly associated to him. The woman had pet birds and one day the captain was absent , one of the of them flied because of young fault , he was insulted by the woman and sharply replied by the boy. When the captain returned he became so much angry Because she only abused him and she forgot to give him a blow so captain Stott ordered a boat immediately, for ending his service and turning him on shore. Promptly, Exmouth went to the captain and said : « if Frank Cole is to be turned out of the ship, I hope Sir you will turn me out too. » This friend ship continued through life afterwards captain Stott gave them the highest testimonials of their ability saying that he believed they would become an honor to the service.

In 1783, many foreign countries invited him to work under their flag but he decided to serve his country he said« That every man owes his services ,blood ,and life so exclusively to his own country , that he has no right to give them to another » (69)so his services and life were given to his country he spent his youth in camps and seas he had truly English heart.

His good principles and qualities had enabled him to raise from the conditions of an unfriended orphan to the dignity of the British nobility.

Within three years seven members of the family died he lost his youngest daughter grandchild daughter of his eldest son .his reaction towards this event was : « we have long been mercifully spread. Death has at length entered our family and it behoves us all to be watchful ». (Osler344)

In the same he was appointed Vice Admiral of England, sir Israel Pellew was on his death bed and Lord Exmouth with much difficulty and pain, traveled to visit his elder brother whom he had been so closely. for the same function their brother came up from England they all met for the last time on this painful occasion he then went back home which he never left again. Few months after the death of his brother Exmouth suffered from illness ,but his principles guided him so long he was full of hope and peace even in his death bed he behaves as if he is in War; he was strong and calm « every hour of his life is sermon « said an officer who was often with him, « I have seen him great in battle but never so great as on his deathbed. » (346)

Description of the Fortification of Algiers:

The town of Algiers is located on slopes between a splendor of two hills nearly rises to its peaks and it is of triangular form with a circumference of four miles the buildings are all of white stone which is very thick and being surrounded with gardens and cultivated lands affords very beautiful sight .the fortification are really very strong .

On the north side about a mile from the town a small castle was built and several batteries one after the other and last is joined to the north wall of the city .

From this wall to the mole there are several batteries more because the mole is situated in the middle of the third part of the city which is on the side. On the north head of the mole there is a semicircular battery of two tiers of 44 guns called the lion ;battery the guns of which bear on the north on the east and on the south .

All the works around the harbor were covered with the strongest fortification .in the middle there is a built tower or light house and they called it the light house battery . this is supported by another along one still more strong called the eastern battery mounting between sixty to seventy guns in three tiers .the eastern battery is encircled by four others of two tiers one to other which contain 60guns directed towards the south east and the south . on the southern tip of the mole there are two large guns sixty eight pounders and of twenty feet long this is the description of the north side of the town and of the whole of the mole

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The south side of the town is next to the south head of the mole almost opposite to it there are on the city side two small batteries of four guns which are followed by a strong battery of 20guns and Avery ancient building located upon two vault arches through which they pass to the fish market battery .from thus to the south wall of the city there are two batteries and from that to a distance of about a mile and a half south there are several other batteries and a large castle (salme30)

The whole of their fortification mounted 1500 guns their preparations were in great anxiety they were occupied in bringing all their gun boats from the inside of the mole and putting them in a good order on the city side there were thirty six or thirty gun boat which were in two lines as the half of a hollow square with their red silk flags on and nine frigate lying in different position.

Generally the city of Algiers is fine situation she had strong fortification and it is well prepared thousands of sea men were on the walls and out and inside the batteries (29-34)

Facts of the Expedition and its course:

The facts of lord Exmouth campaign against Algeria ,which ended with the bombing of the city of Algiers ,can be summed up in three stages :

The first stage started on April 1st 1816 when the British government ordered the right Honorable Edward Pellow, Lord Exmouth To go in mission to the three countries of north Africa ; Algeria ,Tunisia ,and Tripoli in order to claim the release of all the Ionian slaves who were in different states and also he was ordered to make peace for Sardinia these were obligatory tasks but he was also asked to make peace for any of the other states would give him the authorization .Naples was unable to protect herself from such a terrible scourges she happily benefited from viscount offer ,for her it was a great blessing to gain security from the first maritime power in the world .(Blofeled342)

Afterwards Lord Exmouth visited Rome ; but the Pope, refused the offer of his services ,perhaps from difficulties arising out of religious scruples ,at confiding formal trust to a Protestant(345)

