



# GrinOlsson



## Synopsis

### President Jefferson

(Alternate Title: "The Shores of Tripoli")



The script begins with scenes from the Treaty of Paris where the United States signed the treaty to become a new nation by declaration between Great Britain and the United States under oath of the "Holy Trinity" as a Secular Christian value nation. The screenplay also touches on Jefferson's concept of God and his claim to be more Christian (moral values) than Christians.

From this point in time, the script goes into the life of Jefferson in March 1785, where Thomas Jefferson and John Adams went to London to negotiate with Tripoli's envoy, Ambassador Sidi Haji Abdrahaman (or Sidi Haji

Abdul Rahman Adja). When they enquired "concerning the ground of the pretensions to make war upon nations who had done them no injury", the ambassador replied:

*"It was written in their Koran, that all nations which had not acknowledged the Prophet were sinners, whom it was the right and duty of the faithful to plunder and enslave; and that every mussulman who was slain in this warfare was sure to go to paradise. He said, also, that the man who was the first to board a vessel had one slave over and above his share, and that when they sprang to the deck of an enemy's ship, every sailor held a dagger in each hand and a third in his mouth; which usually struck such terror into the foe that they cried out for quarter at once."*

Jefferson reported the conversation to Secretary of Foreign Affairs John Jay, who submitted the Ambassador's comments and offer to Congress. All of Jefferson's books having been burned buys a second Qur'an in England to study Islamic ideology in order to find a peaceful method of negotiations.

The script touches on delicate issues of Sally Hemmings being the concubine of President Jefferson, his convoluted thoughts on slavery, as well as the young John Quincy Adam, who accompanied his father John Adams to Paris. When Jefferson becomes Minister to France.

After Jefferson becomes President, he holds a "sunset dinner" for the first Muslim ambassador from Tunis, one Sidi Soliman Mellimelli, to again discuss the release of American captives who were made slaves and required American tribute to the Islamic Beys of North Africa.

President Jefferson was furious and later in the screenplay, before Congress refuses tribute to the Muslim Beys and orders the American Navy and Marines to attack Tripoli. From here the script follows the battle and release of captured enslaved Americans in spectacular battle scenes.

Presently, the author's screenplay is in progress. For inquiry to exclusively contract this screenplay, please contact the author directly.

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