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**Investigating the Algerian-American Relations:
Past, Present and Future**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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Dedication

To our beloved parents, living and dead, whom without their support, we would not have

completed this long journey,

to our sisters and brothers who have been there when it felt gloomy,

to all supporters and people who spent their time thinking of us,

we honorably dedicate this humble work.

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Abstract

The Algerian-US relations are manifested in many areas such as economy, politics, military, and others. This research sheds light on the nature of relations between Algeria and America in different periods of time. It is an attempt to reveal the history that links the two countries. The research aims to show the true nature of these relationships, whether they are relationships that express friendship and peace, or tension and conflicts. The research approach followed is the historical-analytical one, through which the facts and historical events that brought together the two sides are presented, and some historical events are analyzed in order to find answers to research questions and to confirm or reject hypotheses. As for the findings, the study reveals that the Algerian-US relationships witnessed different cases ranging from friendship and stability to tensions and conflicts. This is determined by their different attitudes towards world events and issues. The study findings may be used to carry out deeper investigation about the Algerian-US relations.

Keywords: Algeria, United States, relationships, past, present, future.

List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

DC	District of Columbia
EU	European Union
MEPP	Middle East Peace Process
NNIC	Navy Network Information Center
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organisation
SADR	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
UN	United Nations

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General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

The Algerian-US relationship could be considered as a present-day one, and this can be due to the modernity of the American state itself, which dates back to the year 1783. This is often due to the fact that the United States did not show up on the scene of the Mediterranean occasions until after it picked up freedom from Britain in 1776 where the latter was concerned with its interests when it was a colony. However, following its independence, the United States began to handle its own issues, such as those in North Africa, particularly Algeria, without intervention, and the two countries began to exchange contacts, which alternated between peace and conflict.

Since the end of the cold war, and the emergence of new international players in the international community, and the growing trend towards Africa, the importance of American-African relations emerged due to the importance of Africa on all axes and fields. In line with this, the north African region has even increased interest in what we represent in terms of politics, economy and security. As a pivotal country in this region, Algeria has gained an important position as a result of its strategic location and the decisive role it plays in the whole region, which offered it a great opportunity to diversify its foreign policy orientations. This enabled Algeria to become a geopolitical pillar for western countries, especially the United States of America, with which strong relationships must be established to ensure mutual, multi-dimensional interests.

There is a big necessity to address the Algerian-US relationships because of the weight of these two countries at the international and regional levels, and this approach should not stop at a time period of the development of these relationships, but goes beyond the actual status of bilateral relations as these relationships witnessed a number of interactions, overlaps and

influences throughout its history. Algerian-US relationships took a new orientation in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001 and other international events that had a pivotal impact on the pattern and course of relations between the two countries. This trend is still going on, therefore, it is of paramount importance to survey the nature of these relationships and evaluate its evolution over a long span of time. In this respect, the present dissertation is an attempt to revise the Algerian-US relationships and provide insight into its nature and course of development since its very early beginnings to present day.

2. Research Problem

History is considered one of the most important factors affecting international relations in general, and Algerian-American relations in particular, given the history of relations between the two countries with the emergence of the United States after its independence from Britain. Algeria and America established strong relations throughout the ages. The nature of those relations was subjected to several changes between the past and the present time. So, it is vital to survey the Algerian-US bilateral relations to extract lessons that enable both parts to enhance these relationships to better serve their mutual interests.

3. Research Questions

The study under investigation seeks to answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the nature of the historical relations between Algeria and America?
- 2- Does the present status of the Algerian-US relations predict for better future bilateral relations at all levels?

4. Hypotheses

The hypotheses of our research are formulated as follows:

1- The nature of Algerian-American relations has varied along history between tension and stability at different times.

2- The present status of the Algerian-US relations predicts for better future relations in terms of economy, military and security coordination, but tense political and diplomatic relations.

5. Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1- to investigate the common history of the Algerian-American relationships at all levels and depict it's the major influences on it.

2- to predict the future of both countries' bilateral relations based on the different historical landmarks and present circumstances.

6. Methodology

To come up with valid, credible findings and to meet the above-stated aims, the historical-analytical research design is used in this study. The main characteristic of this approach is that it allows for the examination of the evidence related to the past events and the investigation of topics that could not be studied in another way. This research approach is based on qualitative data collection through reading books, website essays, journal articles, governmental, and historical records, and so on. This approach is believed to be one of the finest for this sort of study since it highlights the nature of Algerian-American relationships through the provision of relevant and pertinent evidence. The analytical-historical perspective does not passively restate past events, but it allows us to interpret and better understand the historical phenomena in order to make a logical connection between them. The historical method collects and evaluates data to make a comparison of early, late, and non-respondents results of any phenomenon; while the analytical one analyses the collected data to come up with appropriate answers to the questions of the study.

7. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is represented in the topic it covers. The relations between Algeria as a big North African country and America as the world's superpower is worth studying due to many considerations. Referring to some important issues of a political, economic and military nature highlight the importance of the relations between Algeria and United States and clarify the extent of cooperation between the two countries and its influence at regional and international levels. Security and diplomatic issues are also so important and need deeper investigation in order to increase the possibilities of developing these bilateral relations and serves the interests of both nations. As is the case, the findings of this study may benefit a lot students, researchers, and politicians to improve their knowledge on issues that concern both countries, understand the historical background of these relationships and their development over history, and draw sound conclusions with regard to future prospects.

8. Structure of the Dissertation

This work is divided into three chapters. The first two chapters survey the past and present of Algerian-American relationships, whereas the last one uses the findings of the first two chapters in a bid to predict the future orientations of these relations and how they could impact on different levels of coordination. The first chapter gives information about the Algerian-American relations in the past and shows the diplomatic tensions at that time and the causes behind them. The second chapter briefly contextualizes the nature of Algerian-American relations in the political, economic, and military fields. Also, it clarifies the cultural and educational exchange between the two countries. The third chapter seeks to respond to the second research questions by examining data and material from the first two chapters and documenting events such as the 9/11 attacks and the Iran crisis.

CHAPTER ONE

Algerian-American Relations from 1775 to 1962

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Introduction

The first chapter examines the relationship between Algeria and the United States from 1775 to 1962. It is composed of eight sections, starting from an overview of the American Revolution and Independence (1775-1783), moving to the first Algerian War in the US in 1785. In the third and fourth sections, we will discuss Algerian Recognition of the United States and the Treaty of Peace and Amity 1795, and the Second Algerian War in US 1812 respectively. The fifth section will highlight the first Barbary War (1801-1805) and the Second Barbary War (1815-1816). In the Sixth section, we will shed light on the peace treaties between Algeria and the US 1815-1816, then, we will end the chapter with a brief account of the US commercial interests in the Mediterranean Sea.

1.1 A Brief Account of the American Revolution and Independence 1775-1783

The American Revolution, moreover called the United States War of Autonomy or the American Progressive War (1775–1783), insurrection by which 13 of Incredible Britain’s North American colonies won political freedom and went on to create the United States of America. The war took place after more than a decade of developing offense between the British crown and an expansive and persuasive section of its North American colonies that was caused by British endeavors to attest more prominent control over colonial issues after having long followed to an approach of healthy disregard. Until early in 1778, the struggle was a gracious war inside the British domain, but a short time later, it got to be a worldwide war as France (in 1778) and Spain (in 1779) attached the colonies against Britain (Wallace, n.d.).

Due to their lack of representation in the British Parliament and the rise in taxes on them, a group of British colonies (which emerged along the eastern coast of the Atlantic Ocean of what is now known as the United States) revolted in 1775. This act waged a war against Britain known as the American Revolutionary War, which the colonies won, and on July 4, 1776, the

organization approved a proclamation of independence from the British monarchy (America's Declaration of Independence 1776, 2015).

The United States Declaration of Independence was signed by 56 delegates representing those colonies on August 2, 1776, even though it was dated July 4, 1776. The US Constitution was adopted on September 17, 1787, and approved by the Philadelphia Convention in 1788, uniting the states into a single republic with strong central authority. Those states are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The Bill of Rights was also ratified in 1791, and it included ten constitutional amendments, guaranteeing many basic civil rights and liberties (America's Declaration of Independence 1776, 2015).

1.2 The First Algerian War on US 1785

Billias (1967) found that cold wars are not a modern marvel in American history. He maintains that the relations between America and Algiers within the period 1785 to 1797 show that such clashes are as ancient as the country itself. Although no shooting war existed between the unused United States and this most capable of the Barbary states, American shipper ships were seized and sailors took detainees by Algerian corsairs.

