

# Slavery In The Arab World

Unveiling the Magic of Words: A Review of "**Slavery In The Arab World**"

In some sort of defined by information and interconnectivity, the enchanting power of words has acquired unparalleled significance. Their capability to kindle emotions, provoke contemplation, and ignite transformative change is actually awe-inspiring. Enter the realm of "**Slavery In The Arab World**," a mesmerizing literary masterpiece penned by way of a distinguished author, guiding readers on a profound journey to unravel the secrets and potential hidden within every word. In this critique, we shall delve to the book is central themes, examine its distinctive writing style, and assess its profound impact on the souls of its readers.

*African Voices on Slavery and the Slave Trade: Volume 1, The Sources* Alice Bellagamba

2013-05-13 This book uses primary sources to capture the ways Africans experienced and were influenced by the slave trade.

**Slavery, Agriculture, and Malaria in the Arabian Peninsula**

Benjamin Reilly  
2015-10-29 In Slavery, Agriculture, and Malaria in the Arabian Peninsula, Benjamin

Reilly illuminates a previously unstudied phenomenon: the large-scale employment of people of African ancestry as slaves in agricultural oases within the Arabian Peninsula. The key to understanding this unusual system, Reilly argues, is the prevalence of malaria within Arabian Peninsula oases and drainage basins, which rendered agricultural lands in Arabia extremely unhealthy for people without genetic or acquired resistance to malarial

fevers. In this way, Arabian slave agriculture had unexpected similarities to slavery as practiced in the Caribbean and Brazil. This book synthesizes for the first time a body of historical and ethnographic data about slave-based agriculture in the Arabian Peninsula. Reilly uses an innovative methodology to analyze the limited historical record and a multidisciplinary approach to complicate our understandings of the nature of work in an area that is popularly thought of solely as desert. This work makes significant contributions both to the global literature on slavery and to the environmental history of the Middle East—an area that has thus far received little attention from scholars.

*Arab Muslim World: Architect of Slavery in Africa* Jean Marie S. Dia 2013-11-17 I wrote this book to enlighten people of the historic role the Arab Muslim world has played and continues to play in slavery. Much of the population believes that the white man started slavery in

Africa a few centuries ago. I reject this assertion because the historical facts do not support it. Slavery in Africa began long before the birth of Jesus Christ and persisted long after his death, Arab Muslim Slave trade persisted for centuries before "White Man " appeared on the horizon. The conversion to Islam of many Africans and all that it engendered such as Jihad, were the source of innumerable wars and conflict. Genocide of Black people by the Arab Muslim goes largely ignored, no one wants to talk about it, even though it is still occurring. The used the Quran as a pretext to stage raids on their infidel, Nation leader of Islam Mr. Louis Farrakhan place everything on shoulders of the west

### **The Slave Girls of Baghdad**

Fuad Matthew Caswell 2011

"The history of courtesans and slave girls in the medieval Arab world transcends traditional boundaries of study and opens up new fields of sociological and cultural enquiry. In the process it offers a remarkably

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rich source of historical and cultural information on medieval Islam. The *Slave Girls of Baghdad* explores the origins, education and art of the 'qiyān' - indentured girls and women who entertained and entranced the caliphs and aristocrats who worked the labyrinths of power throughout the Abbasid Empire. In a detailed analysis of Islamic law, historical sources and poetry, F. Matthew Caswell examines the qiyāns' unique place in the society of ninth-century Baghdad, providing an insightful and comprehensive cultural overview of an elusive and little understood institution. This important history will be essential reading for all those concerned with the history of slavery and its morality, culture and importance in the early Islamic era."--Bloomsbury Publishing.

*A History of Slavery and Emancipation in Iran, 1800-1929* Behnaz A. Mirzai

2017-05-16 The first history of slavery in this key Middle Eastern country and how it shaped the nation's unique

character. Slavery in the Middle East is a growing field of study, but the history of slavery in a key country, Iran, has never before been written. This history extends to Africa in the west and India in the east, to Russia and Turkmenistan in the north, and to the Arab states in the south. As the slave trade between Iran and these regions shifted over time, it transformed the nation and helped forge its unique culture and identity. Thus, a history of Iranian slavery is crucial to understanding the character of the modern nation. Drawing on extensive archival research in Iran, Tanzania, England, and France, as well as fieldwork and interviews in Iran, Behnaz A. Mirzai offers the first history of slavery in modern Iran from the early nineteenth century to emancipation in the mid-twentieth century. She investigates how foreign military incursion, frontier insecurity, political instability, and economic crisis altered the patterns of enslavement, as well as the ethnicity of the

