The Equation of Controversy in the Western World: American and French Attitudes against the Indians and the Algerians

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Anglo-American Studies

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Dedication

To all my lovey family especially my parents for their endless patience and support.
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Abstract

As a matter of fact, the American as well as the French history is full of landmark events that shaped national as well as international history. The American War of Independence and the French Revolution are of a great impact on human history. To begin with, this research sheds the light on the nature of the relationship between the American and French principles, before and following both nations' revolutions and, their attitudes and practices with the Indians and the Algerians respectively. Throughout the examination of different data including figures; Andrew Jackson Vs Charles de Gaulle, documents such as the Declaration of independence and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, this research seeks to investigate both nations' "paradoxical" policies; the Indian Removal Act Vs Cremieux Decree from one side and the Trail of Tears, Wounded Knee Vs the exile to New Caledonia and the Massacres of May 1945.

Key words: History, American Revolution, French Revolution, Declaration of Independence, Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
Résumé

En vérité, l’histoire des Américains et des Français est pleine d’événements marquants qui ont façonnés aussi bien l’histoire nationale qu’internationale. La guerre d’Indépendance Américaine et la Révolution Française ont un grand impact sur l’histoire de l’humanité. Pour commencer, cette recherche met l’accent sur la nature de la relation entre les principes Américains et Français, avant et après que les révolutions des deux nations et, leur attitudes et pratiques avec, respectivement, les Indiens et les Algériens. A travers la revue des différentes données, y compris les personnalités de, Andrew Jackson et Charles De Gaulle, les documents tels que la Déclaration d’Indépendance et la Déclaration des Droits de l’Homme, cette recherche vise à examiner les politiques paradoxales des deux nations ; la Loi de Déplacement des Indiens par comparaison au Décret Crémieux d’un coté et de l’autre coté la Piste des Larmes et les Genoux Blessés par comparaison à l’exil vers la Nouvelle Caledonie et les massacres du 8 Mai 1945.

Les Mots clés : Histoire, Revolution Americaine, Revolution Francaise, Declaration d’independance, Declaration des droits de l’homme
الملخص

إن التاريخ الأميركي والفرنسي مليء بالأحداث التاريخية التي أثرت على تاريخهما الوطني وكذلك التاريخ الدولي. إن الحرب الاستقلال الأمريكية والثورة الفرنسية تأثير كبير على تاريخ البشرية. ففي البداية، يلقي هذا البحث الضوء على طبيعة العلاقة بين المبادئ الأمريكية والفرنسية، قبل وبعد ثورتيهما وموقفيهما وممارستهما مع الهنود والجزائريين على التوالي.

من خلال عرض البيانات المختلفة بما في ذلك الشخصيتين السياسيتين؛ أندرو جاكسون و تشارلز ديغول، و كذلك الوثائق مثل وثيقة إعلان الاستقلال وإعلان حقوق الإنسان والمواطن، يسعى هذا البحث إلى التحقيق في السياسات "المتناقضة" لكلتا الدولتين؛ ومرسوم إبعاد الهنود مقارنة بمرسوم كريميو من جهة و من جهة أخرى درب الدموع، والركبة الجريحة مقارنة بالمنفى إلى كاليدونيا الجديدة و مذابح مايو 1945.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التاريخ، الثورة الأمريكية، الثورة الفرنسية، إعلان الاستقلال، إعلان حقوق الإنسان والمواطن
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General Introduction

Historically, the American War of Independence (1775) and the French Revolution (1789) are considered as watershed in human history. In addition to putting an end to tyranny, absolutism, and the abusive use of power, these two revolutions were built upon certain principles such as democracy, human rights preservation, and mainly location of descent life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Contextually, one should note that histories of both nations showed opposite attitudes during the 19th and 20th century. From one side, France became one of the “classical” imperial nations through the intervention in many parts of the world (Asia, Africa, and North America). From the other side, during the end of the 19th century, many American political and military officials urged their nation for more active role in the international arena through the call that America needs other overseas extensions. Nevertheless, United States’ imperialism is traced back to the early settlements and the establishment of their relation grounds in the Indians homelands.

This research aims at shedding the light on the American and French attitudes with the Indians and Algerians taking into consideration the fact that both nations conducted revolutions to get independence from British and French tyrant monarchs. More, it investigates the different policies and attitudes used by both nations against the Indians and Algerians.

The present research seeks to answer different questions, the most important one are: how can one justify the controversies between the French and the American
documents and Declarations of Independence following both nations’ revolutions, and, simultaneously, the adoption of opposite attitudes with the Indians and the Algerians respectively? What were the policies and attitudes imposed by the United States and France on the Indians and the Algerians? What were the tactics used in order to put these policies into practice?

Structurally and in order to accomplish the final objectives of the research, three chapters are required. The first chapter which is entitled the American and French Revolutions attempts to unveil the miserable conditions and the urgent causes that led to the American and the French revolutions. The first part of this chapter investigates the most important reasons that led to the overturning of the British monarch. More, it attempts to figure out the main results and principles that this revolution was built upon. The second part examines the different factors that contributed in changing the French governmental system; replacing the monarchical authority with a republican system. Moreover, it discusses the different consequences of the French revolution.

Second chapter of the research paper which is entitled American Attitudes against the Amerindians tackles the legalized and illegalized oppression practiced by the American different governments against many Indian tribes. It examines the different American attitudes and policies that aimed at putting an end to the existence of the Indians. First part of the chapter is deals with the so called Jacksonian Democracy. It seeks to analyze Policies used by the American president Andrew Jackson in order to relocate the Indians and push them out of their homelands. The second unveils one of the most oppressive policies applied over the Indians; the Indian Removal Act of 1830. The last part; the Trial of Tears and the Wounded Knee, tackles two tragedies and bloody genocides in American history. It
investigates the motives as well as the reasons behind committing these massacres and discusses their consequences on the Native Americans.

The third chapter investigates the French attitudes against the Algerians. Its first part which is entitled Charles de Gaulle’s Administration exposes the different policies used by Charles de Gaulle during his presidency to make Algeria part of France. The second part depicts the most oppressive policies and attitudes applied against the Algerians such as Cremieux Decree. The last part tackles two most known crimes committed by the French authorities; Exile to Caledonia and the Massacres of 8 May 1945.

The United States and France produced many documents that contained similar principles and values such as the American Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. These documents are based on the same grounds of people's natural rights, freedom, and individual liberties. However, their actions and colonial policies with the Indians and Algerians contradict these principles. Many scholars dealt extensively with American crimes against the Native Indians such as Howard Zinn’s *A People’s History of the United States, 1492-Present*. He investigates the U.S. Government and how it began to forcibly relocate thousands of Cherokees from their homelands in Georgia to the Western territories. More, He explored many events including the Trail of Tears, the era of Indian removal, as well as Andrew Jackson’s imperial presidency. Moreover, others videos represented a fresh data in depicting the crimes and genocides committed by France against the Algerians such as Kateb Yacine's interview and others.

In fact, conducting such type of research cannot be attained easily by researchers since little literature, sometimes non-existent is written about this subject. More, the
comparative study between the “positively conveyed” document and the “negatively adopted” attitudes came into different contexts. Concerning balance, this research attempts to bring both themes (French and American principles and attitudes) closer in spite of the fact that each case has its own circumstances. Academically, little literature is written about the French brutality and savagery with the Algerians (French and Arabic) if compared with what is written about the American attitudes with the Indians.

Methodologically, this research depends on a score of important approaches. Concerning the historical descriptive approach, it includes the making of a historical survey of the French colonization of Algeria and American history with the Indians. Besides, the analytical approach is used in analyzing the paradoxical attitudes of both United States against the Indians and France against the Algerians since their actions contradict their speeches and documents. Furthermore, the Comparative approach is used to compare American principles with the French one. Finally, Quantities and Qualitative approaches including the use of Primary and Secondary sources varied between books, articles, movies… etc. All the previously mentioned approaches are pursued under the Seventh (7th) edition of the Modern Language Association (MLA).
Chapter One: 
The American and French Revolution

Introduction

American and French history is full of landmark events that shaped national as well as international and human history. During the late 18th century, both American thirteen colonies and French society were involved in revolutions to get their freedom. They experienced two of the main revolutions in human history since they were able to replace ancient “tyrannies” with equality and justice.

From one side, the Americans were under the British control since their first settlement in America. For that reason, all policies were made by the Central government in Britain. From the other side, France was ruled by a monarch with all power in making laws. However, these laws and policies became more severe for ordinary people. As a result, the two tyrannical monarchies led to people’s dissatisfaction about their way of life and the inequality that characterized both nations.

I- The American Revolution: A Historical Survey

The American history is full of incidents that changed the face of the whole world. In fact, the 17th century is considered as a significant period in the American history since it married with the inception of the thirteen colonies which were originally the possession of the British Empire. They were established along the Eastern seaboard of the continent due to different reasons. These colonies were considered as European governance which fled from monarchical rule to search for more religious and political
freedom. More, the new world condition represented an opportunity to own lands, earn a
decent life and displays a chance to worship freely for those escaped religious
persecutions. The British crown reacted with the introduction of series of policies and
acts for the perpetuation of existence of colonialism in North America. These British
policies and attitudes were mostly violent such as the Coercive Acts. Inevitably, the
colonists reacted to counterpart the actions of the British crown and independence
became the major aim (Morton, 1).

The American Revolution is a major event that shaped the world’s history. It was
a political upheaval that took place between 1765 and 1783 during which people fought
for the first time for their independence. More, it marked the thirteen colonies' total
rejection to the abusive power used by the British monarchy to control and dominate
them. In The American Revolution, Bruce Lancaster, John Harold Plumb, and Richard
M. Ketchum claimed that the revolution was a turning point in American history and still
a hope for millions of people worldwide. Actually, it is a source of influence for many
people who suffer colonization and seek freedom and independence (2).