Earlier to autonomy, American colonists had delighted in the security of the British Naval force. In any case, once the United States announced autonomy, British negotiators were fast to advise the Barbary States that U.S. ships were open to assault. In 1785, Dey Muhammad of Algiers pronounced war on the United States and captured a few American ships. The monetarily vexed Confederation Government of the United States was incapable to raise a naval force or the tribute that would ensure U.S. ships (Barbary Wars, n.d.).

The United States looked to emancipate more than one hundred sailors who were held slaves by the Dey of Algiers and to pick up a peace arrangement that would empower American

ships to cruise the Mediterranean without fear of the Algerian armada. The cold war emerged as a result of American freedom. Whereas individuals of the British realm, Americans were able to utilize the Mediterranean with exemption since the mother nation had arrived at an understanding with the North African powers who worked beneath the suspicion that they claimed the inland ocean which anybody cruising on it without authorization was committing an act of war (Billias, 1967).

After picking up their freedom, the Americans naively looked for the help of Britain, France, and Holland, in turn, asking that these nations ensure the security of United States shipping within the Mediterranean. Such demands, to no one's shock, were rejected; European powers felt that America was attempting to keep up her dealers in a beneficial region without paying for the benefit. It was at that point that Congress realized there was no inexpensive shortcut to peace with North Africa. Within the spring of 1785, stores were raised in Holland for the express reason of paying for Barbary peace settlements and steps taken to set up a diplomatic mission. Sometimes recently encourage activity can be taken, be that as it may, two American vessels, the Maria and Dauphin, were captured by Algerian corsairs that summer and the undeclared war was on (Billias, 1967).

1.3 Algerian Recognition of the United State and the Treaty of Peace and Amity 1795

Christopher (1991) highlights that the Rule of Algiers was administered by a Turkish Janissary. The thriving of this battalion and its populace of Kouloughlis (Turco-Algerians), Fields, and tribal transients depended in expansive portion on the tribute that exchanging states paid to ensure their shipping from corsair assaults and on the seizure of ships, groups, and cargoes having a place to states that disappointment to pay. For the Rule, these seizures were a legal financial action; for the U.S. they constituted piracy. In the end, it took over ten a long time and four progressive moderators to reach an assertion and get the discharge of all American captives. The Treaty of Peace and Harmony marked in 1795 obligated the Dey to ensure the safe

entry of American ships, but since it was in circulation for an annual installment from the naval stores. A full sum of money had to be paid to obtain the discharge of the collected captives. These arrangements stuck within the craw of the Congress, but there was no attainable alternative.

In September 1795, the US of America concurred to pay an expansive entirety of cash to the free Footrest rule of Algiers so that Algiers would not meddle with its exchange in and around the Mediterranean. For another thirteen months, the United States battled to create the installment, and the Dey of Algiers more than once debilitated to cancel the arrangement. This series of events is typically described by American historians as a diplomatic crisis in which the United States was compelled to compensate for naval inadequacy by disgracefully paying protection money to privateers. The United States made rehased endeavors to purchase peace with Algiers in arrange to protect its inhabitants' future trade-in and around the Mediterranean (Farber, 2014).

1.4 The Second Algerian War on US 1812

During the War of 1812, Algiers supported the British, although the British blockade along the Atlantic stifled most American trade in the Mediterranean. President Madison sought that Congress sanction war against Algiers shortly after the conflict ended. On February 23, 1815, the Navy received authorization, and on May 20th, a 10-ship squadron headed by battle-hardened Stephen Decatur set out from New York for Algiers ("The Second Barbary War," n.d.).

Decatur dictated conditions of peace on June 29, 1815, after inflicting severe damage on the Algerian navy. The agreement stipulated that the United States would no longer pay tributes in exchange for the captured Algerian ships and would have complete shipping rights. Algiers would also liberate all ten enslaved Americans, most of whom were previous members of the Edwin, and compensate them with \$10,000. Unfortunately, when their ship, the *Epervier*, sank in the Atlantic, all of the unfortunate hostages died. Despite the lack of the drama and heroism of

the fight with Tripoli, the defeat of Algiers earned America to respect and signified a win for free commerce ("The Second Barbary War," n. d.).

1.5 Barbary Wars

The Barbary States have been a collection of North African states, lots of which practiced nation-supported piracy to exact tribute from weaker Atlantic powers. Morocco changed into an unbiased country, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli owed a loose allegiance to the Ottoman Empire. the United States fought separate wars with Tripoli (1801–1805) and Algiers (1815–1816), even though at other instances it favored to pay tribute to obtain the release of captives held within the Barbary States (Barbary Wars, n.d.).

1.5.1 The First Barbary War 1801-1805

The First Barbary War (1801-1805) was the United States' first foreign conflict. It happened during Thomas Jefferson's presidency. The Barbary Coast War, often known as the Tripolitan War, marked the confrontation of the United States with pirates from the Barbary States, a group of countries that included Algiers, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli (Rust, 2015).

On March 23rd, 1800, When Thomas Jefferson has become president, he sought to alternate the previous presidents' coverage in the direction of the Barbary States. Jefferson mentioned the problem of the Barbary States with the Cabinet wherein he desired the usage of pressure to quell those states. But the dearth of skilled conflict guys and a robust military have impeded for the United States Congress to interact in a conflict with those states. However, the conflict turned unavoidable (Carson & David, as cited in Lakhdar, 2018). In 1801, the US reached a hard level which becomes a crucial duration that might both extrude the USA' function international and flip it the various effective international locations or stay a vulnerable and a tribute payer the US for eternity to the Barbary States (Adams, 27-28 as cited in Lakhdar, 2018).

The First Barbary War was a conflict between the United States and Tripoli that was sparked by the United States' reluctance to continue paying tribute to the piratical rulers of the North African Barbary States of Algiers, Tunis, Morocco, and Tripoli. This was a common practice among European nations and the nascent United States in exchange for protection from attacks on merchant ships in the Mediterranean (First Barbary War,2021).

A desire for a more visible tribute from the Pasha of Tripoli, as well as his passionate declaration of war on the United States (May 14, 1801), coincided with a decision by US President Thomas Jefferson's administration to demonstrate American commitment. Through the exceptional Mediterranean Fund, Jefferson dispatched an American naval squadron to the waters of Tripoli. The fleet had grown in size, the disassembled navy had grown in size, and it was on the edge of annihilation. After years of battles for American ships in the waters near Tripoli, and when Captain Edward Preble took command of the Mediterranean Fleet in 1803, more successes ensued, the daring primer went to tangiers to protect several American detainees, and on February 16, Lieutenant Stephen directed to carry out an attack that led to the destruction of the American frigate that was seized in Tripoli. The conflict was finally brought to a close by the combination of a strong American maritime blockade and an overland expedition from Egypt, which resulted in a favorable peace agreement (June 4, 1805) for the United States. The other Barbary rulers continued to receive tribute until 1816, although being severely chastised (First Barbary War,2021).

1.5.2 The Second Barbary War 1815-1816

The presence of the American naval force in the Mediterranean Sea reduced the number of corsairs during the war of Tripoli, which lasted from 1801 to 1805. However, robbery quickly returned to the waterways when the United Powers started to remove some of its vessels, causing American trade ships to face harassment from neighboring Barbary states, particularly Algiers. (Lakhdar, 2018).

Wilson (as cited in Iakhdar, 2018) argued that Algiers began to be a disturbance for the United States when it captured the brig *Friendship* on December 7th, 1805 since it did not have a proper passport, but the brig was eventually freed. On May 30, 1806, the Algerian corsairs made another effort, attacking an American commercial ship and stealing all of its valuables.

The Second Barbary War (1815), too identified as the Algerine or Algerian War, was the second of two wars battled between the US and the Ottoman Empire's North African regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeria known collectively as the Barbary states. The conflict between the Barbary States and the United States concluded in 1815, and the territorial crisis was formally settled by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands the next year. The war put an end to the United States' tradition of paying ransom to piracy states and helped to signal the beginning of the end of piracy in the region, which had been rampant under Ottoman rule (16th–18th centuries). European powers had developed more sophisticated and costly ships that the Barbary pirates couldn't equal in terms of numbers or technologies (The Barbary Wars 1801-1815, 2021).

