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The Barbary War, 1801-1805

Chair: Saranyu Nel

Crisis Director: Maanas Shah

USG: Milad Brown

¹ Image source: <https://www.historyofthemarinecorps.com/episodes/2020/12/16/the-second-barbary-war>



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I. Letters from the DIAs

Chair Welcome Letter

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

My name is Saranyu Nel (he/him) and as your chair, I welcome you to the Barbary War! I am a third year undergraduate double majoring in Psychology and Molecular & Cellular Biology. Last winter, I staffed our collegiate conference UCBMUN XVII, and competed in Chicago and Los Angeles. I chose the Barbary Wars because it was the first time the United States transitioned from a young regional collection of states to an international power capable of asserting its interests overseas. The presence of pirate states also drew my attention since this allows for a fun and unique theme in the committee. As your chair, I hope to see lively debates and unique perspectives in the committee room. Although this is an advanced crisis committee, I do welcome delegates who traditionally do general assembly committees to take part as well! Please do not hesitate to reach out to me during the conference if you have any questions or concerns.

A little about me: I was born in Bangkok where I spent my early childhood before moving to Beijing. I've been in the Bay Area for 7 years, and I am deeply interested in neurobehavioral sciences, specifically with substance addiction. I work as a volunteer research assistant at UCSF studying opioid brain receptors, and I also work with Alameda Crisis Support Services. My favorite bands are BMTH, Kings of Leon, and RHCP.

Saranyu Nel,
Chair, The Barbary War



Crisis Director Welcome Letter

Dear esteemed delegates,

Hello hello! My name is Maanas Shah (he/him/his), and I am extremely excited to be serving as your Crisis Director for the Barbary Wars committee! I'm currently a second year undergraduate student, double-majoring in Physics and Computer Science and minoring in Data Science. A bit about me is that I love playing strategy games, both video games and board games, and in my free time I love to design board games as well and, fun fact, I used to intern at a board game design company! So if any of you are interested in video or board games of the genre definitely come ask me about it at conference!

I chose this committee because the Barbary War is often overlooked as a minor skirmish more than anything, but in reality it set the stage for US foreign affairs and policies as our first (post Revolutionary War) foreign war, and basically the establishment of the US navy powerhouse as we know it today. Plus isn't an overseas fight against pirates pretty cool? I'm looking forward to seeing all your arcs in the backroom and hope to see some wild arcs of politicking and piracy as you look to navigate America through some turbulent times. And as Saranyu mentioned, we welcome traditionally-GA delegates, and even those with little to no prior experience! Ultimately we hope to facilitate a fruitful, but also fun, conference!

Maanas Shah,

Crisis Director, The Barbary War



II. Important disclaimer

The Crisis staff will implement the following restrictions to maintain a respectful and cordial environment in the committee:

1. All virological arcs are expressly prohibited in light of COVID-19 and its impact. An example of this is the spreading of a plague against enemy forces. Chemical poison arcs are still allowed since they are not biological.
2. Arcs involving the exploitation of minorities and human trafficking are prohibited.
Although some of the historical characters do own slaves, we will not be allowing their use in arcs. However arcs or directives that strive to free slaves are allowed.
3. Arcs that promote real-world misinformation are expressly prohibited.
 - a. Note, this is not a ban on misinformation arcs; this is a ban on arcs that attempt to deny real-world events or facts, such as genocides and exoduses.
4. Anything else that is deemed inappropriate, insensitive, or offensive by the Code of Conduct will not be a part of the proceedings.

If you have questions about your arcs, please reach out ahead of time or ask to speak with the Crisis Director during proceedings.



III. Committee Introduction

The Barbary War (1801-1805) is perhaps one of the most forgotten wars in United States history. Yet, it was the first time the U.S established itself as a nation capable of seriously protecting its international affairs overseas. In fact, the U.S Marine Corps Motto still references the Barbary Wars in “from the Halls of the Montezumas to the shores of Tripoli”². Indeed, the war was a critical turning point in the U.S Navy and U.S Marine Corp becoming a global force to reckon with.

The Barbary War was fought between the alliance of Sweden, Sicily, and the U.S against the Ottoman controlled Barbary states of Morocco, Tripoli, Algine, and Tunis. The Barbary Coast was named after the Berbers, a north African ethnic group native to that region. However, Arabs and European Christians also lived there. For centuries, the Barbary states sent out pirates to capture foreign shipping vessels, steal its cargo and hold the crew for ransom or sell them into slavery. This could be avoided if tribute was paid to the Barbary states, but coming right out of the Revolutionary War (1776-1783) the U.S did not have a lot of money and thus often struggled to pay tribute. U.S shipping vessels were regularly seized from 1783-1801 as tribute rates continued to be increased. Finally in 1801, the U.S refused to pay a large tribute from Tripoli and thus received a declaration of war.



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<https://www.usmcu.edu/Research/Marine-Corps-History-Division/Information-for-Units/Shoulder-Patches-I-n-WWII/Marine-Corps-Emblem-and-Seal/THE-MARINE-CORPS-MOTTO/#:~:text=In%201848%2C%20af%20ter%20the%20return.now%20familiar%20to%20all%20Americans.>



Our committee begins in 1801 in the wake of the tribute invoice being received from the Pasha of Tripoli, Yusuf Karamanli, who demands an additional \$225,000 in tribute from the United States. As members of President Thomas Jefferson's cabinet and high-ranking naval officers, your initial task will be to decide what to do with the tribute that has been demanded. You must combine naval strategy, negotiating skills, and diplomacy to restore peace in the Mediterranean and assert United States interests abroad.

