



AFTrain'25

Yusuf Ziya Öner Science High School Model United Nations Conference

JCC: The Second Barbary Wars

Agenda Item:

The Second Barbary War, 1815

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Table Of Contents

1. Welcoming Letters.....	3
1.1. Letter from the Secretary-General.....	3
1.2. Letter from the Under-Secretaries General.....	4
2. Introduction to the Committee.....	4
2.1. The Nature of JCC:Barbary Wars.....	4
2.2. The Purpose and Structure of the Committee.....	5
2.3. Historical-Fictional Balance.....	6
2.4. The Expected Level of Research from Delegates.....	6
2.5. Basic Terminology.....	7
3. Crisis Procedure.....	16
3.1. The Logic of Crisis Committees.....	16
3.2. How Crisis Will Operate in This Committee.....	17
3.3. Types of Directives.....	17
3.3.1. Personal Directives.....	17
3.3.2. Joint Directives.....	18
3.3.3. Intelligence Directives.....	18
3.3.4. Committee Directives.....	18
3.3.5. Top Secret Directives.....	19
3.3.6. Press Releases.....	19
3.4. How To Write An Effective Directive.....	19
4. The Unending Tension in the Mediterranean.....	21
4.1. The Legacy of the First Barbary War and Unresolved Issues.....	21
4.2. The Relationship Between the Ottoman Empire and the Barbary States.....	22
4.3. The European Balance After the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna.....	24
4.4. The United States' Rising Naval Power Claim.....	35
5. The 1815 Political Conjuncture.....	40
6. Naval Warfare and Diplomacy Dynamics of the Period.....	46
6.1. Sailing Warships and Maneuver Tactics.....	46
6.2. Open Sea Clashes and Port Blockades.....	47
6.3. Differences Between Piracy Activities and the Regular Navy.....	47
6.4. Taking Prisoners, Ransom, and the Slavery System.....	48
6.5. Mediterranean Winds and Seasonal Effects.....	49
7. Fundamental Problems of the Crisis.....	50
7.1. Freedom of Navigation in International Waters (Seyrüsefer).....	50
7.2. State Sovereignty and Tax Debates.....	51
7.3. Diplomatic Immunity and the Status of Envoys.....	52
7.4. Economic Warfare and Control of Trade Routes.....	53
8. Geographical and Strategic Analysis.....	54
8.1. The Strategic Importance of the Strait of Gibraltar.....	54
8.2. The North African Coastline and Port Characteristics.....	57
8.3. Transit Routes from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean.....	61
9. Timeline.....	63
10. Bibliography.....	65

1. Welcoming Letters

1.1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Distinguished delegates,

It is with profound honor and an enduring sense of purpose that we extend our warmest welcome to you all for AFTRAIN'25. As the Secretaries General, we are genuinely honored to see this conference once again gather bright young minds who share a belief in dialogue, diplomacy, and cooperation.

First and foremost, gratitude must be extended to our dedicated academic and organization teams. Without their unwavering efforts, the vision we aim to share with our generation would have never come to life.

We live in a time when global knots grow more complex every day, yet it is also a time filled with opportunities. The work you will do here represents what diplomacy truly means, the ability to seek solutions, wind up those complications and connect them across tough conditions.

On behalf of the Secretariat, we wish you an inspiring and memorable experience. Let us bow our heads, the king is back!

Kind regards,

Kaan Muştu & Ömer T. Demirel

Co-Secretaries-General

1.2. Letter from the Under-Secretaries General

Dearest delegates of AF Train Conference, It is a great pleasure to welcome you to our Joint Crisis Committee, “Barbary Wars” with the agenda item, ”The Second Barbary War”.

I would like to begin my letter by expressing my gratitude and appreciation to our two dearest Secretaries-General Ömer Talha Demirel and Mustafa Kaan Muştu and also to the respected and beloved secretariat team for giving us the opportunity to realize this committee. Taking part in this well-established conference is a great honor for me and for my academic team.

Before moving on to the Guide, if it is necessary to handle our committee's agenda item; “The Second Barbary War”, which we have determined as suitable for a training conference in order for you to be able to experience directive writing, crisis management, creating strategies by taking different dynamics into consideration, making improvements on these strategies, being able to work in cooperation with other delegates in your cabinet, being able to observe your individual interests alongside the interests of your communal cabinet structure, and ultimately learning to win or lose in an exciting and interesting way besides being educational, will take you from the seats you sit in and leave you right in the middle of the hidden hell in the seemingly calm waters of the Mediterranean.

This distinguished study guide which we have put forward as a result of long efforts together with my dear Co-USG Güney Deniz, contains almost all historical and technical information you may need in the committee inside it but still for delegates closely interested in the subject videos, podcasts, articles and similar further reading sources will be beneficial, you can reach these sources from the 12th section of the guide. Especially a link where visual and explained reenactments of the conflicts of xebecs and frigates are found is located in the bibliography section.

Dear delegates, if you have tightened your eye patches and polished your wooden legs as well it means you are ready for battle, I wish all of you pleasant and productive readings. Do not hesitate to reach out for your questions and matters you are curious about.

Kind Regards,

Mustafa Akca, Co-Under Secretary General

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Dear Delegates,

First of all, I want to welcome you all to the JCC of AFTRAIN'25. It is a joy to call ourselves the Under-Secretaries General of this committee. We are sure beyond doubt that participants will not encounter any trouble throughout the process of our JCC.

History overall is truly mesmerizing, and the Second Barbary Wars are events that changed the future of the Mediterranean. We have compiled a comprehensive study guide for you to not only prepare for the committee, but learn about the history as well. Nevertheless we encourage you to do some extra research on your own, perhaps regarding detailed plans of your own.

Lastly, I wish to thank the executive board of our prestigious conference. Alongside special thanks to my dear friend Mustafa for his offer to work as Under-Secretaries General for this delightful committee.

Come well prepared, ready to dive into history but also not to sink. Last but not least, make sure to enjoy the committee.

Güney Deniz Ala
Co-Under Secretary-General

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2. Introduction to the Committee

2.1. The Nature of JCC:Barbary Wars

JCC: The Barbary Wars, going beyond the classic committee experience, places delegates into the exact heart of one of the toughest naval struggles of the 19th century. In this committee, participants are not observers remaining in the dusty pages of history, are active decision-makers redrawing the destiny of the Mediterranean. Due to the nature of the simulation, the process resembles a high-tempo chess game where the smell of gunpowder is felt and cannon sounds echo, rather than a static diplomatic negotiation. On one side the young American Republic having newly gained its independence and trying to prove its maturity,

and on the other side the rooted and fearless Barbary Alliance ruling the Mediterranean for centuries come face to face. The most determining feature of the committee is the "Fog of War" concept; since the parties are located in physically separate rooms, they can learn the moves of their enemies only through spies, scouts, or realized attacks. This environment of uncertainty forces the delegates to make quick and vital decisions with only restricted data at hand, to analyze the rival's psychology, and to exhibit cold-blooded leadership during crisis moments. Here history is not a pre-written scenario, but a living fiction shaped by the delegates' courage and intelligence.

2.2. The Purpose and Structure of the Committee

The main purpose of this committee is to re-handle the diplomatic and military deadlock locking the Mediterranean politics in the year 1815, with the strategic vision of the delegates. What is expected from participants is not only to repeat historical events; but to conclude the war in their own favor by using military tactics, economic pressure elements, and diplomatic maneuvers. This intense simulation that will last two days aims to gain delegates the abilities of quick decision-making in crisis moments, teamwork, and leadership under pressure.

The committee structure is founded upon two rival cabinets physically isolated from each other and a Crisis Team managing the flow between these two worlds:

- * United States Cabinet: Under the political leadership of President James Madison and Secretary of State James Monroe; hosts the military power of ambitious commanders such as Stephen Decatur and William Bainbridge. Their goals; to secure Mediterranean trade, to save their citizens from captivity, and to take the first step on the path to becoming a global power by refusing to pay tribute unlike European states.

- * Barbary Alliance and Deylik of Algiers: Under the absolute authority of Dey of Algiers Omar Agha; consists of experienced corsair captains, Janissary aghas, and local beys. Their goals; to protect the "tribute and booty" economy continuing for centuries, to use the loose ties with the Ottoman strategically, and to make the North African coasts unbearable to invaders with its navy.

All interaction between the two cabinets (declarations of war, ceasefire offers, or secret operations), is conducted through the Crisis Team in the position of the absolute referee of the simulation.

2.3. Historical-Fictional Balance

This committee is not a static history lesson where participants are merely observers, on the contrary, it is a dynamic "alternative history" simulation where the flow of history is reshaped personally by the decisions of the delegates. Even though as of March 1815, being the starting point of the scenario, existing maps, military inventories, and diplomatic balances overlap one-to-one with historical facts, from the moment the committee starts history books close and foreseeing the future becomes impossible. In real history the United States having won the war in a short time, does not guarantee that the same result will be experienced in this simulation too; every step the delegates will take, by creating a butterfly effect, can drag events to a completely different reality that could lead up to the occupation of Washington or the colonization of North Africa. However, this fictional freedom does not mean that the simulation breaks away from the rules of physics or the conditions of the period; on the contrary, a strict loyalty to the principle of "Historical Realism" is expected from delegates. The technological limits of the year 1815 are an insurmountable wall; in this world where the telegraph, machine guns, armored steamships, or airplanes cannot even be imagined yet, communication is provided not with a key, but with horse couriers and sailing ships through arduous journeys lasting days or even weeks. Military maneuvers are subject not to engine power, but to the mercy of the wind and logistical possibilities. Similarly, the world view and psychology of the portrayed characters must be protected too; the traditional values of an Ottoman Pasha or the nationalist attitude of an American officer, can be stretched only if very strong and logical reasons are presented. In summary, delegates can change the result of historical events, but they cannot change the technological impossibilities and conditions of the period.

2.4. The Expected Level of Research from Delegates

In the preparation process for this committee, there is no need for delegates to shut themselves in libraries and get lost among academic articles. This Study Guide in your hand, has been prepared meticulously in a way to contain the whole of the basic information you will need regarding the political atmosphere of the year 1815, the technical details of naval battles and the power balances of the period. Therefore, reading this guide carefully, understanding the analyses inside it and mastering the rules, will generally be sufficient for you to exhibit an active and effective performance throughout the committee. As for our delegates feeling special interest in the subject or wanting to support their strategies with deeper historical data, they can evaluate the Bibliography section located at the end of the guide as a "further reading list".

2.5. Basic Terminology

Throughout the committee, delegates speaking the same language carries vital importance for the clarity of orders to be written and the success of strategies. In this context, the following concepts defining the political and military structure of the period must be mastered:

Barbary States (Garp Ocakları): Is the general name given to the Ottoman Empire's three provinces in North Africa being Algiers, Tunis, and Tripolitania. Even though they are dependent on the Ottoman Sultan on paper, when it comes to the 19th century they are governed like military republics acting almost completely independently in their internal affairs, foreign policies, and decisions of war.



Barbary States c. 1814, John Pinkerton, cartographer, Northern Africa, 1815, 49 × 68 cm, in A Modern Atlas, From The Latest And Best Authorities, Exhibiting The Various Divisions Of The World, (London: Cadell & Davies, 1815).

Dey (Dayı): Is the highest level administrator in Algiers and Tunis. Historically selected by the Janissary Corps, possessing military and administrative absolute authority, these leaders come to power with the approval of local power centers rather than being appointed by the Ottoman. In the committee the Dey of Algiers, is in the status of head of state.

Tribute (Haraç): Is the annual tax or protection money that Barbary states demand in exchange for not attacking foreign state ships passing through the Mediterranean. While European states accept paying this for the security of their trade, the US refusing this payment is the main cause of the war.

Frigate (Fırkateyn): Is the most effective warship class of the period. Three-masted, fast and having high maneuverability, these ships can carry between 30 to 50 cannons lined up on a single deck. Forming the backbone of the US navy, these ships are superior to Barbary ships in terms of firepower and durability.



USS Philadelphia, 1783

Xebec (Şebek): Is the favorite ship type of Barbary corsairs, specific to the Mediterranean. Able to move with both sail and oar power, able to enter shallow waters and able to maneuver very fast, they are thin long ships. Even though they do not possess heavy firepower as much as frigates, their ability to move in windless weathers and hide in shallow shores provide them tactical advantage.