Taking after the War of 1812, two maritime squadrons beneath Commodores Decatur and Bainbridge returned to the Mediterranean. Strategy sponsored by unflinching constraint before long brought the rulers of Barbary to terms and picked up broad regard for the modern American country. Decatur gotten settlements that dispensed with the United States from paying tribute. Within a long time quickly after the Napoleonic wars, which finished in 1815, the European powers constrained a conclusion to robbery and the payment of tribute within the Barbary states (The Barbary Wars 1801-1815, 2021).

1.6 Treaties between Algeria and the US

The trade and interests of the United States of America experienced many difficulties in the Mediterranean basin, as a result of the strong presence of the Algerian fleet. Therefore, since

1815, relations between the two parties deteriorated, which led to the outbreak of a war between them. As a result of these wars, the two sides resorted to signing the Treaties of 1815 and 1816.

1.6.1 Treaty of 1815

The United States of America and his Highness Omar Bashaw-Dey of Algiers signed the Treaty of 1815. It differs from 1795 in several ways since the balance of power has shifted in favor of the United States. The initial Treaty agreement had 22 Articles and was written in English. Following the introduction of the object of this treaty in Article 1, in which the two parties negotiated a strong inviolable and universal peace and friendship between them, the Americans repealed in Article 2 all tributes, ransoms, and biennial presents paid to the Dey in any manner or under any term (Benguedtaf, 2011).

The conflict between the two sides began under unequal terms and concluded with the victory of the American armada, and transactions were held to conclude the arrangement on June 30, 1815, based on the conditions set by the United States, the foremost critic of which was the Americans not paying a yearly eminence to Algeria. The Day Omar Basha concurred in trade for the return of the two Algerian ships. which did not return to the harbor after the Americans assaulted them (Algerian-American Relations before 1830, 2014). This treaty signed Algiers June 30 and July 3, 1815, which state:

* There might be from the Conclusion of this settlement, a firm sacred and widespread peace and fellowship between the President and Citizens of the United States of America on the one portion, and the Dey and Subjects of the Rule of Algiers in Barbary, on the other, made by the free assent of both parties and upon the terms of the foremost favored countries; and if either party might from now on allow to any other country, any specific favor or benefit in route or Commerce it should instantly end up common to the other party, unreservedly when openly it is allowed to such other country; but when the allow is conditional, it should be at the choice of the

contracting parties to acknowledge, change, or dismiss such conditions, in such way as might be most conducive to their particular interface (Miller, 2008).

* The Treaty of 1815 (as cited in Miller,2008) stated that " It is distinctly understood between the Contracting parties, that no tribute either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America on any pretext whatever". This means that no tribute either as biennial presents or beneath any other frame or title anything might ever be required by the Dey and Rule of Algiers from the United States of America on any guise anything.

* On the off chance that any merchandise having a place to any country with which either of the parties is at war ought to be stacked on board of vessels having a place to the other party, they should pass free and left alone, and no endeavor might be made to require or confine them (Miller, 2008).

1.6.2 Treaty of 1816

The situation was deteriorating in favor of the United States, as the Dutch-British armada bombarded the city of Algeria in 1816 and constrained it to acknowledge the requests of Britain, which shook the position of Algeria. The American armada started to seem before its coasts, taking advantage of the overcome, and Day did not have the control to empower him to stand up to the American armada, and for this, he was constrained to conclude an arrangement with the United States agreeing to its terms on December 22, 1816, Advertisement the two Algerian ships. (Algerian – American Relations before 1830, 2014). This treaty signed at Algiers on December 22 and 23,1816, stated that:

* The Dey of Algiers shall motive to be without delay added as much as the American Squadron now off Algiers all of the American Citizens now in his possession, amounting to 10 greater or less, and all of the Subjects of the Dey of Algiers now with inside the electricity of the USA amounting to 5 hundred greater or less, will be added as much as him, the USA in line with the

usages of civilized countries requiring no ransom for the extra of prisoners of their favor (Miller, 2008).

* Having purchased a reward as a citizen or subject of one of the contracting parties the Certificates of Condemnation and Bill of Sale shall be appropriate passports for such vessel for six months, which, given the gap between the two nations, is no more than a fair time for her to obtain passports (Miller, 2008).

* The Treaty of 1816 (as cited in Miller,2008) affirmed that " The Commerce between the United States of America and the Regency of Algiers, the protections to be given to Merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen, the reciprocal right of establishing Consuls in each country, the privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such Consuls, are declared to be upon the same footing in every respect with the most favored nations respectively ".This means that assurances shall be accorded to merchants, ships, and seamen, and the complementary right to set up delegates in each country, and the benefits, and invulnerability, and positions which they shall please them in.

1.7 Consular Presence and Early Diplomatic Relations

The early diplomatic relations between Algeria and America were permeated with many tensions as a result of the previous events and the laws of the Barbarian countries regarding trade in the Mediterranean. In addition to the presence of interruptions and disturbances in the presence of the US Consulate in Algeria, the latter is responsible for coordinating negotiations on treaties between the two countries.

1.7.1 Consular Presence

Formal U.S. Consular portrayal started with Joel Barlow's show of his accreditations as an emissary to Dey Hassan of Algiers on March 4, 1796. Preceding Barlow, John Paul Jones had been selected as the representative on June 2, 1792, yet passed on before arriving at post. Pierre

Eric Skjöldebr and, sibling of the Swedish Consul at Algiers, functioned as a go-between for the United States in arranging a truce with Algiers. Consular presence was hindered from July 25, 1812, until July of 1815 attributable to the Algerian War, one of the Barbary Wars. At the point when nominee David Porter knew about the French control of Algiers in 1830, he decided not to take up his post, rather sitting tight for another assignment as Chargé d'Affaires at Istanbul, where he showed up in 1831. There is no surviving diplomat until the appearance of George F. Earchy colored in 1835, whose exequatur was renounced in 1838. The United States likewise kept up offices at the following posts:

- Bejaïa (Bejaia, Bougie)-- Earliest date: November 1852; Latest date: 1854
- El Qoll (Collo) and Philippeville (Skikda)-- Earliest Date: 1882; Latest Date: 1897
- Annaba (Bône, Hippo)-- A Consular Agent was appointed at Bône on July 3, 1875. The Agency closed on December 31, 1910. A Consulate was established June 4, 1943, and closed January 11, 1944.
- Beni Saf (Beni-Saf)-- Earliest date: October 27, 1883; Latest date: April 1904
- Qacentina (Constantine, Cirta)-- Earliest date: June 10, 1962; Latest date: February 1, 1972.

Oran (Ouahran, Wahran)- Pre-autonomy: William Shaler, American Delegate General at Algiers, designated a Consular Specialist at Oran in 1823; accessible records neglect to show how long he served. A Consular Office was set up on December 8, 1864, which shut on November 30, 1937. An Office was set up at Oran in February 1943 and was shut on May 9, 1946. Post-freedom: The Department returned on June 11, 1962, shut on June 6, 1967, resumed in August 1968, and shut on June 1993 ("A Guide to the United States History," n. d).

1.7.2 Early Diplomatic Relations

Relations among Algeria and the US return similar to the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Algeria at that point was a Footstool territory that was endeavoring to impede Christian assaults on its shores. The battle brought about maritime conflicts with European naval forces

and privateers-called additionally corsairs in the Mediterranean region which, somewhat, influenced American exchanging interests the Mediterranean." Thus, while looking for rewarding business sectors, the arising Republic of the US arranged a deal of harmony with the Dey of Algiers and selected diplomats. Those early contacts, notwithstanding, were not liberated from strains and enmities. The principal settlement was endorsed in 1795; yet for various reasons, it neglected to keep up a harmony between the two nations. In 1815, the US announced conflict on Algiers, a conflict that was a reaction to an Algerian affirmation of battle on the US in 1812. The conflict, notwithstanding, was fleeting. Aside from a concise maritime experience between an American group made out of 9 warships and the Algerian leader under the order of Rais Hamidou, no further threats happened. The Dey acknowledged the provisions of a second deal when the American unit arrived at the port of Algiers. The circumstance as it introduced itself in 1815 was the perfection of forty years of strategic pressures and oceanic inconveniences (Maameri, 2008).

