

E-ISSN: 2709-9369  
P-ISSN: 2709-9350  
[www.multisubjectjournal.com](http://www.multisubjectjournal.com)  
IJMT 2022; 4(1): 194-200  
Received: 29-01-2022  
Accepted: 14-02-2022

**Osamah Ibrahim Raheem**  
Thi-Qar Directory of  
Education/Ministry of  
Education, Iraq

## **The foreign policy of the president Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)**

**Osamah Ibrahim Raheem**

### **Abstract**

The policy of Thomas Jefferson that he drew firstly towards the foreign expansionist policy in the United States of America by sending several campaigns to fight the Mediterranean countries (Tripoli, Tunisia, Marrakesh) and then was able to eliminate military operations and piracy against American ships in the Mediterranean, Thomas Jefferson was able to eliminate the British monopolies through the monopoly network of trade in the Mediterranean, as well as to make several agreements to secure the lives and trade of the inhabitants of the United States of America. He stressed the need to adhere to the Constitution by respecting all previous agreements and treaties, but at one point he ignored the Constitution after studying it well in order to benefit from it in the Louisiana Purchase and says I squeezed the Constitution until it broke. Jefferson managed to maintain his balance by not entering the European war during the expansionist policy of Napoleon Bonaparte by adhering to neutrality permanently and completely, always remembering that his country consists of European nationalities, although European countries worked to use each category to their nationality, but he showed America with one nationality, which is the nationality of the citizens of the United States of America. Thomas Jefferson worked to fill the ports of his country with ships and maritime trades in American waters and compel Napoleon to respect American commerce. Jefferson has been trying to force Britain to respect the American citizen, and that he is not an Englishman who has escaped from military service, but is an American citizen working to serve his country, and to offend him is to offend American national security.

**Keywords:** Foreign policy, Thomas Jefferson

### **Introduction**

Historical studies are now concerned with studying the history of the newly emerging state, the United States of America, because its members were able to build a glorious glory during a few years of the age of civilizations, and among these individuals (Thomas Jefferson). And independence from the motherland since the early days of his life and when he was the ambassador of his country in France as well as the Secretary of State any foreign minister to it. Thomas Jefferson remained on the constitutional approach until he assumed the position of Vice President, but when he assumed the presidency in the United States of America and in his first presidential term (1801-1805) we note He studied the Constitution well in order to get out of the dilemma and predicament of the constitutional framework of the American president, and storm the Constitution through the Louisiana Purchase for his country as well as avoiding the control of a major country such as France in the western side of the United States of America, although it was not there before, but is it reasonable That Jefferson reckon with a weak, torn, and fading Spain, as he does for France? Napoleon Bonaparte weakened Spain, but she refused the humiliation, so it revolted against him, and this is what Thomas Jefferson begins with when he calculated his calculations and wanted to deal with it as a state and take away from us what he wanted. That (he says, I squeezed the constitution until it broke). It is not surprising that Jefferson did this. Rather, his previous astonishing positions were a return to what he began in his policy towards the Mediterranean states and provinces from Tripoli to the west - present-day Libya, Tunisia, and Marrakesh, which he subjected to the American flag and umbrella. And its promises to respect the neutral peoples and that what they do with any right. This Thomas Jefferson policy was not towards the Mediterranean countries, but it was also towards the European wars led by (Napoleon Bonaparte), who dreamed of establishing a French empire in the American countries, ignoring the physical rule (lack of space increase the pressure) i.e. the more he expands his influence, the more his troubles will increase, and then he will find resistance from peoples he despised and belittled their positions, and perhaps he will forget those battles that he told his friend when he said to him: "Spain and Italy have become devastated."

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Osamah Ibrahim Raheem**  
Thi-Qar Directory of  
Education/Ministry of  
Education, Iraq

The forces said to him - It is clear that you did not witness the whole battle).