Furthermore, the American Revolution can be shaped in two major steps. The first
starts after 1763, the date that marked finding the Seven Years War, which greatly
impacted the British empire since it was able to defeat France and generated to a great
territorial claim. Furthermore, Britain became a powerful empire following the gain of
Canada and the Mississippi area. However, the war resulted heavy costs such as the
massive national debt and raised the colonists’ awareness to consider their independence
rights. The second step is the war itself between colonies and mother country where many
American patriots were killed, injured and tortured for the sake of independence
(Lancaster, Plumb, and Ketchum 3).

To annihilate the American demands that were raised during and after that period,
different laws and policies were enacted by the British government to control the
American colonies. To clarify what was happening during this period, Bernhard
Knollenberg dealt extensively with the colonial struggle between England and America
for independence. He provided key events that expedited the war and explained the
British laws that were introduced to enforce colonists to pay mother country taxation.
These acts contradicted the colonists’ rights and restricted their freedom and liberties (37-
38).

In order to tighten the control on the colonies’ trade and solve the problem of
debt, the British government passed a number of acts. The Sugar Act is one of the
restrictive laws which were passed in 1764 to raise the revenue from the American
thirteen colonies. Joseph R. Conlin asserted that this Act aims at taxing sugar and
molasses and other items imported to the colonies. Moreover, any exchange of trade
could done only with British permission and the exports should be sent to British ports
before being sold to foreign countries. It was an attempt to reduce smuggling actions but
at the same time it violated the thirteen colonies’ rights. Consequently, instead of
rewarding them for their help during the French and Indian war, the British forced them
to reimburse war expenses (118).

In addition to this, other legislation restricted the colonists’ rights and control
local taxes. In 1765, Prime Minister George Grenville introduced the Stamp Act which
requires the colonists to buy tax stamp on every printed paper they used such as
newspapers, legal documents, and advertisements. The colonists considered this action as injustice, since they had no representatives in the British parliament. As a result, the American slogan was “‘Taxation without representation is tyranny! ’” (Fradin 15).

Another important act that was imposed by the British Parliament is the Tea Act of 1773. This act was not implemented to raise the American colonies contribution like the previous acts. More, it was enacted to support the British East India Company which faced financial problems at that time because of its unsold tea. Accordingly, instead of shipping tea to colonial tea merchants, it would be shipped directly to the colonies by the company agents. Furthermore, the Act violated the merchants’ rights as they were indirectly strayed from tea trade control while they were forced to pay taxes (Conlin 133).

All the acts passed by British government were refused and protested by the colonists. They reacted to the Tea Act through the well known Boston Tea Party when in 1773 they rejected tea shipments in New York and Philadelphia and over boarded three tea shipments in Boston harbor. By doing this, they expressed that they are not obliged to follow British orders. Consequently, British parliament reacted harshly by imposing what the colonists called the Intolerable Acts where the Boston Harbor was closed until they pay the dumped tea. For that reason, this incident is considered as a rebellion and a starting movement for independence (Lanning 38).

As a reaction to the series of acts passed by the British parliament, different actions and decisions were made by the colonists to obtain their full rights and to be no longer a part of the British crown. Their first step is called the first Continental Congress
in 1774 where twelve of the thirteen colonies were present to discuss how to respond the British oppression and unjust laws as well as represent the interests of the colonists. They agreed that a Declaration of Rights should be presented to the king and decide to stop importing goods from Britain unless the Parliament revises the Intolerable Acts. However, Britain refused to declare the colonists’ freedom and involved itself with the colonies in different battles. As a result, a second Continental Congress was established in 1775 to declare the colonists’ independence and consequently forming their own government (Miller 404).

American patriots such as the Founding Fathers ought of a way to abandon the tyranny exercised by the crown. Their goal was to govern themselves without receiving orders from Great Britain. They confirmed that in order to create a viable nation that enjoys the same rights as Great Britain; they should create their own government and believed that they should draft documents to prove the need for independence (Lanning 54).

As a result of British abusive power, the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776 to declare the separation of the Thirteen Colonies from England. This document which was drafted by Thomas Jefferson helped to define America as a self-ruling country. Remarkably, Jefferson focused on the reason behind the revolution and the importance to be a new independent country. He describes the citizen “unalienable rights” which were not guaranteed by the British government. The right of “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness” should be respected instead of violated by the government. He came to believe that people are created equal and freedom is something that people
could not live without. For that reason, everyone deserves to be independent (Declaration of Indep).

Furthermore, the Declaration of Independence consists of a list of complaints against King George III, the responsible for the acts and policies that restricted the colonies such as taxation, deconstruction of their life and property. As a conclusion, he stated that in spite of fact that the colonies tried to find peaceful solutions for their problems, Great Britain ignored and rejected them. For that reason, they have no choice but to declare their independence from Great Britain. He added that the new world is called the United States which will acquire all rights of making alliances and exchanging trade with any foreign nation without the intervention of Great Britain (Declaration of Indep). Actually, this document is one of the influential documents in the world since it guarantees human natural rights and liberties.

Besides, the United States created different documents to protect their citizens’ rights. The American constitution is one of the important achievements of the Founding Fathers. It is a significant document which organized the national government and protected the citizens’ basic rights. It sets out different principles that the nation should follow to build a new and strong nation. People are responsible for the creation of the government and have the total right to decide who governs them. More, it gives a limited power to the government especially in some principles concerning individual rights. In fact, the American constitution is considered as inspirational since it turned out to influence other nations (US Const., preamble).
The most important section in the constitution that guarantees human rights is the first ten amendments or the Bill of Rights. The Constitution took into consideration citizens’ rights by stating in this first amendment, the individual freedom of religion, press and speech. People have the right to practice their religion and express their ideas without fearing any punishment because these rights are inherent in the nature of everyone. The government cannot address laws that abridge Freedom of religion or speech. More, the amendments limited government power and interference with these natural rights (US Const., amend 1). The second amendment is another example of democracy because it allowed citizen to bear arms for their personal security. Regardless race, religion or gender, citizen rights are guaranteed by constitution and consequently they should be treated equally (amend 2).

As a matter of fact, the Americans suffered from British control and imperialism however after their independence they were determined to attain wealth and power. They believed that the best solution to become larger and more extensive is by challenging economic and social transformation. There were different schools that discussed America’s imperialism after independence. The first school based on social Darwinism by arguing that “from a practical opinion, the United States must expand to compete Economically”. In order to have a great future and a growing production, imperialism should be practiced. Another school favored a mental rather than economic imperialism. According to this school, the United States role is to save the world from unawareness. “To be a Christian and an Anglo-Saxon and an American, is to stand at the very mountain top of privilege”. More they agreed that the United States is the source of civilization. However, Alfred T. Mahan as a major member in one of these schools disagrees with the
previous school. For him to be a great nation, the United States should have a great sea power. All these schools gave the idea that United States used imperialism to achieve its purposes (Kenneth).

Indeed, the American independence not only guaranteed peoples rights, it played a great role in American growth, power and development since it brought changes in both economic and political affairs. The years following the Declaration of Independence, different policies suggested to manage the new United States of America by two opposite political parties. The Democratic Party or Jeffersonian republicanism aimed at protecting peoples’ freedom and avoid the total control of one institution over many. Their members were convinced that to avoid a second monarchy, the government should have a limited power. However the second party which called Hamiltonian federalism had different ideologies. It believed that army and navy are the only ways to protect both “internal or external” American interests (Zontos 6).

Alexander Hamilton, as a leader of the Federalist party, is considered as the father of capitalism and imperialism. The latter characterized his most policies despite the revolution principles. He regarded expansion as a necessity for nation and public security. Moreover, He agreed on expanding American territories by signing many treaties and agreements with several countries and tribes. For that reason, as an important action to protect the new world from European power, he supported Jefferson in Louisiana Purchase (Hodge 312). In a way, his ideas contradicted the revolutionary principles and violate the documents that were published.
As another imperialist attitude used in the early 1800’s was the establishment of Monroe Doctrine. As mentioned previously, one of the United States goals is to expand across the North American continent. James Monroe as an American President delivered a message that includes different principles to congress and the rest of the world. The Doctrine prohibited any European power to colonize or interfere in the Western Hemisphere. This act considered as an “expansionist momentum” that coincided with “renewed European encroachments” (Hodge 486).

As a conclusion, the Thirteen Colonies suffered from oppression and tyranny for many years under the rule of British monarchy. The American Revolution was the starting point for freedom that impacted the entire world, influenced different countries and helped many colonized people to take actions against their colonizer. As a result, it was built upon important documents that specified parts describing human rights. As it stated that “all men are created equal and deserve to be treated equally, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” (Declaration of Indep). However, after the independence the founding fathers violated these principles by using different imperialistic policies to achieve their goals.

II- The French Revolution: A Historical Survey

During the 18th century, France was a monarchical country ruled by the absolute power of the different monarchs. The latter believed in a centralized authority which means that all decisions are final and no one can question them. They were the original source of all public authority and national laws. Under these circumstances, people were suffering from unfair laws and hard conditions that dominate the French scene. As an
example, the increase of taxes led to poverty and famine and forced the majority to beggary and sometimes to riots and massacres (Doyle 21). All these characteristics adopted by the French monarchs contributed to a momentous event in French history which is the French revolution.