1.8 US Commercial Interests in the Mediterranean Sea

For European traders, the markets on both sides of the Sea, which ranged from the Strait of Gibraltar in the west to the coasts of Asia Minor in the east, were particularly lucrative. They were even more lucrative for traders and ship owners in North America, who were covered by England's alliances with regional forces. Muslim ports on the eastern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean served few of the world's free markets that remained available to American merchants throughout the second half of the eighteenth century until Great Britain closed its colonial markets to American trade. And the fact that the main European imperial forces have mostly infiltrated the area by the 16th and early 17th centuries, none of the ports had yet been conquered. As a part of the various capitulations, France, England, and the Netherlands had gained lucrative concessions and privileges (Harlaftis, as cited in Maameri, 2008). They made trade much more beneficial for Europeans, especially when we remember that all of the maritime

vessels and merchants were Christians, and all of the local brokers were non-Muslims particularly Jews in the case of Algiers since Muslim ships were not allowed to fly their national flag in European ports (Panzac, as cited in Maameri,2008).

Southern plantations provided dyes (especially indigo and cochineal), sugar, tobacco, and rice, along with dried cod, wood, and salt; and 'Boston Particular' (rum), all of which have their roots in the colonies of New England were among the most valuable colonial exports (Panzac; Oren, as cited in Maameri, 2008). Despite what was commonly derided as "Barbary pirates' depredations," estimates for single dyes indicate a rise from 2.3 million livres tournois in 1750-54 to 3.5 million livres tournois in 1786-89 (Panzac, as cited in Maameri,2008). The overall amount of American goods exported to the Mediterranean in 1770 was officially calculated to be around £707,000. In that year, the overall amount of foreign products shipped from the West Indies to the same location (primarily Spanish, French, and Dutch) was calculated to be £6,287 (Irwin, as cited in Maameri,2008). This demonstrates the large level of trade between American colonies and Mediterranean ports, which could only have been driven by enormous profits and valuable gains. Furthermore, exports exceeded imports by more than three times, enabling the colonies to sustain a positive trade balance. Over the same time frame, imports were publicly priced at £228,682 (as opposed to £707,000 for exports), (Maameri,2008) Salt, olive oil "for soap factories", wool "from goats or camels", Moroccan leather, dried fruit s raisins, figs, and other Oriental delicacies were the main ingredients, (Panzac, as cited in Maameri,2008). Hundreds of ships and thousands of seamen participated in the Mediterranean trade.

According to Richard O'Brien, an American inmate at Algiers (1785-1795) and later United States Consul General for the Barbary States, "before the revolution, the Americans used to hire 200 sail of merchantmen in the straights trade, and used to gain great benefits from it," (Jefferson, as cited in Maameri, 2008, p.177). The best person to make estimates on colonial Mediterranean commerce is Thomas Jefferson, the American Secretary of State (1789-1793).

Conclusion

In this chapter, we began with a brief account of the American Revolution and Independence 1775-1783. After that, we presented the first Algerian war in the US in 1785. Furthermore, we introduced the Algerian Recognition of the United States and the Treaty of Peace and Amity 1795. Then, we talked about the Second Algerian War in the US in 1812. This chapter has also identified the First and the Second Barbary Wars (1801-1805) and (1815-1816) respectively. Moreover, we discussed both treaties between Algeria and the US from 1815-1816. In addition, we addressed the consular presence and the early diplomatic relations. Finally, we dealt with the US commercial interests in the Mediterranean Sea.

CHAPTER TWO

Algerian-American Relations from to 1962 to 2021

Chapter two: Algerian-American Relations from 1962 to 2021

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Introduction

In this chapter, the most important areas that witness a rapprochement between Algeria and the US will be addressed, as these areas represent the basis for the nature of the relationship between the two countries. The chapter is composed of Four sections: the first section deals with the development of Relations between the two countries at the political level, starting from the Algerian support of US in the 9/11 attacks moving to the nature of the diplomatic relations between the two countries and the reasons for Algeria severing its diplomatic relations with America. This phase ends with the visit of President Bouteflika to the white house after re-establishing Diplomatic Relations. The Second section aims to explore the nature and development of economic exchanges between the two countries and also discusses the Algeria's accession on the World Trade Organization. In the third section, we shed light on the cultural exchange between Algeria and United States, through which we address the Educational and cultural relations between two Countries. Finally, the fourth section addresses the military and security coordination between Algeria and US and their common fight against terrorism.

2.1 Political Relationship Between Algeria and United States

The Political relations between nations are the basis of any rapprochement between countries and the axis of establishing all other relations in any field. In this part, we will see the nature of political relations between Algeria and America after independence and the most important changes that have occurred in them.

2.1.1 Post-Independence Algerian-American Diplomatic Relations

After Independence, diplomatic relations between Algeria and America witnessed a noticeable tension, especially at the time of the Arab-Israeli war in June 1967. Algeria, along with other "radical" Arab countries, severed diplomatic relations with the United States. This appears to have ended a five-year process of trying to find a basis for friendly relations between two very different countries. Large amounts of US economic aid have done little to advance US

interests or gain Algerian goodwill. One might have expected at the time that Algeria would follow the path of Syria and Iraq, both of which virtually eliminated all forms of American presence from their countries after 1967. Instead, after nearly five years of severing ties, the United States and Algeria have developed a complex web of interactions that challenges traditional stereotypes of American behavior toward radical nationalist regimes (Quandet, 1972).

2.1.2 The American Hostages Crisis

The American hostage crisis is a diplomatic crisis that occurred between Iran and the United States of America when a group of Iranian students stormed the American embassy in Tehran in support of the Iranian revolution that toppled the rule of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlouli, who was an essential partner of the United States of America. Iranian students kept 52 Americans for 444 days from 4 November 1979 to January 20, 1981. According to Anonymous (2012), The student demands were to hand over the Shah, who has been in New York since October 22, to be tried in Iran, to return all the money at his disposal abroad, particularly in American banks, and not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. The failure of the United States' attempts to negotiate the release of the hostages led to the United States carrying out a military operation to rescue them on April 24, 1980. However, it failed, after which the parties to the conflict, Iran and the United States, resorted to inviting Algeria to play the role of mediator, based on its rational foreign policy and independent positions to support issues fair (anonymous,2012). Algerian mediation contributed to solving the hostage crisis, as this situation led to the consolidation and strengthening of US-Algerian relations.

2.1.3 The 9/11 Attacks

The September 11 attacks, also called the September 11 attacks, a series of airline hijackings and suicide attacks perpetrated in 2001 by 19 militants linked to the Islamic extremist group of Al-Qaeda against targets in the United States, were the deadliest terrorist attacks on American soil in US history. The attacks against New York City and Washington, D.C. caused

widespread death and destruction and sparked a massive American effort to fight terrorism. About 2,750 people were killed in New York, 184 in the Pentagon and 40 in Pennsylvania (Bergen, 2020).

In the wake of the events of September 11, which upended the strategic balances of the countries of the world, President Bouteflika was the first Arab leader to condemn the attacks. On his visit to the United States in 2001, he said: “Algeria, which was stricken by the fire of terrorism for a whole decade, feels what surrounds your country, and it has nothing but to be in solidarity with the United States” (Amrous, 2017, para.1). Thus, the security perspective became the determining factor for the relations of the two countries through cooperation in the field of combating terrorism. With the blessing of the American regime for economic and political reforms internally, its interest in Algeria emerged as a major axis in drawing regional balances and as an effective strategic partner (Amrous,2017).

2.1.4 President Bouteflika's Visit to the White House

President Bouteflika was the first Algerian President to visit the White House since 1985, in July 2001. This visit, which was followed by a second meeting in November 2001, a meeting in New York in September 2003, and President Bouteflika's involvement in the June 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit, demonstrated the United States and Algeria's increasing relationship. Contacts in key areas of common interest, such as law enforcement and counterterrorism cooperation, have increased since September 11, 2001. Algeria has openly denounced the terrorist attacks in the United States and has expressed strong support for international counter-terrorism efforts (North America, 2016).

2.2 Economic Relations Between Algeria and United States

During the period of 1973-1976, the USA replaced France as Algeria's largest trading partner; America's purchases of oil increased from \$200 million to \$2.2 billion (Jonathan et al., 1997). In the 1980s, the increase in the United States' need for energy and a growing Algeria's

need for capital led to an increased interaction with America after that relative isolation from the West during the Boumediene years. Algeria became an important source of oil and natural gas for the United States in 1980, as it imported about 2.8 billion dollars of oil from Algeria, and it was the largest export market for Algeria in that period (Metz, 1994). Burgeoning energy demand has made the United States the major commercial partner of Algeria (Jonathan et al., 1997).