However, despite his expansionist policy, he was forced to listen to the calm, tactics and policy of Thomas Jefferson, who acted wisely and wisely towards that war. What Bonaparte had to do was recognize the neutrality of the United States, and so did the other party, Britain, because the Americans considered themselves the third party affected by the continental blockade. And from that war. Thomas Jefferson searched for freedom and independence within foreign policy and this is what we see since his early life. He wrote a summary of his view of rights (British America) and it is one of the greatest public statements in the English language. He demanded that Americans live free from the motherland, as the first Saxons lived when they left the deserts of northern Europe, to build a new society on a British island, but in his mentality and policy, he distanced himself from European problems by a certain amount.

## Literature review

### 1. Thomas Jefferson's foreign policy and its general framework for American foreign policy

And foreign relations with different concepts, one from the other.

The other says that they are the targeted and influential external political behavior patterns through which the state moves towards other state units, and it is an action that begins with the beginning of the state and ends with its collapse (Roy, 1966) <sup>[23]</sup>.

The general policy or general framework of the foreign policy of President Thomas Jefferson after his assumption of the presidency in 1801 after winning the elections included three axes that are credited with the founding of the United States of America and the sobriety of his foreign policy (the Barbarian War (the conflict with the Mediterranean countries), the Louisiana Purchase, and the Continental Siege (the war of British - French), Lewis and Clark's voyage of exploration to the West, all three phases testify to the uniqueness of Thomas Jefferson's amazing mind.

We will deal with each of them separately first and then the relationship that linked them, but the Lewis and Clark journey came back as an internal journey that we do not address in the research.

### 2. Thomas Jefferson's policy towards the Mediterranean countries (1801-1805)

The general policy of the European authorities is to make peace with the rulers of the Mediterranean countries, as the Algerian navy took upon itself to protect the political, economic, and even strategic interests of the country by force. to the countries of the Maghreb) but failed to conclude a permanent peace because most European countries and the United States were paying an annual royalty for freedom of navigation in the Mediterranean basin, but with the outbreak of the American Revolution and Britain's abandonment of the United States of America, the latter sought international protection and sponsorship and was compelled to follow the deal In the same way, it did not possess the naval forces that it could rely on to protect its merchant ships. In fact, its trade deteriorated as a result of losing the protection that the British Empire provided it with.

Thomas Jefferson served as his country's representative in Paris and London and felt a strong distaste for what international events had become towards his country and recommended following the European model in concluding treaties with kidnappers Therefore, the United States of America (1787-1797) concluded many agreements to secure its trade in the Mediterranean (Marrakesh), Algeria, Tripoli, the West, Tunisia) and in the waters of North Africa in exchange for certain monetary allowances.

In this regard, Thomas Jefferson met with Ambassador Rahman, who asked for very high sums of money to redeem the American hostages and for the cheap (Temporary Peace) items, and the more expensive (Permanent Peace) items, without forgetting to add his personal commission for the negotiations (Bondarevsky, 1975) <sup>[8]</sup>.

Thomas Jefferson asked Ambassador Abdul Rahman why this is the right of the United States of America and America did not participate in or offend the Islamic authorities in any way, for it did not participate, for example, in the Crusades or in the Spanish Kingdom's invasion of Andalusia again. A people who does not submit to their authority will be sinful, so that it becomes their right and duty to wage war against those peoples and to capture whoever falls into their hands." Thus, Thomas Jefferson told Congress about his impression of the Ottoman Empire, while the latter had no relations with the United States of America, except for commercial relations through the British Levent Co.

And when Thomas Jefferson assumed the presidency of the United States of America, he sent a letter to Congress bearing the title (Suggesting the Use of Force Against the Barbarian State) (Muhammad, 2006) and raising the slogan "Powers, not money, protect our interests" (Muhammad, 1932) <sup>[17]</sup>. In it, he recommends that the administration refuse to pay any tribute, and prepare immediately to equip an American naval fleet to visit the Mediterranean, and writes that there is a need to make an international forces agreement (Mohammed, 1960) <sup>[20]</sup>.

Thomas Jefferson wanted to control those strategic areas that enabled it to pursue a policy of destroying and looting American ships that pass through that sea, after seeing this as fulfilling the religious duty of the striving on the one hand and ensuring an important economic resource that is difficult to dispense with on the other hand (Francois, 2010) <sup>[10]</sup>, especially it did not respect previous agreements.