Angel Cortellini y Sánchez: Antonio Barcelo, with his courier xebec, rejects two algerian galiots

Blockade (Abluka): Is the operation of closing the entrances and exits of an enemy port with naval power, preventing trade ship entry or warship exit to that port. According to international law for a blockade to be counted valid announcing it on paper is not enough, ships physically need to be found there.



A picture of a blockade in 19th century

Letter of Marque (Korsanlık Beraatı): Is the official document where states give civilian ship captains the authority to attack enemy trade ships and capture them in wartime. Ships possessing this document are not bandits, are counted as militia naval force fighting on behalf of the state and when they fall captive they see treatment of prisoner of war.

Boarding (Bordalama): Instead of sinking with cannon shots, is the tactic of approaching the enemy ship and connecting with hooks and fighting chest to chest. Being the area of expertise of Barbary corsairs, this tactic aims to capture the ship as booty and take the crew prisoner.



19th century naval boarding action painting

Sublime Porte (Bâb-ı Âli): Represents the Ottoman central government in Istanbul. For Barbary states serves as both a point of spiritual loyalty and a diplomatic shield. However Istanbul's control over these provinces is quite weak in 1815; Deys, can declare war without getting permission from Istanbul in foreign policy, however when they get into trouble they play the card of bringing European states face to face with the Ottoman by claiming they are Ottoman territory.

Divan (Divan): Is the administration council in Algiers and other Barbary states. Even though the Dey seems like the absolute authority, losing the support of the Divan consisting of powerful corps aghas, clergymen and captains, can lead to him being toppled with a coup. Therefore it is a balance element in internal politics.

Freedom of Navigation(Seyrüsefer Özgürlüğü): Is the principle of trade ships being able to circulate freely without the obstruction or taxation of any state in open seas. The US's main political argument in this war and the cause of war.

While the US defends that the seas belong to everyone, Barbary states view the Mediterranean as their own internal lake and field of sovereignty.

Prize (Ganimet): Are ships and goods captured from the enemy navy or merchant fleet during war. This, is not a simple theft, according to the law of that period is a legitimate war income. The captured ship is brought to the Prize Court, its value is appraised and this money is shared between the state treasury and the crew capturing the ship. Since the crew's salary depends on this, in a navy that cannot receive prize an outbreak of mutiny is a matter of time.

Ransom (Fidye): Is the one-time loaded payment demanded in exchange for the release of captured crew or passengers. While tribute is an annual tax, ransom is a price determined per person. Especially since the enslavement of citizens creates great indignation in the US public opinion, ransom negotiations constitute the most sensitive diplomatic leg of the war.

Broadside (Salvo Ateşi): Is a warship firing all its cannons on the starboard or port side at the same time. This tactic, is used to open large holes in the enemy ship's hull and break its masts. Timing carries vital importance; a broadside done at the wrong time while the ship is between waves, can cause the cannonballs to go to the sea or the sky.



Marines (Deniz Piyadeleri): Not only ship crew, are special soldiers stationed on ships, trained to make landing on land and fight chest to chest during boarding. The line 'to the shores of Tripoli' in the US Marines' anthem, is a reference to their effectiveness in these wars.



Fire Ship (Kundak Gemisi): Is an old ship filled with explosives, tar and flammable materials. Being set on fire at a moment when the wind is suitable it is released onto the enemy fleet or port. Is a frightening suicide weapon used especially in port defense or to scatter the enemy navy in tight formation.



Lazaretto (Lazarett): Are quarantine buildings in Mediterranean ports where ships and crew coming with suspicion of plague or other epidemic diseases are kept waiting. In wartime can be used as a strategic tool to prevent spies from infiltrating or to gain time by stalling diplomatic envoys for weeks with health grounds.

***The equivalents of the terms in the native languages of the parties have been added with the initiative of the USGs with the aim of providing a more suitable mastery of the general terminology**

3. Crisis Procedure

3.1. The Logic of Crisis Committees

Crisis committees, unlike the classical MUN format, take as a basis a more dynamic, fast, and scenario-based negotiation structure. The main purpose of these committees is to include delegates in decision-making processes in international crisis environments that develop instantly and to simulate how real-world diplomacy functions under pressure. With this aspect, crisis committees highlight not only policy production but also the abilities of strategic thinking, giving fast reactions, and making multidimensional analysis.

Because of the nature of crisis committees, events do not progress in a linear way. Periodic “updates” provided by the Crisis Directorate remind delegates that the international environment they are in is constantly changing. These changes can sometimes be a military development, sometimes an economic shock, and sometimes a rupture occurring in domestic politics. While responding to these developments, delegates must consider national interests, regional balances, and international law at the same time.

Another important aspect of crisis committees is that individual and collective action constantly affect each other. Delegates both work in coordination with their own crisis cabinets and participate in the diplomatic processes carried out in the committee in general. This two-way structure closely reflects real-world decision-making mechanisms. In addition, every decision made, every directive written, and every strategy created directly shapes the course of the committee; that is, the actions of the delegates produce results.

The purpose of crisis committees is not only to bring a situation under control. It is also to understand why crises emerge, evaluate their possible consequences, and develop sustainable solutions. For this reason, committees encourage delegates to think about both short-term urgent intervention and long-term stability. As a result, crisis committees provide the opportunity for delegates to develop a comprehensive perspective in interconnected fields such as international politics, military strategy, economy, society, and security.

3.2. How Crisis Will Operate in This Committee

Contrary to standard committee procedures, being built upon a living scenario that is constantly changing and developing, this committee will be conducted simultaneously in two different cabinets physically separated as the United States and the Barbary Alliance. Even though delegates do not see their rivals directly, by sharing the same historical time frame they determine each other's destiny; a military or diplomatic decision taken in one cabinet reflects instantly to the other room as a crisis update. The operation consists of a continuous cycle in the form of discussing the new developments brought by the Crisis Team, determining strategies, and putting these into action with written orders called "Directives." In this dynamic process, the perception of time works much faster than real life; since a single session can cover weeks within the scenario, it carries vital importance for delegates to show instant reaction to events and make a move before the opposing side. While communication between cabinets is provided only through official diplomatic channels and written notes under the supervision of the Crisis Team, intelligence and espionage activities also stand out as elements changing the course of the war. In summary, waiting or abstaining is not an option; in this committee, not those who follow events from behind, but those who personally change the flow of history with the orders they write will achieve success.

3.3. Types of Directives

Particularly in crisis or special committees, directives are a crucial component of delegate interaction and strategy. These directives, categorized mainly into personal, joint, and intelligence directives, allow delegates to shape the committee's decisions and outcomes actively. Each type of directive serves a specific function and context.

3.3.1. Personal Directives

Personal directives are unilateral actions taken by a single delegate, representing their assigned country or character. These directives are crafted solely by the delegate without the need for collaboration or approval from other participants, although their effectiveness might depend on the reactions of others in the committee. A typical personal directive includes specific actions, policy implementations, or responses to crises that align with the delegate's national policy and objectives. These

directives can range from military maneuvers and diplomatic negotiations to economic measures and public statements. The main purpose of a personal directive is to assert a delegate's position, make immediate decisions, and respond to unfolding events in the simulation. They allow for quick, decisive action that can significantly influence the committee's direction.

3.3.2. Joint Directives

Joint directives are collaborative efforts where two or more delegates come together to form a consensus on a particular action or policy. These directives require negotiation, cooperation, and sometimes compromise among the involved parties. These directives typically cover actions or policies that benefit from or require multilateral support, such as international agreements, coordinated military actions, or joint humanitarian aid efforts. The effectiveness of joint directives often hinges on their ability to gather widespread support or create coalitions. They demonstrate the power of diplomacy and collective action in addressing complex international issues.

3.3.3. Intelligence Directives

Intelligence directives are unique to crisis committees and involve the management and use of information to gain strategic advantages. These directives can be issued by individual delegates or groups and are directed at the crisis staff who simulate intelligence agencies and other informational resources. Intelligence directives request or direct the gathering, analysis, and dissemination of crucial information relevant to the ongoing crisis or committee scenario. They may involve espionage, reconnaissance, or the securing of confidential communications. The primary goal of intelligence directives is to enhance a delegate's situational awareness and strategic positioning by obtaining valuable, often secret, information that can influence the committee's decisions and outcomes.

3.3.4. Committee Directives

It is the type of directive written by the committee together. It is a type of directive written for solutions to very important crises. For example, since the atomic bombing of Japan by the USA in the Second World War was a

major development, it requires the signature of the entire committee and is considered a committee directive

3.3.5. Top Secret Directives

Top Secret Directives cover actions involving high secrecy by nature that a delegate does not want to be known by other committee members or the rival cabinet. These directives are not read aloud or voted on in the committee session; instead, they are transmitted directly on paper or through a special communication channel to the Crisis Team. Generally, assassination attempts, espionage activities, sabotages, bribery, secret alliance negotiations, or covert military operations fall into this category. The main purpose of such directives is to obtain a strategic advantage on the field without the rivals' knowledge. However, in the case of these actions failing, there is a risk of exposure (leak); this can shake the delegate's credibility or cause serious diplomatic consequences.

3.3.6. Press Releases

Press Releases are official or unofficial statements published by delegates or cabinets with the aim of influencing the public opinion in the "simulation world," other states, or the civilian population. The primary purpose of these directives is to conduct perception management rather than performing a physical action. It is used with targets such as propaganda, raising the public's morale, instilling fear in the enemy (psychological warfare), spreading disinformation, or gaining the support of the international community. For example, making a won naval victory a headline in newspapers or publishing a declaration questioning a rival leader's legitimacy falls into this scope. An effective press release can enable the crisis team to change the course of the scenario (for example, in the form of riots starting or military recruitments increasing).

3.4. How To Write An Effective Directive

I. Provide Clear and Explicit Information

Know precisely what you want to achieve, and write it down. Be brief, but not so vague that misunderstandings arise. Instructions must be clear from the point of view of the person executing them.

II. Keep it Short and Direct

Avoid long instructions. Just write down all the necessary steps, giving enough information for the recipient to take effective action.

III. Develop Your Strategy Step by Step

Actions that are complex should be decomposed into smaller, manageable steps or activities. Specify the sequence and timing of each action, including who is responsible and what resources are required.

IV. One Directive, One Issue

Each directive should be for one purpose only to avoid confusion. One should never combine several objectives in one command. 5. Refer back to previous instructions Refer to any approved prior steps, if applicable, to maintain continuity and avoid gaps. Define what or whom specifically is being referred to, such as a unit, location, or symbol. 6. Use Exact Numbers Whenever possible, use concrete numbers instead of vague percentages. This applies to personnel, resources, or operational targets. Specific numbers create clarity and speed-up implementation.

Summary: Be specific and concise in directions and when building step-by-step action plans; focus instructions; refer to previously given instructions when appropriate; and use specific numbers. These tips ensure that directions are doable, clear, and easy to follow by the backroom staff during a crisis.

4. The Unending Tension in the Mediterranean

4.1. The Legacy of the First Barbary War and Unresolved Issues

The First Barbary War was a conflict that happened from 1801 to 1805. It was between the United States and Tripoli which's now in Libya. The problem started because the United States did not want to pay money to the rulers of the Barbary States. These rulers were in charge of Algiers, Tunis, Morocco and Tripoli in North Africa. They were, like pirates.

The United States and European countries used to pay them so they would not attack our ships in the Mediterranean. This was a thing to do at that time. The Barbary States would leave our merchant vessels alone if we paid them.. The United States decided it did not want to pay the Barbary States anymore.

The pasha of Tripoli wanted tribute from the United States and he declared war on the United States on May 14 1801. This happened at the time that the administration of United States President Thomas Jefferson decided to show that the United States was serious.

President Thomas Jefferson did not want to spend a lot of money on the navy. However President Thomas Jefferson sent a group of ships to the waters, near Tripoli. The United States had a fund called the Mediterranean Fund. This fund helped the navy to get bigger. The navy was actually getting smaller. Might have even disappeared if President Thomas Jefferson had not done something.

American warships were fighting in the waters around Tripoli for a years. Then in 1803 Commodore Edward Preble became the commander of the Mediterranean squadron. American warships had successes after that.

Commodore Edward Preble was a man. He sailed into Tangiers to rescue prisoners. On February 16 1804 he told his lieutenant, Stephen Decatur to do something very brave. Stephen Decatur had to destroy the frigate Philadelphia that was captured by the enemy. The American frigate Philadelphia was in the harbour of Tripoli. Stephen Decatur did a job and destroyed the American warship. American warships were fighting against the enemy in the waters, around Tripoli. The combination of a strong American naval blockade and an overland expedition from Egypt finally brought the war to a close, with a treaty of peace (June 4, 1805) favourable to the United States. The other Barbary rulers, though considerably chastened, continued to receive some tribute until 1816.

