

# **French campaign against Algeria 1830 AD**

**First year Master's lectures**

**History of the resistance and the national movement  
1830-1954**

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## **-French plans to occupy Algeria:**

### **1-Deckersey project sdekersi (1780-1791):**

#### **A-The first project 1780:**

It was presented by the Consul General to the French government when he was consul in Algeria (1791-1888), during the reign of Louis

#### **B-Second Project 1791 :**

He called for a ground campaign against Algeria in Sidi Faraj, then advanced to occupy the city, establish a new government, and seize the Day's treasures, as stated in his draft recently about the circumstances of the appointment of Day Hussein as agent of the Haraj, to the attacks of Algerian ships on French ships, to foreign relations in Algeria, and the conditions of the prisoners there, and he also predicted the weak position of the Ottoman Empire. During the occupation.

#### **2-Lome 1800 Project:**

He was a military man who was promoted to the rank of captain after the French Revolution. He was taken prisoner in the city of Algiers. He wrote a 42-page report that included an overview of Algeria in all fields and a proposal for a sudden military landing in the east and west of the city at the same time, then the seizure of the Moulay Hassan tower.

#### **3- Project de Bois-Tanville 1801 :**

He presented his project entitled "A summary of my operations in Africa."

It included: a talk about the rulers of Algeria, the influence of the Jews in Algeria, the number of military forces, and Napoleon's call to rid Algeria of Ottoman rule.

#### **4- Project of Consul Jean Bon Saint-André, 1802 :**

He suggested consulting Mr. Perron, the official of the African Company in El Kala, and returning to Dick Yersi's report. He adopted a plan consisting of a landing at Ras Matifoua and Sidi Faraj at the same time, while declaring war between Algeria and Tunisia.

#### **5- Te Dina Project 1802 :**

Consul T. Dina presented his project to Tarino, entitled A glimpse of the Algerian province. In it, he noted the situation of Algeria and proposed sending an expedition of 50,000 soldiers to confiscate the treasures and destroy the Dey fleet. He proposed that the army follow a path that begins

with a descent in the eastern Tennis (Chlef), then advances towards the Miliana Plain and heads to the city of Algiers.

#### **6- Captain Burge's Project 1802 :**

It stated that the Algerian people are thirsty for the liberation of Islam and provided the contents of the treasury with more than 200 million francs, and it spoke precisely about the city of Algeria.

#### **7- Hulan Project 1802 :**

Commander Holan sent a mission to the city of Algiers, led by Admiral Debray, to negotiate with the Dey about the attack of Algerian trade on French ships, and while he was there, he spied on the government and collected information, which he presented under the title Notes on the Republic of Algeria.

#### **8- Bhutan Vincent Yev 1802 Project :**

Napoleon ordered the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Dockery, to think about a campaign against Algeria, so he sent the commander of the military engineering battalion, "Botan," to spy in Algeria. He first contacted the French consul in Algeria, "Tanville," who provided him with information. Then he began wandering the streets of the capital city and its suburbs, fishing on the sea, and writing down daily notes in the evening. His project was entitled "Colonialism", and it was printed in a book from which excerpts were extracted and added into a guide and distributed to the leaders of the campaign. In the introduction to his report, Bhutan emphasized the location of the landing, proposing the coast of "Sidi Faraj" among the disadvantages of a landing in the East, using the failure of the Spanish campaigns against Algeria, indicating the strategic advantages. To Sidi Faraj, he proposed a campaign time between May and June for a period not exceeding a month. In the event of victory, he recommended establishing strict and fair police towards the population and respecting mosques, women, and courtyards. He advised the Algerians to accept the presence of the French and not resist. We remember that he stayed in Algeria from June 24 to July 17, 1808, and after collecting information, he was captured by a ship. Britain took him to Malta and he fled to Izmir, then Constantinople and Paris. He announced the writing of his report and attached it to an atlas of about 15 plates and maps. Despite this, Napoleon did not succeed in implementing the project due to the outbreak of a continental war against him that ended with his overthrow after the Battle of Waterloo in 1814.

