

American Minute with Bill Federer Jefferson & The Barbary Pirate Coast Wars with Morocco, Algiers, Tunis & Tripoli

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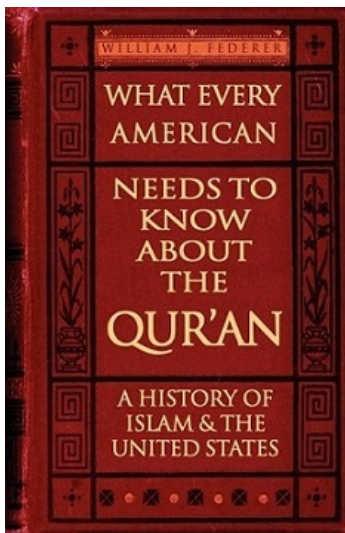
"The first nation to recognize my country was **Morocco**," stated President Obama in Cairo, Egypt, June 4, 2009.

Morocco began recognizing American colonists in 1625 ...
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Burning of the USS Philadelphia



[What Every American Needs to Know About the Qur'an-A History of Islam and the United States](#)

Governor William Bradford described the incident in the *History of the Plymouth Settlement*.

In 1625, the Pilgrims sent two ships back to England carrying dried fish and 800 lbs of beaver skins to trade for

much needed supplies.

What happened next?

Bradford related the fate of one ship:

"They ... were well within the England channel, almost in sight of **Plymouth**.

But ... there she was unhappily taken by a **Turkish man-of-war** and **carried off to Morocco** where the **captain and crew were made slaves ...**

Now by the **ship taken by the Turks ...** all trade was dead."

Expansionistic **Islamic pirates of Morocco** raided **European coasts** and carried away over **a million to the North African slave markets**.

An estimated **180 millions Africans** were captured and sold into **Islamic slavery**.

In 1627, Algerian pirates, led by **Murat Reis the Younger**, raided **Iceland**, and carried **400 into North African slavery**.

One captured girl, who had been made a **slave concubine in Algeria**, was rescued back by King Christian IV of Denmark.

On June 20, 1631, the entire village of **Baltimore, Ireland**, "**The Stolen Village**," was captured by Muslim pirates. Only two ever escaped to return.

Thomas Osborne Davis wrote in his poem, "**The Sack of Baltimore**" (1895):

"The yell of 'Allah!' breaks above the shriek and roar;
O'blessed God! the Algerine is lord of Baltimore."

Des Ekin wrote in *The Stolen Village: Baltimore and the Barbary Pirates* (2008):

"Here was not a single Christian who was not weeping and who was not full of sadness at the sight of so many honest **maidens** and so many good **women abandoned to the brutality of these barbarians.**"

Kidnapped Englishman **Francis Knight** wrote:

"I arrived in **Algiers**, that city **fatal to all Christians** and the butchery of mankind."

Moroccan Sultan Moulay Ismail had **500 wives**, mostly captured from Europe, and forced **25,000 white slaves** to build his enormous palace at Meknes.

He killed an African slave just to try out a new hatchet.

The **Catholic Order "Trinitarians" or "Mathurins,"** collected alms to ransom slaves.

One of those ransomed from North Africa was **Miguel de Cervantes**, author of ***Don Quixote de La Mancha*** (1605).

European countries would pay exorbitant tribute payments to in exchange for Barbary pirates not attacking their ships.

When **America** became independent, it was **no longer covered by the British extortion tribute payments** to the Barbary coast pirates.

Morocco "recognized" the United States in 1785 by **capturing two American ships** and **holding the sailors for ransom.**

Thomas Jefferson worked to free them, writing to John Jay, 1787:

"There is **an order of priests** called the **Mathurins**, the object of whose institution is to **beg alms for the redemption of captives**.

They keep members always in **Barbary**, searching out the **captives** of their country, and redeem, I believe, on better terms than any other body, public or private.

It occurred to me, that their agency might be obtained for the **redemption of our prisoners at Algiers.**"

In 1786, **Thomas Jefferson** wrote to William Carmichael regarding **Tripoli's demand for extortion tribute payment**, 1786:

"Mr. Adams and I had conferences with a **Tripoline ambassador**, named **Abdrahman**. He asked us thirty thousand guineas for a peace with his court."

When **Jefferson** asked the **Islamic Ambassador** what the new country of America had done to offend them, he reported to John Jay, March 28, 1786:

"The ambassador answered us that it was founded on the laws of the prophet, it was **written in their Qur'an**,

that all nations which had not acknowledged the Prophet were sinners, whom it was the right and **duty of the faithful to plunder and enslave**; and that every **mussulman (Muslim) who was slain** in this warfare was sure to **go to paradise**.