4.2. The Relationship Between the Ottoman Empire and the Barbary States

The Barbary corsairs were mostly sailors who robbed ships. They were also known as Barbary pirates or Ottoman corsairs. Some people called them naval mujahideen. The Barbary corsairs sailed from the African coast. This place was called the Barbary Coast by people in Europe because of the Berbers who lived there.

There were slaves in Barbary. These slaves were from different places and had many different religions. Some slaves were Christian some were Jewish. Some were Muslim. The Barbary corsairs took people from ethnicities as slaves. The pirates went to places. They sailed around the Mediterranean. They even went to the coast of West Africa and the North Atlantic. Some of them went as far as Iceland.. They liked to stay in the western Mediterranean.

The pirates did bad things. They took merchant ships. They also attacked towns and villages in Europe. They went to Italy and France and Spain and Portugal. Sometimes they even went to Britain and Ireland and Iceland. People still remember what happened in Iceland. They call it the Turkish Abductions. The pirates were very mean, to the people who lived in these places.

The Muslim conquest of the Iberian Peninsula happened in the 710s. That is when these raids started.. People usually use the terms Barbary pirates and Barbary corsairs to talk about the raiders who were active from the 16th century onwards. This is because that is when the Barbary pirates started attacking often and in more places.

During this time cities, like Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli came under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Sometimes the Ottoman Empire controlled these cities directly. Sometimes they were more independent which is why they were known as the Barbary states. Raids like these were done from Salé and other ports, in Morocco you can look at what the Salé Rovers did.

The raids were a problem so people rarely built settlements on the coast until the 19th century.

From 1580 to 1680 corsairs took a lot of people as slaves. About 850,000 people.

From 1530 to 1780 corsairs took as many as 1.25 million people as slaves.

These numbers are guesses and one historian, Robert Davis is the only one who says this.

Other historians like David Earle do not agree with Robert Davis.

Some of these corsairs were people from Europe who had been kicked out and had changed their religion. People, like John Ward and Zymen Danseker were corsairs. Hayreddin Barbarossa and Oruç Reis the Barbarossa brothers took charge of Algiers for the Ottomans in the early 1600s. They were also very famous for being pirates.

The European pirates came to the Barbary Coast around 1600. Taught the people there new ways to build ships and sail them. This helped the corsairs, who were also pirates to sail all the way to the Atlantic Ocean.

The bad things that happened because of the Barbary raids were the worst in the 1600s and middle 1600s. The Barbary raids had an impact during this time. The corsairs, like the Barbarossa brothers were a big problem, for many years.

A time after Europeans stopped using boats that you had to row they started using big sailing ships with lots of strong guns.. The Barbary warships were still using the old boats that you had to row called galleys. These Barbary galleys had a lot of men on them, over a hundred. They were armed with swords and small guns. The Barbary navies were not really meant for fighting battles. When they saw a warship like a frigate the Barbary warships would run away.

The corsair activity started to slow down in the 1700s. This is because the strong European navies forced the Barbary states to make peace and stop attacking their ships.

The ships and coasts of states that did not have good protection kept getting attacked until the early 1800s.

There were still some problems between 1801 and 1815. For example the United States and Sweden and the Kingdom of Sicily fought the Barbary states in the Barbary Wars. The corsair activity was still a problem during this time. The Barbary states were still causing trouble for the states and the corsair activity was not completely stopped. Following the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15, European powers agreed upon the need to suppress the Barbary corsairs entirely. The remainder of the threat was finally subdued for Europeans by the French conquest of Algeria in 1830 and continuous campaigns and colonization by the French during the mid-to-late 19th century.

4.3. The European Balance After the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna

The United States Grand Strategy has been helping to keep Europe safe for a time. Now people are wondering if the United States Grand Strategy should keep doing that or if it should focus on things. A lot of people who know about policy and national security have been talking about this since the Soviet Union ended in 1991. Some smart people who think about policy, like Christopher Layne, John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt have suggested a new United States Grand Strategy that uses something called Offshore balancing. Offshore balancing is a way for a powerful country to stay safe and keep its position. It does this by working with countries in a region to balance against another powerful country that might be a threat. This means a powerful country can defend itself and also help its friends in a region stand up to another country. Some smart people, like Mearsheimer and Walt think the United States is in a position to use offshore balancing to keep itself safe. The United States can use balancing to support a group of regional powers against another global power, which is a key part of offshore balancing. The United States should focus on being the country in the Western Hemisphere. The United States should let other countries take charge and deal with powerful nations that are coming up. The United States will get involved when it is really necessary. National security scholars think that the United States can learn from what Great Britain did, in the century. Great Britain is an example of what the United States can do to balance power from a distance.

This blog is about a map of Europe, from 1815. We will use this 1815 Map of Europe to look at Great Britain's plan to balance power outside of its land during the 1800s. We will talk about the 1815 Map of Europe and how it helps us understand Great Britain's strategy. The blog will discuss the 1815 Map of Europe and Great Britain's actions.

The international relations theories of Realism and its sub-theory of balance of power are ideas.

Realism is one of the international relations theories of Realism.

The international relations theories of Realism is about how countries think and act.

The sub-theory of balance of power is part of the international relations theories of Realism.

The international relations theories of Realism and the sub-theory of balance of power explain how countries interact with each other.

The sub-theory of balance of power, in the international relations theories of Realism means that countries try to balance their power with countries.

The international relations theories of Realism and its sub-theory of balance of power are used to understand what countries do.

the Congress of Vienna and establishing the European balance of power;

The European balance of power that came out of the Congress of Vienna settlement was really important for Great Britain. It gave Great Britain the chance to do what it wanted with its balancing strategy. The European balance of power, from the Congress of Vienna settlement allowed Great Britain to implement its balancing strategy. This means Great Britain could use the balance of power to help it with its own offshore balancing strategy. The Congress of Vienna settlement played a role in shaping the European balance of power which in turn helped Great Britain with its offshore balancing strategy.

Can offshore balancing work in the 21st century? Offshore balancing is a strategy that has been talked about for a time. The question is, is offshore balancing still possible in the century? I think about balancing and how it can be used today. Offshore balancing is an idea but can it actually be done in the 21st century?

The Theory of Realism and Balance of Power

Before we talk about the Congress of Vienna we need to understand how people who study International Relations like the people who write this blog think about it. They use something called Realism. Realism is a way of thinking about International Relations that has been around for a time and is still very popular.

The idea of Realism is that a country should make decisions about countries based on what is best, for itself. People who believe in Realism think that countries are always competing with each other. They do not really care about what's happening inside another country. The Congress of Vienna is looked at through the idea of Realism. Realism helps us understand the Congress of Vienna.

The basis of Realism is four assumptions about the international system:

The international system is really chaotic. To put it simply there is no powerful authority that can settle disputes between countries like the United States and China or between nation-states in general. The international system is basically anarchic because no one is in charge to make decisions, for nation-states.

The nation-state is the principal actor in the international system.

The nation-state is a singular, unitary actor.

The people in charge of countries are smart. They make decisions that are good for their own country. They think about what's best for their nation when they make these decisions. The decision-makers, within the nation-states are smart. They think about the nation-states interests when they make decisions.

Realism is about making sure you are safe by competing for power. Realism thinks that international politics is like a competition between countries, where each country tries to get more power and there is no one to stop them. If you want to learn more about Realism you should read things written by Hans Morgenthau, John Mearsheimer and Kenneth Waltz. They are people who know a lot about Realism. They wrote books and articles about Realism that you can read to understand it.

The idea of Realism has something called the balance of power. This balance of power idea says that peace happens when no single country, group or person gets much power over the others. If one country gets too strong it will try to take over the countries around it. This makes those weaker countries join together to defend themselves. Countries can protect themselves from each other by making their economies stronger and their armies bigger or by coming up with plans. The balance of power is important because it helps keep countries from taking over each other. Countries use the balance of power to make sure no single country has much power. States can also work together with states to balance each other out. They do this by forming alliances with states. To learn more about the balance of power idea you should read the book called Theory of International Politics by Kenneth Waltz.

The Congress of Vienna

The Congress of Vienna was a meeting that took place in 1815. It was set up by the four countries that were on the same side, which were Russia, Austria, Great Britain and Prussia. The Congress of Vienna was created so that these countries could figure out what Europe should be like after the Napoleonic War. The main goal of the Congress of Vienna was to decide how Europe would look after the war was over. The Congress of Vienna was an important event because it involved the Congress of Vienna making big decisions about Europe. When the Napoleonic Wars finally came to an end the four allied powers thought it was an idea to have a meeting. They wanted to make sure France did not get to decide what happened to territories outside of its borders. The Napoleonic Wars were over. The four

allied powers still had a lot to talk about. They also wanted to make their own positions better by getting territory.. They needed to figure out what would happen to the smaller European powers. The four allied powers had things on their mind. One thing that bothered them was the French Revolution and the ideas that came out of it. The French Revolution was a deal and the four allied powers were worried about these ideas. The second issue was really important. It was about stopping France or any other European country from starting a war that would be as bad as the Napoleonic Wars.

The countries wanted to find a way to prevent another war. They thought the best way to do this was to make sure that no one country was too strong.

This idea is called the balance of power. The basic idea is that France and the other big countries like Russia and Great Britain would all be strong enough to protect themselves if another country attacked them. The other countries, like Austria and Prussia would also be strong.

This way peace would be kept because each of the five countries, which are Russia, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and France would be able to defend themselves against any other country. The idea of the balance of power came from British representative Viscount Castlereagh and Austrian representative Clemens von Metternich.

They talked about the balance of power before, during and after the Congress of Vienna.

The Congress of Vienna was a meeting where they made some important decisions.

The balance of power system that came out of the Congress of Vienna helped to keep Europe peaceful for a long time until the start of World War I, which was a very big and terrible war.

The balance of power system was very important to Europe. It was all because of the Congress of Vienna and the people who attended it, like Viscount Castlereagh and Clemens von Metternich.

A Map of Europe with the Political Divisions after the Peace of Paris and the Congress of Vienna. The Mariners Museum and Park Collection MSM 1/-#0927

Congress of Vienna Settlements and European Balance of Power

The Congress of Vienna made a plan to divide up the land in Europe. This plan was supposed to make sure that no one country was too powerful. The Congress

of Vienna divided Europe into three parts: the West, the Center and the East. Each part had land that was important to the countries in Europe. It did not make other countries jealous or angry with France. The western part had a lot of countries that were supposed to stop France from taking over more land. The Congress of Vienna wanted to make sure France did not get too big. The middle part of Europe was a mess because there was no leader in charge. This meant that Germany was made up of lots of states and was not very powerful. The same thing was happening in the part of the middle area, where there were many small states that Austria was able to control.

The Congress of Vienna was a meeting where countries decided how Europe should be divided. The part of the meeting that caused the most arguments was when they talked about what to do, with the Eastern Zone. In the end they decided that Russia would get most of Poland and Prussia would get half of Saxony.

Here is a map that shows the parts of Europe after the Congress of Vienna. The Congress of Vienna map is divided into the Central and Eastern Zones. This Congress of Vienna map was made by Lyles Forbes. It is from The Mariners' Museum and Park.

The countries of Austria, Prussia and Russia did things in a way when they took over the old European territories outside of France's usual borders. They split these territories between them. All the big countries in Europe got some of these territories. Great Britain did not. Great Britain said no to taking any land in Europe.

Great Britain did this on purpose. Great Britain wanted to stay out of problems and did not want to get pulled into any future wars or agreements in Europe. The territorial settlements of Austria, Prussia and Russia were all very similar because they were all taking over the European territories and Great Britain was not. Britain did not join any alliances so Britain was able to do what Britain wanted during any wars in Europe.

Although Britain did not get any land on the mainland Britain got a good deal from the Congress of Vienna.

Britain talked to people. Made sure that Belgium became an independent nation.

Britain got some territory but it was, in the form of colonies, which is what Britain received. The colonies were really important, to Britain. They gave Britain the things it needed to make products, a place to sell its products and safe places for its ships. Britain also made a deal that gave it rights to use the seas and rivers.