Committee Overview

Soon after America became independent, the Republic began paying large amounts of tribute to the Barbary States in exchange for immunity from the Barbary pirates's vicious attacks. The problem was that the Barbary states continued to increase the amount of tribute that the U.S had to pay. However, as soon as Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated in 1801, the tide changed; the U.S. established a proactive stance and refused to succumb to the Barbary pirates' threats to seize U.S. ships and hold crews hostage. When Pasha of Tripoli Yusuf Karamanli's demand for a total of \$225,000 from the U.S. was met by President Jefferson's fiery refusal, the Pasha declared war in true Barbary fashion: he axed the flagpole in front of the U.S. consulate!

President Jefferson has gathered his most powerful cabinet members, diplomats, and midshipmen in an emergency committee to collectively respond to these developments and defeat the Barbary pirates. You must combine naval strategy, negotiating skills, and diplomacy in this traditional crisis committee to restore peace in the Mediterranean and assert United States dominance abroad. In addition, you must navigate the complex and stormy waters in the international sphere, including relations with Sweden, the Kingdom of Sicily, Britain, and Morocco.

IV. Context

Early Relations With the Barbary States



The Barbary states -- consisting of Algiers, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli -- had always been a particularly challenging foe for the United States. These states have sought power, monetary gain, and influence since the 16th century (See Map)⁴, and have been able to achieve this primarily through ravaging ships that dared to enter the Mediterranean. The Barbary states, through violent tactics, have wreaked havoc on the shipping industries of many nations, particularly European nations and the United States.

Despite this, in its first two decades as a country, the United States managed to maintain a relatively stable relationship with the Barbary states. In 1784, Congress appointed Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin as peace commissioners with the goal of negotiating treaties with both Europe and the Barbary states. They soon found through their travels through Europe that the European states had succeeded in making peace with the Barbary states through treaties involving annual payments of tribute. If a country did not pay tribute to these states, its merchant vessels were unprotected from attacks by the Barbary state-sponsored corsairs which, for the purposes of this committee, will be referred to as pirates.

³ <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/446208275557229156/>

⁴ https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4e/Atlas_Van_der_Hagen-KW1049B13_057-BARBARIA.jpeg



The commissioners brought this news back to Congress, sparking a fiery debate over how to navigate this pernicious new threat. As early as November 1784, Jefferson had a strong stance on the issue, arguing that the American people would not be willing to pay an annual tribute. The alternative, he said, was a treaty with the Barbary states, and if the states did not agree, then war. Jefferson believed that his solution would bring honor to his country and be both effective and less expensive than paying an annual tribute.



*Coast of Morocco.*⁵

Furthermore, Jefferson urged Congress to consider the creation of a navy that would serve as a protective force so that American vessels could trade with those of other states without fear of attack by pirates.

However, President John Adams and Congress determined that seeking peace through paying tributes to the pirates was the right course of action. Not long after, Congress authorized the United States to spend a maximum of \$80,000 on tribute treaties with the Barbary states.⁶ Consul Thomas Barclay was sent to Morocco and Connecticut sea captain John Lamb was deployed in Algiers in order to negotiate treaties with these Barbary states.

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<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/morocco/publication/disappearing-coasts-in-the-maghreb-coastal-erosion-and-its-costs>

⁶ <http://www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-18-1-a-the-united-states-and-the-barbary-pirates.html>



Barclay returned to the United States with a draft treaty that had Jefferson, Adams, and Congress pleased, as it ensured that American vessels would be safe from Moroccan pirates and that no further tribute would be necessary.

Lamb, however, did not have an easy time negotiating the treaty in Algiers. The state was not amenable to negotiating a peace treaty with the United States, due in part to its reliance on piracy to sustain its economy. Therefore, it was nearly impossible for Lamb to negotiate a peace treaty that would prevent further attacks by Algerian pirates on American vessels. In addition, Lamb was responsible for negotiating ransom for the American captives -- from the ships the *Maria* and the *Dauphin* -- held in Algiers, but was unable to due to the limited budget that Congress had given to him and Barclay.



As a result of the failure of Lamb's trip in 1786, Jefferson tried to negotiate with the dey of Algiers both while in Paris and, a few years after, as Secretary of State under President George Washington. These attempts proved fruitless, as Algiers was not open to negotiation.

During these years of navigating negotiations with the Barbary states, American ships entering the Mediterranean would sail in convoy with European ships in addition to protection from the Portuguese navy. American ships would also fly European flags illegally in order to protect themselves from attacks from the Barbary pirates.



There was some protection for the United States, however, as the Morocco treaty proved integral in providing protection to American ships from Moroccan pirates in the Atlantic. In addition, the Portuguese navy prevented pirate ships from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli from exiting the Mediterranean. However, with the Algiers-Portugal treaty in 1793, the Algerine pirates were free to pillage American ships, seizing eleven just a few months after the treaty was created.