More than half of Algeria's crude oil output is purchased by the US, and agreements have been reached to purchase billions of dollars in future gas exports (Jonathan et al., 1997). In late 1985, the American Feed Grain Board opened a store in Algeria, with the aim of developing a dairy and poultry farm and improving agricultural activity between the two countries. Algeria is negotiating a new loan guarantee deal with the Export-Import Bank, as well as a contract with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Background Notes,1985).

President Bendjedid visited Washington for the first time as Algeria's first head of state in April 1985, showcasing the depth of improved US-Algerian ties. During the trip, an agreement to create a joint economic commission was achieved. The Imports of Algerian crude and refined oil and gas from the United States decreased from 5.2 billion dollars in 1981 to 1.9 billion dollars in 1986 (Background Notes,1985). Improved diplomatic relations between the United States and Algeria have benefitted increased commercial collaboration. A first meeting of the US-Algerian Joint Economic Committee took place in Algiers in 1986, followed by a second meeting in Washington in 1989.

2.2.1 Algeria's Accession on the World Trade Organization

Algeria's journey to join the World Trade Organization began in the mid-1990s, and negotiations were halted three times due to disagreements between the two parties over terms of trade, particularly Algeria's adherence to customs barriers when importing goods, which the World Trade Organization rejected. Algeria held more than 120 bilateral meetings with about 20

countries, culminating in the signing of six Bilateral agreements with Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, Switzerland, Venezuela, and Argentina. Algeria held 12 rounds of multilateral negotiations, allowing it to address more than 1,900 Issues related to the national Economic System (Sputnik Arabic ,2018).

The Algerian government is dedicated to liberalizing trade and promoting inward investment, particularly from Western enterprises interested in utilizing Algeria as a manufacturing base or forming joint ventures with local firms to improve exports. In April 2002, Algeria signed the EU-Algeria Association Agreement. This agreement establishes a foundation for all aspects of the EU-Algeria relationship, including commerce. Algeria and the EU began talks on an Action Plan in 2012, with the goal of fostering cooperation and maximizing the potential of the Association Agreement (International Trade Center, 2014).

According to Hachoude (2005), regarding Algeria's ambitions to join the World Trade Organization, the United States has said on several occasions that it is prepared to assist Algeria in this respect, with this help mostly consisting of technical and technical knowledge. In addition to banking support, it needs a thriving financial sector. At a time characterized by the increasing activity of the private sector and the achievement of economic openness. This is what we see in Colin Powell's remark, the former US Secretary of State.

2.2.2 Algeria-US Bilateral Economic Relations

The bilateral trade relationship between the United States and Algeria is a joint cooperation between two very separate economic structures that may be beneficial to both countries. The United States is glad to have aided Algeria's technological growth. Our common history shows that private enterprises in the United States and Algerian entrepreneurs will work together to benefit both parties (United States Department of State, 1983).

Economic actors in both countries have worked hard to strengthen Algerian-US Relations. Non-American companies in the hydrocarbon industry have enjoyed a profitable

relationship with their Algerian counterparts for decades, confirming Algeria's dependence as a partner and demonstrating the real opportunity for growth that it offers to the American business community. Despite the recent decline in the oil rate, it has had an impact on the rate of trade between the two countries 5.248 billion in 2015 compared to 20.598 billion in 2008, ("Embassy of Algeria to the United States ", 2020). This indicates the existence of new opportunities in acquiring and promoting new opportunities and economic growth among the surroundings. The Trade and Investment Agreement is created in 2001, established a new partnership and increased cooperation and expand all areas of interest, power supplies, machinery and agricultural facilities, to its economic operators. On October 19, 2015, Algeria and United States signed the Offshore Accounts Tax Compliance Act in Algiers ("Embassy of Algeria to the United States", 2020).

The legal framework that is being implemented between Algeria and the United States contributes to the development of economic relations between the two countries. The two countries have signed several agreements, including the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement. Algerian economic operators traveled to the United States in 2014, 2015, 2016 to participate in trade fairs, which aim to explore new partnerships and investment opportunities with the American business community and enhance Algeria's economic assets and potential. In October 2018, in the American capital, Washington, the sixth session of TIFA was held, and both countries are now focusing on increasing the number of mutual trade missions to develop their relationship in the economic field. From 10 to 13 September 2018, the American capital, Washington, hosted the Algerian Economic and Cultural Week. It was the first of its kind between the two countries, as it was successful as it allowed many Algerian businessmen to display a range of Algerian manufactured and agricultural products, and it was also an opportunity for them to learn more about the American market (Algerian-American Relations, n.d.).

Table 1.1***The Development of Bilateral Trade Between Algeria and the US in Dollars (2011-2017)***

year	Exports	Imports	Volume	Balance
2017	1 061.0	3 808.0	4.869.0	2.746.8
2016	2237.1	3 228.8	5 465.9	991,7
2015	3 230.9	1 717.7	4 948.6	1 513.2
2014	4 628.9	2 614.0	7 245.9	2 011.9
2013	4 830.9	1 848.7	6 679.6	2 982.2
2012	9 993.3	1 363.2	11 356.5	8 630.2

Note. All figures are in millions of U.S. Dollars on a nominal basis (US Census Bureau) ("Embassy of Algeria to the United States", 2020).

2.3 Cultural Exchange between Algeria and United States

There are many cultural exchange programs in the United States, in which young People, students, educators, artists, athletes and even emerging leaders from more than one country participate, that support cultural understanding by protecting cultural heritage around the world, and that provide educational resources for those interested in knowing American culture and English language.

2.3.1 Education and Scholarships

Education in the United States opens the eyes of Algerian Americans. Religion is separated from course education in American school. Algeria inherited an education system based on European content and taught by foreign teachers in a foreign language when it gained independence in 1962. By the 1990s, Algerians made up more than 90% of all teachers at all levels (Miller, n. d.). The US Embassy in Algeria offers a variety of exchange programmes, including scholarships, that enable Algerians to travel and study in the United States. Algerian

youth, teachers and professionals can participate in these programs as well as many other countries outside Algeria, especially in Europe and America ("U.S. Embassy Algiers-scholarships", n.d.).

The students want to study abroad after completing their baccalaureate or at any level of study, such as master's and doctorate, either because they believe it will expand their horizons in terms of developing their capabilities, acquiring education, and increasing job opportunities, or because they want to gain new experiences and specializations that were not previously available to them. When you excel in a university major, the best way to study abroad is to get a scholarship. While university scholarships are scarce, there is no better way to study abroad. Some examples of scholarships are: First, The Algerian Youth Leadership Program is a leadership opportunity for Algerian and American youth who hold the position of Forum Chair. (Project Agora, n.d). Navy Network Information Center (NNIC) has held their trade show for the past 12 years. All public and return procedures are handled in an interactive, manner by the programme. Through participation in activities, a group of youth will gain a better understanding of civic participation, citizen rights, and the role of social institutions in society. The programme's goal is to equip them with the skills they will need to complete a required post-programme service project in their community. The Department of Education Affairs of the US Department of State is fully funding this program ("Youth leadership program," n. d.). Second, while improving Arabic language instruction at American colleges and universities, the Fulbright Fellowship for Foreign Language Teaching Assistants allows Algerian teachers to improve their teaching skills, improve their English proficiency, and expand their cultural knowledge ("U.S. Embassy Algiers-scholarships", n.d.).

According to Miller (n.d.), in the United States, there are over one million Arabs, roughly 3,215 of them are of Algerian descent residing in 1990, according to the United States Census Bureau. 2,537 people claimed Algerian ancestry as their main ancestry, while 678 claimed Algerian ancestry as a second ancestry.

Many Algerian Americans came to the United States in search of a better education or to escape insecurity and religious persecution in their homeland. Opportunities for professionals such as scientists, doctors, and scholars result in a geographically diverse pattern of immigration, with Algerian Americans frequently settling in areas where they are the only Algerian Americans. Despite this, Algerian Americans have developed communities in university towns and cities such as Dallas, Austin, and Houston, Texas, as well as Boston, Massachusetts, and North California. In the late 1990s, for example, the Dallas area was home to an estimated 12,500 African immigrants from a variety of countries (Miller, n.d.).