This deal even let Britain use the Baltic Sea, which Denmark used to control. Now Britain could get to the ports of Danzig and Riga.¹³

British Offshore Balancing

The Congress of Vienna settlement created a balance of power between the four powers of mainland Europe. This balance of power made it possible for Great Britain to do what it wanted. Great Britain had no land on the mainland but it was still able to implement its own plan. This plan was called the balancing grand strategy. The offshore balancing strategy was called "Splendid Isolation" by Lord Salisbury, a British statesman. The Congress of Vienna settlement and the balancing grand strategy were based on three main things:

(1) where Great Britain was located,

(2) control of the sea

and

(3) not having any other country that was as strong as Great Britain.

Geographical Location

Britain is an island. It is separated from the rest of Europe by the English Channel. The English Channel is to the south of Britain. At its point Britain and Europe are about 21 miles apart. The North Sea is to the east of Britain. It separates Britain from Norway.

Britain is separate from Europe. This separation gave Britain some space. No other European country had this kind of space. The English Channel and North Sea are like barriers. They make it hard for armies to invade the British Isle. Britain is protected by the English Channel and the North Sea. Britain has an advantage that helps keep its homeland safe. This is because of Britain's strategic depth. Britain's natural strategic depth is like a shield that protects Britain from harm. Not many countries have this kind of protection so Britain is very lucky to have it. Britain's natural strategic depth is a part of what makes Britain's homeland so secure.

Strategic Depth is the distance between a country's enemies and its main areas of importance, like its economy, government and population. This distance gives the country's army time to get ready and defend itself. The army can choose when and where it wants to fight the invading army. The invading army has to travel a way which makes it hard for them to get the supplies they need. This makes it easier for the country's army to attack the invading army's supply lines and cause

problems for them. Strategic Depth is very important because it helps the country's army to defend itself against its enemies.

Britain has an advantage because it is separated from mainland Europe by water. This makes it really hard for other countries to invade Britain. The ocean is like a shield that protects the Isles. It is very difficult for armies to cross the water and get to Britain. The British Navy is also very important because it helps to keep Britain safe by stopping any armies while they are still on their way to Britain. If the Navy cannot stop them Britain has space to set up defenses and get ready to fight back. Britain's distance from Europe and its strong Navy make it a safe place.

So Britain had something that the other European countries did not have. This thing is called Strategic Depth from mainland Europe. Britain did not get any land from the Congress of Vienna settlement. This meant Britain was separate from the four powers. Britain could do something called balancing because of this.

Britain could watch what was happening on mainland Europe. At the time Britain could keep its distance. Britain did not get involved unless one of the four powers wanted to be in charge of everything. Britain wanted to make sure that no single power had much control over mainland Europe. Britain's Strategic Depth from mainland Europe was very important for this. With an invasion unlikely, Britain could concentrate on its economic well-being and empire while sitting on the sidelines of Europe as a passive observer who participates when participation is advantageous for Britain.

A fleet of ships is moving through the ocean. You can see smoke coming out of them. The ships in the fleet are going really slow. The smoke is going up into the air. The fleet of ships is making its way through the water and the smoke from the ships is rising high.

The Battle of Trafalgar is an example of how Great Britain protected itself from an invasion by Napoleon. There is a painting of the Battle of Trafalgar made by Thomas Luny. The Mariners Museum and Park has this painting. It is numbered 1949.0304.000007. The Battle of Trafalgar was a deal and this painting shows what happened. The Battle of Trafalgar is still remembered today because it was such an event.

Unrivaled Naval Superiority

In the century Britain was really worried about keeping its homeland safe from being invaded. The British government also wanted to protect the things it owned in parts of the world and show its power to other countries. To do this Britain put

a lot of money into its Navy. This money helped make the British Navy very strong. As a result the British Navy was better than all the big European countries' navies. Britain's Navy was the best. It helped Britain feel safe. The British Navy was able to do this because of the investments made by the government in its Navy.

The British made an investment in their navy by building really good ships. British warships were the best because they lasted a long time. This was because the British made some changes to how they built their traditional wooden ships. They took ships like the big ones that carried a lot of guns and the fast ones and made them stronger with better wood. The British built their ships in buildings where the weather could not hurt them and they made sure to check the ships regularly to keep them in good shape. The British warships were the strongest. This was due to the British ship construction process. The British had ships so they could put bigger guns on the boat. These guns could fire shells which had a lot of power when they exploded. The British could use these guns to do damage, with each shot.

The British made another investment to have a navy. They wanted to have ships and sailors. In the year 1840 the British Navy had 77 battleships. This is a lot more than what France had, which was 23 battleships. It is also more than what Russia had, which was 33 battleships.

By the year 1841 the British Navy had 73 big ships that were already in the water. They also had 14 ships that were being built and five ships that they were planning to build. The British Navy had ships because the British Parliament put money into hiring more sailors. The British Navy had ships and this is because they invested in having more sailors. In the year 1832 the Parliament decided to spend money on a group of sailors; there were 27,000 sailors. Then the Parliament increased the number of sailors they were spending money on to 43,000 in the year 1841. The Parliament invested in the sailors.

The important thing the navy spent money on was a new way to make ships move: steam. The British Navy was the first to use steam to make their ships go. By 1835 they had eleven steam warships sailing around. By 1845 they had fifty-three steam warships. Steamships were really important when it came to fighting near the coast. They could pull ships into the right spot sail close to the shore where big guns could not hurt them because those guns were made to stop old ships with sails. This meant steamships could attack by just waiting for someone to attack them. Steamships were a deal, in naval operations and the British Navy used steam propulsion to make their steamships really useful.

The British Navy got a lot of money. That helped Britain to show its power in other places like beyond the English Channel during the Crimean War in the Baltic Sea area.

Sir Charles Napier, who was in charge of the area had a big team of 18 ships, with 1160 guns and they blocked the Baltic Sea.

This blockade was very important because it stopped a lot of the Navy, about five-eighths of it and half of the Russian land forces from getting to the Crimean War area; they were stuck in the Baltic Sea area and could not move. Napier's naval forces did a job. They destroyed the Bomarsund fortress. This stopped Russia from making a base in the Aland islands. Napier's naval forces were very important in this. They made sure Russia could not have a base in the Aland islands. This was a deal.

Print depicting the bombing of the Bomarsund Fortress in the Baltic during the Crimean War. Dolby's Sketches in the Baltic. A sketch on the quarter deck of HMS 'Bulldog', Bomarsund, 15 August 1854. © National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, UK

The Royal Navy was really strong. That made Britain feel safe. People knew that the Royal Navy could protect Britain and the empire because the Royal Navy had ships, a lot of ships and good engines. The Royal Navy had all these things that helped it stop anyone from trying to invade. It also helped keep other European countries from getting too powerful. The Royal Navy was important for Britain because it kept the country and the empire safe from harm.

Control of the Maritime Domain

The Congress of Vienna settlement resulted in a balance of power in Europe among the European powers. This balance of power was between the four powers on the continent, which were France, Prussia, Austria and Russia.

When it came to the sea there was no one to balance Great Britain as Great Britain was in charge. Great Britain had control over the sea with no other power to rival Great Britain.

Britain took charge of the oceans and seas during the Napoleonic Wars. The maritime domain is a place that includes everything on, above and below the surface of the water.

The British Navy was very strong during the Napoleonic Wars. They defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar. This was a win for the British Navy.

The Battle of Trafalgar stopped Napoleon from invading the Isles. When Napoleon lost the British Navy was in control of the domain. The British Navy controlled the domain and this was a big deal. The maritime domain was now under the control of the British Navy.

The British Empire got its power and wealth from the places it controlled in America and the Indian subcontinent. The British Empire got a lot of things from these places. India was an important place for the British Empire. The British Empire needed India for the things it had like cotton and silk and spices and tea and coffee. They took these things from India when they were not made yet and sent them to Britain. Then they made these things into something you can use in Britain. The British Empire did this with things from India like cotton and tea and coffee. India was very important for the British Empire because it had things that the British Empire needed. The finished product was then sent back to India, where people bought it. It was moved through India to other countries like China.

Great Britain had a lot of control over the oceans, which really helped its colonies, the places that made money for the empire.

This made it very hard for any European country to hurt Great Britain's economy because Great Britain could protect its colonies, the colonies that were so important to Great Britain.

The British Navy was really strong because of where the colonies of Great Britain were located. Great Britain had a lot of colonies that were in good spots, like islands and ports with nice harbors. These spots were great for the British Navy because they could keep the sea lanes safe. The sea lanes are like roads on the water that goods travel on to get to and from Great Britain.

The British Navy could protect these roads on the water because of the colonies. For example the colony of Malta was very helpful to the British Navy in the Mediterranean area. Malta was a help to the British Mediterranean fleet. The colonies of Great Britain were very important for the British Navy to be strong. The British had control of Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands and the Suez Canal. This meant the Mediterranean was like a lake. The British could use these places as bases. They could then use the seas to help their trade. At the time they could stop other countries from using the sea trade routes. The British could block them. Not let them use these routes. This was very helpful for trade. The Mediterranean was an important place for the British because of Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands and the Suez Canal.

Can Offshore Balancing Work in the 21st Century?

Offshore balancing was a good idea for 19th-century Great Britain, but could it work in the 21st century? The answer is no. Implementing offshore balancing is a 19th-century answer to 21st-century problems. The main reason is that the 21st-century world is too integrated economically, politically, and militarily for a nation, especially a superpower, to implement offshore balancing.

Offshore balancing is about being careful when we get involved in countries' issues. This approach worked for Great Britain in the century but it will not work as well for countries today. The reason is that the world is very connected now. Countries are linked together in ways, including money, politics and the military.

This makes it hard for a country to use balancing. For example countries are very connected when it comes to money. They. Sell things to each other even if they are not getting along. Also when we make things we often need parts from countries. So it is hard to stay out of another country's business. Offshore balancing is not an idea for countries in the 21st century because of these connections. Offshore balancing is limited by the fact that countries are too dependent on each other.

When it comes to politics a lot of countries are part of groups that are bigger than their own nations. For Great Britain to do what it wanted to do with its balancing strategy it had to stay out of teams with other European countries. By not joining forces with another country Great Britain could decide when and how it wanted to get involved in a fight with other European countries.

Countries in the century are in a different spot than Great Britain was. These countries are members of the United Nations. They can work together with United Nations missions to keep the peace all around the world. The United Nations helps these countries keep the peace worldwide. In addition, the UN has five permanent members of the Security Council that can veto any United Nations resolution they object to.

When it comes to the military, countries in the century have friends in North America, South America, Asia, Europe and Africa. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO for short is an example of a group of countries working together for military purposes. NATO is like a team that works together to deal with problems that might come up.

NATO helps its member countries, like the United States and Germany work together to keep everyone safe.. Being part of NATO is different from how Great Britain used to do things. Great Britain could choose when to get involved in a fight.

If someone attacks one of the countries in NATO like France then all the other countries in NATO have to help. This means that all the countries in NATO have to work and help each other out.

The settlement after the Congress of Vienna gave Great Britain a chance to use offshore balancing in the world. Great Britain is in a spot on the map, its economy is strong on its own and it has a very powerful navy that controls the oceans. This allowed Great Britain to be alone and focus on what's best for Great Britain, only getting involved in what happens on the mainland of Europe when Great Britain's own interests were in danger. Some people who study politics think this strategy can still work today. The way the world is now makes it very hard for Great Britain to use offshore balancing. The integration of the world's economies and the political and military alliances renders the isolationist principles of offshore balancing impractical. While learning about offshore balancing as a concept is needed, implementing it as a practical grand strategy in the 21st century is not advised nor encouraged.

4.4. The United States' Rising Naval Power Claim

Privateers and Pirates

People backed piracy and holding people for money was a thing to do a long time ago. In the 19th Century European countries like European countries gave permission to Privateers to attack and bother enemy ships. Privateers were, like pirates. They worked for European countries and attacked enemy vessels, which were ships that belonged to other countries that European countries did not like.

Privateers — Privately owned ships authorized to engage in warfare on behalf of a country.

Great Britain and France these two European countries used the situation with the Barbary States to help themselves. They had money to pay the Barbary States to leave them alone. This meant that the ships from Great Britain and France could sail into ports in the Mediterranean Sea without any problems.

The people in charge of the Barbary States knew how strong the navies of Great Britain and France were. So they usually did not pick fights, with Great Britain and France.