Before any steps were taken Exmouth made the the arrangements necessary for an attack which would be the choice if negotiation failed .So he gave instruction to captain Warde to move to Algiers on January 25th 1816 ;as a spy for the purpose of observing the town and its

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defenses the captain observations were exact .lord Exmouth afterwards sent to the admiralty his plan ,to clarify he dispatches of the battle thus prepared for each alternative after being prepared and getting enough information, Exmouth headed his fleet to Algeria where he got the objects of his mission easily ; and signed an agreement with the Dey so The union slaves were freely liberated as a British subject and peace was made for Naples and Sardinia; the former pays a ransom of 500dollar and the latter \$300(salme346)

the fleet then sailed to Tunisa and Tripoli and asked them similar request was which was accepted without hesitation. So Exmouth succeeded in his negotiation and he released 1792persons.(345)

In addition the pledge to abolishing slavery .

The Second stage began on May 15th 1816, Lord Exmouth was encouraged by the agreement of the Tunisian and Tripoli Dyes to obtain other gains Exmouth immediately exploit the opportunity and sent the interpreter to tell the bey,that it would be very suitable to the prince of the regency if slavery was abolished but here he had to deal with great power; the Dey refused his request .when Exmouth behold to the choice of using force ,the Dye answered surely to resist it .Lord Exmouth confirmed him that he had an insufficient idea of a British man of war and declared that he would involved with five line of battleships if hostilities should became necessary to destroy the place a very sharp Brabble ensured and Lord left the divan the Dey was given 2 hours to think of his proposal when the time expired, Exmouth took the British council and walked with him towards the boat but they were stopped at the gate after a call was made to the Dey ,Lord Exmouth was allowed to pass but the council was arrested on the pretext that Portugal represented by the English consul , did not pay its debt to Algeria.The whole party was at a greater danger the question of putting them all to death was loudly discussed by the crowd who surrounded them and the behavior of the first commander was very suspicious he was observed to cock his gun and sir Israel Pellow exclaiming, “at least we will die with arms in our hands” Fortunately the pressure of the crowd of the prevented him ,otherwise this hostile movement was deadly .Lord Exmouth was very angry when an officer of state followed him and asked to allow them two days to examine his proposal he answered this warmly “ No not two hours.” hurry on a board to attack the place immediately but the ships couldn’t take their positions because the wind was too strong and they were obliged to anchor again.(blofeled347)

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Not expecting a hostile movement two British officers captain Pechell and Warde ,went on shore they were seized by the people who pulled them out of their horses and shock their pockets, tied their hands behind them and in this position they went to the Dey in the town but when they got to the place they were released immediately; all their belongings were restored except some travel materials that couldn't be found in this interview with the Dey ,He investigates the cause of a cut which captain Pechell had received on the hand when he was dragged off his horse then they were allowed to go to the ships such attitude at a moment when Lord Exmouth was distinctly preparing to attack the place; was the reason for opening a peaceful negotiation between two parties ,which ended with delaying the request by the pretext that he had to inform the port of Constantinople to deal with the proposal because the issue of the abolition of slavery is great matter .

Indeed the Dey sent an envoy to Sultan .;the deadline which was given to the Dey enabled Algeria to prepare the army to repeal the attack after the end of the deadline .

The third stage Executed on August 27th 1816, when Lord Exmouth took an excuse to carry out his attack against Algeria and the breach of the specified truce with Algeria for a period of six months, an aggression that happened against the English coral fishermen, as previously indicated, as this incident was indeed the opportunity for the English to work in implementing the decision that was Determined on him from the beginning, which is the experience of its naval power in front of Algeria, especially the elimination of the navy of Algeria, which has always threatened it, as they said. "in affair conclusion ,these Barbarians so long the common enemies of the civilized world whose existence was a shame to it ,who have filled their crime scale with this latest bloody anger ,they are determined to inflict the greatest revenge."(Blofeled349)

Consequently , the Defense Ministry's office (Saint James) gave his orders to Lord Exmouth . To lead naval forces to Algeria and complete his work; and put at his disposal whatever force he was necessary to effect it

On July 28th , 1816 Exmouth, left the port of Plymouth at the head of 19 ships. When it reached Gibraltar, a Dutch fleet of seven ships led by Van Capellen joined him and arrived at the port of Algiers on August 26th and ,before his arrival People in Algeria knew , at the end of July, that England is preparing for a campaign during which it will attack the city of Algiers, so the Dey has doubled its efforts to fortify the city to defend it, so he appointed three thousand (3000) Turkish men and prepared to work in the garrisons, and two teams of Arab

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cavalry were gathered near the city of Algiers to attack the English if they went to the land, and about forty (40) boats were repaired to carry the cannons; and the Dey personally supervised with all skills the repair operations.