Miller (n.d.) noticed that Algerian Americans often form associations, such as the Algerian American Association of Houston, a local organization that sponsors activities and promotes Algerian heritage within the American fabric. Many of these organizations work to improve friendship and cooperation between Algeria and the United States. Algerian Americans carry on Muslim cultural practices. The Arabic word *Uma*, which means "group," does not distinguish between a resident of a specific country and the global Muslim community. As a result, the Arab community as a whole will shift from country to country without losing its distinct culture. On Fridays, Muslims gather at a mosque to pray, and the Arab community of an American city comes together to share culture and identity. A devout Muslim makes the Hajj, or pilgrimage Qato Mecca, once in a lifetime. Ramadan, a month of fasting, is observed by the majority of Algerian Americans.

2.3.2 The United States and Islamism in Algeria

Algeria's state religion is Islam, and 99 percent of the population is Sunni Muslim, which is a larger, more inclusive version of Islam. Algerian Americans, on the whole, are less conservative Muslims. Some people do not belong to any mosque or Islamic centre. With each succeeding century, an analysis of Muslim societies in the West revealed a gradual loss of specifically Islamic values. Mosques can be found in several neighborhoods in the United States,

where there are approximately one million Muslims. Immigrants may become members of the Arab community by attending Friday prayers. In the 1960s, the emergence of Muslim ethnic identity in the United States offered a sense of belonging to the American public. However, there is a persistent anti-Arab bias in the United States, which is often aimed at specific countries such as Iran, Iraq, and Libya. Muslims hold a strong belief in the principle of balance and tolerance, which is symbolized by the religious concept of *Sirat al-muataqim*, or adhering to the Koran's straight line. Pork, alcohol, gambling, and excessively high-interest loans are all prohibited in Islam. Every Muslim's primary duty is to encourage what is right and to avoid what is wrong. An individual converts to Islam by making a declaration of faith at a local mosque, which is accompanied by efforts to learn about and develop other aspects of Muslim life as prescribed by the Koran, God's written message. This call to Islam is known as *Dawah*, and it is delivered by evangelical, ardent converts who challenge others to embrace Muslim beliefs (Miller, n.d.).

The topic of Islamism was a big point of contention between Algeria and the United States. The United States has been flexible in its approach to this phenomenon, which has many meanings in the United States. The classification of an Islamist movement has an effect on US policy. This ambiguity can be seen in the US government's different positions on Islamism. Some people are labeled as accommodationists or conciliators, and others are labeled as eradicators. The former sees moderate Islamism as a normal progression in Muslim societies, and they see the possibility that moderate Islamists might force authoritarian regimes to democratize and open up their political systems to different political powers. Accommodationists, on the other hand, have conflated Islamism with Islam and being a Muslim. They have thus overlooked the crucial fact that Islamism is a political phenomenon that utilizes the Islamic faith, giving it a new meaning in order to achieve political and ideological goals. The key goal of accommodationists is to include and incorporate Islamists into the democratization process. The eradicators don't distinguish between moderate and militant Islamists. Islamism, they believe, is a challenge to Western interests in general, and American interests in particular.

They also insist on US government that it does not support any existing regimes and help eliminate the phenomenon of extremism, the United States and Algeria have taken opposing positions. While Algerians distinguish between legitimate armed resistance or revolutionary violence against occupation and terrorism that targets civilians and state institutions, the United States tends to lump the two together (Yahia as Cited in Djaber, 2011).

Yahia (as cited in Djaber,2011) argued that the Algerians, who, like the Americans, fought an independence war using aggression as a tool to achieve their goal, did not characterize the PLO and its military wing Fatah or Hamas as terrorist organizations, because they consider both of them to be resistance movements. The use of military force by these groups is a legal right for Algerians. Despite the fact that Algeria has ratified the International Convention on Terrorism, it cautions against any clause or stipulation that undermines people's legitimate struggle for freedom or seeks to weaken a particular religious group.

The Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs' appeal to the United Nations in October 2008 was specifically referring to Palestinian and Lebanese resistance to Israeli occupation, as well as attacks on Islam as a result of Islamist extremists' acts. Officials in the United States are baffled by Algeria's adamant stance on the subject, which is understandable given the country's history (Yahia, 2011).

2.4 Military and Security Coordination between Algeria and US

Algeria has significant military and security experience in the fight against terrorism. The United States of America has conducted several security and military coordination operations with Algeria, considering the latter the dominant military power in the Maghreb region.

2.4.1 Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation

Although ties between the United States and Algeria have improved significantly in the previous 10 years, several problems remain in the areas of security and information cooperation.

Algeria's "constructive" and "useful" contribution in the battle against global terrorism was hailed by US Secretary of State John Kerry in late August. He went on to say that the US is willing to cooperate with Algeria to achieve this goal (Boulter, 2015).

Boucher (as cited in Yahia,2011) stated that in spite of the fact that the US declined to provide Algeria heavy weapons to avoid upsetting the power balance between the two countries, the US agreed in 2002 to supply Algerian security forces with some effective weaponry to eradicate residual armed groups in rural regions. According to American authorities, Algeria is an effective and important participant in the worldwide battle against terrorism. In July 2005, former President George W. Bush declared that the United States continues to depend on Algeria as a partner in the fight against terrorism, and that their mutual aim is to foster democracy and prosperity between the two countries (Algérie Presse service as cited in Yahia,2011).

Gharib (2018) states that military consultations were launched between Algeria and the United States of America in 2005 with the aim of exchanging military training and coordination, followed by the establishment of a communications regiment in early 2011, which the United States described as a historical moment.

2.4.2 The Coordination between Algeria and US in the Fight against Terrorism

Gharib (2017) confirmed that the cooperating in the framework of information exchange with Algeria and other African countries, the United States aims to develop a cooperative framework that allows it to obtain correct information without fear of international parties, as the US National Security Strategy has made clear the need to strengthen relations. With allies within the intelligence framework, as well as to strengthen the partnership with international intelligence offices. Algeria cooperates in this field with the American intelligence services to combat terrorism in the countries neighboring Libya, in northern Mali, and within the borders of Algeria. Thus, the United States attached great importance to the need for regular communication with Algeria, which is an important partner in the region and in international

efforts to combat terrorism. This step highlighted the great cooperation that took place between the two countries, which led to the strengthening of relations between them, especially at the level of security coordination.

Conclusion

In this chapter, we first talked about the political relations between Algeria and the US and the 09/11 attack on the United States. We also surveyed the diplomatic relations between both of them, in addition to Algeria's intervention in the liberation of American hostages in Iran 1979. Furthermore, we highlighted the Economic Relations between the two countries, more specifically, we explained the Algerian-American bilateral Relations and Algeria's accession to the World Trade Organization. Also, we discussed both cultural and educational exchanges between Algeria and the United States and Islamism in Algeria. The chapter concludes with the military and security coordination between Algeria and the US, highlighting their cooperative efforts in the Fight against Terrorism.

CHAPTER THREE

The Future Vision of the Algerian-American Relations

Chapter Three: The Future Vision of the Algerian-American Relations

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Introduction

This Chapter will predict the future vision of the two countries in the political, military, and economic fields. In the first section, we will give the readers a future perspective on the political circumstance and its advancement between the two nations, depending on the contrary views of both Algeria and US with regard to these worldwide issues. The international military and security are the essential reason for guaranteeing the coherence of safety and common harmony among nations. In the second section, we will talk about the future status of the military and security relationship between Algeria and United States. This chapter ends with a summary of our future economic relationship between the two countries.

3.1 Future of the Political Relations

Algeria's position has always been clear, firm, and supportive of international issues (as Palestinian and western Sahara issues). It also stressed the principle of the right of every state to self-determination. This is due to the bitterness of the conditions experienced by the Algerian people during the period of the French occupation.

3.1.1 Algeria's Position on Just Issues in the World

First of all, Palestine is considered as one of the most prominent countries in the Arab world, and it enjoys a great position throughout history, and none of the armies of the world succeeded in occupying it in the past, but with the passage of time and the occurrence of many changes in the Arab and Islamic civilization, the Zionist movement managed to control and occupy it after the British colonialism, which announced that the State of Palestine is a state for the Zionists through the Balfour Declaration presented by the British colonialism to the Jews. After the Jews occupied the Palestinian lands, massacred children and women, and violating human rights, the Palestinian cause became an issue of public opinion. So that every Palestinian has the right to enjoy all his rights to freedom and living. In light of the normalization of The Arab countries with Israel and the establishment of official relations with her negatively affected

the issue, but Algeria had another opinion and position, as it was and is still the first supporter of the Palestinian people. Also, the Algerian people have great love and brotherhood for the Palestinian people and consider it their first cause. Also, President Abdel Majid Tebboune confirmed his position with the Palestinian cause stating that "We will not bless and we will not participate in the scramble towards normalization, and Palestine is the mother of the issues" (as cited in Hicham, 2020, para.1). It means that Algeria's position towards the Palestinian issue is firm, decisive and it will never change.