And for a long time, Jefferson held the treatment of naval minorities against his country so violently and cruelly that he suggested capturing some of their sailors in retaliation and selling them in the great Christian-managed slave market in Malta. Thomas Jefferson recommended the naval commander William Bainbridge, the captain of the ship (George Washington, K, 1979).

The American political views and forces converged on the use of force under the pretext of combating maritime piracy, so they formed the American naval architecture in 1801 in the Mediterranean under the leadership of Richard Dale, and this architecture was strengthened from year to year as a result of providing it with newer and larger ships all the time.

Thomas Jefferson encouraged the American military admirals and diplomats to use the architecture of the Mediterranean and informed them of the conspiratorial role played by the British Consul against the United States of America.

The Mediterranean architecture besieged Tripoli in the west (present-day Libya), and the American Consul in Tunisia, William Eaton, and the American Consul in Tripoli, Cattart, with the knowledge and guidance of Thomas Jefferson and Minister of War Bucking, prepared for a government coup and armed intervention in Tripoli in the West due to the policy of the ruler Tripoli Al-Gharb Youssef Al-Qarmanli (1796-1832) (Zain, 2011) <sup>[32]</sup>. That is why they established contact with the brother of the ruler of Western Tripoli, Ahmed Al-Qarmani, who resides in Egypt because he was exiled by his brother, and an agreement was signed between him and Eaton, the American consul in Tunisia, stipulating that the United States of America commit to providing aid financial and military, in order to make him ruler of Tripoli in the West in exchange for privileges for the Americans, especially in the country, increases taxes on European trade and competitors to American trade, and appoints Eaton as commander-in-chief of his armed forces.

On this subject and the attack, Eaton, the US ambassador to Tunisia, wrote a letter to the US Secretary of the Navy on February 13, 1805, that Thomas Jefferson, the Prime Minister, told him that he expected to seize the eastern regions of Tripoli, to the west, and then proceed in partnership with Ahmed al-Qarmani's army to cooperate with the American architecture at sea. The Mediterranean by storming the city of Tripoli, where American marines must be landed (Thomas, 1985).

The plan began with the cooperation between the army commander Eaton and Ahmed Al-Qarmani, where the joint forces attacked the city of Derna in Tripoli, the west, and the American flag was immediately raised above its castle. Therefore, Yusuf Al-Qarmani, the governor of the city in Tripoli, was terrified, and he signed the treaty of John Rodgers, the American Consul General in North Africa June 4, 1805, in which Youssef Al-Qarmanli agreed to release the sailors for a sum much less than what he was asking for, and thus Ahmed Al-Qarmanli was returned to Egypt.

As a result, Thomas Jefferson rewarded the commander, Ambassador (Eaton), and described him as the conqueror of the western ports of Tripoli, with an area of land estimated at ten thousand acres. The hills of Montesuma to the coasts of Tripoli, in the air, sea and land we fought the battles of the homeland).

At the time of the war against Tripoli in the West, President Thomas Jefferson appreciated the strengthening of their forces in Marrakesh, which was of great importance, especially because Marrakesh had ports not in the Mediterranean but in the Atlantic Ocean. Thomas Jefferson instructed his forces in the fall of 1804, when the American Mediterranean architecture, whose number of ships exceeded twenty ships, including a number of large ships, besieged the port of Tangiers, which was the most important port in Marrakesh. The Marrakesh was forced to sign the peace treaty.

As for Tunisia, its income depended on the extent of the activity of its ships in the Mediterranean in attacking and seizing European ships, and Tunisia was the most submissive of North African prosecutors to the orders of the Ottoman Empire.

Thomas Jefferson wanted to put an end to the excesses of Tunisia by way of a treaty, and indeed a treaty was concluded with Tunisia by a French merchant residing there, Josep Famin) However, the Tunisians seized an American ship under the pretext of their delay in paying their money

under the treaty, so the American delegate (O'Brien) went to Tunisia to negotiate with the Pasha of Tunisia (Hammouda Pasha) (Ali, 1999) <sup>[4]</sup>, and the latter asked for fifty thousand dollars in addition to Some military equipment, but O'Brien refused, and reminded Hammouda Pasha that his government, under the direction of President Thomas Jefferson, had prepared a fleet to protect American trade, but the Bey needed the funds because of the war the French were waging on the orders of the Ottoman Empire.