He said, also, that the man who was the first to board a vessel had one slave over and above his share,

and that when they sprang to the deck of an enemy's ship, every sailor held **a dagger in each hand and a third in his mouth**; which usually struck such terror into the foe that they cried out for quarter at once."

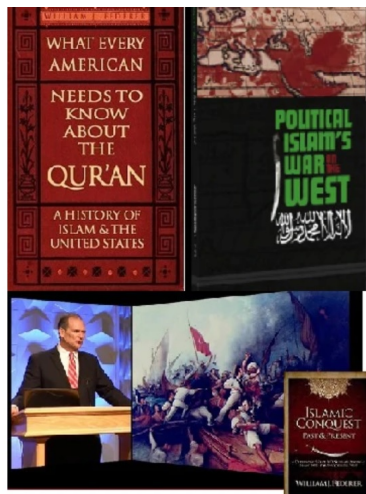
Jefferson read the **Qur'an**, not out of admiration or devotion, but to understand why **Muslims** were **attacking Americans** unprovoked.

The word **Islam** means **submission to Allah**, and a **Muslim** is **one who has submitted to Allah**.

Islam is a **religion of peace**, it is just the Islamic **definition of "peace" is different**.

To someone raised in Western Civilization, "peace" is achieved when different groups get along.

In **fundamentalist Islam**, "**peace**" is when **everyone is submitted to Allah**. Essentially, to a **fundamental Muslim**, "**world peace**" means "**world Islam**."



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This is similar to what **Lincoln** stated at the Sanitary Fair, Baltimore, Maryland, April 18, 1864:

"We all declare for liberty; but in **using the same word we do not all mean the same thing.**"

A **moderate Muslim** believes the **world will submit to Allah later**, maybe in the distant future or at the end of the world, and since it is so far off, they are not preoccupied with it and are non-violent.

A **fundamentalist or "Islamist" Muslim** believes the **world is supposed to submit to Allah now**, and they

are excited to help make it happen.

This is referred to as becoming radicalized.

The dilemma for **Western Civilization** is, the **more** it shows itself **welcoming and tolerant**, the more a percentage of moderate Muslims begin to rethink that maybe the **world** is actually **submitting** to Allah **now** rather than **later**.

They gradually gravitate from the **"future" non-violent mindset** into the **radicalized "now" mindset**.

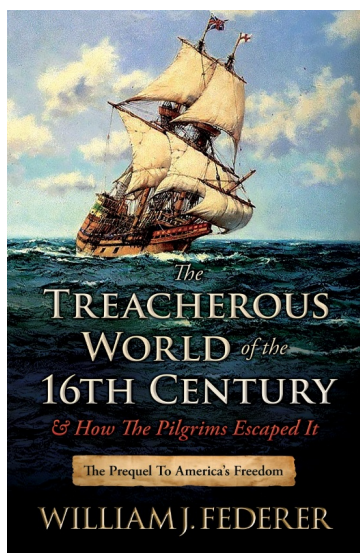
In other words, the **nicer** the West is, the **more** violent Islamists become.

This reflects an fundamentalist attitude, that when your enemy is strong, retreat; when your enemy is weak, attack.

Fear in the heart of the enemy is a **sign** Allah wants you to **attack** them.

Psychologist Nicolai Sennels explained this sharia attitude (*Hapeles Orthodox Jewish Newspaper*, July 5, 2016):

"Muslims instinctively see our lack of reaction as fear, its an invitation to attack."



[The Treacherous World of the 16th Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It: The Prequel to America's Freedom](#)

Another word which has a different definition is the word **"innocent."**

In sharia Islam, it is **wrong to kill the innocent**, but the definition of **innocent** is **a faithful follower of the way of Allah.**

Those who reject sharia are not faithful followers, therefore **they are not innocent:**

- "Allah loveth not those who reject Faith" (Sura 3:32);
- "Be ruthless to the infidels" (Sura 48:29);
- "Make war on the infidels (Sura 9:123; 66:9);
- "Fight those who believe not in Allah" (Sura 9:29);
- "Kill the disbelievers wherever we find them" (Sura 2:191).

Saying **it is wrong to kill the innocent** is code for saying **it is wrong to kill faithful Muslims.**

Fundamental Islamists accuse **moderate Muslims** of being **unfaithful** -- of backsliding from the way of Allah, having left following the example of Mohammed and the Rightly Guided Caliphs.