By 1795, the United States had settled its fight with Algiers, agreeing to pay the annual tribute it requested. A year later, the American captives held in Algiers were freed. It appeared that American relations with Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis were improving, as treaties were signed between America and Tripoli in 1796 and Tunis in 1797. American consuls were appointed in these Barbary states soon after the treaties were signed.⁷

However, the relative peace the United States made with the Barbary states did not last long. While Presidents George Washington and John Adams had helped craft these treaties with the threatening Barbary powers, they proved fruitless in abating the violence of the Barbary states' pirates. In fact, these treaties more often than not became the cause of war rather than its inhibitor, particularly when the benefits found within the treaties were not equal among the individual Barbary states.

The tipping point came on May 25, 1800, when the Pasha of Tripoli, Yusuf Karamanli threatened war with the United States. He stated that the United States undermined him by giving the other Barbary powers more benefits in their treaties.

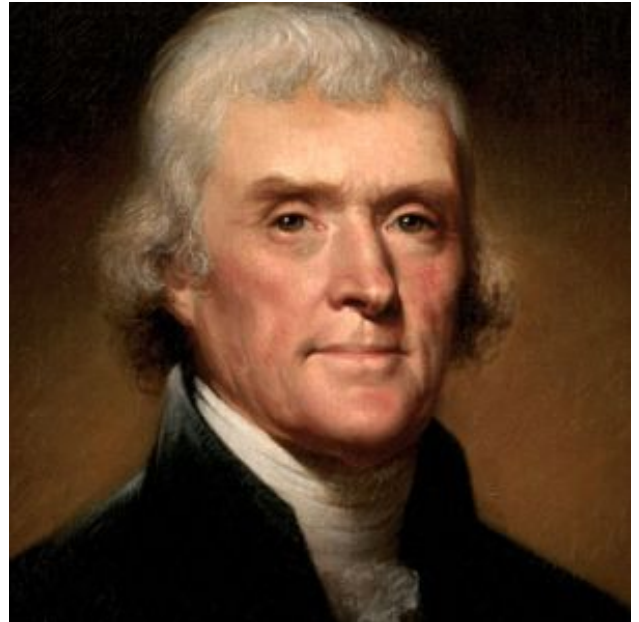
Feeling cheated, the Pasha penned an angry letter to President John Adams that gave the United States an ultimatum: either shower him with more gifts to compensate for the unfair terms of the treaty or prepare for attacks on United States merchant ships. The Pasha gave the United States ample time to respond to this ultimatum, but Adams never wrote him back. By March 1801, the Pasha was growing restless and began drafting plans to attack United States merchant vessels with the help of his pirates.

⁷ <https://www.monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/first-barbary-war>



V. Current Situation

It was within this context that Thomas Jefferson (pictured⁸) was inaugurated as the third president of the United States in March 1801. With the beginning of his presidency, Jefferson inherited an array of troubled disputes with various Barbary states and faced a complex situation in which peace and stability were hanging by a thread. In particular, relations with the Barbary state Tripoli proved to be difficult. Eager to mitigate the tension between



Tripoli and the United States, Jefferson prepared gifts and a letter declaring the United States' intention to foster peace between the two states. In addition, Jefferson prepared to send naval forces to the Mediterranean as a means to protect American commerce and as a precautionary measure for war.

This committee begins in this setting, with Jefferson and his administration just beginning to implement their strategy in dealing with the Barbary pirates. Jefferson's swift and decisive actions crafted a proper opening strategy for the United States and provided the country with a sense of control. However, the United States can only exercise control over their side of the conflict and the motives of the Barbary states are complex and at many times indecipherable. Additionally, minor skirmishes between American and Tripolitan ships are unlikely to prevent future attacks and are insufficient means to declare a formal victory in the long-standing hostility between the two states. It will require far more than this opening strategy to steer the country in the right direction and navigate these stormy waters.

⁸[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson#/media/File:Official_Presidential_portrait_of_Thomas_Jefferson_\(by_Rembrandt_Peale,_1800\)\(cropped\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson#/media/File:Official_Presidential_portrait_of_Thomas_Jefferson_(by_Rembrandt_Peale,_1800)(cropped).jpg)

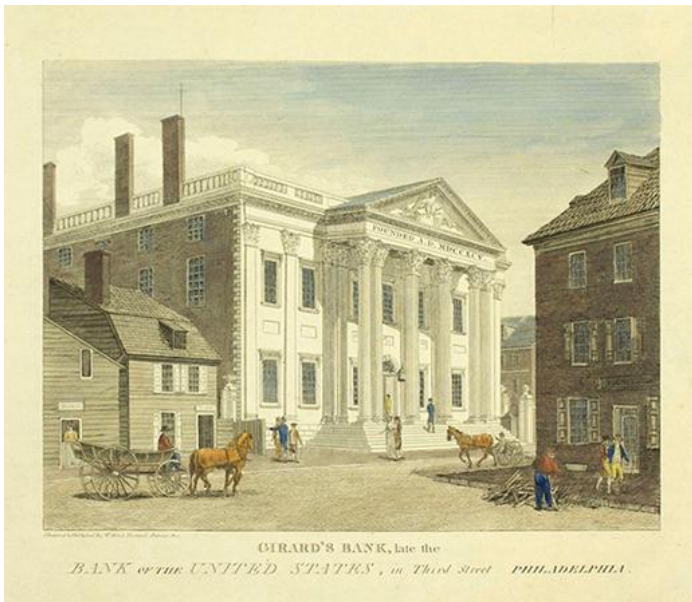


American Interests

Economy

Less than 30 years ago, the United States Constitution was adopted in 1787, declaring the United States as a common market. The formal economy took shape under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of Treasury, who advocated for his implied powers and successfully built a rising economy with strong national credit.