#### **9- Project de Poitinvill II 1809 :**

He proposed sending French farmers to establish French colonies, and his project was entitled "On Algeria." It included geographical, demographic, political, and economic information about Algeria. He emphasized that there was an element in winning the Almoravids to the side of France, and mentioned the negatives of Ottoman rule.

### **Projects of the era of Charles X:**

#### **1- Clermont-Tonnerre Project 10/14/1827 :**

It was presented by the French Minister of War, Tonard, in which he affirmed that the campaign against Algeria is the right of King Charles

The project also included economic temptations (the wealth of Algeria) and recommended the establishment of French colonies in Algeria.

#### **2- Barbie Dupacage 08-30-1827 :**

He is considered a geographer at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He prepared a project in which he talked about Algeria and revealed that it practices inhumane laws. He called for the necessity of a naval campaign to land either in Tennis or Cherchell, then towards the plains of Miliana and Mitidja in Algeria. He proposed 40,000 soldiers for the occupation and supported his project with two maps representing the province of Algeria. And the city of Algiers.

#### **3- Loverode project, June 1827 :**

A military general prepared a project that contained historical, geographical, and military statistical information.

#### **4- Liny Duvelvik Project July 10, 1827 :**

Introduced by the liberal diplomat, he was opposed to the campaign. Despite this, he recommended good treatment of the population. He estimated the army at between 20 and 25 thousand soldiers and suggested landing in Tamanfoust Bay (in Burj Al-Kifan) east of the capital, as well as in a bay west of the capital.

#### **5- Colley Joseph Project 10-10-1827 :**

He was leading the naval blockade on June 10, 1827. He presented suggestions to Dey after the propeller incident. In his project, he touched on the success of the land campaign instead of the sea, and recommended a return to the Bhutan project.

#### **6- Draft Officer Dubutie 09-20-1827 :**

He prepared a study on Algeria, emphasizing that France alone would undertake the military campaign with 25,000 land and sea soldiers, and impose a siege from two points: "Oued El Harrach in the east" and "Sidi Faraj in the west."

### **7- Chabrol-Clouseau Project 08-22-1827 :**

He emphasized the complete military occupation of Algeria and its annexation to the French crown, and described the composition of Algerian society.

### **8- Pierre Duval's projects 1818-1827 :**

**Confirmed in the first draft of 1819:** The seizure of Algeria as a step to occupy the Maghreb countries.

**As for the second project, 1827**The military landing was set at two points west of the city of Sidi Faraj and a second between Oued El Harrach and Bord El Bahri in the east.

### **9- Project of the Consul de La Verone, January 19, 1828:**

He emphasized the speedy occupation of Algeria by land, annexing it to France, and depriving Britain of the opportunity

**Draft military committee formed by the Minister of the Navy: 10-10-1828:**

It adopted the Bhutan project, proposed the campaign period between May and August, and designated Sidi Faraj as a landing point. The campaign's costs were estimated at 30 million French francs.

### **- Muhammad Ali Pasha Project :**

It is represented in proposals submitted by a French mission to Polignac, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 10, 1829. Muhammad Ali presents demands to France, represented in helping him rule Tripoli in the West, Tunisia. This stipulates that Egyptian forces, reinforced by naval forces, should move to occupy the previously mentioned areas and what they serve. France.

The project was presented to the Council of Ministers, which considered it an insult to the honor of France, because "Muhammad Ali" and Dey Hussein did not differ, and from there the Council decided on 12-19-1829 that France should launch an independent campaign.

### **- Dolla Portonière Project 04-02-1829 :**

The commander of the French fleet at the time proposed that the siege begin in December 1829 from the port of Toulon in May 1830 and cross through the Balearic Islands and around the port of Mahon to facilitate the process of equipment and the army.

