

ALGIERS

How Algiers Came to Be

Founded: 944-present



Fort Penon shown on a 16th century Spanish map of Algiers.

The city of Algiers was in demand between developing and thriving empires during this time period. The Spaniards and the Ottoman were the two main pursuers of Algiers. The Barbarossa took over Algiers by agreeing to help the Algerians expel the Spaniards, and then taking control of the government and culture. After the Capture of Algiers in 1529, Barbarossa formally invited Suleyman to be the sole leader of Algiers in hope of more control and expansion, looking ahead.

INNOVATION



One important innovation to the people of Algiers was the invention of the Kasbah, a place where the dey would go in times of distress to rule. It served as the palace of the deys until the French Conquest and construction was started in 1516.

Other Events:



In 1529, the Ottoman force took the city of Algiers from the control of the Kabyles. This was the second Capture of Algiers.

What attracted people to the city?

Many scholars think that what attracted people to the city of Algiers was a combination of its location, protection, and prosperity. Its location was optimal because it encompassed two harbors; one in the North, and one in the South. This was good for trading and exchanging goods. Another reason that people were attracted to the city of Algiers and

migrated was the protection given by the city being walled. It turned the city into a fort of its own. The city of Algiers also had a famous fort, Fort Penon, which had its own lighthouse in the 16th century to protect the city from pirate attacks and other coastal issues.

Creations and Beginnings:

-Beginnings:

-In 1527, the Algerians accepted their fate, living peacefully under the Ottoman rule with its Turkish governors. This was a beginning because the Algerians were either complacent with the government or they were to be exiled, and many people were beginning to choose acceptance.

-Early 1600's the slave trafficking picked up in the coastal city of Algiers. By 1615 the city was taking in between 2 and 3 million "livres" (currency) from its naval piracy each year. This was a beginning because the economy of Algiers began to pick up after a century of captures and fighting for their rights, meanwhile the slave trade was beginning to help their economy flourish as well.

-Creations:

-In 1659 an Ottoman ruler attempted to create a tithe on the goods sent from Istanbul to Algiers, however he was unsuccessful and was thrown out of power and executed.

-The New Mosque was built right at the end of the 16th century and served as a place of worship, religion, and gathering for believers. The mosque was a white building adorned with a large Greek cross.

-In 1544 they built Fort Penon, which proved to be useful to the Algerians because it was a watch station for trouble in the water. It was constructed at the opening of the Inner Harbor, complete with lighthouse.

Sources

-http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ait_Benhaddou,_a_Kasbah.JPG

-<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algiers>

- <http://www.san.beck.org/1-13-Africa1500-1800.html>

- <http://www.marxists.org/history/algeria/1501-1913.htm>

Etiam
(Continued)