On the next day, Tuesday August 27th, which is the third day of Eid al-Fitr, Exmouth anchored his ships and sent a boat carrying a message to the Dey, which included

Returning the sums paid by Sicily and Sardinia for the release of their prisoners ,

Signing a reconciliation treaty with the Netherlands,

releasing English consul and the captives of the English ship ,and freeing

the Christian slaves. (349)

The time limited for responding to the warning was estimated in hours only, and when the time expired and the Dey Omar Pasha did not respond to the warning because his entourage was dispersed in the orchards, or because Dai Omar Pasha slept by himself and the guards did not wake him or other accounts. The time limit for responding to the warning ended, so the English garrison entered raising the white safety flag. The captain sent to the Algerian Minister of the Navy and told him: The garrison is inside the marina, so we should attack it before it goes under the towers, because if it entered under the guns it destroyed us, so he told them: How do we harm him while he is carrying the white flag ? They told him: This is a deception. He prevented them from the attack , unless the order came from the Dey. Some historians refer this to the bribe that the Christians gave to the Commander of the port . With this situation, the Algerian Minister of Navy's alert had no benefit and his initiative to bomb the English-Dutch fleet had no effect The Algerians were deceived, and the English succeeded in defeating them. The battle lasted from nine to 11 hours.

Table4: Force under the orders of Admiral Lord Exmouth (blofeled371)

BRITISH

Queen Charlotte 108 Admiral Lord Exmouth, Captain,
J. Brisbane, C.B.

Impregnable 104 Rear-Admiral Milne, Captain, Edward

Brace,C.B

Superb,	74	Captain, Charles Ekins.
Minden,	74	William Patterson.
Albion,		John Coode.
Leander	50	Edward Chetham, C.B.
Severn	40	Hon. Fred. Wm. Aylmer.
Glasgow,	40	Hon. Anthony Maitland.
Hebrus,	36	Edmund Palmer, C.B.
Granicus,	36	William Furlong Wise.
Heron	16	G. Bentham.
Mutine,	16	James Mould.
Prometheus	16	Wm. Bateman Dashwood.
Infernal	bomb	George Jas. Percival.
Hecla	do.	William Popham.
Fury	do	Constantine R. Moorsom.
Beelzebub.	do	William Kempthorne
Cordelia	10	William Sargeant.
Britomart	10	Robert Riddle.
Express,	Schooner.	

The Dutch force consisted of six vessels—five carrying thirty six and one twenty four guns

Table05:Slaves liberated by lord Exmouth, at Algiers :(Blofeled372)

Neapolitans and Sicilians	1110
Sardinians and Genoese	62
Piedmontese	6
Romans	174
Tuscans	6
Spaniards	226
Portuguese	1
Greeks	7
Dutch,	28
English	8

French	2
Austrians	2-1,642

Conclusion:

During the three hundred years of Ottoman Algeria existence and by strengthening institutions and introducing new ones, Algeria could build relations with the strongest powers in the world , signed treaties impose tributes and negotiations . in the same period England launched a series of attacks which caused Algiers to develop its navy and adopt corsairing as a means for resisting those aggressions so Algiers strengthened its fleet and turned it into a formidable striking force that reached the highest point of their power in terms of prizes and captives. for long period and retaliated forcibly and effectively against English attacks.

Conclusion

Conclusion:

Conclusion:

The sixteenth century 16th witnessed radical transformations at the political level throughout the Mediterranean. Among these changes was the emergence of the Algerian navy as a military, political, and economic power in the Mediterranean sea, thanks to which the Algerian state has been able to impose its sovereignty on the southwestern shores of the Mediterranean. Its coasts and ports have been protected for more than three centuries, and according to the testimonies of the Europeans themselves.

The Algerian navy passed through huge changes, whether in its size, armament or effectiveness, and for this it is difficult to determine the size of this naval fleet in the absence of accurate statistics that allow tracking its development due to the continual struggles waged by the Algerians.