It is therefore justified to **kill moderate Muslims along with non-Muslims.**

Lawrence of Arabia wrote of sharia Islamists in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, 1922:

"Wahhabis, followers of a fanatical Moslem heresy, had imposed their strict rules ... Everything was forcibly pious or forcibly puritanical."

Winston Churchill wrote in *The Story of the Malakand Field Force: An Episode of Frontier War* (Dover Publications, 1898):

"The Mad Mullah was ... a wild enthusiast, convinced ...

of his divine mission ... preached a crusade, or **Jehad**,
against the infidel ...

It is ... impossible for the modern European to fully appreciate **the force which fanaticism** exercises among an ignorant, warlike and Oriental population.

Several generations have elapsed since the nations of the West have drawn the sword in religious controversy, and the evil memories of the gloomy past have soon faded ...

Indeed it is evident that **Christianity ... must always exert a modifying influence on men's passions**, and protect them from the more violent forms of fanatical fever, as we are protected from smallpox by vaccination ...

But the Mahommedan religion increases, instead of lessening, the fury of intolerance.

It was originally propagated by the sword, and ever since, its votaries have been subject, above the people of all other creeds, to this form of madness ..."

Churchill continued:

"In a moment ... fear of death itself ... flung aside ... seizing their weapons, **they become Ghazis** -- as dangerous and as sensible as mad dogs: fit only to be treated as such ...

Tribesmen become convulsed in an ecstasy of religious bloodthirstiness ... Poorer and more material souls derive additional impulses from ... plunder and the joy of fighting. Thus whole nations are roused to arms."

Ronald Reagan wrote in his autobiography, *An American Life* (Simon & Schuster, 1990, p. 409):

"Radical fundamentalist sects ... have institutionalized murder and terrorism in the name of God, promising followers instant entry into paradise if they die for their faith or kill an enemy who challenges it.

Twice in recent years, **America has lost loyal allies** in the Middle East, the **Shah** of Iran and **Anwar Sadat, at the hands of these fanatics ..."**

Reagan added:

"I don't think you can overstate the importance that the **rise of Islamic fundamentalism** will have to the rest of the world in the century ahead --

especially if, as seems possible, its most **fanatical elements** get their hands on **nuclear and chemical weapons** and the means to deliver them against their enemies."

On August 8, 1974, **Richard Nixon** warned of the Middle East:

"... that the **cradle of civilization** will not become its **grave.**"

In 1793, **Muslim Barbary pirates** captured and plundered the U.S. cargo ship *Polly*, **imprisoning the crew.**

The pirate captain justified his brutal treatment of the Americans:

"... for your history and superstition in believing in a man who was crucified by the Jews and disregarding the true doctrine of God's last and greatest prophet, Mohammed."

In 1795, **Muslim Barbary Pirates** of Algiers captured 115 American sailors.

The United States was forced to pay nearly a million dollars in ransom.

At one point, **nearly 20 percent of the U.S. Federal budget** was used to make **extortion tribute payments to the Muslim pirates.**

A **Treaty of Tripoli** in 1798 failed.

Christopher Hitchens wrote in his article "**Jefferson Versus the Muslim Pirates**":

"Of course, those secularists like myself who like to cite this **treaty** must concede that its conciliatory language was part of America's attempt **to come to terms with Barbary demands.**"

Immediately after **Jefferson** became **President** in 1801, **Barbary pirates demanded \$225,000, plus an annual tribute of \$25,000.**

When **Jefferson** refused, the **Pasha (Lord) of Tripoli** declared war -- the **first war the U.S. was in after becoming a nation.**

Jefferson sent U.S. frigates to the Mediterranean to protect American shipping.

In his First Annual Message, December 8, 1801, **Jefferson** stated:

"**Tripoli**, the least considerable of the **Barbary States**, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had **permitted itself to (declare) war** on our failure to comply before a given day.

The style of the demand admitted but one answer. **I sent a small squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean**, with assurances to that power of our sincere desire to

remain in peace, but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack ...

The **Bey** (lord) had already declared war. His cruisers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded and that of the Atlantic in peril ..."

Jefferson continued:

"The arrival of our squadron dispelled the danger.

One of the Tripolitan cruisers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner *Enterprise*, commanded by **Lieutenant Sterret**, which had gone as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a heavy slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part.

The **bravery** exhibited by our citizens on that element will, I trust, be a testimony to the world."

On December 29, 1803, the new 36-gun **USS Philadelphia** ran aground on Morocco's shallow coast.

Muslims surrounded and captured **Captain William Bainbridge** and his 307 man crew for 18 months.