Protection on the High Seas for American Merchants

The American merchant ships were safe on the ocean when the British Royal Navy was looking out for them during the Colonial Era.. Things changed after

Congress said America was free on July 4 1776. Then British officials told the Barbary States that American merchant ships were on their own they were no longer safe, with the British Royal Navy protecting them. The American merchant ships were not protected by the British Royal Navy anymore which meant they had to be careful when they sailed the ocean.

Trade with Morocco

In 1784 the Moroccan Sultan Sidi Muhammad of Morocco took a United States merchant ship. This happened because the United States did not do what the Moroccan Sultan Sidi Muhammad of Morocco asked for.

The Moroccan Sultan Sidi Muhammad of Morocco really wanted to have trade with the United States in a way. So the Moroccan Sultan Sidi Muhammad of Morocco tried to find a solution that did not involve fighting.

The United States and Morocco signed a treaty in 1786. This treaty meant that the United States and Morocco would have trade relations, with each other.

The city of Algiers has declared war on the United States of America. This is a deal. Algiers is taking a stance against the United States of America. The people of Algiers are ready to fight against the United States of America. This war is going to be an one, for the United States of America and Algiers.

In the year 1785 Dey Muhammad of Algiers went to war with the United States. He took control of American ships. At that time the United States was still following the Articles of Confederation. The Confederation Congress was very weak. It did not have the money or the power to pay the Barbary States what they wanted. The Barbary States were asking for tribute, from the United States. The United States had to deal with the Barbary States and Dey Muhammad of Algiers.

Portugal Lends Support

Thomas Jefferson, the U.S. Minister to France wanted to find a way to handle Algiers. He thought that if countries with navies worked together they could make a difference. This idea did not work out. Thomas Jefferson was able to get help from the Kingdom of Portugal. Because of this American ships were not attacked much for a little while. Thomas Jefferson and the people working with him were happy to have some support from the Kingdom of Portugal. This was good for ships and the people, on them.

Portugal was also at war with Algiers.

Portuguese forces blocked Algerian ships from passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

This stopped the pirates from going into the Atlantic Ocean. It kept the United States merchant ships in that area safe. The Algerian pirates could not get to the Atlantic Ocean so the United States merchant ships were protected.

Authority of the Federal Government

The U.S. adopted the Constitution in 1789, establishing a new, stronger Federal Government. Unlike the Confederation Congress, the new Congress had the authority to levy taxes and raise military forces for national defense, as needed.

In the year 1793 Portugal and Algiers made a deal to stop fighting so they lifted the blockade. Now American ships were, in trouble again because the Barbary Pirates could attack them.

The Congress started talking to Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli to work some things out. They wanted to make a deal with these places. Congress had a lot of things to discuss with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.

Joel Barlow, Joseph Donaldson and Richard O'Brien were chosen to talk to people and work out a deal for the United States. They had to represent the United States and do what was best, for the country. Joel Barlow, Joseph Donaldson and Richard O'Brien had a job to do for the United States.

The United States successfully created treaties, with each nation. The thing is these treaties included paying money to each nation to ensure the safety of ships and American sailors.

Eighty three Americans who were being held as prisoners were freed. The Americans were finally set free after being held for a time. These Americans were prisoners. Now they are free. The Americans are very happy to be home. The Americans are safe now.

In 1794 Congress said yes to building the six ships of the United States Navy. The United States Navy was supposed to help keep merchant ships safe on the ocean. The United States Navy was going to protect these merchant ships from harm, on the high seas.

John Barry was a man who fought in the American Revolutionary War and the Continental Navy. He decided to volunteer to be, in charge of the United States Navy, which is also called the U.S. Navy. John Barry wanted to lead the U.S. Navy.

President George Washington appointed him as the Captain of the Navy. He was going to be, in charge of the Navy. President George Washington chose him for this job. The Navy was new. President George Washington thought he was the right person to be the first Captain of the Navy.

Barry was, in charge of building ships. These new ships would be used to fight against the Barbary Pirates. The new ships were very important because they would help stop the Barbary Pirates. Barry made sure the new ships were built correctly so they could be used against the Barbary Pirates.

First Barbary War

In the year 1801 Yusuf Qaramanli, who was the Pasha of Tripoli wanted the United States to pay him money. He said this was because the United States had not paid him on time. When President Thomas Jefferson said no Tripoli decided to go to war with the United States. The United States fought back with an attack that used ships and soldiers and the United States Marine Corps was part of it. The United States was successful, in this attack.

On August 1, 1801, the USS Enterprise defeated the Tripoli at sea.

In the year 1802 Thomas Jefferson increased the United States Navys presence in the area. He did this by sending ships to the area. These ships were, under the command of Commodore Edward Preble. The United States Navy had power in the area because of this.

The United States Navy went to war with Tripoli in the month of July in the year 1804. The U.S. Navy did this because they had a problem, with Tripoli. The U.S. Navy was very strong. They wanted to show Tripoli that they meant business. The U.S. Navy attacked Tripoli in July 1804.

In May and April 1805 the United States forces won the Battle of Derna. This was a deal. The American Flag was raised on soil for the first time in history. The American Flag was something that people, in the United States were very proud of. The United States forces were happy to see the American Flag flying high on soil.

The war between the United States and Tripoli ended in 1805. This is when the United States and Tripoli made a treaty. The treaty said the United States had to pay money to get prisoners back. The United States and Tripoli did not make any plans for the United States to pay the United States and Tripoli money in the future. The treaty was, for the American prisoners.

The Second Barbary War

In 1812, the Dey of Algiers, Hajji Ali, decided that the tribute agreed upon in the 1795 treaty was not high enough, and Algiers declared war on the U.S. Soon after, Algerian ships seized an American ship.

The British officials had a say in when this war was declared. They wanted it to start at the time, as the War of 1812. The War of 1812 was a deal and the British officials wanted this declaration of war to happen at the same time. This was not a coincidence the British officials made sure the declaration of war and the War of 1812 started together.

The war with Britain got in the way of the United States Government taking care of the problem with Algeria or rescuing Americans who were being held captive in Algiers. The United States Government had to deal with Britain. This made it hard for the United States Government to focus on the threat. The Algerian threat was a problem, for the United States Government.

The War of 1812 finally came to an end in 1814. This happened when the people in charge signed the Treaty of Ghent. The War of 1812 was, after that.

On March 3 1815 Congress decided to go to war with Algiers because President James Madison asked them to. The United States Navy had gotten a lot bigger and better by then. They sent a group of ships to the Mediterranean Sea to deal with the Algerians. Commodore Stephen Decatur was in charge of these ships. While they were sailing to the Mediterranean Sea the Americans won battles, against two warships and took the people on board as prisoners. The Americans were fighting against the Algerians. They were able to defeat them. The United States Navy and the Algerians were enemies and the Navy was trying to stop the Algerians.

Upon Decatur's arrival in Algiers, Dey Omar was in power. Although he sought to restore order after years of political turmoil, he recognized the lack of British support and knew he was in a weak position.

Dey Omar accepted Decatur's terms, which included the exchange of prisoners and the end of tribute and ransom practices.

Decatur worked out agreements with Tunis and Tripoli. When he was in Tripoli he made sure that all the European prisoners were set free by Pasha Qaramanli. Decatur did a job, in Tripoli with these agreements and the release of the prisoners.

The United States Senate agreed to the treaty that Decatur made with Algiers on December 5 1815.. Then Dey Omar said he did not want to follow the Decatur treaty, with Algiers.

The United States sent another group of its ships to Algiers. They were, from the United States Navy. The United States ships were going to Algiers.

Commissioner William Shaler enforced the terms of a new treaty, which were similar to the original.

Shaler finished talking about the terms of an agreement, on December 23 1815.

The Senate did not agree to this treaty until February 11 1822. They made a mistake. That is why it took so long. The Senate finally said yes to the treaty, on February 11 1822.

Aftermath

Although the Barbary States stopped harassing U.S. ships, they continued their raids in the Mediterranean.

Despite several bombardments by British forces, the Barbary States did not entirely abandon their practices of piracy and extortion.

It was not until the French conquest of Algeria in 1830 that the threat of the Barbary Pirates was effectively ended.

5. The 1815 Political Conjecture

The Second Barbary War started in 1815. It was not because of one thing that happened or one mistake that diplomats made. The Second Barbary War happened because of a lot of things that were going on at the time. There were systems that were not working as well as they used to. Some countries were getting stronger. Others were getting weaker. New countries were also becoming important. They had different ideas about how the world should work.

By 1815 the Mediterranean was a place where a lot of changes were happening. For a time countries in this area would pay each other to be friends. This is what people meant by tribute-based diplomacy.. Now people were starting to think that countries should be free and make their own decisions. They also thought that trade should be open and that

navies should be used to enforce the rules. The Second Barbary War was part of this change that was happening in the Mediterranean. The combination of these things made it more and more probable that there would be a fight. These forces coming together made it very likely that a conflict would happen with the forces and the situation that the forces created. The forces made it so that a conflict was going to happen later with the forces.

The Regency of Algiers was right in the middle of all this. The Regency of Algiers was one of the Barbary States. The Regency of Algiers made most of its money from things that happened in the sea. This included taking tribute from countries and letting pirates sail from The Regency of Algiers.

For a time The Regency of Algiers did what it wanted and European countries let it happen. European countries did not really try to stop The Regency of Algiers.

Under this system countries paid The Regency of Algiers money, food or things they needed to build ships. In return The Regency of Algiers promised to keep the merchant ships and sailors of these countries safe from pirates. The people of Europe and America usually call this piracy. The people of Algeria think it is a good way for their country to show it is in charge. This is also what people around the Mediterranean sea have been doing for a time. The Dey of Algiers is a person because he can make sure his country has money and he can also show that Algeria is strong when dealing with other countries. The Dey of Algiers gets his power from the way his country is set up and also from being able to make money and show strength to countries like the Dey of Algiers does.

The system was in trouble by the 19th century. The long Napoleonic Wars had messed up trade routes. Made European naval patrols in the Mediterranean weaker. This also changed what countries thought was important.

The United States was a new country at that time. It was busy with its problems like the War of 1812 with Great Britain. Because the United States was not paying attention to the Mediterranean the people in charge of Algeria thought this was a time to make some demands again. They thought the United States was not as strong as it used to be. The Algerian authorities saw this as a chance to get what they wanted.

The thing that really started the Second Barbary War was that the Regency of Algiers wanted the United States to pay them money again.

The Regency of Algiers thought this was a demand.

They had made agreements with the United States a while ago and these agreements said that the United States had to give the Regency of Algiers money and other things.

If the United States did not pay them or if they paid less than they were supposed to, the Regency of Algiers saw this as the United States breaking their promises.

This happened for a few reasons, like when the United States did not want to pay or when there was a war and it was hard to make payments or when it was not clear how the payments were supposed to work.

The Regency of Algiers saw all of these things as the United States not doing what they said they would do. The leaders of Algeria said that if people do not do what they are supposed to do then the Algerian leaders have the right to take action against them according to the law that the Algerian leaders are familiar with.

The Algerian corsairs started taking merchant vessels and capturing sailors again. They did this for a reason. It was a way for them to get money to show that they were in charge and to send a message to the United States. The message was meant to make the United States want to talk to them. In Algiers people thought that being tough and talking things out went hand in hand. They believed that threatening to use force or actually using it was a way to make other countries do what they wanted. This was especially true when they thought those countries were not strong enough to fight or just did not want to fight. The Algerian corsairs used this approach to get what they wanted from the merchant vessels and sailors.

The American situation was really different by 1815. The War of 1812 was over. That changed everything for the United States. Even though the war did not have a winner it made Americans feel more confident and proud of their country. They started to care about being respected by other countries and they wanted to protect their freedom. The United States came out of the war with a navy and more experience fighting at sea. The country also believed it could exert its influence over an area, which was a big deal, for the United States.

The things that Algeria did were seen in Washington as a problem for the United States. It was not about Algeria trying to get what it wanted in a normal way. The United States thought Algeria was being very disrespectful to the country. When Algeria took sailors and ships it made a lot of people very upset. This included the leaders of the country and ordinary people. They started to think that paying money to Algeria was not an idea. It seemed like the United States was being forced to do something it did not want to do. People thought that paying this money went against what the United States believed in. The United States is a country that values being free and fair. Paying money to Algeria seemed like the opposite of that. This way of thinking changed how the politicians reacted to the situation. The Algerian actions and the United States reaction to them were very important.