While Hamilton's plan focused on expanding the shipping and manufacturing industries,



his largest project was the foundation of the First Bank of the United States (pictured⁹) in 1791. The First Bank of the United States would prove monumental for promoting economic development and building infrastructure such as new transportation networks. The bank opened doors to new business ventures such as merchant entrepreneurship, which reinvigorated the trading industry and led to an increase in

prosperity. Moreover, it provided a concrete solution for decreasing the burden of the national debt that the United States had gained from war and provided the United States the opportunity to rebuild and redefine themselves as a new nation.

In fact, in comparison to other nations, the United States has now successfully reduced a significant portion of their debt over the last ten years. They have done so without placing any tax on land or food, but a small tax of sterling on distilled spirits.¹⁰ However, the largest reason

⁹<https://www.federalreservehistory.org/essays/first-bank-of-the-us>

¹⁰ <https://archive.org/details/viewofunitedstat00coxe>

for the decrease in national debt is the import duty placed on foreign goods, which also exist to protect American interests.

The United States' efforts to expand the scope of their international presence through trade and a growing economy was hindered by the Quasi-War with France in 1798. During the Revolutionary War, the Kingdom of France was an indispensable ally that provided multiple loans to the United States. Therefore, after securing its victory, the United States was indebted to France and had agreed to repay its debt to the French government under King Louis XVI. When Louis was deposed through the turmoil of the French Revolution, the United States perceived his overthrow to signify the termination of their agreement and the dissipation of their debt.

The United States' abrupt abandonment of the agreement was met by French fury that imposed significant financial strains on the American economy.¹¹ The French revolted by attacking and seizing a total of three hundred and sixteen American merchant ships, inflicting serious losses on trade and shipping.¹² When the United States government attempted to negotiate peace, the French demanded that the American government pay multiple bribes before engaging in negotiations, one of which requested that the United States pay \$250,000 to see the French ambassador.¹³ Known as the XYZ affair (political cartoon pictured¹⁴), this incident only increased tensions between the two states and further destabilized the American economy. It was not until the Convention of 1800 which ended the war that the United States found a return to normalcy and security for its shipping vessels.



¹¹ <https://archive.org/details/economicgrowthof00nort>

¹² http://www.independent.org/pdf/tir/tir_12_01_06_sechrest.pdf

¹³ <https://web.archive.org/web/20090204234149/http://history.state.gov/milestones/1784-1800/XYZ>

¹⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XYZ_Affair



Within this context, the United States began to place more effort on international trade and increased its exports, leveraging its neutrality in the wars that plagued Europe. Having recently established peace with France, the United States is currently exploring different avenues through which it could expand its economic presence and build trading relations beyond those already established with France and Great Britain.

To address this objective, the United States has consistently been increasing its shipbuilding capacity over the last several years, and it has never been as developed, domestically produced, valued, and productive. Shipbuilding is just one example of the goods the United States produces and exemplifies the impeccable workmanship and inventive mindset with which American manufacturers innovate all elements of society, including the sciences, navigation techniques, and the agricultural industry. American pioneers have produced steam engines, the New England whaleboat, and flour mills all within the last several years, diversifying the exports of the United States and significantly boosting the economy (See Picture)¹⁵. Having succeeded in laying the foundation for a promising economic framework, the question now lies in expanding global influence socially and perhaps territorially.

¹⁵ <https://archive.org/details/viewofunitedstat00coxe>

The United States Navy



The United States Navy has had a tumultuous history. It was first formed on October 13, 1775, when the Continental Congress authorized the purchase of two armed vessels that were to be used against British ships, which at the time were the most powerful in the world. The Continental Congress' resolution created the Continental Navy, which is considered the first establishment of what is today known as the United States Navy.

The Continental Navy (Pictured)¹⁶ was not as successful as the Continental Congress hoped it would be. It found victory in several engagements against British merchant vessels and even raided some of them, but, in the aggregate, it lost 24 of its ships. By August 1785, when the Revolutionary War had ended and there appeared to be no reason to continue dedicating resources to a navy, Congress dismantled and sold the ships in the Continental Navy.

The United States did not have a navy for the next decade, which allowed the newly-formed country's maritime merchant ships to be vulnerable to attacks by the Barbary pirates. The only armed sea presence that the United States had between 1790 and 1797 was the United States Revenue Cutter Service (USRCS), which conducted a few operations against the pirates, but was underfunded and understaffed.