The treaties concluded between Algeria, England and the rest of European countries without an exception, did not deviate from the items of the English prisoners, but the captivity process did not stop despite the insistence of the frequent treaties to stop it, and perhaps the rulers' unconcern to this matter and their running after the redemption money is the one who dragged on them and the state, successive English or European expeditions in general; Fostering the spirit of revenge and hatred for the Algerian state and its rulers

Relying on, the policy of enslaving Europeans by the Algerian rulers to guarantee respectable financial income for the treasury and not searching for another way, such as developing agriculture since the Algerian lands and climate is appropriate for that

The treaties concluded between Algeria and England are obligatory, not voluntary, for the English, in order to save its interests. In the Mediterranean region and its exit with the least possible losses, and therefore, the relative peace and friendship that used to pervade these treaties were required by the English need and the Algerian necessity, as the Algerian navy took the initiative to breach them in many cases, due to its need for money, especially in periods of epidemics and starvations so it is beneficial peace there are no permanent enemies nor permanent friends for states, but rather there are permanent interests. As Winston Churchill said,

These treaties concluded between the two parties prove the strength of the navy, the merit of diplomacy, and the international status of Algeria throughout these years.

Conclusion:

The number of campaigns that England launched against Algeria reached seventeen (17), in which only three victories were achieved. The first in 1664, and the second in 1670. The third victory, was in 1816, which are complete victories in which the English obtained a military victory that resulted in political gains represented in obtaining peace treaties with Algeria and according to their terms.

Therefore, Algeria faced these English military campaigns with all force and defended its fortresses with its naval strength and the wisdom and experience of its leaderships.

It should also be noted in this regard that England, in its victories, did not defeat the Algerian navy relying only on its navy, but rather its participation with the Dutch fleet, which is not less important than the English navy.

The English campaigns reflected the state of instability, insecurity and in Ottoman Algeria and thus the preoccupation of the authority in defense of Algeria, which resulted in not paying attention to the social, cultural and economic aspects, which caused an almost internal tension. We see that Algeria, despite its ordeals (various epidemics that the period witnessed) and the European pressure on it, she remained steadfast and its positions were strong challenging foreign powers.

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Appendices

Appendices

Letters:

Sir Charles Douglas, the senior officer at Quebec sent him the following letter :

isisQuebec, Oct.30, 1777

« Sir, the account I have received of your behavior on board the Carleton, in the different actions on the lakes , gives me the warmest satisfactions and I shall not fail to represent it in the strongest terms to the Earl of sandwich and my Lord Howe, and recommend you as deserving a Commission for your gallantry ; and as lieutenant Dacres your late commander, will no doubt obtain rank for his conduct ,when he reaches England, I am desired by General sir Guy Carleton to give you the command of the schooner in which you have so bravely done your duty.

« Charles Douglas »

the report of Sir Charles Douglas obtained for Mr.Pellew the following letter from the commander in chief :

Eagle, New York, December 20,1771

Sir the account I have heard of your gallant behavior from captain Charles Douglas of **H M S.Isis**, in the different actions on Lake Champlain ,gives me much satisfaction and I shall receive pleasure in giving you a lieutenant, s Commission whenever you may reach New York.

« Howe »

Also Lord sandwich sent him a letter

« AdmiraltyOffice,London,Jan5,1777

« Sir you have been spoken off to me by Sir Charles Douglas and captain Philemon Pownoll, for your good conduct in the various services upon lake Champlain , in so handsome manner, that *I shall receive* pleasure in promoting you to the rank of lieutenant whenever you came to England, but it is impossible to send you a commission where you now are , it being out of the jurisdiction of the admiralty.

Sandwich

On the ,Morning after the battle Wednesday the 28th of August , Admiral Lord Exmouth wrote the following letter to the Dey .

To His Highness the Dey of Algiers

For your atrocities at Bona on defenseless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England ,the fleet under my orders has given a signal chastisement ,by the total Destruction of you navy ,store houses ,and arsenal ,with half your batteries. As England does not war for the destruction of cities Iam unwilling to visit your personal

ruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country; and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace, which I conveyed to you yesterday, in my Sovereign's name without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England .If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your~ ot making this signal as a refusal and I shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms provided neither the British Consul ,nor the officers and men so ,from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves your power and I repeat my demand, that the Consul and officers and men, may he sent off to me, conformably to ancient treaties.

(Signed)

EXMOUTH

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, 28th Aug.1816.



Painting of Khair ad Din,
founder of modern Algeria



Painted by W. Owen, R.A.

Engraved by W. Finden

Lord Exmouth the leader of the British navel fleet.



Ransom of Christian slaves