Thomas Jefferson ordered the US Navy to seize the Tunisian ships, so the US Navy seized four small Tunisian ships, and Thomas Jefferson justified their seizure of the ships after their commitment to neutrality. Al-Hurra, but the ambassador did not care about him, so he threatened Hamouda Pasha with war on the American ships, but the ambassador persuaded him to send a delegation to meet President Thomas Jefferson in the United States of America (Henry, 2013) <sup>[13]</sup>.

When Thomas Jefferson learned of Hammouda Pasha's words and his threat, he ordered the American Mediterranean architecture to bombard Tunisia severely, and the historian of the fleet, Dr. Ciro, wrote: (The terms of peace were dictated to any Tunisia under the cannons of ships) In August 1805 a Tunisian delegation moved carrying a message from Hammouda Pasha to Thomas Jefferson with some gifts, and the Bey asked in his letter to amend and add some articles to the treaty that Hamouda Pasha intends to conclude with President Thomas Jefferson. The text of the Tunisian delegation to his country (Dober, 1997) <sup>[9]</sup>.

### 3. USA Border Guarantee - Louisiana Purchase 1803

Spain had long occupied Louisiana that territory west of the Mississippi River over a million square miles and in which the port of Ollins lies close to the river. Jefferson was next in the presidency of the United States (1801-1809) until Napoleon Bonaparte hated the government the weak Spain to cede to France the Louisiana, taking advantage of its treaty with the United States, forcing it to sign the secret Treaty of San LLdefonso. Napoleon Bonaparte, Consul of France (1799-1804) to make Haiti and Louisiana the nucleus of the colonial empire in the new world, which at this time was preparing plans to rebuild it, as he hoped to inherit over time other parts of Spain's colonial empire in Mexico, But Spain soon withdrew this right in 1802, and the United States of America did not know until a short period after France recovered the colony of Louisiana, while there is a Spanish-American treaty (Pinck Treaty). ey).

When the French returned to it, they violated the rights of the Americans to use the Mississippi River, and the port of Orleans, which was of great importance in the flourishing of the trade of the new settlers in the Ohio Valley. Thomas Jefferson expressed his indignation and fear because the port of Newwalins is indispensable in the export of American crops (Awni, 2010) <sup>[7]</sup>.

Thomas Jefferson believed that Spain's withdrawal of the facilities granted to American trade in New Orleans was at the behest of France and in line with the new policy pursued by France in North America (Allen, 1974) <sup>[3]</sup>. And he declared that if France took Louisiana, "we must at that moment approach the fleet and the state to Britain, and the first cannon shot in a European war was created to be a sign of the Anglo-American army advancing on Orleans."

Thomas Jefferson soon discovered that conditions were largely in favor of the United States of America, as France

was on the verge of war with Britain (Arther, 1954) <sup>[6]</sup>. Napoleon Bonaparte also believed that Britain and the United States of America, ie Thomas Jefferson, would seek to speed up the attack on Louisiana as soon as the peace treaty was concluded. Amiens and he would simply lose Louisiana if that war had begun.

Thomas Jefferson, within his in-depth study of the political reality, learned the extent of the difficult situation in France and Napoleon, so Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe's expedition (Franklin, 1954) <sup>[11]</sup> as an envoy to negotiate with France, and he also assigned his ambassador in Paris, Robert Levitstone (The Encyclopedia Americana, 1962) <sup>[30]</sup>.