¹⁶

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d3/US_Navy_090925-N-9671T-002_A_Revolutionary_War_painting_depicting_the_Continental_Navy_frigate_Confederacy_is_displayed_at_the_Navy_Art_Gallery_at_the_Washington_Navy_Yard.jpg



Noting this, Congress passed the Naval Act of 1794, which established a permanent standing navy on March 27, 1794. This act mandated the construction and manning of six frigates (see pictured¹⁷). The first three that were brought into service in October 1797 were the USS *United States*, USS *Constellation*, and USS *Constitution*. In total, four of the frigates were of 44 guns and two were of 36 guns.



These ships saw battle right away, as the Navy was involved in the undeclared Quasi-War with France from 1798 to 1799. At the end of 1800, the United States achieved peace with France, and President Adams' outgoing administration passed a last act through Congress that authorized the peacetime navy, limiting the navy to only six active frigates, seven in ordinary, 45 officers, and 150 midshipmen. The remaining navy ships that used to be in service were sold.

The actions of the Adams Administration were timed poorly, as tensions between the United States and the Barbary states -- particularly Tripoli -- began to heat up just as the United States Navy was severely cut. The six frigates that currently compose the United States Navy will not be nearly enough to counter the power of the Barbary states' ships, and the United States Navy is also very understaffed. As the tensions with the Barbary states rise, it will be up to this committee to guide and lead the nation in defending American values and ships abroad.

¹⁷https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_six_frigates_of_the_United_States_Navy#/media/File:Chesapeake.jpg

Swedish Involvement



The Swedes, led by King Gustav IV Adolf (pictured above¹⁸), are the most powerful players in Scandinavia, controlling an expanded territory in the East. Though the nation is not at war with the Barbary pirates now, they could be pushed into it if the pirates demand any more tribute or make an aggressive move against a Swedish ship. If any of this becomes a reality, the Swedes would be ready to declare war and would become a vital ally of the US. Sweden has a reasonable navy with a few frigates near the Barbary coast area led by Rudolf Cederström. An experienced military commander, Cederström has a history of successfully protecting Swedish interests against belligerent international actors such as Russia during the Russo-Swedish War and the English during the late 1790s when they tried to thwart Nordic trade. While currently he has only been dispatched to the Barbary Coast with one squadron, Sweden has the resources to send more ships if necessary to the Barbary coast. However, the attention of the Swedes is also aimed at the Russians, who pose a looming threat from the East as they eye the region of Finland currently under Swedish control. If Russia invades the Finland region, Sweden will not be able to devote energy to fighting the Barbary pirates, and the US may lose a potential ally. If delegates of the US wish to contact Sweden and King Gustav, they will have to write communiques on behalf of the committee.

¹⁸<https://popularhistoria.se/sveriges-historia/kungar-drottningar/kungen-som-blev-en-foredetting-gustav-iv-adolf>



VI. Questions to Consider

1. Which governments should the United States further its diplomatic relations with, and how should they go about doing this given their weak reputation?
2. How can the United States build a strong wartime economy given its decline in trade due to the pirate attacks?
3. What are the technological and environmental limitations that can impact the success of this possible war? How will the United States overcome these challenges?
4. What is the role of international actors in mitigating this conflict? In particular, the role of the Swedes and Sicilians? Should the United States act independently or build alliances?
5. How would expanding the government impact Republican-democratic party voters at home?
6. How should the allocation of resources of the United States be changed in anticipation of a possible war while also not breaking the bank for this budding nation? What are the pros and cons of a stronger navy versus a stronger economy?
7. Finally, consider how actions you make could affect the political landscape of the nation, both domestically and internationally.



VII. Characters List

1. James Madison, Secretary of State

James Madison has had a long and successful career of public service, from helping craft Virginia's first constitution as a member of the Fifth Virginia Convention in 1776 to serving on the Virginia House of Delegates in the 1780s. His most seminal achievement thus far, however, has been his influence on both the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. A Congressman of Virginia at the time, Madison played an important role in crafting the Constitution, using his Virginia Plan as an outline. When the Anti-Federalists wanted to amend the Constitution to address defects, Madison argued for amending the Constitution to include the Bill of Rights, enabling the integrity of the Constitution to be preserved. Currently, Madison serves as the Secretary of State under President Thomas Jefferson.

2. Nathaniel Macon, Speaker of the House

Born in 1757 to a wealthy military family in North Carolina, Nathaniel Macon served in the U.S House of Representatives from 1791-1815, and Speaker of the House from 1801-1809. He was part of the Democratic-Republican party and bitterly opposed the expansion of the federal government. Macon was opposed to the creation of the Navy in the years leading up to the war, as well as the ratification of the U.S Constitution. He also began to become critical of President Thomas Jefferson for straying too far from fundamental principles of Republicanism after his second term as Speaker. Macon's father died when he was a young child. Macon was educated at Princeton and fought in the Revolutionary War and was present at the Battle of Camden. Macon also owned a 1,000 acre plantation in North Carolina.



3. **Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy**

A Princeton graduate and lawyer, Robert Smith has devoted his time to public service. Prior to completing his studies, he fought during the American Revolutionary War alongside the Continental Army and engaged in the Battle of Brandywine. After the war and his graduation from college, Smith practiced law in Maryland, where he built his professional career and reputation as a dedicated civil servant. He became the state's Presidential Elector for the Electoral College in 1789, a member of its senate in 1793, and then progressed to a member of its house of delegates in 1796. Recently, Smith has been appointed as the Secretary of the Navy and therefore has delegated all naval affairs in close collaboration with President Thomas Jefferson and the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn. Rumor has it that he only obtained the position because the offer was declined by Jefferson's first nominee.