Of all the Events of European history, the French revolution is the most known event that changed the entire face of France. It is an uprising of ordinary people in order to make a transformation from a monarchical state to a republican nation. This shift in French society and political system took place between 1789 and 1799 where the power of an autocracy ruler is replaced by national sovereignty. As a result to monarchs’ abuses, this revolution major aim was rejecting dictatorial policies and the political abuse. More, it pursued to break the past by generating different ideas about liberty and equality for French citizens (Mcphee 1).

The French revolution is inspired and motivated by different political, social, and economic factors. For instance, the enlightenment brought new ideas about how a government and society should be. Moreover, the success of the American war for Independence has another influence on French people to protest against their monarch since they became more aware about their natural rights. Finally, economic hardships such as financial crisis improved the popular discontent and the will to be independent (“Causes French Revolution”).

Many Enlightenment philosophers believed in certain principles that prepared French minds to the downfall of the old regime. They were convinced about the certainty of people’s involvement in the government and the participation in making decisions. More, they rejected feudalism and favored natural rights such as life, liberty. Among
these philosophers, Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu who were the most influential during the eighteenth century. They were considered as pioneers in recognizing and overemphasizing people’s rights and liberties (Kropertin 12). Montesquieu’s *Spirit of the Laws* included different conditions for a good government. He introduced new notions of how a government is supposed to be. He believed that instead of the divine right of kings, powers should be separated and ruled by national sovereignty. Besides, in *Social Contract*, Rousseau explained that sovereign power lay in popular will. All these ideas served as models for future limited government and society with more human equality (Costly).

The American Revolution served as an educational program for a new future France. Since the American struggle under the British monarch resembles what the French were witnessing, they took the American Revolution as an inspiration. Americans succeeded in enhancing their way of living by declaring their rejection to British control. They changed their government by producing documents such as the constitution that guaranteed people’s liberty and freedom. For that reason, the American experience played a big role in providing the French with a new interpretation of ideas of equality and private property that should be applied to change the situation existing in France (Mackey 57).

There were different reasons that contributed to the French Revolution. One of these reasons social dissatisfaction. During the eighteenth century, French society was divided into three categories. An inequality raised between these groups since they acquired different privilege. Nobility and the clergy were the smallest category but occupied the highest and strongest position. They had more property and were exempted
from any taxes. However, productive classes such as peasants landholders were ignored and marginalized with less privileges. They were taxed heavily for wars’ damages, courts’ requirements and national debt. Consequently, during this period, the French society gave the image that “‘the nobles fight, the clergy pray, the people pay’” (Vipul 62). These tensions that rose between the previous classes had shaped peoples’ choices made in 1789.

Another cause of the French Revolution was the unsuccessful French administration. During the reign of Louis XVI, France was already struggling to avoid bankruptcy. The latter was a result of enormous expenses due to engagement in wars such as the Seven Years’ War. Despite the costs that resulted from this war, France joined the War of American Independence. This participation put France into huge national debt and difficult financial position especially with the large armies required for each conflict. The nobility and the clergymen owned majority country wealth but they refused to make any contribution. Consequently, the burden left from the debt upon the country such as taxation fell on the third estate or those with less privilege (Doyle 19; Vipul 63).

Under these circumstances and on the verge of financial collapse, the king was forced to hold a meeting that is called the Estates-General. This meeting which opened at Versailles aimed at finding solutions for the financial crisis and trying to have consent for new loans and raising taxes. During the meeting, the third estate representatives demanded equality and abolition of nobles privileges. The refusal of their desires obliged them to protest and declare themselves as National assembly. More, they made a commitment called Tennis Court Pledge to continue their requests until a new
Constitution is drafted. As a reaction, Louis XVI ordered his troops to intimate these protesters to obey his instructions. This action pushed people to revolt by storming the prison of Bastille. The incident encouraged many peasants and farmers who suffered from inequality all over France to declare their rights and destroy feudalism (McPhee 52).

Consequently, the National assembly succeeded to frame a preamble for their Constitution called the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. It is a document adopted in 1789, that include different principles and ideas inspired by the American Bill of rights. In fact, it is a reflection of the thought that was brought during the eighteenth century. This statement is considered as one of basic charters since it replaced the ancient regime and guaranteed human liberties. In other words, it aimed at changing the system of privileges imposed by the first and second estates by proclaiming equality. It stated that “men are born and remain free and equal in rights” (Declaration Man and Citizen., art 1). This means that all French citizens had the same rights for liberty, private property, individuals’ security, and resistance to oppression. They are part of making laws that insisted on freedom of religion and speech since the did not contradict with law. Furthermore, “no person shall be accused, arrested, or imprisoned except in the cases and according to the forms prescribed by law” (art 7). All persons are innocent until they are confirmed to be guilty. These individual rights were considered as inspiring ideas that echoed at the national as well as the international level.

In addition to that, to limit the king power, a new constitution was completed in 1791. It was a document that shaped and explained the structure of new political system. The new document guaranteed the natural civil rights and liberty to every man. It protected the inviolability of property and gave everyone the right to speak, write, print,
and express his opinions. People had the right for free worship and they could come and go without being subject to arrest or detention. Moreover, it abolished the institutions which were harmful to the previous liberties (France Const., title 1)

All the documents mentioned served to raise awareness on people, and made them wish to be independent. As a result, Napoleon Bonaparte brought the French revolution to an end. He seized the political power in 1799. He became France emperor and expert on military strategies, the reason that allowed him to launch a series of wars toward various African countries as well as Alliances of European countries. As a new leader, He promised to fulfill the ideals of equality and human rights that had been initiated during the revolution (“Napoleon and his Impact”). Indeed, the much French power rose the much Napoleon's armies conquered other countries. Moreover, during these invasions different attitudes and policies contradict these ideals.

Undeniably, different colonization rivalries were occurred during the nineteenth century among European countries. France was one these countries that wanted to grab lands and benefit from their resources. Since the British Empire was more powerful and was expanding rapidly, France was obliged to find ways to cope with this power. Consequently, she started to make plans to find other colonies. Initially, to gain a strong position in the Mediterranean, she invaded Egypt in 1798. However, after she was defeated in Egypt, plans were completely changed. French authorities searched for new colonies where she would overspread their power. By doing so, she would control and therefore gain richness, economic, as well as social stability and develop her empire (Halaçoglu 2).
To achieve its goals, France tried to control the Maghreb and the southern parts of Africa. In fact, Algeria was occupying a strategic position that made many French politicians to think about her occupation. Geographically, it was the closest land for France to colonize. More, it was close to Gibraltar and a door to the Mediterranean Sea and Africa. However, France did not know exactly how much Algeria was powerful and waited for the appropriate time to attack Algeria with a good reasons. (Halaçoglu 2).

France’s broader trade with Africa included import of food from the region of Algeria. The latter was a rich and productive wheat area for that reason it was mandatory to be colonized. After the French Revolution, France was suffered financial crisis. As a result, she borrowed from the Jewish houses of “Bacri and Busnach” in Algeria a large amounts of grain and money for Napoleon's soldiers who participated in the Italian campaign of 1796. However, after the Napoleon wars ended, the latter refused to repay these debts. As a reaction, the Dey of Algiers began to pressure France and made some negotiations. It was during 1827, when a French envoy told the Algerian governor that France had no intention of honoring its debt to Algeria. Consequently, the Dey Struck the French consul with a fly swatter and threatened to end permission for France to continue trading in Algeria (Tarwater 2-3).

As a matter of fact, the incident of the swatter was considered as an insult over the French King. Therefore, Charles X authorized the occupation of Algeria after Dey of Algiers refused France request for an official apology. He considered this invasion as a revenge to the indignity of the French consul in Algiers. As a result, on June 14, 1830 he sent a force of 36,000 troops and more than 600 French ships landed 37,000 men on the
shores of Sidi-Fredj. Within one month, the entire country was under French occupation (Khatun 80).

To conclude, French people struggled crown’s control for many years. They suffered class division, inequality and injustice. During French revolution many illegal practices committed against the ordinary people. Accordingly, different constitutions established to declare human rights and equality. Nonetheless, after being free from the crown rule, France conquered different countries and violated her constitution ideals.

**Conclusion:**

Generally, American and French revolutions were considered as the birth for new and strong nations. They are very similar because both struggled for many years under monarchs control and want identical rights. Their ordinary people were under the oppression and tyranny of the kings. Both suffered social, political and economic hardship since they were taxed heavily and treated with unfair and injustice. For that reason, they rebelled against the ancient regime to get their independence and to build a better future.

In fact, the American and French revolutions succeeded to form new political system. Instead of a corrupted and totalitarian regime, they formed republic states based on peoples’ will. They set up constitutions with almost the same principles and standards that tackle liberal ideas such as human rights and equality in front of law. Moreover, they provided freedom and justice to all classes without exception. In the end, both the United States and France participation in their revolutions shifted them from absolute rule to
people rule. However after their independence, they changed these principles by applying imperialism doctrine.
Chapter Two:
American attitudes against the Amerindians

Introduction:

In contrast to what the American media is mentioning about American civilization and about the concepts and values of freedom, humanity and peaceful coexistence, reality is completely the opposite. The United States of America was built on blood and on human skulls. America wiped out millions of people with the worst methods and brutality for 150 years. It did not stop killing American Indians or robbing their lands and lives. Their history, too, has wiped out the features of humanity about their image that was taught and drawn in other people’s mind. Their image is that their brutality, underdevelopment, and uselessness to the point of killing them like dogs, portray them as frantic animals that spoil the lives of white, peaceful, peaceful Americans.

I- Is Jacksonian Democracy a Real Democracy?