Secondly, The Western Sahara crisis is considered one of the longest-running political and humanitarian conflicts in the world. It is a struggle between two neighboring countries, Morocco and the Sahara. Since ancient times, Morocco has tried to seize the lands of Western Sahara, considering it its lands. The Algerian government affirmed that its position on the Sahrawi cause is firm and will continue to advocate for the Sahrawi people until their aspirations for freedom and self-determination are achieved. Somoud (2015) affirmed that The Algerian Minister of Maghreb Affairs, the African Union, and the League of Arab States, Abdelkader Messahel, assured in an interview with Algerian radio that Algeria's position on the issue of Western Sahara remains firm, stressing that the Algerian view of the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination has not changed since 1963, the year in which the Sahrawi Republic was registered in the list of non-independent countries with the United Nations. Algeria and the Algerian people support this position and are faithful to its principles as it was with the right of all African peoples to self-determination.

3.1.2 American Position on the Palestinian and Western-Sahara Issues

The former US President Donald Trump acknowledged Jerusalem as Israel's capital, on December 6, 2017, echoing Israel's official view on the city's status. He says: "Today we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital, this is nothing more or less than a recognition of reality. It's something that has to be done" (Tump as cited in Landler, 2017, para.

2). By doing so, the United States has become the first country to publicly support Israel's stance on a contentious issue at the core of the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP), perhaps hurting the US's position in the process, possibly debilitating the part of the US in that prepare as a fair-minded go-between and tilting the chances encourage in Israel's favor. The action has been extensively criticized as a breach of international law and a political provocation. It does, however, leave open the prospect of addressing the city's status as part of a broader peace agreement between Israelis and Palestinians (Immenkamp, 2017).

In addition to American recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, Donald Trump proclaimed American acceptance of Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara. Cavanagh (2021) described it as the seizure of Morocco to much of the land since Spain abandoned the former colony in 1976, and has been accused of repression of free expression and illicit economic exploitation of Western Sahara. While the UN calls Western Sahara a Non-Self-Governing Territory that Morocco has illegally occupied, few have challenged Rabat's control over what it calls the Southern Provinces, least of all the European Union (EU). But, the sudden Trump's position, contrary to the Charter of the United Nations in recognizing Moroccan sovereignty over the territory, has caused a lot of uproar and opposition, especially Algeria.

Fakir (2020) also argued that Morocco's sovereignty over the disputed Western Sahara area, which Morocco has held since 1975, was acknowledged by the United States after decades of international deadlock and heavy lobbying. The United States' recognition, in exchange for Morocco's normalization of relations with Israel, begins a new chapter in a long-running dispute. It has ramifications not just for Morocco and the Polisario Front, which represents the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), the exiled government tasked with governing Western Sahara, but also for those who have indirectly involved Algeria, the United Nations, and the European Union are all members of the European Union address this decision.

In conclusion, all the peoples of the world have the right to self-determination. It is the right of every human being to live in freedom and peace and enjoy his rights. This is what is stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations and the principle of humanity. But after the arbitrary decision made by the United States in the custody of former President Donald Trump against these two issues and their people, and in contravention of the laws and principles of the Charter of the United Nations made great tension in the Algerian-American political relations, and this is due to Algeria's firm and clear position on these two issues and its rejection of Israeli normalization. But with the arrival of US President Joe Biden, we expect that he will fix what Trump destroyed, and we expect more balanced and closer political relations between the two countries.

3.2 Military and Security Future Relations

According to Ahmed (2020), in terms of military relations, the US-Algerian relationship has changed over time as events and the interests of both countries have changed. While these relations witnessed in the nineties of the 20th century tension between the two countries that led to a US military embargo on Algeria, a turning point occurred as a result of the security threats to both countries and the beginning of the comprehensive war on terrorism. This resulted in a military rapprochement, as evidenced by US military sales to Algeria, joint military operations and maneuvers, as well as joint defense and security action in response to security issues in North Africa.

3.2.1 Algerian-US Security and Military Partnership

Security and military partnership between Algeria and the United States of America returned to the background of the visit of the head of the US military command in Africa, General Thomas Wald Hauser in April 26 ,2018, during which he met several officials, led by Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia and Deputy Defense Minister Ahmed Gaid Salah. Wald Hauser stated, "Thanks to a solid partnership, our two countries are able to combat the deep motives of

terrorism, in order to promote peace and stability" (Maghreb Voices, 2018, para. 3). This Algerian-American rapprochement has raised many questions regarding the security and military partnership between the two countries, especially with the "dissonance" that exists between Algeria and France, regarding plans to confront terrorism in the African Sahel region (Maghreb voices, 2018).

John Kerry hailed Algeria for its constructive and beneficial contribution in the battle against global terrorism (Boulter, 2015). He went on to emphasize the US' readiness' to cooperate with Algeria in attaining this objective. We can say that the 9/11 attacks are the pillar behind America's decision to engage in military and security partnership with Algeria in its war on terror. Since 2008, the United States has spent nearly a million dollars annually with the aim of training Algerian military officers in advanced military education in institutions and academics in the United States. In 2012, Algeria and the United States established a bilateral Strategic dialogue to address a wide variety of challenges, the most significant of which being terrorism and regional security (Boulter, 2015).

Gharib (2018) noted that in the context of Algerian-American cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, the US authorities, through the African Command of the Army "AFRICOM", have worked to support the capabilities of the Algerian army units in the field of counter-terrorism, and have been entrusted with the task of training and framing the Level 3 (L-3) communications group specialized in defense and weapons, especially explosives, provides training courses aimed at preventing terrorist operations. Algerian Foreign Minister Sabri Boukadoum and Army Chief of Staff General Said Chanegriha met with AFRICOM commander in Algeria on September 23, 2020. In this meeting, Boukadoum confirmed Algeria's positions on the recent events in Libya and Mali. According to some analysts, the discussion may have focused on the arrangements that the US and Algeria should make to assist in the resolution of Libya's internal strife, especially after Tebboune recently reiterated his country's commitment to playing a major role in mediating the situation (Blidi, 2020).

Moreover, Algeria's new constitution contained the option of the Algerian army participating in UN, African Union, and Arab League-supervised peacekeeping operations, as well as the potential of bilateral military agreements between it and the nations of mutual interest. This might be discussed at the AFRICOM base with Algerian authorities in order to reach an agreement between the two militaries (Blidi, 2020).

In short, we think that in order for the future security cooperation with Algeria to remain permanent, the US could cultivate more balanced relations in the North African area, urging Morocco to resolve its issue with Western Sahara by acknowledging the Sahrawi people's rights to self-determination. Because of the United States' backing for Israel, analysts of security argue that there are significant distinctions between the two countries. This refers to the issues of Palestine and Western Sahara, in which Algeria condemned US President Donald Trump's decision to recognize the occupied Palestinian city of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and warned against serious threats in a region already beset by war, believing it to be a flagrant violation of UN Security Council resolutions (Gharib, 2018).

3.3 Future Prospects of Algerian-American Economic Relations

International economic ties have grown in importance at the national level of all countries around the world, until they have become the driving force behind all areas of life in all countries. The level of economic development is defined by these relationships, which have a significant impact on all social, cultural, and even political levels.

In this regard, Ben Aisha (2016) claims that Algeria's strategic importance to Washington stems from multiple axes headed by our country at various regional levels, as well as its security and political responses to the phenomena as it progressed from a stage of national tragedy to one of peace and national healing. Due to its marine extensions on the Mediterranean, Algeria is a key strategic partner with the Atlantic Alliance as a link between southern Europe and North Africa, as well as a strategic gateway to the African coast countries. To Washington, Algeria's

stability and prosperity are crucial to the region's overall stability. The two countries' annual trade exchanges are valued at \$20 billion, making Algeria the United States second Arab partner (Ben Aisha, 2016).