4. **John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs**

Born to a wealthy New York merchant family in 1745, John Jay is best known for co-writing the Federalist papers alongside Alexander Hamilton and James Madison to promote the ratification of the constitution. He also was a key negotiator in the Treaty of Paris (1783) which ended the American Revolutionary War, as well as the Jay Treaty (1794) with Great Britain which resolved several trade disputes and averted a potential war. Jay negotiated with the Barbary states in an effort to protect U.S shipping in the decades leading up to the war.¹⁹

5. **Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury**

Albert Gallatin has had a long career in public service, beginning as a delegate to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention in 1789 and the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Gallatin was then elected to the United States Senate in 1793, but was removed from the Senate on a party-line vote due to the fact that he didn't meet the nine years of citizenship required for the office. After returning to Pennsylvania to quell the anger of farmers during the Whiskey Rebellion, Gallatin won a seat in Congress in 1795 in the House of Representatives. There, he

¹⁹ <https://clements.umich.edu/exhibit/barbary-wars/early-barbary-interactions/>



advocated against the Federalist economic program as a leader of the Democratic-Republican Party. Due to his mastery of fiscal issues, President Thomas Jefferson nominated Gallatin to serve as the Secretary of the Treasury, where he has big plans to reduce the debt and taxes.

6. William Eaton, Consul at Tunis

William Eaton began his service in the military at the age of 16, running away from home to join the Continental Army, in which he served from 1780 until 1783 and earned the rank of sergeant. Eaton then went back to school, graduating from Dartmouth College. He then entered the Legion of the United States, serving as a captain until 1797, when he was appointed as the U.S. Consul at Tunis. In this post, Eaton's goal was to negotiate a better tribute agreement between the United States and the bey of Tunis. Eaton has come to the belief that military force is the only way to allow trade to occur in the Barbary region, and has urged Secretary of State James Madison to be firm in his dealings with the Barbary pirates and the bey of Tunis. He continues to serve as the Consul at Tunis.

7. Tobias Lear, Consul General to the North African coast

Tobias Lear served as former President George Washington's faithful executive secretary for thirteen years and is known for a man with steadfast loyalty to the Washington household. After continuing his role as a personal secretary in 1793, Lear decided to embark on a new journey and pursued a new career, founding T. Lear and Company through which he attempted to promote travel to Washington D.C. and speculated on the land in the area. His venture left him penniless and distraught as he sought solutions by pocketing money that was not his. In one instance, he stole money from Washington himself and in another, he pretended to fall ill to avoid facing a business partner whom he took money from. Thankfully, Lear and Washington had established a strong relationship that granted him forgiveness. Lear took great pride in having a rank of colonel, a status assigned by Washington in fear of an oncoming French strike. Interestingly, he never assumed his duty because such an attack never occurred; however, he insists to be addressed as such. He now is the Consul General to the North African coast.



8. **Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War**

Henry Dearborn began his successful military career at a very young age. He was in his 20s when the Revolutionary War began, serving as a captain in the 1st and 3rd New Hampshire Regiments of the Continental Army. He quickly rose in the ranks from that position, to lieutenant colonel and later to deputy quartermaster general. He fought in many important and famous battles during the war, including the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Battle of Quebec, and the Battle of Yorktown. After the war had ended, Dearborn became Major General of the Maine militia. He was also appointed as the marshal of the District of Maine by President George Washington, and served as the Maine representative in the U.S. House of Representatives. Dearborn was recently appointed as Secretary of War by President Thomas Jefferson.

9. **Stephen Decatur, First Lieutenant on the USS Essex**

Stephen Decatur was raised to love sailing and ships by his father, a United States Midshipman who served in the American Revolution. After college, Stephen followed his father into the United States Navy at age 19 as a midshipman. Later, he supervised the construction of many U.S naval vessels and became renowned for his intricate knowledge about the design of such vessels. Decatur currently serves as the First Lieutenant of the 32-gun USS *Essex* under command of Commodore William Bainbridge. With this appointment, he intends to use his natural leadership, his record for high moral character, and his reputation as the youngest man to reach the rank of captain as mechanisms with which to bring victory to the United States.

10. **Richard Dale, Commodore of the USS Philadelphia**

Enamored by seafaring from a young age, Richard Dale had the unique opportunity to travel as a crew member on a merchant vessel and an apprentice to a ship owner. After much persuasion from fellow shipmen, Dale volunteered to fight for the British cause during the Revolutionary War, a decision that marked his life with turmoil. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Dale was captured and made prisoner of war in three occasions, including an instance when he was held at Mill Prison in Plymouth under life-threatening conditions that forced him to



scrounge food for survival. His experience during the war proved beneficial for his career since in 1794, Dale was selected as one of six first commanders of the newly established United States Navy. He remains the first man to command a US Navy ship out on sea. Recently, Dale received orders to blockade Tripoli in response to the ceaseless barbarity of pirates that seize American merchant vessels along with their crew members. As Commodore, Dale sails the USS *Philadelphia* with Captain James Barron.