There were many American figures and presidents whose governmental administration used severe policies against the Native Americans after the Independence. Andrew Jackson, the 7th president of the United States, who served from 1829 to 1837, was the most prominent one. He was born to a Scots-Irish family which settled in the Waxhaw district between North and South Carolina. As a young commander, he was inspired by different leaders which led to his participation in military actions. As a result,
he became an inspiration to troops which had confidence and trust to all his decisions. (Remini 2)

There were different factors that made Andrew Jackson as a strong leader. After he drifted from one place to another, he started his career in North Carolina. He learned law and served as a prosecutor then as a member of the United States Representatives, and in 1798 as a superior court judge. His experience made him a farmer businessman, a lawyer, judge, and a strong social and political leader (Jackson XXIII-XXIV).

During his life time, he had different reasons for fight the Native Americans. As an example, in Waxhaw the region where he lived, it was a location for Indian tribes known as Catawba. Despite the fact that they were peaceful with the whites, Cherokees for instance were always considered as a danger for the white. Consequently, Andrew Jackson had an early hostile ideas about Indians’ hazard which he learned from his entourage. For that reason, he learned the need to fight them and to protect himself (Remini 7).

As the United States expanded rapidly into the lower South, it faced the problem of indigenous people. According to Public Broadcasting Services, besides this area was the Indians Nation’s home but the whites considered Indians as an obstacle toward progress. This was the main reason that Andrew Jackson pushed for their removal from their native lands. Consequently, his first attacks on Creek Indians was during the battle of Talladega in 1812. He used both legal and illegal attitudes to win this battle. In fifteen minutes the Creeks lost 22 million acres and two hundred and ninty-nine persons of one thousand and eighty (Gladding 15).
Moreover, Andrew Jackson was known as “Indian Killer” and “Sharp knife” because of his bad temper against the Native Americans. For instance, from 1814 to 1824, Jackson contributed in negotiation with the Indians tribes to deprive them from their lands. All the imposed treaties had the same purpose which aimed at exchanging their eastern lands with other in the west. Since the tribes were weak, they needed to protect themselves. They were obliged to agreed on those treaties in order to hold some of their lands. This action led the United States to control more than three-quarters of Alabama and Florida, as well as parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and North Carolina (“Indian Removal”).

The desire to occupy all Indians lands made United States more harsher and injustice in using its policies. As an example, in 1823 the Supreme Court made a decision concerning Indians occupation of lands. It changed Americans “right of occupancy” to its “right of discovery”. This decision gave Natives the right to settle within United States grounds however the latter could not hold Indians names. When the Indian tribes such as the Creeks, Cherokees and Chickasaws reacted in a legal way by setting restrict sale policies to protect their lands, the whites continued their cruel attitudes by burning their lands and stealing their livestock (“Indian Removal”).

In order to secure Indians’ rights, they adopted their first Constitution in 1827. It was a legal document that would safeguard their rights and “reaffirms its [Cherokee] sovereignty” (Cherokee Const., art I). It was a modeled of that of the United States that stated “WE THE REPRESENTATIVES of the people of the CHEROKEE NATION in Convention assembled, in order to establish justice, ensure tranquility, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty”
(preamble). However, the State of Georgia did not accept their demands and considered them always as tenants inside the United States.

Furthermore, Andrew Jackson’s victory in the election of 1828 gave him more power to make decision and policies. It was a beginning of the end of the American Indians in America as a whole. According to Philo Goodwin, before taking this office, Jackson represented people wills and spent most of his life for country progression and glory. Consequently, the majority were ready to elect him as a seven president of the United States (310).

As another tactic, in his First Inaugural Address, Andrew Jackson proclaimed that he would preserve and defend American Constitution. More, the administration of congress laws would be kept under supervision regarding their limitations and the extent of the executive power, while the functions of the office would be discharged without overpassing its authority. Concerning Indians’s situation, A just and liberal policy within US laws would be applied to Indian tribes. They would receive human and respectable consideration in matter of rights and requests which are consistent to American government’s regulation and citizen’s principles (Jackson Inaug Address).

Andrew Jackson presidency showed a continuously abuses to the Constitution. For instance, the constitution provided the court with power to listen to all cases related to the United States affairs "arising under this Constitution" (US Const., art. III, sec. 2). When the Cherokee requested to the Supreme Court about “Worcester v. Georgia” case, Chief Justice John Marshall opposed Georgia law that prohibited the coming and going of whites in Indians lands. Instead, the Court recognized the sovereignty of the Cherokee
nation since it was a “domestic, dependent nation”. However Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the court decision by saying “John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it.” (qtd. in Gilbert14).

Although the Native Americans took this legal means of victory to their advantages, Andrew Jackson opposed and vetoed it. The discovery of gold in Indians lands grew the demand for their removal. Therefore, he made great efforts to relocate the Indians and take their rich lands. For that reason, he refused to enforce the Supreme Court decision and to believe about American Natives sovereignty. In a speech to Congress he explained the need to remove all Indians Tribes. It is very important to the united states to speed the Indians removal from their land to west, it is beneficial for the states and for the Indians themselves, it will end any possible danger of clash between the authorities of the General and State Governments (Jackson Mess).

In order to solve the problem of Indians existence, Jackson asked Congress to pass a law that obliged Native Americans to either move west or submit to state laws, by stating that “The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated or have melted away to make room for the whites”. He believed that their removal was the only policy to protect them from annihilation. “To save him [Indian]from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him [Indian] a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.”(Jackson Mess). He put the Indians into two situation. Whether they abided to State laws which made them subject to the whites, or they would have financial and lands beyond the Mississippi if they leaved (Zinn 122).
President Andrew Jackson failed to abide the Constitution’s contents. His policies were injustice and contradict with Bill of Rights that protect human natural rights. More, he was responsible for women and children extermination that led to tens of thousands of death. As claimed by an Cherokee Indian Albert Bender:

hundreds of Creek women and children were also sold into slavery. They were starved, raped and murdered. Creek children, particularly little boys, were sold for $20 each as “pets.” Orphaned children were taken off the battlefields from the bodies of their mothers as “trophies.” Three such children were taken by Jackson himself.

In addition to direct policies such as the Removal act of 1830 to relocate the Indians from their rich lands, Andrew Jackson used other indirectly. He permitted the sale of alcoholic products which could effect Indians awareness and resistance. He encouraged whites attacks from time to time to instill fear within Indians spirit and supported the idea of making those aboriginal criminals to facilitate their extermination (Zinn 121).

II- The Removal act of 1830: An Indian Tragedy

During the 19th century, different acts were enacted in order to deprive Indians from their homelands. Generally, these acts were characterized by cruelty, brutality and inequality towards the Natives. Moreover, they were contradicted with what was stated in the American Constitution that ”All men are created free and equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights and that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”(Declaration of Indep).
The Removal Act of 1830 was the most known act that violated Native Americans rights and obliged them to remove from their homelands. It gave Andrew Jackson the authority to transfer the Indians from their homelands. As it stated, “It is lawful for the president to exchange any or all these all districts [Indian territories]” (Indian Rem. Act sec.2). More, it required eastern tribes of the Mississippi River to leave their lands in order to settle in Oklahoma on the Great Plains. This piece of legislation prohibited Indians from their fathers lands where they lived thousands of years and obliged them to live in lands they had never seen (K.Walbert, Wood, and D.Walbert and, sec.1).

Additionally, in order to convince Natives to remove from their original lands, the Removal Act obliges Andrew Jackson to safeguard these tribes. For instance, the sixth, seventh and eighth sections explained the president’s duties towards them. It stated, “it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever”. The protection includes security from any external interruptions or governmental violation (Indian Rem Act., sec. 6).

In fact, Andrew Jackson argued during his Message to Congress 'On Indian Removal' that this Act legislated for Indians benefits. In addition, he proclaimed that they should be thankful and grateful for the American government. He clarified Indians advantages from this act by saying:

the policy of the General Government toward the red man is not only liberal, but generous ... To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and
proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement (Jackson Mess).

Instead, the sections of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Annual message seem lawful and legitimate but in practice, they were just the opposite. They caused much hardship and changed relations between whites and Native Americans.

The Removal included “Five Civilized Tribes” which named as the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole. Despite they were attached to their tribal lands, Andrew Jackson announced that they must be sent away to a large district west of the Mississippi. As a result, he sent government agents to negotiate treaties with these Southern tribes. Once the treaties were signed, removal was supposedly voluntary. However, in most cases and under Jackson's orders, tribes were forces to leave their lands. Behind, federal officials can rely on "negotiating" treaties with southern tribes and can use military force if they did not refuse to be expropriated (Brown 303).

For instance, The Choctaw represent one of the largest tribes in the United State. It was the first Indian group to accept removal. They signed the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in September 1830 which states their approval to cede their own lands to the United States. This treaty would provide the Choctaws with land west of the Mississippi River in exchange for the remaining Choctaw lands in Mississippi. More, the government would grant “to them the facilities and comforts which it is desirable should be extended in conveying them to their new homes.” (Dancing Rabbit Creek. Art III).

Under this Treaty, The Choctaws were given three years to leave Mississippi. Approximately thirteen thousands Choctaws leaved their homelands to other different
lands from what they knew. Although they promised with an organized and safe journey, the reality was completely the opposite. They faced a very difficult trip as it states “The long somber columns of groaning ox wagons, driven herds and straggling crowds on foot inched on westward through swamps and forests, across rivers and over hills, in their crawling struggle from the lush lowlands of the Gulf to the arid plains of the west” (qtd. in Zeen 127).

As a result, the first group of Choctaws died by hundreds. Since their travel was in winter, many suffered different diseases such as pneumonia. Even in the summer, many others died by cholera epidemic. For that reason, the Choctaws who left refused to take this adventure. They preferred oppression and subjection over death (Zinn 127).