The United States Congress made a decision to use force against Algiers. This decision was made because of things that were happening inside the country. Because of thoughts about what would be good for the country. Many people in the United States Congress did not like paying money to Algiers. This was something that people from different parties could agree on. American business people wanted to be able to trade with countries in the Mediterranean area without having to pay money or be threatened. The people who make decisions for the country thought that taking action would set an example and stop other countries like the Barbary States from making demands in the future. The United States Congress wanted to make sure that the country of Algiers and the other Barbary States would not ask for money again. The decision to use force against Algiers was a big one and it was made because the United States Congress thought it was necessary for the country. The war was thought of as something more than just a reaction to what happened in Algiers. It was also a way for the United States to show its position in the world. The United States wanted to make a point about its role in the system. The war was a way for the United States to say something, about what it stands for.

The European environment had an impact on the conflict at the same time. The Congress of Vienna had just. It made sure that the power was balanced in a conservative way across Europe. The big European countries were very tired from fighting for decades. They just wanted to keep things stable on the continent. Even though many people still thought that the Barbary corsairs were a problem, not many countries wanted to put a lot of effort into stopping them. Britain had a strong navy so it focused on keeping its own trade and important routes safe rather than making sure everyone followed the same rules. The European environment and the Congress of Vienna played a role in shaping the conflict and the Barbary corsairs were still a concern for many countries. France is still getting back on its feet after losing to Napoleon. Because of this France has been staying out of fights, with other countries.

The European powers were not really doing much to help in the Mediterranean. This meant that other countries that were not taking sides could do what they wanted. They would often pay money to avoid problems while also getting some benefits because the stronger navies were stopping the pirates. Since the European countries were not working together the United States had to do things on its own.. This also meant that the United States was free to do what it wanted without other countries getting in the way of the United States and its goals. The Second Barbary War happened in a time when the world was okay with fights on the outside as long as they did not mess up the bigger picture. The Second Barbary War was allowed to occur because it was not a deal to other countries. The world was fine, with the Second Barbary War as long as it did not cause any major problems.

The tribute system was really important to the situation. It used to be a way for countries with different amounts of power to trade with each other in the Mediterranean.. As time went on it started to seem old fashioned. This was because countries were starting to make agreements and treat each other as equals. They were also writing down laws to follow.

The fact that the tribute system was around showed that things do not change at the same speed everywhere in the world. For the Barbary States the tribute system was a matter of survival and it made them look legitimate.. For countries like the United States that were becoming more powerful the tribute system was a reminder of a hierarchy that they did

not agree with. It made them feel like they were not being treated with the respect they deserved.

This difference in opinion made it hard for countries to find a compromise on the tribute system. The tribute system was an issue for the Barbary States and the United States and it was not easy to resolve. The tribute system represented things to different countries and this made it difficult to agree on what to do with it.

The Ottoman Empire made things more complicated. Algiers said it was part of the Ottoman Empire. The Empire did not really control what happened in North Africa. Diplomats from Europe and America were not sure if talking to Istanbul would actually stop Algiers from doing what it wanted. This made it hard for diplomats to do their jobs and made people think that the only way to deal with Algiers was to use the military. The Ottoman Empire and its role in all of this made people unsure of what to do.

The situation in 1815 was pretty complicated. People had ideas about what should happen and they did not agree on the rules. The Regency of Algiers did things in a way that worked for them which included using force to get what they wanted. This was okay with them because it helped their economy. The United States had just been in some wars. They really believed in what they were fighting for so they wanted to change everything. They did not want to do things the way the Regency of Algiers did. The European powers on the hand just wanted everything to stay calm and work in their favor. They did not try to fix the problems that were underlying the system of the Regency of Algiers and the European powers and the United States. The Regency of Algiers and the European powers and the United States all had ideas about what should happen.

The Second Barbary War was not something that happened by chance. It was a result of changes that were happening at that time. The Second Barbary War was a fight between the way of doing things in the Mediterranean and a new way of thinking about international relations that was focused on the Atlantic. The actual fighting in the Second Barbary War did not last long.. The effects of the Second Barbary War were very significant. The Second Barbary War marked the beginning of the end of a system where some countries paid money to others to avoid being attacked. The Second Barbary War

also showed that countries outside of Europe were becoming more confident in using force to influence rules about the oceans.

For delegates, understanding this conjuncture is essential. The war was not solely about piracy, nor was it merely an assertion of naval strength. It was a moment in which economic necessity, political legitimacy, national identity, and international law intersected. The decisions made by actors in 1815 reflected not only immediate interests but also competing interpretations of how power should be exercised and respected in an evolving international system.

6. Naval Warfare and Diplomacy Dynamics of the Period

6.1. Sailing Warships and Maneuver Tactics

Managing a naval battle in the year 1815, is a process completely different from modern wars, requiring patience and geometry. The first and most basic rule delegates need to understand is that ships move not with engine power, but remaining completely at the mercy of the wind. No sailing ship can proceed directly against the wind; a captain wanting to go in the direction the wind is blowing, is obliged to draw a zigzag by taking the wind with a certain angle. This situation turns going from point A to point B on the map from being a simple straight line into a complex navigation problem.

The most critical element determining the destiny of the war is the "Weather Gauge" advantage. When two fleets meet, the side found in the direction the wind is blowing holds the initiative in its hand. The ship on the windward side, by inflating its sails whenever it wants, can attack the enemy or withdraw; as for the ship on the leeward side, it is condemned to remain in defense and wait for its rival's move. For this reason maneuver duels lasting hours are experienced before conflicts start. Furthermore the ship technologies the parties use, turns this war into an asymmetrical struggle. On one side heavy American frigates designed to cross oceans, on the other side agile Barbary ships ruling the shallow waters and stagnant weathers of the Mediterranean exist.

6.2. Open Sea Clashes and Port Blockades

Naval warfare in the year 1815, does not consist only of ships encountering randomly; on the contrary is a logistical and strategic chess game. In this period two main strategic approaches stand out: Open Sea Battle and Port Blockade. Open Sea Battle is generally valid in situations where two regular navies meet; ships form a single line and pass by the side of the enemy line and try to sink the rival by firing all their cannons. However the main knot in this committee will be the Port Blockade. The side possessing the strong navy, needs to prevent trade flow, supply replenishment and enemy ships setting sail by closing the entrance of the enemy port with its ships. However, establishing a blockade is much harder than fighting; ships need to stay at sea for weeks, struggle with storms and keep the crew's morale high. Moreover according to international law for a blockade to be counted valid announcing it on paper is not enough, it is a condition that ships are physically found there and actually prevent passage; if ships scatter due to a storm the blockade is counted broken and trade ships can legally enter the port

6.3. Differences Between Piracy Activities and the Regular Navy

The parties coming face to face in this committee, are not only carrying different flags, at the same time represent two different philosophies regarding war and seamanship that are diametrically opposite. For delegates to be able to establish a successful strategy they need to grasp this mindset difference in depth. On one side, the Regular Navy doctrine represented by the United States and European powers is found. This structure relies on a strict hierarchy and central state authority. Officers and crew receive regular salary from the state, ships are property of the state and the ultimate purpose of all operations is to protect national interests. For an American frigate captain the priority is the given task; this can be protecting a trade convoy or blockading an enemy port. For this sake he does not refrain from risking his ship, taking heavy damage or entering a cannon duel to the death with the enemy. Because in the regular navy success is measured by sinking the enemy ship or putting it out of action. While a lost ship is counted as an acceptable casualty, a won military victory increases the officer's rank, fame and honor. For this reason US Cabinet delegates can write aggressive and self-sacrificing orders risking tactical losses for the sake of a strategic gain.

As for the other side a peculiar piracy system takes place that is applied for centuries in the states represented by the Barbary Cabinet and where religious motivations and commercial enterprise are intertwined. In this system the state, meaning the Deylik, is not the sole owner of the ships and is generally the partner. Captains cover the ships' equipment expenses themselves or through wealthy

local merchants. As for the crew they are not salaried soldiers, are shareholders being partners to the profit to be obtained at the end of the campaign. This economic model affects decisions on the battlefield directly and sharply. For a Barbary captain sinking an enemy ship with cannon fire is not a military victory, is a great bankruptcy and waste; because a ship going to the bottom of the sea or a dying crew does not carry material value, cannot be sold and does not bring income. For this reason Barbary tactics are founded upon leaving the ship motionless by tearing its sails without sinking it and afterwards capturing the ship and people in one piece by boarding. Furthermore in this system the tendency to take risk is quite low; in situations where they do not see a profit probability or their ships carry the risk of sinking they prefer a quick escape instead of an honorable defeat. Barbary delegates must view this not as a cowardice, but as a capital protection reflex and a rational choice.

6.4. Taking Prisoners, Ransom, and the Slavery System

The war's not only military, but at the same time the most complex diplomatic and economic dimension is knotted here. In the 1815 world captivity, not a temporary state of detention like in modern wars, was a critical investment and bargaining tool for the parties. The captured ships' crew is a very valuable human resource and income gate for Barbary states. Captives, from the moment they are caught are subjected to a sharp distinction according to their statuses and classes. The first group being valuable captives, generally consists of ship captains, high-level officers or rich merchant passengers. These persons are definitely not employed in physical works; they can have permissions to go down to the city, can meet with their own consulates and see relatively good treatment. The reason for this is not mercy, it is completely economic; a loaded amount of payment is demanded from these persons' families or states. The slightest accident or disease to come to their head, means the disappearance of the expected income.

The second and more crowded group being the ordinary crew however encounters the dark face of the war. These sailors whose ransom value is low or for whom no one makes payment, being counted as property of the state are used in public services. They are run to heavy works like carrying stones in port constructions, working in bakeries or the worst being a galley slave in galleys as a rower. For the US Cabinet one of the main political motivations of the war is to save these citizens of theirs from slavery. In the American public opinion, news that their free citizens are hit to chains in the hands of barbarians creates a great indignation and forces politicians to war. Delegates must never forget this: In this committee a

captive's life is many times more valuable than his dead body. For this reason raising the white flag when it is understood that the ship will be lost in conflicts, is not an indicator of cowardice in that period, is a logical survival strategy ensuring the crew saves its life and returns to its country in the future. However ransom negotiations can last months, even years and in this process the condition of the captives is the strongest trump card used to seat the opposing side to the diplomatic table.

6.5. Mediterranean Winds and Seasonal Effects

Even though the Mediterranean geography is perceived as always a calm and sunny sea when looked at from the outside, it harbors deadly traps for the maritime technology of the year 1815. The success of the military orders the delegates write, is strictly bound not only to the position of the enemy, but also to the conditions of the season and the wind. The first and most critical factor is the winter season. In this period lasting from the month of October until the month of March the weather condition in the Mediterranean changes with an unpredictable speed and storms exploding suddenly, can shatter a navy caught in the open sea without fighting. Giant waves can break the ships' masts, crack their hulls or drag them uncontrollably to land. For this reason, instead of going out on large-scale attack campaigns in winter months, doing maintenance in ports and protecting the existing, is generally a more rational strategy in terms of the safety of the navy.

As for summer months there are two main dangers awaiting sailors. The first of these, is the hot and dust-laden Sirocco wind blowing from the North African deserts towards the sea. This wind not only brings a suffocating heat dropping the crew's working capacity, at the same time by covering the air with a dense dust cloud reduces the visibility distance to almost zero. This situation can cause fleets to lose each other or fall into an ambush. The second and tactically most determining situation is the dead sea state where the wind is cut completely. This weather condition is a complete nightmare for American frigates weighing tons; because these giant ships whose sails remain dysfunctional become fixed targets on the water. In contrast, Barbary xebecs and galleys possessing both sail and oar power, protect their movement capabilities in windless weather. This asymmetric advantage allows Barbary captains to attack American ships remaining motionless in herds and to hunt them in their most vulnerable moments. Therefore while an attack order is being given the condition of the sky can be much more determining than the number of cannons.