Fortunately for Thomas Jefferson, the arrival of the mission in the days of the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, following a military operation in an attempt to subdue West India, and with this military retreat suddenly changed his plans for an American empire, and received Thomas Jefferson's mission, whose goal was to preserve freedom of passage to the mouth of the Mississippi River (Odoose, 2006) <sup>[22]</sup> And when the American delegation offered two million dollars for New Orleans and West Florida, the French asked them kindly how much you would pay in the whole of Louisiana, they told them that they were not fit to call the government and President Thomas Jefferson to make a decision, and they told President Thomas Jefferson about it and it seems quite clear whether the French had They actually believed his threat to ally with Britain first, but what is certain is that both Napoleon and his minister Talleyran were in dire need for various reasons to get gold quickly in order to continue the war against Britain and against Russia and even before Monroe took his place at the barter negotiating table On the original offer of five million dollars for New Orleans, the French side returned to Livingston with a new offer (fifteen million dollars) to buy all The American lands offered by France for sale, a land area so much larger than Louisiana that their actual size is unknown (When Livingstone asked Secretary Talleyrand what area was being talked about, he answered indifferently, I can't help you with this. You've made a great deal for yourselves, and I expect you to take advantage of it. in the best way).

The American delegation studied the reasons for Napoleon's sale of Louisiana and found it to be the greatest step taken by Thomas Jefferson without constitutional authority or the approval of Congress, which is the issue of the Louisiana land purchase. Therefore, after short bargaining, France accepted fifteen million dollars as a price for Louisiana, and the purchase was made on April 30, 1803 and he did not find Thomas Jefferson was constitutionally embarrassed in that deal, he says, "I squeezed the Constitution until it broke for approval in the Senate about the Louisiana Purchase." He told them that he had studied the matter and found that there were fundamental reasons that led Napoleon Bonaparte to sell Louisiana, including that Napoleon knew that a war was imminent. Falling between him and Britain after the short-lived Amiens armistice. It was not excluded that French Louisiana would fall into the hands of the British navy, as happened to Lancet Lucha and Tobago. This is why the sale of Louisiana to the United States of America keeps it away from Britain, as well as the outbreak of a revolution in Haiti - the center of French colonial

possessions Led by the negro leader Toussaint Lourerture, the French army sent by Napoleon failed to quell it, and yellow fever wiped out twenty-four thousands of his soldiers, as well as a He went to the army to fight a war in an area far from the places where it was fighting."

And that there is an urgent need for Napoleon Bonaparte for money in order to spend on his projects inside France and his wars in the European continent, in addition to that Bonaparte wanted to woo President Thomas Jefferson and establish good relations with him and with the American government, so Napoleon Bonaparte justified this process as a political deal rather than a financial one It will increase the power of the United States of America and create a naval rivalry with Britain and cause it to humiliate sooner or later the historical roots of President Thomas Jefferson in favor of relations with France.

Thomas Jefferson wanted the United States to expand and increase its area westward to the Pacific Ocean, so he amazed everyone with the purchase of Louisiana, because there is a paradox, but in front of the security and safety of his country he is doing the impossible (because the constitution did not give the power to expand the Union) and Thomas Jefferson justified his position by saying that the constitution gives the president the right Concluding treaties, and he concluded them with France and this is considered flexibility for the constitution, as foreign relations with European countries increased, and the Americans benefited greatly, as soon the western river courses were filled with ships carrying new immigrants to the West, and transporting to the eastern ports and cities fur, grain, and others, but that The issue was not resolved according to Thomas Jefferson (Abdul-Aziz, 1999) <sup>[2]</sup> because of Lower Louisiana, which remained the subject of a serious dispute between the United States and Spain for many reasons, including :

- a) The borders of Louisiana were not clearly defined or precisely defined. Does Louisiana include western Florida and Texas or not?
- b) That Louisiana and West Florida to Perdido to the east within French Louisiana on the basis that both territories were affiliated with French Louisiana in 1763, so the United States secured West Florida from the Territory of Orleans, which it established in 1805 in the lower part of Louisiana (Louisiana Purchase) But Spain refused to cede Texas or West Florida to the United States of America and declared that these two territories were not part of the area which had passed to France by the secret Treaty of San Idylléfonso on October 1, 1801.

What complicated the scene in the face of President Thomas Jefferson was Napoleon's refusal to support the claims of the United States regarding the borders of the territory that he sold to it in 1803. In addition, Thomas Jefferson did not have a means to compel Spain to surrender his demands except by war and each of them took the charges against the other, but the United States took over the lands after Seventeen days after the handover of the French ruler to it from Spain, Thomas Jefferson decided to rule the region centrally until a new state was formed in it and thus expanded the borders and regional growth of the United States.