Moreover, the Creeks were considered as the most powerful group in the Southeast. They dominated the largest areas in Georgia and Alabama. Under the Removal act and cessions in treaties most of these areas were taken either voluntary or by force. More, the American government used other illegal methods to purchase these lands from Native residents. According to Christopher Haveman the lands were taken “through scams by land speculators, through outright theft by squatters, and also through clandestine arrangements between Creek headmen and federal agents”.

Different treaties were initiated to convince Creeks to sell their lands in Alabama. One of them was the 1832 Treaty of Washington. It was a document that ceded all Creeks lands to the United States (art I). Among its clauses, the Treaty offered lands and guaranteed money for each family to pay for their annuities for five years. More, “For the purpose of paying certain debts due by the Creeks, and to relieve them in their present distressed condition, the sum of one hundred thousands dollars, shall be paid to the Creek” (art 9).
Although the promises included in the Treaty of Washington, it failed to fulfill its goals. White traders used illegal attitudes such as bribery and fraud in order to obtain their lands. As a reaction, a second Creek war came to be called. Andrew Jackson blamed Creek about the war and compelled them to move westward (Littlefied and Parin 251). During their journey they faced a lot of hardships and difficulties because the lack of supplies. As a result out of 15,000 Creek who participated in this march only 3,500 survived (“Manifest Destiny and Indian Removal”).

The Chickasaws were among the lastest tribes which agreed on the removal from Tennessee and Tombigbee River Valley areas. During seven years, they signed different agreements and treaties to leave their territories. In fact, their removal was considered different from other tribes since they wanted to pay for their lands (Walker 232).

By 1832, Chickasaw Nation signed the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek. The later ceded all the Chickasaw lands on the east side to the United States (Art 1). This Indian sale should came with a promise to find suitable lands in the west. It guaranteed one section for every Chickasaw adult as well as “the president will furnish them the necessary funds, and means for their transportation and journey, and for one ear provisions, after they reach their new homes in such quantity as the nation may require” (Art 10).

Under the American government orders, more than 4000 Chickasaw were brought to Memphis to be removed in 1837. Despite the conditions of the Treaty were clear, American government violated them. The Chickasaw did not receive any lands in the west until 1837 when the Choctaws sold the western part of their new territory to them (O’Brien). During their journey, they were divided in four emigration camps to travel via water. However, they heard about the sinking incident that caused hundreds of Creeks
death. Although they preferred to continue overland the journey was not easy. They faced
difficult conditions such as heat, mud, swamps, and different diseases (Clark 54-55).

III-Trail of Tears and the Wounded Knee Massacres

There have been many episodes in American history that tackled the relationship
between American citizens and the American Natives. For instance, the Americans
wanted to expand eastward where they could benefit from the bountiful farmland and
forests as well as the gold and minerals that belong to Natives lands (Marsico 6). In order
to accomplish this, different genocides and massacres committed towards the Indians.
Since the first American contact with the Native Americans, different policies and
attitudes passed to destroy their tribes and take their lands. In fact, the Trail of Tears and
the Wounded Knee Massacres were the most aggressive and offensive toward the
Indians.

1- The Trail of Tears

The Trail of Tears is considered as a dark chapter in United States’ history. It is one of
the tragic events that happened after the American Independence. This incident was an
extermination of Native Americans by American government and during Andrew Jackson
administration. Indeed, it reflected brutal attitudes towards the American Indians who lived
hundreds of years before the first Europeans discovered the New World. As a result, millions
of innocent Indians killed especially the Cherokees who defined a great thereat to the
American authorities.

The origin of the Trail of Tears’ name is refereeing to the event that happened with the
Indians in 1838. Under the American belief that God gives the full right for whites citizen to
expand their lands and powers, they obliged the Indians tribes to live their homelands
(Sturgis 13). Therefore, These Indians were forcibly evicted east of the Mississippi where their ancestral homes belong to a newly Indian territories in the west. Additionally, this incident reflected the great suffering and pain that this native nation were subject to. More, it showed the power of tyranny and oppression used towards them.

By 1835 a new treaty signed between officials of the United States government and representatives of Cherokee nation which called the Treaty of New Echota. This treaty came under the agreement of Cherokee tribes to cede all their tribes and relocate in the western territories in just two years. As is stated “The Cherokee nation hereby cede relinquish and convey to the United States all the lands owned claimed or possessed by them east of the Mississippi river” (New Echota., art.1). This treaty broke the Cherokee law and contradict its citizens sentiments and beliefs. Although both the members of Cherokee Nation and Chief John Ross rejected and opposed its conditions, it was amended and ratified by the United States Senate in 1836. Consequently, it became a legal justification for Cherokee’s enforcement of the removal (Bowes 52-54).

Despite the fact that the Cherokee refused to leave their homelands, they found themselves obliged to do so. Under the clause of the Treaty of New Echota which stated “It is hereby stipulated and agreed by the Cherokees that they shall remove to their new homes within two years from the ratification of this treaty” (New Echota Art 16), their movement would be enforced. Accordingly, General Scott realised a proclamation On May 10, 1838 confirming their removal:

Cherokees! The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity, on the other side of
the Mississippi. . . . The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman and child . . . must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West. (Winfield Scott)

These proclamation clarified that all Cherokees would move even by force and none of them would remain in Georgia.

The 1838 marked the deadline for Cherokee removal which confirmed in 1835 Treaty. This march assisted by 7000 regular and citizen soldiers. They were characterized by the use of savage and physical violence towards the Natives. They were a reason for raping, robbing, and murdering thousands of the Cherokees. More, they forced them to complete 1,500 miles toward their destination with bad conditions. Since 8000 were died, the Cherokee call this incident by “Nunna daul Isunyi”, which means “trail where we cried” (Ojibwa).

The process of organizing Natives’ journey was brutal and unfair. Since they were given no time to collect their properties, most of their belongings left behind or destroyed by American soldiers. In The Trail of Tears the Tragedy of American Indians, Katie Marsico claimed that there was an American Indian boy named Samuel Cloud whose remembrance on the tragedy of Trial of Tears was transcribed. She stated that “It is spring... I [Samuel] am playing with my friends when white men in uniforms ride up to our home... My mother tells me to gather my things, but the men don’t allow us time to get anything ...” (qtd. in 44).
As another unequal attitude towards the Indians, the way the American soldiers gathered them for the removal. Samuel said that “They [soldiers] lead us to a stockade. They herd us into this pen like we are cattle. No one was given time to gather any possessions. The nights are still cold in the mountains, and we do not have enough blankets to go around.”( qtd. in Marsico 45). These stockades were poorly supplied with the necessary items for a large number of Cherokees. It was a place that lacked sanitary resources and unhealthy place because of vermin found there. As a result different diseases such as dysentery caused the death of many people before even began there journey (45).

There were different evidences in history that described the sufferance of Natives Americans during their removal. From a personal perspective, John G. Burnett as a soldier in the American Army described his personal experience with the Cherokees and what happened in 1838. Since he was able to speak Natives language for that reason he was sent as a translator into “the Smoky Mountain Country” in the same year:

I ... witnessed the execution of the most brutal order in the History of American Warfare. I saw the helpless Cherokees arrested and dragged from their homes, and driven at the bayonet point into the stockades. And in the chill of a drizzling rain on an October morning I saw them loaded like cattle or sheep. (Burnett )

As another memory of the oppression used against the Indians that of Rebecca Neugin. She was one of the American Natives who witnessed the Trail of tears with her family. In her interview with the historian Grant Forman, she described the hardship they faced during their way to Oklahoma. She said that “ people got so tired of eating salt pork
on the journey, that my father would walk through the woods as we traveled, hunting for turkeys and deer which he brought into camp to feed us.”. She also mentioned people sickness by stating “there was much sickness among the immigrants and a great many little children died of whooping cough.” (qtd. in Rozema).

The nature of the westward journey was very tough and severe. The Cherokees were very helpless because they struggled along their destination. They lacked blankets, cloths, ill treatment and many of them were expelled shoeless. More, They faced a very bad weather accompanied with snow and a freezing temperature the whole voyage. These migrants were obliged to sleep in the wagons and on the ground without fire. Consequently, numerous diseases appeared such as pneumonia that left many dead along the way. For that reason “The trail of the exiles was a trail of death” (“John G. Burnett’s”).

As a conclusion, the American Natives were suffered from two sides. On one hand, they experienced the bitterness of policies enacted by Andrew Jackson which consisted on removing them from their own territories and obey the American wish. On the other hand, they were relocated in some conditions that caused their endless due to starvation, diseases, exposure, and vagaries of unknown terrains. Consequently, this journey’s name should not only focus on tears but on sadness, pain and death and inequality that thousands of people realised.

2- Wounded Knee Massacres

Throughout American history, minorities such as Indians had mistreated on various events. In addition to a series of forced removal committed by the American army, there
were other brutal massacres as well. Wounded Knee amongst numerous samples of this abuse. It was another tragic event toward the Natives which occurred due to different reasons. For instance, the Strain between both the United Stated and Native Americans during and after their removal from their original territories where they took a long journey without any protection or supplies.

The massacre took place on December 29, 1890 on the Lakota Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota. During this time a new kind of spiritual movement appeared inside the Indians tribes which called “the Ghost Dance”. It was originated with a Paiute prophet named Wovoka or Jack Wilson who lived on the Waker Lake Reservation in Nevada. In Indians opinion, this new religion could return Indians life to the way they were lived before the white conquest their lands (K. Hillstrom and K. Hillstrom. L 63).

During the 1880’s Indians were totally under American control. They were living on reservation where the government responsible about their food and clothes. They were in need for any hope that can transform their miserable life to a new one. Rani-Henrik Andersson asserted that the Ghost Dance brought a new ambition and hope for Natives who were forced to change their lands and traditions. He added that this ritual guaranteed the return of their religious observances and their traditional customs (9).