7. Fundamental Problems of the Crisis

7.1. Freedom of Navigation in International Waters (Seyrüsefer)

At the foundation of this crisis breaking out in the Mediterranean, rather than a simple disagreement, the collision of the understanding of economy and law of two different civilizations lies. For Barbary states the tribute system, is a legitimate financial source continuing for centuries and providing the survival of the state, even a type of sovereignty tax. For Deys of Algiers, Tunis and Tripolitania these payments are not only an income gate filling the treasury, at the same time are a vital fund required to please the military forces inside, especially the Janissary Corps. If a Dey, cannot collect this tribute from foreign states, his authority is shaken and he remains face to face with the risk of being toppled with a military coup. Therefore for the Barbary Cabinet defending the tribute, is not only a money issue, is directly an existence struggle. According to their point of view the Mediterranean, is an internal sea under the protection of the Ottoman and local authorities and every state wanting to trade in these waters, is obliged to pay this "protection cost" in the name of ensuring its security. Even Europe's rooted empires, to avoid navy expenses and to prevent their rivals' trade have accepted this system for years, even sometimes by encouraging attacking rival states' ships have fed the status quo.

As for the other side, the United States having newly gained its independence and having come out of the War of 1812 with a great nationalist self-confidence takes place. For the Washington administration paying tribute, is not only an economic burden, at the same time is a black stain smeared on national honor and the violation of sovereignty rights. The slogan "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute" rising in American politics in that period, is the clearest expression of this determination. The US, defending the principle of freedom of navigation, puts forward that open seas cannot be in the monopoly of any state and that trade ships must be able to circulate freely without paying tribute. This new and liberal trade understanding, contradicts radically with the Barbary states' traditional mercantilist and piracy-based economic model. If America succeeds in destroying this system, this situation will change the whole power balance in the Mediterranean and will lead to other states stopping paying tribute too. For this reason the crisis, is not only a war between two actors, is an irreversible reckoning between the old world's settled and tyrannical traditions and the new world's rising law-based trade vision. Both cabinets know very well that stepping back in this conflict, will mean the collapse of their own systems.

7.2. State Sovereignty and Tax Debates

The elements determining the course of a crisis are not only cannons on the battlefield or diplomatic notes; often the main power tying the hands and arms of decision-makers, is the public opinion pressure and internal political balances in their own capitals. On the United States front, the psychology of a society having newly come out of the War of 1812 is dominant. The American people having received a heavy blow like the burning of Washington against England, believe that they can overcome this trauma only with a decisive victory to be won in the international arena. Especially "white slavery" news taking place in American newspapers, meaning reports regarding American citizens being displayed in a chained state in North Africa streets, awaken a great hatred and desire for revenge among the public. For the President James Madison administration this war, is not only a sea trade rescue operation, at the same time is a tool to prove the young American Republic's maturity to the world and to consolidate nationalist feelings in internal politics. If Madison, exhibits a compromising attitude against Barbary states, this situation will give a giant trump card to the hand of the federalists in opposition and will shake the administration's legitimacy. Therefore the US

Cabinet, in the name of meeting the public's expectation of honor and revenge, will have quite a difficulty in showing diplomatic flexibility at the table.

On the other hand for the Barbary Cabinet and especially Dey of Algiers Omar Agha internal politics, is literally a matter of life and death. In Barbary states power, stands not with the dynastic method like in Europe, but with the support of military classes and especially the Janissary Corps. The Dey, is able to sit on his throne as long as he can meet these powerful military groups' salaries and booty expectations. The stopping of piracy activities in the Mediterranean or a "moneyless" peace agreement to be made with the US, will mean the emptying of the treasury and the unrest of the army. In Algiers history, many examples where Deys were dethroned by being strangled personally by their own soldiers after failure or economic contraction exist. For this reason Omar Agha, even if he wants to bow down to American demands, is obliged to exhibit a hardline attitude to protect his authority over the Divan and the Corps. For Barbary delegates every decision, is not only a foreign policy move, at the same time is an internal security and survival maneuver. On both sides leaders do not have the luxury of "looking weak"; this situation, is the strongest invisible factor complicating the crisis being solved via peaceful ways and pushing the parties to a military escalation.

7.3. Diplomatic Immunity and the Status of Envoys

In the year 1815 diplomatic representatives, are not only messengers carrying messages between states, at the same time are the most critical strategic figures determining the course of war and peace. However in this period the concept of diplomatic immunity, operates on a ground quite different from modern international law norms in our day and ambiguous. Especially in relationships between Barbary states and Western powers, the status of a consul or an envoy, can change in a radical form according to the instant situation of the relationship between two countries. When a declaration of war approaches or a disagreement escalates, the immunity of foreign representatives in Barbary ports often remains on paper. As seen in historical examples, envoys serving in Algiers or Tripolitania ports, can be taken to house arrest suddenly in crisis moments, even can be transformed into hostages by being hit to chains directly. For the Barbary Cabinet detaining a foreign envoy, is an extremely effective and traditional pressure tool used in the name of delaying the opposing side's navy attack or strengthening its hand at the bargaining table.

As for the United States Cabinet the life safety of its own diplomatic representatives, is one of the most sensitive elements restricting military planning

directly. While the decision of bombing a port city or taking it under blockade is being given, the life of the American consul and citizens in that city takes place among the assets that can be sacrificed first. This situation, leaves delegates face to face with a tough moral and strategic dilemma while determining the timing and severity of a military operation. For delegates envoys, are not only passive figures bringing crisis updates, are living pawns that need to be evacuated primarily in field operations or that can be used as a "human shield" by the opposing side. For this reason as much as the content of diplomatic correspondences, under which conditions the envoy carrying that note is and to what extent he can use his representation authority, will constitute one of the most critical political equations of the committee. This uncertainty over the status of envoys, will remind delegates constantly of the fact that diplomacy can turn into a hostage crisis at any moment.

7.4. Economic Warfare and Control of Trade Routes

The Second Barbary War, in its essence rather than ships sinking each other, is a giant financial attrition struggle aiming to dry out the rival's economic veins. In the year 1815 Mediterranean trade routes, are in the position of the main artery of the world economy and the control over this artery, is the most basic element that will determine the real winner of the war. For the parties military victory, expresses meaning only when combined with an economic gain. In this context, it is expected that both cabinets use economic warfare as the primary tool in their strategic plannings.

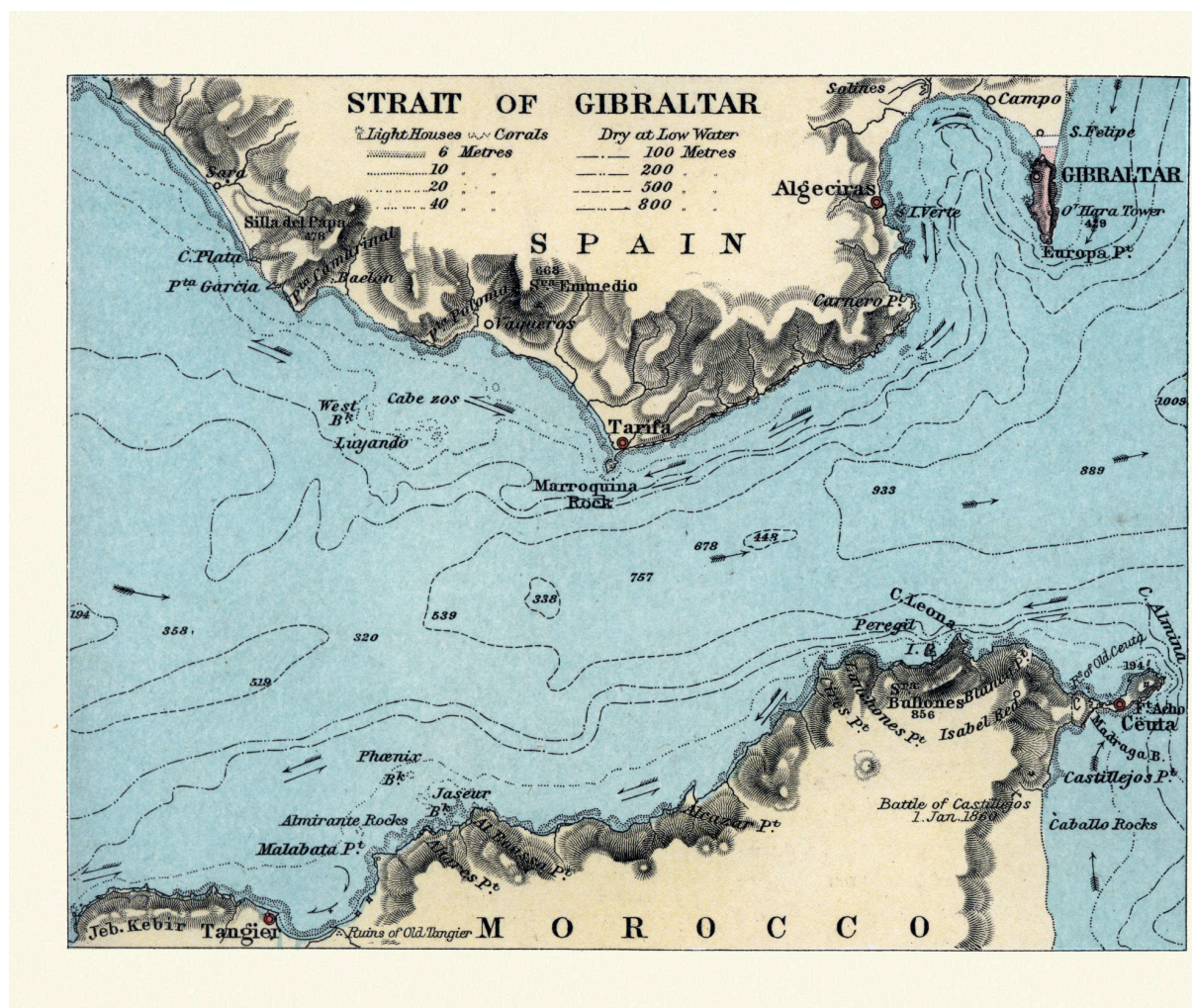
For the Barbary Cabinet the basic strategy, instead of entering a direct and risky conflict with the US Navy's main fleet, is to carry the war to an "unsustainable" cost for the American public opinion and merchants by targeting defenseless trade convoys. In this period the capturing of a trade ship means not only loss of goods, at the same time means the sky-rocketing of insurance premiums, the changing of transport routes and trade coming to a stopping point. If Barbary corsairs start hunting American flagged ships at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, powerful merchant lobbies in Washington will apply an enormous political pressure to the government to finish the war and make peace at whatever cost. Therefore for the Barbary side keeping trade routes under threat, is a diplomatic weapon as effective as at least winning a pitched battle.

In response to this the US Cabinet, cannot suffice with only protecting its own trade ships (escorting); at the same time is obliged to follow an "economic strangulation" strategy by cutting basic necessity materials and military supply

lines going to Barbary states. Cities like Algiers, Tunis and Tripolitania, are largely dependent on grain shipment to come from outside and munitions imported from Europe. An effective and long-lasting port blockade to be applied by the American Navy, means not only a military siege, at the same time means famine showing its head in these cities and prices rising uncontrollably. In Barbary society economic crisis and hunger, is generally the shortest way leading to the unrest of military classes and the triggering of internal revolts against the current Dey. For this reason, moves to be made upon the control of trade routes, will turn into a life and death struggle determining directly not only the course of the war at sea, but also the internal political stability of both parties.

8. Geographical and Strategic Analysis

8.1. The Strategic Importance of the Strait of Gibraltar



*A 19th century map of Strait of Gibraltar

The Strait of Gibraltar, in the year 1815 is not only a crossing point, is the most critical square of the Mediterranean chess board. This narrow waterway approximately 14 kilometers wide, is the sole door connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean. The control of this strait or the superiority established here, means that a side can cut all supply lines or can imprison its rivals in a closed box. For the US Navy Gibraltar, is the first point where ships coming from thousands of miles away say "hello" to the Mediterranean. However this place is at the same time the biggest risk area; because a tired fleet coming from the vast depths of the ocean, because its maneuver area is restricted while passing through the narrow strait becomes extremely vulnerable against ambushes. The giant cliffs rising on the two sides of the strait (especially the Rock of Gibraltar under British control), turn this place almost into an observation tower. Every single sailing ship passing from here, even before fully entering the Mediterranean can be reported by spies and sentries on the shore.



*An illustration of Rock of Gibraltar in 19th century

Another layer of the strategic analysis is the meteorological and hydrological character of the strait. In Gibraltar the current is always from the Atlantic towards the Mediterranean. This situation, causes sailing ships trying to go out from the Mediterranean to experience a continuous state of "rowing against the current." If the wind is blowing from the east (Levanter) too, the exit of heavy frigates from the strait can last for weeks and ships become almost imprisoned at the mouth of the strait. For Barbary corsairs this situation is a unique opportunity; agile xebecs waiting on the Moroccan coasts just outside the strait or in shallow bays, can easily hunt American trade ships unable to maneuver due to the wind or waiting for suitable weather for exit.