3.3.1 America's Energy Investments in Algeria

Algeria is regarded as a Maghreb industrial powerhouse, particularly in the petrochemical and hydrocarbon industries. It has a weight based mostly on the energy component, which is a significant factor in Algeria's foreign relations because it is influenced by its foreign and domestic policies (Ahmed, 2020).

The United States is seeking to strengthen its presence in the energy field in Algeria, through areas of cooperation and investment. During a cooperative discussion in 2020 between Energy Minister Mohamed Akrab and US Ambassador Desrocher, the two sides confirmed that the two countries' energy cooperation and partnership relations are in outstanding shape. The two parties emphasized the potential for collaboration and investment between the two countries in the fields of energy, particularly hydrocarbons (pre and post production), electricity, renewable energy, and training. Akrab urged American institutions to engage more in this area, particularly now that the hydrocarbons law has taken effect, which offers exciting and mutually advantageous cooperation opportunities in the fields of hydrocarbon exploration, development, and transformation, particularly in the petrochemical industry. On his part, the US ambassador expressed the interest of US institutions to invest in Algeria and achieve tangible projects according to the win-win principle ("America is looking", 2020). In this general framework, economic and trade relations between Washington and Algeria are consolidating, as hydrocarbons are at the forefront of trade exchanges, representing 95 percent of the value of Algerian exports to the United States of America. Washington has turned into Algeria's first trading partner after France was considered Algeria's first trading (Ben Aisha, 2016).

The researcher in political and security affairs in the African Sahel region, Mabrouk Kahi, told "Noon Post" that the Algerian-American relations are based primarily on economic cooperation, especially in the light of America's sufficiency in the field of energy. The current relations between the two countries remain ambiguous, as with the Gulf states, the current relationship between the two countries is uncertain. With Biden's arrival at the White House, numerous questions have been raised about the future of Algerian-American economic relations, as well as the extent to which the two countries' views on many issues in neighboring countries (Khreis, 2020).

In brief, we deduce that the future relations between Algeria and the United States of America in all political, economic and military fields will depend on world events and the positions of the two countries in relation to them.

Conclusion

Without a question, US-Algerian relations have expanded considerably in later a long time. In spite of Algeria's vital, financial and political significance for American arrangement within the Maghreb, be that as it may, the United States remains much more touchy to Moroccan interface than to those of Algeria. Typically clarified by authentic, ideological, political and military reasons. Errors and contradictions that marked US-Algerian relations until the final decade have generated mutual doubt between the two nations. This chapter shed light on Arab National Issues, namely Palestine and Western-Sahara, and all peoples have the right to determine their Independence. It concludes with a collection of expectations about the Algerian relationship with America in the future, based on previous political, economic and military events. The U.S. decision weakens its military and political position further in what had already been a lopsided struggle. It diminishes opportunities for negotiations as Morocco, with the United States on its side, will have little incentive to compromise. For Algeria, the deal forces questions about the utility of its support for the Polisario. The quid pro quo aspect of the deal,

which undermines Sahrawi and Palestinian rights, brings greater salience to Algeria's ideological opposition to Morocco's occupation.

General Conclusion

The United States of America did not appear on the Mediterranean scene until after gaining its independence from Britain in 1776. Before that American was a number of disconnected colonies under the British rule, which looked used to look first and foremost for and the British interests. After independence, American had to start working hard for serving its own interests all over the world through establishing direct relations with all the world's countries, including the African ones without any mediation from Britain. Since Algeria was as a central and strategic country in Africa, American had no choice but to seek for build strong ties with this African and Mediterranean superpower. From here, the two countries began building bilateral relations that are still continuing to this day.

This research aimed at investigating the nature of these relations, which ranged from peace and amity to tension and war throughout a long span of time. The significance of this framework provided new insights into the future relations between Algeria and the United States of America. Through this study, we adopted a historical-analytical method to answer the stated questions and meet the described aims.

This work divided into three chapters: two theoretical chapters and a practical one. The first theoretical chapter examines the relationship between Algeria and the United States from 1775 to 1962. It sheds light on the background of the Algerian-US historical relations and Algeria's recognition of America's independence through the signing the treaty of 1775, which marked the start of the bilateral relationship. This chapter also reveals the diplomatic tensions between both countries as a result of some regional events and the laws of the Barbarian countries regarding trade in the Mediterranean, in addition to the presence of some interruptions and disturbances in the presence of the US Consulate in Algeria, which was responsible for coordinating negotiations on treaties between the two countries.

The Second theoretical chapter has attempted to contextualize the nature of political, economic and military relations between the two countries after Algeria's independence. First of all, the Algerian-American relations until the new millennium witnessed several pauses and positions characterized by rapprochement at times and coldness at other times. This was the phase of the capture of American hostages in Iran from 1979 until 1982, which witnessed Algeria's success in the liberation of the hostages and the enhancement of Algerian-US relations. In addition to the military and security coordination between the two countries, the 9/11 attacks were the mainstay of America's decision to enter into a military and security partnership with Algeria in its war on terrorism. With regard to the economic field, both countries have witnessed economic cooperation including several sectors such as energy. The United States is an important partner for Algeria in the field of energy, this is evidenced by the presence of nearly 50 American oil companies in Algeria, mainly engaged in the exploration and production of crude. The relationship between the two countries also included cultural and educational exchange for both students and professionals, through the provision of mutual scholarships to study in both two countries.

The last chapter was the practical one, it uses the findings of the first two chapters to predict for the future orientations of Algerian-US relations and how they could impact on different levels of coordination. This practical section shed light on some important events and issues in which Algeria and US had contradicting positions. On the political level, we discussed the position of each of them on the issue of Western Sahara and Palestine and the right of each people to self-determination. As for the security and economy, the United States desires to preserve military and security ties with Algeria, as it this latter has military strength and experience in the fight against terrorism. The practical attempted to answer the research questions based on the information obtained in chapters one and two; this was a crucial step in confirming the hypotheses.

Algeria's role in resolving international issues, such as its support for the Palestinian cause, the Western Sahara issue, and the opposing US position, leads us to expect more turbulent and tense relations at the political level. As for the security and economic levels, we expected more balanced relations between Algeria and America and continuity in security coordination, especially as the United States considers Algeria as an important partner in the fight against terrorism. America also aims at strengthening and diversifying the economic partnership between the two countries, whether in the context of supporting trade exchange or in the context of investment.

Despite the presence of some obstacles in the way of rapprochement between the two countries, such as the desert issue and the Palestinian issue, as well as some internal obstacles and the lack of transparency in the conduct of economic projects, both sides have expressed a desire to go further, at least in terms of security and economic relations. Given the reality of the two nations' blossoming ties, we attempted to extrapolate their future through scenarios including the level of American strength and the position of its global hegemony. Based on indications of reconciliation between the two nations in recent years, the research showed that their ties may expand and prosper regardless of the level of American dominance. At the end, we hope that we have succeeded in shedding light on even a small part of the nature of Algeria-US relationships in the past, present and future. We also hope that our study will enrich the existing body of research in the field of investigating Algerian-US relations.

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المخلص

تتجلى العلاقات الجزائرية الأمريكية في العديد من المجالات مثل الاقتصاد والسياسة والجيش وغيرها. يلقي هذا البحث الضوء على طبيعة العلاقات بين الجزائر وأمريكا في فترات زمنية مختلفة. إنها محاولة لكشف التاريخ الذي يربط بين البلدين. يهدف البحث إلى إظهار الطبيعة الحقيقية لهذه العلاقات، سواء كانت علاقات تعبر عن الصداقة والسلام، أو توتر وصراعات. منهج البحث المتبع هو المنهج التاريخي التحليلي، والذي يتم من خلاله عرض الحقائق والأحداث التاريخية التي جمعت الجانبين، وتحليل بعض الأحداث التاريخية من أجل إيجاد إجابات لأسئلة البحث وتأكيد الفرضيات أو رفضها. أما بالنسبة للنتائج، فقد كشفت الدراسة أن العلاقات الجزائرية الأمريكية شهدت حالات مختلفة تراوحت بين الصداقة والاستقرار إلى التوترات والصراعات. يتم تحديد ذلك من خلال مواقفهم المختلفة تجاه الأحداث والقضايا العالمية. يمكن استخدام نتائج الدراسة لإجراء تحقيق أعمق حول العلاقات الجزائرية الأمريكية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الولايات المتحدة، الجزائر، العلاقات، الماضي، الحاضر والمستقبل.