The Ghost Dance was a peaceful religious movement. It aimed at bringing back happiness and hope to the Indians. In order to achieve this goal which is a future without white people, Wovoca ordered his followers to abstain from any violent confrontation and just rely on supernatural means. From Wovoka point of view, God wanted Indians to
make this ritual dance and live peacefully together. By doing so, they would reward in the spring of 1891 by changing their lives and make it the same as it was before the whites arrived. According to Wovoka, God would make their lives better by bringing their ancestors' life again as well as covering their land with rich soil. He added that every white would be disappear from earth, and only the believers in his message would survive (qtd. in K. Hillstrom and L. Hillstrom 64).

Despite that this religious dance was a peaceful way of expression, it produced a tragic consequences. It was considered as a threat to the United States policy and security. They thought that this ceremony was an indication for war against the whites. As a result, reservation authorities called for a help from the American government to stop Indians’ dance. On December 29, 1890 the government sent its army under Seventh Cavalry’s leadership and ordered to arrest Indians leaders such as sitting Bull and Big Foot. By doing so, the American government would eliminate most prominent figures who contradict Indian policy (Wishart ).

After the death of Sitting Bull, American army took other brutal decisions to end Indians dance. They removed all Lakota people who refused to abandon their principles and continued this ritual. More, the American officials ordered to arrest Big Foot since he was Lakota’s leader. Although, he escaped with 350 of his followers to Pine Ridge reservation to search for protection from the military forces, on December 28, 1890 they were arrested, disarmed and became under their control (Balasubramanian ).

Moreover, the American Army used different attitudes to expel or imprison those who participated in the Ghost Dance. They separated Lakota men from the women and
children. In *Bury my Heart at Wounded Knee*, Dee Brown gave an image about American oppression. He stated that” the soldiers lost 25 dead and 39 wounded, most of them killed by their own bullets or shrapnel”. He added “a detail of soldiers went over the Wounded Knee battlefield, gathering up Indians still alive and loading them in wagons. As it apparent by the end of the day that a blizzard was approaching, the dead Indians were left where they had fallen”. This indicated the crimes committed against the indigenous people (523).

There were many document, stories, or testament that described and depicted the incident of the Wounded Knee. As an example, the story of Oglala Lakota whose name Nicholas Black Elk. He asserted “I can still see butchered women and children lying heaped and scattered all long the crooked gulch” Black Elk Continued “ I can see that something else died there”. Although their dream to get back their previous live, it was destroyed again. As he said “the nations hope is broken and scattered. There is no center an longer, and the sacred tree is dead” (Neihardt 218). Indeed, his words showed a lot of pain and American bad treatment to Native Americans.

Furthermore, Senator John McCain (a member of United States Armed Services Committee) has admitted the crimes happened in the Wounded Knee. In a letter addressed in 1996, he disagreed on honor awarded to United States army for their actions at Wounded Knee. He claimed that “the policies and decisions of the United States government that led to the army’s being at Wounded Knee in 1890 doubtless can be characterized as unjust, unwise or worst... fierce fight in which 25 soldiers were killed and 45 others wounded” (McCain). In fact, this letter demonstrates American’s offense toward the Natives.
To conclude, Lakota’s people were subject to different crimes. In fact, the Wounded Knee massacre one of the genocides against the American Natives. It was a traumatic that resulted 300 death of Native Americans who were guilty for no crime. Although they sought to revive their traditional life and culture peacefully, they were either punished or killed.

**Conclusion**

American Indians experience with American government was followed with massive losses. Different policies, ethnic cleansing committed against the Native Indians. Although they were living in peace, American Government applied different injustice policies to remove them from their home lands. It started with the Removal Act of 1830 that gave the American government the authority to relocate all indigenous people from east to west. As a result, crimes such as the Trail of Tears and the Wounded Knee massacre happened. In both cases many innocent people were either removed b force, injured or killed.
Chapter three: French Attitudes against the Algerians

Introduction:

Algeria has a long history with France. During the period of Algerian colonization, French colonialism committed horrendous crimes and massacres against Algerian people. They were numerous in horrific ways, from the mass killing of the population to looting and desecration of holy sites through the scorched earth policy in order to end the Algerian presence in every way. During a 132 years of colonization, thousands people were exiled from their Native country, and millions other were killed and treated as subjects.

I- Charles de Gaulle

During Algerian colonization from 1830 to 1962, France was ruled by different kings and presidents. Each one had his own strategies but shared the same goal which is to control Algeria. They carried out military operations known as the worst crimes and the biggest violations, especially during the General de Gaulle governing. This latter was one of the most prominent figures and influential politician in the 20th century, who used illegal policies toward Algeria. Although he fought for many years and made a lot of sacrifices for his country’s independence, and freeing it from German occupation as well as American and British hegemony after the war ended, he refused to grant Algeria its independence. Instead, he used many strategies such as political, economic and military methods to still Algerian treasure by destroying Algerian revolution.
At first, he served as a soldier in the French Army, and quickly climbed the ranks to became a general and served as France's minister for National Defense and War. He was known for his achievements during wars, for that reason he was elected as head of the French government. Charles de Gaulle then moved away from political life until 1958 when France lost control in political chaos. Indeed, his experience served and helped to make him President from 1959 to 1969 (Moulin).

The growth of Algerian revolution put France in a difficult situation. She faced political, economic and financial problems. These difficulties were due to revolution extension to different parts and France inability to stop it. As a result, France officers afraid to lose government's support against the Algerian rebels. In this situation, France was obliged to call Charles de Gaulle to form a new government. On May 1958, he took his office as a president of France (Ben Ibrahim 39). Consequently, Algeria entered in a new and dangerous phase since many scholars considered the Gaullism period as one of the most dangerous phases in Algerian revolution.

Between 1959 and 1960, the French Army in Algeria made different tactical and operational military plans in which it would destroy Algerian revolution of 1954. As a first step of Charles De Gaulle new policies, he appointed Maurice Challe as the supreme commander of the French army. This latter set up a new plan studied and permitted by De Gaulle, to conduct the new military war which was called Challe Plan. This plan aimed at closing the eastern and western borders with electrified barbed wire with power supply between 5,000 to 7,000 volts to isolate the revolution from the outside world. More, it eliminated the underground resistance of the National Liberation Front and exterminated the Algerian Liberation Army (Hamiya 21).
For the success of this plan, Challe agreed with Charles de Gaulle to put some principles and strategies. At first, they decided to start with the fifth mandate in the West and conclude the scheme in the first mandate. They prepared a military program using material, human means and huge mechanism. Their program also aimed at concentrating their military force in certain places under their control to weaken and blockade Algerians people. As a result, they supplied the colonialist army with all kinds of lethal weapons, including the modern NATO weapons. They allowed all techniques of destruction, means of transport, genocide and command on the mountains and wherever the revolution is based (Hamiya 21-23).

Actually, in order to control Algerian and destroy the revolution, Charles de Gaulle enacted different new projects. For instance, on 3rd October 1958, in the midst of the Algerian war, General de Gaulle announced the launching of a plan called Constantine project for both economic and social development of Algeria. This plan served as a reform for their economic and social status under colonization. It was inspired by the planning put for French reconstruction following the Second World War, which expected both public and private investments of up to 50% each. Its main objectives included the allocation of 25,000 hectares of new land to Muslim farmers and also the construction of housing for one million people and regular employment of 400,000 new workers. Moreover, the schooling of two thirds of the Algerian children, and then, in the following three years, the schooling of all Algerian children. He tried through this project to win the hearts and minds and keep the Algerians away from the revolution on the basis of his belief that these projects and reforms would enable him to push the army and the Liberation Front to surrender (Belbey).
In order to weaken more the revolution, a new military plan was established in 1958. Charles de Gaulle advocated a military action on different Algerian areas that would be exercised like a roller coaster. It would be conducted through the grid of the whole Algerian territory and triggered gradually and methodically. It was a large-scale military operation called the “Jumelles or Binoculars” operation to monitor and restrict the movements of the “Mujahideen” (called the Jounoud by the Algerian and the Fellaga by the French) and the population. The plan aimed mainly at isolating the National Army of Liberation or ALN from the grassroots. Moreover, Charles de Gaulle purpose from this operation was to displace Algerians to the camps surrounded by barbed wire in order to inflict the most severe suffering on every person suspected of collaborating with the “Mujahideen” (Bin Mohammed).

In the same year 1958, other operations applied such as the ‘’courrone’’ operation in the fourth State. Exactly, it started in the region of Frenda, Dahra and the western part of the Ouarsenis Mountains. This operation gave orders to 35000 French soldiers to kill any participant in the revolution (Aknoun 86). Besides, in the eastern Ouarsenis Mountains and in the hills of Algiers city, “Courroie” operation was launched. It was a reason for 40 percent of the ALN troops’ death. Contextually, during just a week half the region was cleared of half the Mujahideen it contained. Concerning the survivors, they were either isolated or arrested (Lepage 209). When the Challe plan failed, General De Gaulle tried more other terrifying and forbidden weapons as Napalm bombs, creation of the secret military organization i-e OAS dedicated to the physical and mental torture, the appliance of the policy of the scorched earth and creation of forbidden lands with landmines.
In order to isolate people from the revolution, France authorities had adopted different policies. To begin with, it established what was called “forbidden areas”. They were places in the sixth state which emptied from any Algerian. It was forbidden to live or transit to non French people. It was another strategy to tighten the blockade on Algerians. Additionally, French army displaced people from their home and gathered them in camps in the south part. In this places many people were killed especially under the use of gazes and living surrounded by barbed wire (Ghoule et al.17-18).