### **Algerian-French relations:**

Algerian-French relations were characterized by a peculiarity that was not known to the rest of the relations with other countries. They oscillated between friendliness and hostility at times, and went through two prominent stages:

### **Convergence phase (1787-1798):**

It was characterized by the cooperation of the two countries since the 1735 treaty between the French King François I and Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, then it expanded to 1758 agreements and treaties in various fields. One of the manifestations of the rapprochement was Algeria's assistance to France in lifting the European blockade on it after its revolution in 1789, with food aid and financial loans amounting to 7 million French francs.

### **Phase of hostility 1798-1830 + coral fishing privileges in Kala and Annaba in the nineteenth century (19):**

#### **Phase of hostility 1798-1830:**

It took control between two parties immediately after the French campaign against Egypt in 1798, and then hostility intensified after the Congress of Vienna in 1815 and the Congress of Laix-La-Chapelle in 1818. The issue of debt constituted a serious crisis in bilateral relations, especially after the activity of the Jewish families "Bakri" and "Bosniak" as mediators between the two parties, so they worked to slow down... In severe debt, despite France's commitment to pay some of its installments, some French figures, especially Consuls Tanville and Duval, worked to strain relations despite the efforts of the Diys of Algeria (Dey Ali 1817-1818) and (Dey Hussein 1818-1830).

#### **debt payment:**

The issue of debts developed until Eid al-Fitr came and the consuls took turns congratulating the Dey in April 1827, during which "Dey Hussein" mentioned "Pierre Duval" about debts, and his response was provocative to Dey, who signaled for him to leave with his fan, and France considered this an insult to its dignity, so it imposed a siege on it.

#### **Declaration of a naval blockade:**

After the Algerian fleet participated in the Greek Revolution of 1821 and the Battle of Navarrene in 1827, France took advantage of this and imposed unfair conditions on Algeria in return for the propeller incident, which was:

- Algeria sent an important delegation headed by the Minister of the Navy and Foreign Affairs to officially apologize for what happened to the French consul aboard the French military ship "La Provence" led by Captain "Collie". Which was anchored on the beach on : 06/12/1827.

- The French flag flutters on the towers of the Algerian capital.

– Saluting the French flag and the negotiating delegation with about 100 artillery shots. This within a maximum period of twenty-four hours

But Dey Hussein rejected these conditions, but commented on them by saying: I wonder how the French did not ask for my wife as well. Colley declared a naval blockade of Algeria on June 16, 1827.

France's measures to make the siege a success: France adopted three solutions:

1. French Foreign Minister Polignac suggested presenting the problem to the Ottoman Sultan, but he refused because Algeria was independent of him and did not abide by his decrees.

2. Employing Muhammad Ali Pasha in the occupation of Algeria; However, the Council of Ministers held on 12/19/1829 rejected this project on its basis, and decided that France itself would undertake this campaign.

3. Opening the door to negotiations with Dey Hussein; However, he refused to do so, and in the year 1829, the parliamentary ship “La Provence” was sent to him under the command of Captain “De Nercia” and boarded by Mr. “Dolabrotoniard”, which arrived in the port of Algiers on: 07/30/1829, with the intention of searching for a peaceful solution to the crisis. The attempt failed, so the Council of Ministers decided The French on: 01/30/1830 launched a military campaign against Algeria; On: 02/07/1830, the King issued a royal draft appointing Mr. “Comte de Bourmont” as its commander-in-chief and Admiral “Dubéry” as commander of the fleet.

\*Preparing the French campaign.

It took about three months to prepare the campaign, and it consisted of: 100 ships owned by the French state, 500 merchant ships gathered in Marseille and Toulon, and they were supported by the bourgeoisie and the mercantiles. They provided food supplies for the soldiers and horses for two months, and military material supplies estimated at about 5 million cartridges and about 280 thousand tons of gunpowder...etc., and the number of the army was about 37,000 men. It was divided into three military divisions. The campaign was accompanied by many translators, artists, painters, Christian clergy, and others.

On May 25, 1830, it left the port of Toulon for Algeria.

On June 14, 1830, the first military division of the French army, with all its equipment, landed in the Sidi Faraj area without significant resistance. Despite the desperate attempts of the Turkish soldiers to prevent the French army from advancing towards the capital, their

attempts failed. The fact that the French army was the largest and most efficient European army of its time; He found an isolated people without a fleet and without weapons.