#### 4. Thomas Jefferson's Policy toward European War (Napoleonic)

The second Thomas Jefferson administration was exceptionally preoccupied with French relations with the United States of America, as they were deteriorating day by day, and in 1798 a war with France was about to break out, a war that the United States expected to win Spanish Florida, as Spain had now become an ally of France

The relations between the United States of America and France have been strained for several years, due to the policy of neutrality declared by Washington on the one hand, and the conclusion of a treaty with Britain (John Jays Treaty) on the other.

Because of the tense relations with France on this basis, Thomas Jefferson criticized the (American - British) treaty and said that it would anger France, it would enter into a war or harm its interests, but France considered the United States of America allied with England, and the tension reached a peak when the French ships attacked the American ships and seized a number of large of them.

During the presidency of Thomas Jefferson and for the second presidential term (1805-1809), the problem with Europe arose more because Europe seemed to suffer from the wars of the French Revolution, that war in which the Americans considered themselves a third party or a party affected by the war of the two great powers Britain and France from (1804-1807).

In this regard, Thomas Jefferson adopted a policy of neutrality and the preservation of international equilibrium, saying: "We ought to pray that the powers of Europe be so balanced and balanced among themselves that its security requires the presence of all the forces in their own countries, leaving the other parts of our country to enjoy peace and tranquility." (Andrew A., 1904)<sup>[5]</sup> Indeed, Thomas Jefferson did not depart from that policy despite the impact of the course of the war on the United States of America.

#### 5. Effects of the Continental Blockade on American Politics by Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson faced a major problem that affected his foreign policy as a result of the conflict in Europe between France and England and its allies. As a result of this war, each of the two countries imposed a blockade on the shores of the other, and American ships could no longer carry goods to the shores of France or its affiliated countries, then France ordered the confiscation of all a ship that accepts inspection by the British fleet or enters the English shores. This has paralyzed the trade of the United States of America in the wide area controlled by France in Europe (Abdul Aziz, 1973)<sup>[1]</sup>.

As for England, because of its urgent need for sailors, to continue the process of kidnapping sailors from American ships, in the period from (1804-1807) the British attacked more than a thousand American merchant ships, and the French also practiced piracy on about half of this number, accompanied by increased feelings of anger To the Americans about the policy of blackmail practiced by the British against the American public by forcing the sailors to abandon their ships and annex them to the British Navy, and this is a violation of American sovereignty and humiliation for the Americans.

The matter did not stop at this point, but the British in 1807 damaged the American frigate (Chesapeake) in a way that made it unable to sail.

Faced with the intransigence of both England and France in their attitudes towards America, and as a result of President Thomas Jefferson's desire to preserve the neutrality of the United States, he asked the US Congress to enact legislation prohibiting foreign trade (the Embargo Act), that this would harm Britain in particular.

The results of the external law were opposite, so Europe was able to withstand this ban, unlike the state of New England, which suffered from the severing of trade relations, in addition to the central and southern states that were unable to dispose of their agricultural products. This law was a disaster for American trade and the shipping industry. The prices of agricultural products fell in the south and west due to the decrease in American exports to one-fifth, which increased pressure on President Jefferson and the Senate, forcing them to repeal the boycott law with another law that gives the president the right to restore relations with any of the two European countries that pledge to respect the freedom and safety of American navigation, but Napoleon Bonaparte applied the system of the continental blockade in 1806 and issued decrees declaring the blockade against the British Isles and blocking French and allied ports against ships coming from Britain or its colonies. The Berlin Edict was reinforced and expanded by another decree (Warsaw 1807 and Milan 1807) and on ships Cruising from any British port or from countries occupied by British armies, French warships or merchant ships of the Free Fleet can By seizing it, Napoleon Bonaparte officially declared his respect for the neutrality of the United States of America and the continuation of the policy of the continental blockade. This is why there was a tension between the government of Thomas Jefferson and the government of Napoleon.