11. **Richard Morris, Commander of the USS *Chesapeake***

Captain Richard Morris' is one of the few shipmen whose career on the sea is short-lived yet fortuitous. In 1798, he was appointed as the commander of the 28-gun frigate *Adams* during the Quasi-War with France. On this ship, he sailed to Saint Christopher and there he partook in the successful capture of French privateers, the release of English vessels, and the recovery of several American warships. While his experience in the Quasi-War provided him with insight into the multidimensional nature of seas patrol and the overtaking of ships, Morris has yet to be exposed to the more brutish and aggressive face of war. Nevertheless, his record in the Quasi-War has earned him the rank of Commander of the USS *Chesapeake* and a spot on the Mediterranean Squadron, which is currently heading towards the Barbary States. Only time will tell if this next voyage will be as rewarding as the previous one was.

12. **Edward Preble, Commander of the USS *Constitution***

Characterized by revenge, Edward Preble wanted to join the Navy ever since a British Naval Commander torched his home when he was a young boy. During the American Revolutionary War, he served on the Massachusetts State Navy and fought against the British as a member of the small warship, the *Winthrop*. He is known for single handedly capturing a British brig and holding its crew hostage. His service during the war merited a fifteen-year hiatus from war during which he served as a merchant on different vessels. In 1798, Preble the United States Navy appointed him as a lieutenant and thereafter he was sent to the West Indies as a commander of the USS *Pickering* and protected American commerce in the Quasi-War. In the



same year, he was asked to command the *USS Essex* as it traveled to the Pacific as a convoy for a ship chartered by the East India Company. At thirty-nine years old, Preble declared that he was retiring from the Navy to preserve his health. Dismayed by the idea of losing one of his most valuable men, the secretary placed Preble on sick leave and promised him the first good position that opens within the navy. Preble is currently waiting for such a call.

13. Daniel McNeil, Captain of the USS *Boston*

Part of the first squadron under Commodore Richard Dale, Captain McNeil was recently ordered to sail his *USS Boston* to the Mediterranean with the aim of imposing a blockade in Tripoli. A captain since 1798, McNeil commanded the *USS Portsmouth* during the Quasi-War with France and is therefore familiar with the challenges of naval warfare. This time, he is commanding the *USS Boston*, a well-equipped frigate with 32 guns and a capacity for 220 men. However, the extent of his involvement in the Barbary Wars will not solely be determined by his ship's resources, but by Commodore Dale's trust in McNeil's ability to harness these resources and bring victory to the United States. McNeil will have to commandeer the *USS Boston* within Commodore Dale's orders for the entire squadron.

14. William Bainbridge, Captain of the USS *George Washington*

William Bainbridge has had a long and exceptional career serving his country despite his father's loyalist beliefs and service in the British Army. Bainbridge began his naval career as the Lieutenant of the *USS Retaliation* in the undeclared Quasi War in 1798. While patrolling the West Indies, he mistakened two French frigates for British warships, and approached them without identifying them. This resulted in Bainbridge having to surrender the *Retaliation* to the French, who took Bainbridge and his crew aboard as they continued to pursue nearby American ships. In 1800, Bainbridge was promoted to Captain and given command of the *USS George Washington*. Bainbridge was given the task of delivering the United States tribute to the Dey of Algiers. Unfortunately, Bainbridge anchored his ship within range of the Dey's guns. Because of this, the Dey forced Bainbridge to carry gifts and an Algerian ambassador to Constantinople, all



while flying the Algerian flag. Despite this humiliation, Bainbridge was able to use his skills in diplomacy and tact to negotiate the first treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Empire. Bainbridge has just been given command of the USS *Essex* to cruise against the Barbary states.

15. Charles Stewart, Commander of the *USS Chesapeake*

Charles Stewart is one of the few shipmen who began his mariner career from a low tier and rose to the top. At age thirteen he was a mere cabin boy whose work consisted in menial tasks such as helping in the ship's kitchen. By the Quasi-War, he was a nineteen-year-old lieutenant on the *USS United States* heading to the West Indies and tasked with recruiting crew members and providing them with their necessary equipment. During his appointment he exhibited his competence by capturing several French vessels, reclaiming American ships, and rescuing vulnerable women and children from Santo Domingo who were trapped on a sinking ship. In response to the increasing threat of the Barbary States, Stewart has been asked to command *USS Chesapeake*, a heavy frigate whose formidable power is bound to take him on countless more adventures on the sea.

16. David Porter, First Lieutenant of *USS Enterprise*

David Porter began his long and successful naval career as a midshipman on board the *USS Constellation* during the undeclared Quasi War against France. In this capacity Porter first met John Rodgers, who he served under on the *USS Constellation*. In that same war, he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant of the *USS Experiment* and then commanded the *USS Amphitheatre*. Porter now serves as the First Lieutenant of the *USS Enterprise*, *USS New York*, and *USS Philadelphia*, and looks forward to showing his naval expertise against the Barbary pirates.