\*Algeria's preparations to confront the French campaign.

1. Commander Yahya Agha fortified the military towers from any danger that threatened them, but Dey Hussein dismissed him and exiled him to Blida and later executed him, as a result of a slander against him by the Minister of Finance and his supporters, claiming that he had hatched a plot to overthrow the regime.

2. The Dey ordered the reconstruction of the forts and the appointment of soldiers to guard, and he tried to form an army from the Zawawa tribes, and the tribal sheikhs promised him to recruit the people.

3.3- The appointment of Ibrahim Agha as a successor to Commander Yahya. According to Al-Zahar, he is like a donkey who only knows how to eat and have sex, and he was influenced by his opinion, as evidenced by the fact that he rejected all the military plans presented to him by the beys of the provinces at that time, headed by Hajj Ahmed Bey. He was content with the army of the people of Mitidja and did not deal with the forces recruited for him by the beys of the provinces, estimated at about 70,000 men. He also did not provide any military reinforcements in the Sidi Faraj region, except for 12 small cannons that Yahya Agha had placed at the beginning of the siege. During the first real confrontation with the enemy, he was defeated in the Battle of Staoueli on 06/19/1830 and fled. Bey Boumezzrag was appointed in his place, accompanied by the Mufti Ibn al-Annabi, to incite jihad, but it was too late.

4. Dey Hussein's miscalculation of the campaign, and at times he neglected it, is evidenced by the fact that when some French enemy ships appeared in plain sight and he informed the Dey of this, he replied, saying: That is a cloud that appeared on the horizon. Even the huge number of volunteers summoned to the army from the various beylikas was not exploited, as the Bay of the East gathered for it about 13,000 fighters, most of whom were knights, and the Bay of the West gathered for it 3,000 fighters... etc.

Meanwhile, a conspiracy was hatched to overthrow the government, led by the Minister of Finance, by negotiating with the occupation soldiers in the name of the Dey. On 07/03/1830, the city's notables met to consider the possibility of surrender, which actually happened on 07/05/1830. With the signing of the surrender treaty between Dey Hussein and "de Bourmont", which included 05 main clauses:



1. The Kasbah Castle and all other castles connected to the city and the port of this city are handed over to the French army this morning at ten o'clock.

2. The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army pledges before His Excellency the Pasha of Algiers to leave him freedom and all his personal wealth.

3. The Pasha will be free to go with his family and his private wealth to the place of his choice. If he prefers to remain in Algeria, he and his family may do so under the protection of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, and a guard will be appointed for him to ensure his personal security and the security of his family.

4. The Commander-in-Chief pledges to all Janissaries the same treatment and protection.

5. Practice of the Islamic religion will remain free, and the freedom of the population, regardless of their class, religion, property, trade, and industry, will not be harmed, and their women will be respected, and the Commander-in-Chief has committed to this in his honor.

The documents of this agreement will be exchanged before ten o'clock this morning, and the French army will immediately enter the Kasbah and then enter all the castles around the city, as well as the port. Signature of Count de Bourmont and seal of Hussein Pasha Dey of Algiers.

### **Repercussions and dimensions of the French campaign.**

1. The French army invaded the capital city.

2. The looting of the Algerian treasury was estimated at about 55,684,527 French francs at the time, distributed as follows:

3. Gold, silver and jewels 48,684,527, wool and other goods 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 worth of cannons sent to France.

4. On July 10, 1830, Dey Hussein and his family were exiled to Naples, and the next day, the Turks, estimated at that time to number about 5,092 people, were expelled to Anatolia.

5. Destroying mosques and turning them into churches, warehouses, and horse stalls.

6. Robbing and plundering everything the occupation soldiers found, attacking Algerian honor, captivating women and children, cutting off the fingers and ears of women who wear jewelry, and selling them on the sidewalks.

7. Seizing the Algerian archive and smuggling it to France.