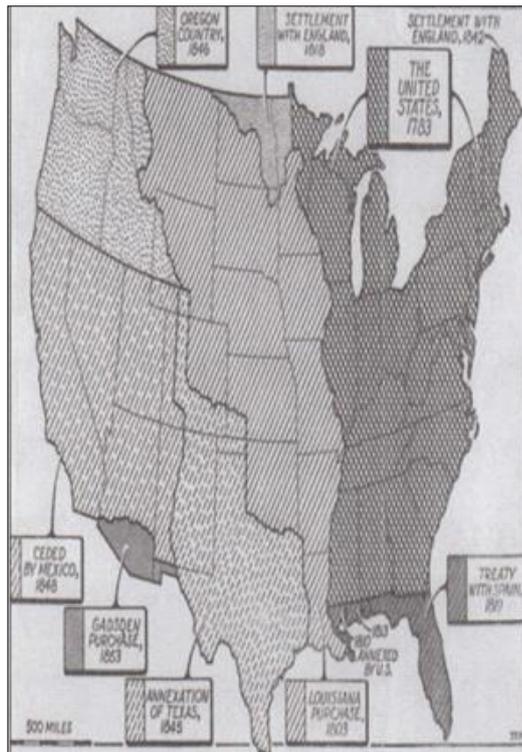
This international rapprochement aroused the British side, especially as it issued decrees by orders of the Special Council in 1807 declaring that all ships that trade with France or its allies are subject to seizure, and added that in some cases neutral ships must pass through a British port, we note that neutrals are more than The impact of these measures suffers, as the British applied great measures against the Americans, because they benefited from the Continental system, so they seized a large part of the shipping trade.

Thomas Jefferson issued the decision that defined his policy towards the warring countries with the previous decision, the decision to stop foreign trade and issue orders to American ships to stay in the country's ports in the hope of avoiding war with Europe. This justification was known as the Embargo Act of 1807 and converted this law into another law It was replaced by a new law whose intentions were indicative of the political intelligence of Thomas Jefferson's foreign policy. He declared that the United States of America would allow the resumption of trade exchange with England and the boycott of France, or vice versa, according to their willingness to respect the sanctity of American observation (Merlr, 1961)<sup>[16]</sup>.

France took this opportunity and contracted with the United States of America to boycott Britain and relations between the two countries were restored, but Thomas Jefferson abdicated from power in 1809 and the election of James Madson (1809-1815), both of whom wanted to stay away from the war, but misfortune was not helping them, which resulted in the takeover of the United States The American

Freight Forwarding Trade War of 1812 between Britain and the United States.

## Supplements



Map 1: Buy Thomas Jefferson Louisiana

## Conclusion

1. The policy of Thomas Jefferson that he drew firstly towards the foreign expansionist policy in the United States of America by sending several campaigns to fight the Mediterranean countries (Tripoli, Tunisia, Marrakesh) and then was able to eliminate military operations and piracy against American ships in the Mediterranean.
2. Thomas Jefferson was able to eliminate the British monopolies through the monopoly network of trade in the Mediterranean, as well as to make several agreements to secure the lives and trade of the inhabitants of the United States of America.
3. He stressed the necessity of adhering to the constitution by respecting all previous agreements and treaties, but at one point he ignored the constitution after studying it well in order to benefit from it in the Louisiana purchase deal. He says I squeezed the constitution until it broke.
4. Jefferson was able to maintain his balance by not entering the European war during the days of the expansionist policy of Napoleon Bonaparte by adhering to neutrality permanently and completely, always remembering that his country consists of European nationalities, although European countries worked to use each category to their nationalism, but he showed America with one nationalism, which is Nationality of citizens of the United States of America.
5. Thomas Jefferson filled his ports with ships and merchants in American waters and forced Napoleon to respect American commerce.

6. Jefferson has been trying to force Britain to respect the American citizen, and that he is not an Englishman who has escaped from military service, but is an American citizen working to serve his country, and to offend him means to offend American national security.