As another strategy applied by Charles de Gaulle to destroy Algerian revolution was the “peace of the brave”. This concept was announced on 23 October 1958 where he called the rebels to put weapons without condition. He said “Let there be a peace of the brave and I am sure that hatred will fade away. I spoke of the peace of the brave. What does that mean? Simply this: that those who opened fire should cease and return, without humiliation, to their families and their work”. However, this process wanted to cause discord between the rebels and the suspicion between them and isolate the inside and forcing the Interim Government of the Republic of Algeria (GPRA) to negotiate with France from a weak position i-e, the acceptance of internal independence (Nacer).

Moreover, in 1960 we note that France carried out the first nuclear tests in the Algerian Sahara on 13 February 1960 in the region of Reggane and the second on April 30, 1960. According to El Jaich (the magazine of the army) magazine which published by the Algerian Ministry of Defense that 150 Algerians were used as experimental mice in the first bombing, where they were placed on poles around the experiment to study the effect of radiation on humans. In this context, one of the French researchers, "Perino
Barrelo," stated that the French colonial authorities had used 42 thousand Algerians local residents and prisoners of the Liberation Army as ‘‘tests rats’’ and this represents the maximum images of barbaric genocide and perhaps explains why De Gaulle insisted to make France as the fourth nuclear power in the world during this period (“French Nuclear Tests” ).

This method, which was approved by General De Gaulle, led the Algerian population to live its most difficult stage of its revolution. The French army had also now a civil role in the control of the people, he established military centers into residential areas, and the support from the population to the revolution became very difficult, especially in the countryside in order to isolate the revolution toward the population, this later became chained and suffered serious inhuman treatment. Through this military unfair misbehavior, the French command did not want to eliminate only the Liberation Army but also to exterminate all the people.

II- Cremieux Decree:

French colonization to Algeria was known for the various policies and unequal acts that was imposed to either destroy or take Algerians property unlawfully and by using force. These methods were either direct or indirect but in both cases had the same purpose. In other words, most Algerians have been effectively marginalized and prevented from any meaningful involvement in determining the economic, political, social, and religious policies of their country.

The French government organized several legal systems to govern Algerian people. Among the different policies that used during French colonization was the
Cremieux Decree. It was referred to the French-Jewish lawyer and Minister of
Justice Adolphe Crémieux. He signed this law on 24 October 1870 by the Government of
National Defense. This new policy granted French citizenship to 35,000 Algerian Jews
(walker). As it stated “The indigenous Jews of the departments of Algeria are declared
French citizens; therefore, their actual status and personal status will, after the
promulgation of this decree, be settled by French law, any rights acquired to date
remaining inviolable. Any legislative provision, any Sénatus-consulte, decree, regulation
or ordinance to the contrary is abolished” (Abitbol).

Cremieux Decree was a strategy to maintain France sovereignty over Algeria. While it allowed citizenship to Jews, it excluded Algerian Muslims from their rights and remained them as a second class. Azzedine Haddour claimed that this decree denied suffrage for Arabs and Berbers and subjected them to French laws. They were put into a condition, whether to change their culture and religion or they would be treated as subjects. (163).

Cremieux Decree brought different privileges for Algerian Jews. Since they had French Nationality, they had the same rights of French citizens. Between these privileges, the right to participate in the rule and control over Algeria. It would cultivate them as allies in French colonization. French citizenship gave all male Jews the right to participate in the local municipal elections. For that reason those newly acquired French citizenship transformed into an important electoral force (Ghiuzeli).

All these advantages came at first for the colonizers benefits. By applying this legislation, they would strength French and Jews population in order to succeed in the
policy of integration and elimination of Arab offices. After the success of this purpose, France authorities would turn their interests to reconstruct Algeria with an European power able to exploit Algerians’ lands. In order to achieve that, they made a plan aimed at taking half of Algerians lands by isolate, exclude or confiscate them (El Salaby 654).

**III- The Caledonian Exile and the Massacres of May 1945:**

Algeria was profoundly affected by 132 years of French colonization. During this period different massacres and genocides committed toward the Algerians who tried through different ways to face them and recover their lands, country and dignity. For instance, Algerian exile to New-Caledonia and the Massacre of the 8th march 1945 were two of the brutal practices against the Algerians.

**1- Caledonia: An Algerian Nightmare**

Algerian sufferance from French crisis started during her first intrusion in 1830. One of the harshest crimes committed against them was their exile to what is known today as Island of New Caledonia. This place was a new home for hundreds of Algerians who were forbade from their home lands. They were removed by force as a punishment for their participation in the 1871 uprising against the French Colonial Administration in Algeria (Missous).

The exile to French colonies could be defined as a form of punishment. Indeed, it was a kind of legal punishments ordered by the courts, following an investigation or trial. It was used mostly for those who contradict French orders or laws. This law gave French authorities the power and the right to transport any insurgent to these colonies.
Nevertheless, Algeria held a part of this system in 1871 when many sent to New Caledonia (Thénault).

Algerians were deported to New Caledonia because of their participation in the revolution of Mokrani in 1871. In this revolution, Mokrani throw his stick and said that we would throw France outside our lands like we did with my stick. Mokrani’s army was composed of 8000 soldier who wanted France leaving. Although Algerians effort, they could not resist against French brutality and modern weapons. As a result, many were killed such as Mokrani who was martyred on May 5, 1871 at Oued Soufflat, near Bouira (Al Jazeera Doc).

The historical references indicate that Mokrani received a great support from Sheikh Al-Haddad along with the sheikhs of Rahmania in the Kabylie region. However, many differences and disputes raised between the leaders of the revolution especially after the death of Sheikh Al-Haddad and Mokrani. As a result, the colonizer arrested all the Sheikhs and leaders because of their place and role in society and exiled them to New Caledonia. Even ordinary people were charged with provoking this civil war and deliberate murder, burning and other heavy charges that made the French authorities to protect their interests in the region (Mokhtari).

As a reaction to Mokrani Revolution, France officials used tactics to break and dismantle Algerian society. They ordered to kill all Algerian scholars and thinkers who had had a high status in their tribes and influence on people. Those who could not kill them, were exiled and isolated in New Caledonia. They faced hard circumstances in both during their journey and when they arrived to this Island. In interview with Lucien Ali, he described the hardship that faced his grandfather Ali Ben Ahmed. He stated that deportees were obliged to
dig a deep hole for those who play gambling. The winner would order an Algerian to enter half of his body in this hole and shot with a bullet in their head (Al Jazeera Doc).

The trail toward New Caledonia took a long journey. This destination started from Constantine in May 1873 and includes Brest which situated in the North-Western part of (France). Other were transported in a second trail to Oran then deported to France. This journey took 150 days to complete 22000 km and was responsible for many Algerians death because of illness, fear, depression and hunger (Missous).

During this journey more than 2,000 Algerians were gathered to be removed. They were considered as "rebels" against French orders. Many of them were died after refusing to eat pork and others were imprisoned when they arrived to New Caledonia. Even when they released, they were not authorized to return home. Halima Jean, a descendant from Algerian deportee explained the situation, she said “I want Algerians to know that other Algerians were uprooted from their country and suffered a lot. My grandparents and many others died with a heavy heart. They weren’t able ever to see their homeland again. ... They had nothing here but memories. I would have sent them back home on a fling carpet if i could”(qtd. In "Exile In New Caledonia")

In fact, historical evidences showed that Brahim Ben Mohammed was the first Algerian to have been expelled to New Caledonia on 9 May 1864, then would be followed by many others. They arrived in successive waves in this land at the end of the world crossing at the bottom of the boat holds, Chains on their feet, caged like wild beasts. Those deportees were referenced according to the surname and forename of the deportee, the nut number, the registration number, the place of birth and the attachment
of the tribe of origin, the date of birth or the registered age, the parentage of attachment, the place of residence at the time of the insurrection, the profession of origin, the conviction, the date of embarkation and the date of arrival in New-Caledonia, the registration card of the dealers. The French bad faith, sadness and colonialist behavior intended to mix, transpose and disrupt some of this information in order to uproot these deportees, especially Algerians (Ouennoughi 55).

According to French reports, Caledonia was a modern colony of France, carrying three different categories of prisoners. The worst punishments were given to the "first class" which were Algerians. They were forced to do hard labor and live in military camps. More, they were forced to serve the land and imposed heavy taxes on them (Mokhtari).

Even when they completed their sentence, they did not give prisoners the right to return home. The amnesty laws of 3rd March 1879 (partial amnesty law) and 11th July 1880, had to concern all the deportees, in fact, they were applied only to the communards but not to the Algerians. However, the 1879 Act stipulates: "An amnesty is granted to all convicted persons for acts relating to the insurrections of 1871 and to all those convicted of crimes and misdemeanors relating to political events". After their release, some communards militated for the application of the amnesty laws and the denunciation of the detention conditions of Algerian deportees. The amnesty was finally recognized in 1895 and the compulsory residence lifted. However, Boumezrag El Mokrani, granted "on the spot" since 1878 but benefited from it only in 1904 ("Victor Hugo").

Some Algerians were pardoned individually for services rendered, as was the case for some of those who participated in the repression of the revolt of the Kanaks. But the
decision to return to Algeria depended on the advice of the governor of Algeria. Some of the 
pardoned Algerians escaped from New-Caledonia, but were captured in Algeria and then returned to New Caledonia. The most famous escape was that of Aziz Ben Sheikh Al Haddad in 1881. He managed to escape from the Isle of Pines, to join New Zealand, then Australia, and finally Saudi Arabia (Mokhtari). According to one descendant of these deportees "Is that they used us to colonize this country while we ourselves were being colonized at home" (El Jazzera Doc).