To prevent this ship from being used by Muslim pirates, **Lieut. Stephen Decatur**, in what was described as the "**most bold and daring act of the age**," sailed his ship, *Intrepid*, on FEBRUARY 16, 1804, into the Muslim pirate harbor.

He climbed about the captured **USS Philadelphia** and set it ablaze, then fled out of the harbor.

Jefferson sent the **Navy** and **Marines** to capture Tripoli, led by **Commodores Edward Preble, John Rogers** and **Captain William Eaton**.

The **Pasha** was force to make peace on U.S. terms.

Frederick Leiner wrote in *The End of the Barbary Terror-America's 1815 War Against the Pirates of North Africa* (Oxford University Press):

"Commodore Stephen Decatur and diplomat **William Shaler** withdrew to consult in private ... The **Algerians** were believed to be masters of duplicity, willing to **make agreements** and **break them as they found convenient.**"

The annotated *John Quincy Adams-A Bibliography*, compiled by Lynn H. Parsons (Westport, CT, 1993, p. 41, entry #194), contains **"Unsigned essays dealing with the Russo-Turkish War and on Greece,"** published in *The American Annual Register for 1827-28-29* (NY: 1830):

"Our gallant **Commodore Stephen Decatur** had chastised the **pirate of Algiers** ... The **Dey (Omar Bashaw)** ... disdained to conceal his intentions;

'My power,' said he, 'has been wrested from my hands; draw ye the treaty at your pleasure, and I will sign it; but beware of the moment, **when I shall recover my power,** for with that moment, **your treaty shall be waste paper.**'"

The First Barbary War, 1801-1805, was America's first war after the Revolution.

Christopher Hitchens wrote in **"Jefferson Versus the Muslim Pirates** - America's first confrontation with the Islamic world helped forge a new nation's character," (City Journal, Spring 2007):

"On the United States' undertaking of the **First Barbary War** to suppress the **Muslim Barbary pirates** along the southern Mediterranean coast, ending their **kidnapping**

of **Europeans** for **ransom** and **slavery**, **Pius VII** declared that the **United States** 'had **done more for the cause of Christianity** than the most powerful nations of Christendom have done for ages.'

The Second Barbary War, 1815, gave rise to the Marine Anthem:

"From the halls of Montezuma to **the shores of Tripoli.**"

The curved **Marine sword** is from the confiscated **Muslim scimitars**, called "**mamluke**" swords.

Marines were called "**leathernecks**" for the wide leather straps worn around their necks to prevent being beheaded.

Sura 47:4 states: "When you meet the infidel in the battlefield, strike off their heads."

Francis Scott Key, nine years before he wrote the **Star-Spangled Banner**, wrote a song to the same tune to commemorate the victory over the Islamist **Barbary Pirates**.

He titled his song, "**When the Warrior Returns from the Battle Afar**," published in *Boston's Independent Chronicle*, Dec. 30, 1805:

In conflict resistless each toil they endur'd
Till their foes shrunk dismay'd from the war's desolation:
And **pale beamed the Crescent**, its splendor obscur'd
By the light of the **Star-Spangled Flag** of our nation.
Where each flaming star gleamed a meteor of war,
And the **turban'd head bowed** to the terrible glare.
Then mixt with the olive **the laurel shall wave**
And form a bright wreath for the **brow of the brave.**

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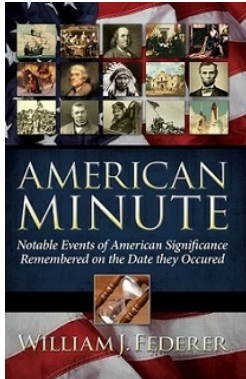
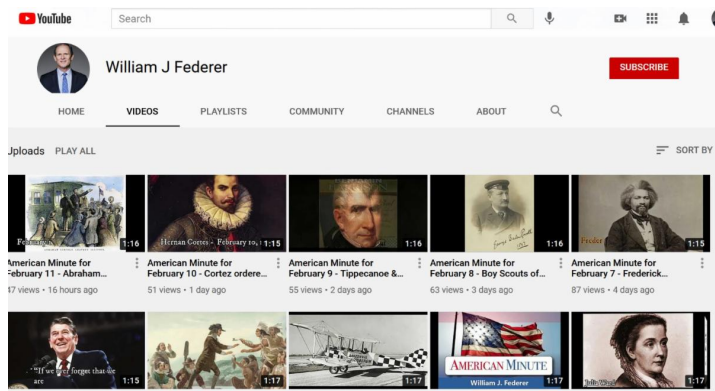
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