## References

1. Abdul Aziz Nawar, Abdel Majid Naa'i, Modern History of the United States of America, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Beirut, 1973, p. 104.
2. Abdul Aziz Suleiman Nawar, Mahmoud Muhammad Jamal, History of the United States of America from the Sixteenth Century to the Twentieth Century, Arab Thought House, Cairo, 1999, p. 91.
3. Alan Nevins, Henry Steele Comager. A Brief History of the United States, Part 1, translated by Mohamed Badr El-Din, Cairo, 1974, p. 132.
4. Ali al-Jamil. Formation of the Modern Arabs 1516-1916, Dar al-Kutub, Mosul, 1999, p. 249.
5. Andrew A. Lipscomb and Albert Ellery Bergh, The writings of Thomas Jefferson, Washington, Dc, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, 1903-1904, p.436.
6. Arther Whitaker P. The United States of America and the independence of Latin America 1800-1830, New York, Norton and Company, 1954, p.492.
7. Awni Abdul Rahman Al Sabawi. Modern and Contemporary American History, Dar Al Fikr, Amman, 2010, p. 126.
8. Bondarevsky. Two Politics towards the Arab World, translated by Khairy Al-Daman, Dar Al-Takadum, Moscow, 1975, p. 214.
9. Dubert Mantran. History of the Ottoman Empire, translated by Bashir Al-Sibai, Arab Thought, Cairo, 1997, p. 66.
10. Francois Char Moll. The History of International Relations, translated by Shafiq Mohsen, Al-Hilal, Beirut, 2010, p. 26.
11. Franklin Usher. A Brief History of the United States of America, translated by Mohiba Maliki El-Desouki, House of Culture, Beirut, 1954, p. 60.
12. Hassan Sobhi. Milestones of Modern American and European History, Beirut - Lebanon, Dr. T., pp. 98-99.
13. Henry Bamford Bakes. History of the United States of America (1492-1850), translated by Ali Al-Budairi, House of Wisdom, Baghdad, 2013, p. 326.
14. Jeremy Barley D. Thomas Jafferson and porer development of presrdendral.
15. ME K. Amerikn in Gezair Qlamliskilerl 1785-1816, 1979, p.725.
16. Merlr Burke. United States History, Chicao, 1961, p.70.
17. Muhammad Anis. Introduction to the History of the Americas, Anglo-Egyptian, Cairo, 1932, p. 75.
18. Muhammad Badi' Sharif, Zaki Al-Mahasani, Ahmed Abdul-Karim. Historical Studies in the Modern Arab Renaissance, Anglo Egyptian Library, Cairo, D.T., p. 206.
19. Muhammad Fadel Zaki. Foreign Policy and its Political and International Dimensions, translated by Tawfiq Al-Shafaq, Baghdad, 1975, p. 23.
20. Muhammad Mahmoud Al-Srouji. US Foreign Policy, Alexandria, Egypt, 1960.

21. Muhammad Muzaffar Al-Adhami. History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century, Al-Mustansiriya, Baghdad, d.T., p. 37.
22. Odose Otter. Presidents of the United States of America since 1789 until today, House of Wisdom, London, 2006, p. 38.
23. Roy Makrides. Foreign Policy in the Third World Countries, translated by Hassan Saab, 2nd Edition, The Arabic Book, Beirut, 1966, p. 351.
24. Sabah Nouri Hadi Al-Obaidi, Tawfiq Dahman. The Ottoman Province of Algeria between Sea Resources and Taxes, Al-Malwiya Journal of Archaeological and Historical Studies, Fourth Year. 2017;IV(X):128.
25. Salah Al-Akkad. The Maghreb in Modern and Contemporary History, Anglo-Egyptian, Cairo, 1993, p. 69.
26. Salwa Saad Al-Ghalbi. Ottoman-American Relations 1830-1918, Madbouly Library, Cairo, pp. 25-27.
27. Same Source. Thomas Epperson, American Diplomatic Relations with the Middle East (1784-1975), Damascus, Tlass House, 1985, p. 20, 215.
28. The Cession of Louisiana. 30 April 1803, Michael Dgambone, PP.46-47.
29. The Embargo Act. en min Rappaport, OP Cit., 1807, p.34-35
30. The Encyclopedia Americana, New York, 1962;18:253.
31. The Rambouillet Decree. March 23, Henry Steel Commager, 1810, p.254.
32. Zain al-Abidin Shams al-Din Najm. Modern and Contemporary Arab History, Dar al-Masirah, Amman, 2011, p. 127.