17. John Rodgers, Commander of the USS *John Adams*

In 1798, John Rodgers was appointed to the *USS Constellation* as its second lieutenant. By then he had ample experience on the sea, having completed an apprenticeship with a master ship builder and commanded a merchant ship throughout its many voyages to Europe. Once he joined the navy, Rodgers played a significant role in the Quasi-War with France not only by successfully capturing a French vessel and holding its crew hostage, but also by being entrusted to deliver the ratified Convention of 1800 to France, thereby ending the war. When the Barbary States became a foreign policy concern for the United States, Rodgers was asked to command the *John Adams* and sail towards Tripoli. There, he currently patrols the waters along the Barbary States along with the *Constitution* and the *President* to protect American interests in the region.

18. Presley O'Bannon, First Lieutenant of the Marine Corps

Presley O'Bannon was born into a family with a history of serving the United States. His father, William, was captain of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, and his mother's brother, John Neville, was commander of Fort Pitt during the Revolutionary War. O'Bannon entered the Marine Corps in 1801, quickly establishing himself as one to watch through his diligence and expertise. He is now the First Lieutenant of the USS *Argus*, and commands a detachment heading to Tripoli consisting of seven marines and two navy midshipmen. He must work closely with Consul General William Eaton, in charge of this small army, in order to secure peace in Tripoli.

19. Samuel Barron, Midshipman, merchant ship owner of the *Enterprise*

Born to a merchant captain, Samuel Barron was predisposed to become the commodore of the Virginia State Navy during the American Revolution. He later joined the United States Army and commanded the United States brig *Augusta* during the Quasi-War. *Augusta* was known for its success in capturing one French frigate after the next, totaling six captures within the one year that it sailed along the West Indies. These captures were carried out with the



cooperation of Toussaint Louverture from Haiti, whose animosity for France brought him into close relations with the United States. Recently, Barron has been asked to command the *President* under Commodore Richard Dale and has set sail towards the Mediterranean in an attempt to intimidate the rulers of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli into maintaining peace. The outcome of this mission can determine whether or not the United States should expect further aggressive actions from their counterparts along the Barbary coast.

20. Isaac Chauncey, Lieutenant of the USS New York

Isaac Chauncey was appointed as a Lieutenant in the Navy in September of 1798. His experience on the seas is unparalleled, consisting in his service under Thomas Truxton in the Quasi-War against the French Republic and his early exposure to the seas. For example, at age 12 he already was involved in the shipping trade industry, and by 19 he commanded the ship of a New York shipping company. Chauncey has recently been commissioned to the frigate *New York* and has been given the responsibility to sail in the Mediterranean to challenge the Barbary powers. Since he has just been asked to join the frigate, he is eager to prove himself as a viable crew member.

21. Isaac Hull, First Lieutenant of the USS Adams

Influenced by his seafaring father, Isaac Hull was exposed to the sea from a young age and was entrusted to command merchant vessels when he was only in his 20s. In 1798, he began his naval career in the undeclared Quasi War in France as a Lieutenant and Executive Officer on the *USS Constitution*. There, he served under Captain Silas Talbot, who steered the *USS Constitution* towards the West Indies to protect American interests from the French. Since Talbot was burdened with the task of commanding the ship, Hull was responsible for the everyday labors of maintaining the vessel and distinguished himself as a shipman who can successfully manage a warship. Hull idolized Talbot for his effective leadership and his role in helping establish trade with Santo Domingo in 1799. With his experience of fighting in the Quasi-War still fresh in his mind, Hull recently set sail on the *USS Adams* towards the Mediterranean with the intention to serve his duty as the First Lieutenant and to become the man that Talbot is.



22. Hugh Aitken, Midshipman of the USS *George Washington and Essex*

Hugh Aitken began his career in the United States Navy as a midshipman of the USS *George Washington* in the undeclared Quasi War against France. Ever since his service in this war, Aitken has served as a midshipman of the USS *George Washington* and the USS *Essex*, and awaits his journey to the Mediterranean to battle the Barbary pirates. Aitken is aiming to show his talent on the sea and possibly earn a higher rank through a demonstration of his skill. Time will tell if Aitken can manage this while navigating the rough seas ahead.

23. Thomas Macdonough, Midshipman on the USS *Constellation*

Once a clerk, Thomas Macdonough decided to steer his life in a different direction when his brother, James, returned from his service in the Navy after losing a leg during the Quasi-War. At sixteen he sought a commission with the United States Navy and was selected to be a naval cadet, which gave him midshipman status and allowed him to serve on a small warship which traveled through the West Indies in search of French merchant ships. Macdonough now serves under Alexander Murray on the *USS Constellation*, which is traveling towards the Mediterranean. As a junior officer, he still lacks experience in navigating the seas and possesses limited knowledge on weaponry; therefore, this assignment may be an important opportunity for him to increase his capabilities and prove himself as a valuable officer.

24. James Lawrence, Midshipman on the USS *Enterprise*

James Lawrence entered the United States Navy in 1798, beginning his career stationed in the Caribbean aboard the USS *Ganges* and the frigate USS *Adams* fighting in the Quasi War against France. After finding quick success in his naval assignments during the undeclared Quasi War, Lawrence is eyeing future naval assignments to lead to further his naval career. Currently, he is a midshipman on the USS *Enterprise*, but believes his efforts in the Quasi War deserve him to earn the rank of Lieutenant.



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