Furthermore the diplomatic status of the ports located just at the entrance of the strait (Gibraltar and Tangier), determines the logistical map of the war. US ships, after crossing the ocean are in need of these points to get fresh water, fresh provisions and intelligence. As for the Barbary states they possess the potential to use the strait, as a "choke point" to paralyze American trade traffic. Whoever has the control of Gibraltar or the patrol power in this region in their hand, that side will determine the tempo of the war in the Mediterranean as well. Delegates, must evaluate the strait not only as a map line, but as the toughest military obstacle that must be crossed or the most profitable ambush area that must be established.

8.2. The North African Coastline and Port Characteristics



*A 19th century map of Barbary Coasts

The North African coastline, namely the Barbary coasts, is accepted as one of the most inhospitable geographies of the world for an invasion navy in the year 1815 and this coastline from Morocco to Tripoli does not consist only of sand or rock, each port city carries the quality of a giant fortress-city built with the piracy experience of centuries. The most characteristic and militarily most determining feature of these coasts is the asymmetric depth structure; while the sea is quite deep just a few miles off the coast, when approaching port entrances the waters suddenly become shallow, turning into a dangerous structure full of hidden rocks and sandbanks. While this natural barrier prevents heavy American frigates from approaching the ports as much as cannon range and using their firepower at full capacity, it allows Barbary xebecs possessing shallow draft to make agile maneuvers between these obstacles and drop heavy ships into ambush. Algiers, being the strongest point of the region, thanks to its structure built upon slopes perpendicular to the sea possesses the ability to open fire from batteries at different heights at the same time and more than two hundred heavy cannons on the giant breakwater protecting the port, are deployed in a way to hit ships from

below the water line. As for Tunis, because it is located on the shore of a deep lagoon and is connected to the open sea only through a narrow and shallow channel called Halku'l-Vadi, by making it physically impossible for large warships to enter inside it forms a natural protection shield.



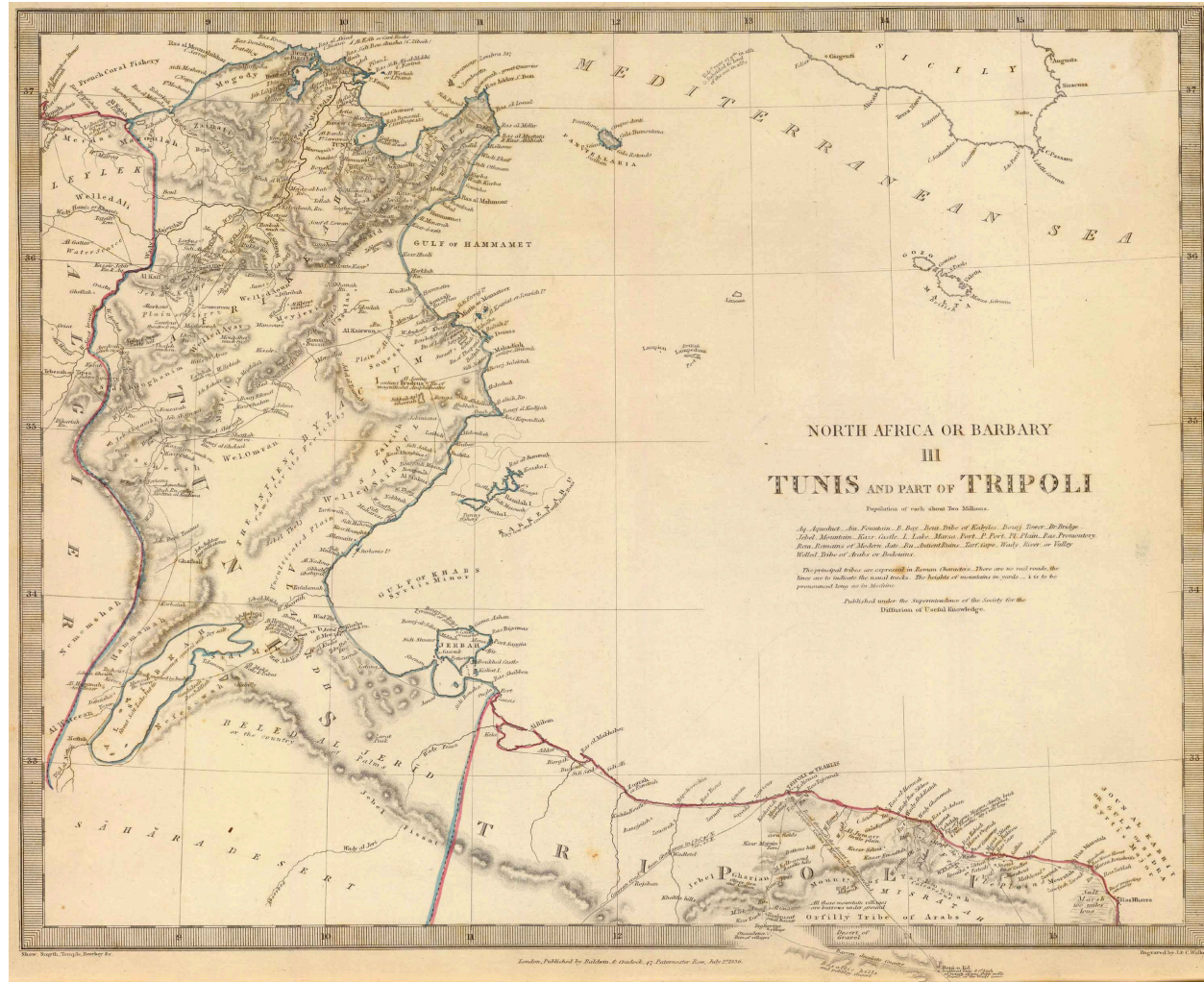
*Town plan of La Goulette

The port of Tripoli however is known as a navigation nightmare due to the giant reefs and hidden rocks at its entrance; as a matter of fact, the American USS Philadelphia frigate running aground on these rocks and falling captive with its whole crew in the year 1804, is the most concrete proof that geography is more effective than military power.



*Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli in 1804 during the Barbary Wars.

While Barbary Cabinet delegates use the hidden passages and shallows of these coasts as a host advantage, for US Cabinet delegates every approach maneuver contains a great risk and unknown; for this reason in every operation to be made along the shoreline the depth of the sea and the structure of the bottom, by becoming a piece of information much more vital than the number of cannons the ship carries turns into the main element determining the destiny of the war.



*A 19th century map of Tunis and a part of Tripoli

8.3. Transit Routes from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean

Transition routes extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean, for a naval operation in the year 1815 are not only a matter of crossing distance, at the same time are a giant testing area determining the logistic and psychological boundaries of the war. This route of approximately three thousand nautical miles extending from the United States coasts until the Strait of Gibraltar, represents an isolation process full of risks at every moment, taking on average three to six weeks to go with the sailing technology of the period. This giant distance, for the US Cabinet before everything creates a freshness and supply problem; for in ships remaining in the middle of the ocean for weeks the spoiling of fresh water, the starting of provisions to spoil and diseases based on malnutrition showing their head among the crew, causes the American fleet to be at its most vulnerable and tired moment when it reaches the Mediterranean. This situation, gives birth to a

unique strategic opportunity for the Barbary Cabinet; because before the American power even reaches the main operation region, by establishing ambushes at critical stopping points like the Azores or Madeira islands in the middle of the ocean or by targeting supply ships this power can be worn out before even entering the Mediterranean.



*A map that shows Azores and Madeira Islands

Even though the dominant wind regime in the North Atlantic being generally from west to east provides a serious speed advantage to American ships on the way of going, this situation at the same time is in the quality of a return trap; for in the case of any defeat or withdrawal trying to cross the ocean against the wind by doubling the journey time increases the risk of being caught in stormy seasons. As for the biggest strategic gap created by this long and arduous journey over the ocean is the giant delay in information transfer; in the case of a ship being captured by pirates in the middle of the ocean or sinking in a storm the reaching of this news to the mainland lasts weeks, and this by creating a fog of war for both cabinets prepares the ground for fake news, disinformation and uncertainty to be used as a psychological weapon each. Consequently the Atlantic route, is not only a transition path, is the thinnest and easiest to be broken link of the American logistics chain; the ensuring of security on this route or its being sabotaged, much before the military course of the war in the Mediterranean, will turn into the final element determining the endurance capacities of the party states and the total cost of the war.

9. Timeline

Date	Incident	Explanation	Affect
September 1783	American Independence and Defenselessness	With the Treaty of Paris the USA became independent. However this, meant that American ships were no longer under the protection of the British Royal Navy.	The US merchant fleet became completely defenseless and an "easy target" in the Mediterranean.
October 1784	The Capture of the Ship Betsey	Moroccan pirates captured the American merchant ship Betsey. This, is the first Barbary attack made on an American ship.	It caused the USA to face the dilemma of paying tribute or establishing a navy for the first time.
March 1794	Naval Act	Upon the increase of pirate attacks the US Congress, gave approval to the construction of the first six frigates.	It is the first step of the USA's transition from "tribute diplomacy" to the option of using military force.
14 May 1801	The Beginning of the First Barbary War	Pasha of Tripoli Yusuf Karamanli, upon the tribute not being increased had the flagpole in the American consulate cut down.	For the first time in US history, an undeclared war process started in a distant geography.
October 1803	USS Philadelphia Disaster	The American frigate Philadelphia, ran aground on a rock in front of the Tripoli port. Bainbridge and more than 300 crew fell captive.	The USA's prestige in the Mediterranean received a heavy blow; the course of the war turned into a hostage crisis.
16 February 1804	The Burning of the Philadelphia	Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, by infiltrating the Tripoli port with a secret operation, burned the frigate	The biggest trump card in the hands of the pirates was destroyed; Decatur became a national

		that fell into the hands of the pirates.	hero.
April 1805	Battle of Derna	A group under the leadership of William Eaton, by crossing the desert from Egypt captured the city of Derna	It went down in history as the first land operation victory the USA made with marines
June 1805	Treaty of Tripoli	A peace treaty was signed with the Pasha of Tripoli. The USA paid ransom for the captives however the tribute system stopped temporarily for Tripoli.	The first stage of the war finished however Algiers and Tunis were still continuing to receive tribute.
1807 - 1812	Napoleonic Wars	Due to the giant wars in Europe and the following 1812 England War the USA, minimized its navy presence in the Mediterranean.	Barbary states, thinking that the USA had weakened brought back the old oppressive tribute demands to the agenda.
July 1812	Algiers' Declaration of War	Dey of Algiers Hadji Ali, by not liking the amount of gunpowder the USA sent as a gift expelled the American envoy.	It is the actual breaking point where the diplomatic rupture leading to the Second Barbary War was experienced.
2 March 1815	Second Barbary War	The USA finishing the war with England, officially declared war on Algiers with the decision of Congress.	The assignment of the US navy with full authority for "absolute solution" in the Mediterranean was ensured
17 June 1815	Victory of Cape Gata	Stephen Decatur's fleet, destroyed Algiers' flagship Meshuda. Algiers Admiral Reis Hammidu was killed.	The professional leadership and military backbone of the Algiers navy was broken at this point.
30 June 1815	Surrender of Algiers	While the barrels of American frigates were turned to the	The Barbary sovereignty and tax system continuing for

		palace, Dey Omar Agha signed the treaty accepting a peace without tribute.	centuries collapsed completely on paper for the first time.
August 1815	The Submission of Tunis and Tripoli	Decatur, by going to Tunis and Tripoli ports after Algiers made similar heavy conditions be accepted.	The USA, established the immunity towards the American flag on all North African coasts.
March 1816	The Breaking of the Agreement	When Decatur's main navy withdrew, Dey Omar Agha by stating that the treaty was made to be signed "by force" counted the peace invalid	It is the most tense moment of the crisis, where the permanence of diplomacy and unilateral military victories is questioned.
27 August 1816	The Great Bombardment of Algiers	The British-Dutch united navy under the command of Lord Exmouth destroyed the Algiers port.	The quality of Barbary piracy being a "military threat" ended permanently in the Mediterranean.
June 1830	France's Invasion of Algiers	France, by using a diplomatic disagreement as an excuse started a large-scale landing on Algiers.	Algiers' status of Ottoman province and pirate base finished; the period of colonialism started in North Africa.

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