Furthermore, French’s other purpose was to destroy Algerians identity. On the contrary, they obliged them to assimilate French culture. For that reason, only men were exiled and then they were obliged for a new marriage with French women. Concerning the practice of religion, Islam was prohibited and all new families were obliged to follow Catholicism. They even lost their rights to allow Arabic names or any tradition referred to Arabic traditions. All these new laws affected those deportees and made them far away from their language and identity (Missous).

To sum up, according to Melica Ounnoughi, there are a large number of names in Nessadiou’s cemetery referred to Algerians’ tribes. This tombs are an indication to the presence of Algerians deportees in New Caledonia (66). In addition, they are considered as a testimony to French oppression, tyranny and injustice attitudes used by French colonialism toward Algerians. For that reason, the French policy can be explained in double standards toward Algerians. In one hand Algerians’ country was colonized, their lands was expropriated, their rights were trampled, their origin jeopardized, but since they fight for their country and origins these heroes and patriots are killed, tortured, jailed, exiled and deported.
2- The Massacres of May 1945: Victims of Unkept Promises

The massacre of the 8\textsuperscript{th} March 1945 was one of the tragic events that happened towards the Algerians. In fact, it is one of the bloodiest episodes in Algerian History. This massacre started due to different reasons. To begin with, thousands of Algerians fought alongside France and under French flag in WWII. They sacrificed their lives and prosperity as a hope to get their. More, they thought that after French victory, they would have their self-determination and liberty. However, during this period Algerians faced different illegal attitudes such as destruction, hunger, oppression and fear. As a result, Algerians refused French colonization and control and decided to express their desires to be free (Aymali).

After the victory of the Allies over the Nazis, Algerians hope to get their freedom grew. They organized a peaceful demonstrations under the National Movement leadership. By doing so, they would put France under pressure to prove Algerians awareness about being independent and free. When French celebration about their triumph started on May 7, Algerians as well organized festival of celebrations and called for freedom and independence. They were gathered in different part of the country holding banners that stated "Free Algeria", "Down with colonialism", "We are your equals" (Abdelmoumen).

However, Algerian desire to secede from France gave the true intentions of the colonizer. The false promise transformed to disappointment, terrible massacres and campaign of extermination. French administration reacted harshly to such march. It wanted the system that it came within 1830 to continue. For that reason, many troops with machines guns opened fire on hundreds of people. Other people were either detained
or executed without questioning. They even used all forces to practice the policy of slavery and genocide (Aymali).

For instance, approximately 10000 people in Setif went out to express their joy and happiness about this victory. They were disarmed and totally peaceful in claiming their rights. For instance, the organizers reminded the peasants from the villages to put down anything that could be a weapon (knife, hatchet, scythe ...). These demonstrators carried British, French, American and Soviet flags as a sign of celebration. They called for independence by using anti-colonial slogans such as “Free Messali Hadj” and “Algeria is ours” (“8 Mai 1945 Massacre de Sétif!”).

As a reaction to these demonstration French used different attitudes. For instance, when a young man covered himself in the green, white and a red star which is today’s Algerian flag, French police refused to accept this action. They used force against him, the act that anger people and made them attack French police. In the other side, The French police tried to regain control and shot the entire crowd with “bullets and batons”. In a short time the whole countryside was on fire (Tranvag).

This movement spread rapidly in other places such as Guelma. In this place, all the demonstrators who went out to either celebrate or call for independence were massacred. The repression which carried out by the French army was violent and unequal. More than 200 strong militia formed under the impetus of sub-prefect “André Achiary” who distributes all the available weapons and rifles that engaged in a real hunt of the rioters (El Hadi). Different other arrested actions and executions made against them. As another brutal action made by the European Army, the way they removed all
traces of their crimes. As an example, they established mass graves and burned all the bodies in the “lime kilns” (Harbi).

Kherrata was another place which suffered from this massacre. According to Sobhi Solayman any Algerian between the age of 15 and 50 was exterminated. Thousands were either prisoned with hard labor or executed (45). Concerning the dead bodies, they were not buried but were either thrown into the wells or to the lime kilns to make them disappear. Saci Benhamla was lived near the lime kiln of Heliopolis. He described continuous coming and going of trucks to unload these bodies. As well as, he described the strong and unbearable smell of burnt flesh. (qtd. In El Hadi).

Different people witnessed the incident of 8 may 1945t when France committed all these crimes. In an interview, Kateb Yacine described the incident, he said “Immediately, it was the shooting, followed by an extraordinary crowd, the crowd flowing back and seeking salvation in flight. A little girl was crushed into panic”. More, he continued depicting the incident b saying:

It was in 1945 that my humanitarianism was confronted for the first time with the most atrocious spectacles…The shock I felt at the merciless butchery which caused the death of several thousand Muslims, I have never forgotten… I testify that the demonstration of May 8 was peaceful. By organizing a demonstration that wanted to be peaceful, we were taken by surprise…This ended with tens of thousands of victims… There were corpses everywhere, in all the streets. The repression was blind; It was a great massacre. (Docflyte)
Mujahid Mohammed Bashir Azzouz was another one who witnessed the Massacres of 8th May 1945. He was 13 years old when this incident happened “I was with my mother and my father among hundreds of people who were forcibly participated in the surrender ceremony”. He argued that French Army used the worst techniques during this day. They used Senegalese snipers with the help of militias. They killed and burnt and raped all participants. For example, 12 houses were completely burned and many families were killed. Many eyewitnesses were shocked by the smell of burnt bodies of entire families, and some of the victims were forced to dig their graves with their hands.

He mentioned some of the people who were arrested in Bani Aziz during May 1945 and were released only after 1962, including Arab Azzouz, Boujmaa Boukhreisa, Lakhdar Ben Yahia, Mohamed Tolba and Ahmed Hareidi (Daloumi).

French occupation authorities tried to stick all the charges to the participants in the events of May 8, 1945. They were accused of trying to slaughter European population and rob their properties. However, many of Algerian positions showed that they were not in the image of those savages. They were generally expressing and defending themselves peacefully. On one hand, French officials wanted to justify the unjust crimes and brutal oppression committed against unarmed Algerians in the meantime. In the other hand, to show itself to the world public opinion as oppressed, and to give itself a reason for ignoring its promises on Algeria freedom.

**Conclusion:**

As a conclusion, since France occupation of Algeria in 1830, and despite the signing of a treaty under which it committed to respect the rights of Algerians and protect
their public and private property, the French occupation forces represented in the army and armed militias in committing the most heinous crimes against the Algerian people. The French civil and military colonial authorities carried out a criminal plot to exterminate the Algerians. It used all possible measures available to discriminate the unarmed civilians of children, women and the elderly. Hundreds of mass massacres, individual and indiscriminate killings were committed, and in this context the French forces resorted to several punitive measures and laws that ran counter to international laws. In spite of the horrendous violations, especially those caused by the use of non-conventional weapons, which are considered to be the most dangerous weapons of all, because of their extensive destruction, long-term impact on people, health and safety, the environment continues to refuse to recognize these crimes despite the many evidences and confessions for the perpetrators of those crimes by civilian officials and military commanders.
General conclusion

Revisiting the history of both the United States and France during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries resulted in a controversy between their principles, theories and policies. Actually, both cases (The Algerians and the Indians) suffered a lot from the tyranny of different crowns. They lived under restricted policies and limited rights. As a reaction, they took a decision to establish new nations based on equality and people will. The two revolutions were launched to defend different ideals such as human rights, liberty, pursuit of happiness.

In fact, after getting American and French independence, things were changed. For instance, the growth of the American myth of the manifest destiny and expansionism and the French wish to increase their power and military superiority pushed both nations to contradict and oppose the previous ideals. In fact, the United Stated used different illegal policies to remove the Indians from their home lands. Concerning France, it colonized different countries such as Algeria where it stayed 132 years. During this period all kinds of torture were applied on Algerian people.

As the most known American and French figures, Andrew Jackson and Charles De Gaulle applied different destructive policies towards the Indians and the Algerians respectively. They used the similar acts, followed the same colonial measures for their own country benefits. These policies that were used by these two famous political figures are the best examples of the controversy between the American and the French documents and their attitudes with the Indians and Algerian rights respectively.
Additionally, one might observe that the tactics used by America and France in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were to silence the Indian and Algerian existence. The United States is considered as one of the most human rights’ violator that has started with different massacres against the Indians. It was the responsible for thousands of Indians death during the Trail of Tears and Wounded Knee. France, as well, committed different crimes against the Algerians that resulted in millions of innocent death. It exiled thousands to other countries such a New Caledonia. Moreover, it was the responsible for one of the shameful actions against humanity; the genocides of May 1945.

Lastly yet importantly, one might come to the conclusion that although the United States and France are the most world’s vocal speakers on human rights, their imperial attitudes are examples to be imitated by other colonial countries. Indeed, they used people’s freedom as a justification for those unprecedented bloodshed. More, all slogans, which are repeated to advocate human rights are proven to be curtains to hide their expansionist ambitions and their intervention to control the world. Thus, American and French documents were just a sign taken to commit the worst practices of violations in the history of mankind.

One should note that history of both nations should be viewed from the two facades of the coin. In fact, historians and chroniclers overemphasize the political, economic, as well as the political histories and, simultaneously, marginalize the humanitarian side of history which is full of blood and tears concerning our two cases.

The American attitudes against the Amerindians and the French policies that were directed toward the Algerians are summarizing their actions and attitudes from the early creation of both nations till now. History proved that imperial nations (including the
United States and France) do not care about people humanitarian costs and people’
sufferance but profits and interests.
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