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slaves themselves. Mirzai's interdisciplinary analysis illuminates the complex issues surrounding the history of the slave trade and the process of emancipation in Iran, while also giving voice to social groups that have never been studied: enslaved Africans and Iranians. Her research builds a clear case that the trade in slaves was inexorably linked to the authority of the state. During periods of greater decentralization, slave trading increased, while periods of greater governmental autonomy saw more freedom and peace. "This is a major contribution to the study of enslavement in Iran, which will doubtlessly become a must-read for any future studies of Middle Eastern and Islamic enslavement and abolition, as well as for any work on Iranian history in general." —Ehud R. Toledano, Tel Aviv University, author of *As If Silent and Absent: Bonds of Enslavement in the Islamic Middle East* "While this book will be revelatory to scholars of Iran, it also promises to engage with

theoretical trends in the study of slavery elsewhere. It frames many research questions broadly to engage with scholars of slavery in other Muslim lands, as well as slavery elsewhere." —Kamran Scot Aghaie, University of Texas at Austin, coeditor of *Rethinking Iranian Nationalism and Modernity*

*Slaves and Slavery in Africa*

John Ralph Willis 2014-06-03

First published in 1986.

Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**Black Morocco** Chouki El Hamel 2014-02-27 *Black Morocco: A History of Slavery, Race, and Islam* chronicles the experiences, identity and achievements of enslaved black people in Morocco from the sixteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century. Chouki El Hamel argues that we cannot rely solely on Islamic ideology as the key to explain social relations and particularly the history of black slavery in the Muslim world, for this viewpoint yields an inaccurate

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historical record of the people, institutions and social practices of slavery in Northwest Africa. El Hamel focuses on black Moroccans' collective experience beginning with their enslavement to serve as the loyal army of the Sultan Isma'il. By the time the Sultan died in 1727, they had become a political force, making and unmaking rulers well into the nineteenth century. The emphasis on the political history of the black army is augmented by a close examination of the continuity of black Moroccan identity through the musical and cultural practices of the Gnawa.

**Tell This in My Memory** Eve M. Troutt Powell 2012-11-14 In the late nineteenth century, an active slave trade sustained social and economic networks across the Ottoman Empire and throughout Egypt, Sudan, the Caucasus, and Western Europe. Unlike the Atlantic trade, slavery in this region crossed and mixed racial and ethnic lines. Fair-skinned Circassian men and women

were as vulnerable to enslavement in the Nile Valley as were teenagers from Sudan or Ethiopia. *Tell This in My Memory* opens up a new window in the study of slavery in the modern Middle East, taking up personal narratives of slaves and slave owners to shed light on the anxieties and intimacies of personal experience. The framework of racial identity constructed through these stories proves instrumental in explaining how countries later confronted—or not—the legacy of the slave trade. Today, these vocabularies of slavery live on for contemporary refugees whose forced migrations often replicate the journeys and stigmas faced by slaves in the nineteenth century.

**Arab Muslim World** Jean Marie Dia 2013-02 I wrote this book to enlighten people of the historic role the Arab-Muslim world has played and continues to play in slavery. Much of the population believes the white man started slavery in Africa a few centuries ago. I reject this assertion because the historical

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facts do not support it.

### **Slaves of One Master**

Matthew S. Hopper 2015-01-01

Matthew S. Hopper's wide-ranging history of the African diaspora and slavery in Arabia in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries examines the interconnected themes of enslavement, globalization, and empire, and challenges previously held conventions regarding Middle Eastern slavery and British imperialism. Linking the personal stories of enslaved Africans to the impersonal global commodity chains their labor enabled, this provocative and deeply researched study contradicts the conventional historiography that regards the Indian Ocean slave trade as fundamentally different from its Atlantic counterpart and disputes the triumphalist antislavery narrative that attributes the end of the East African-Persian Gulf slave trade to the efforts of the British Royal Navy.

### **The Arabs as Master Slavers**

John Laffin 1982

### **The East African Slave**

**Trade** Charles River Editors

2017-06-27 \*Includes pictures

\*Includes contemporary

accounts of the slave trade

\*Includes online resources and

a bibliography for further

reading "It is certain that large

numbers of slaves were

exported from eastern Africa;

the best evidence for this is the

magnitude of the Zanj revolt in

Iraq in the 9th century, though

not all of the slaves involved

were Zanj. There is little

evidence of what part of

eastern Africa the Zanj came

from, for the name is here

evidently used in its general

sense, rather than to designate

the particular stretch of the

coast, from about 3N. to 5S., to

which the name was also

applied." - Ghada Hashem

Talhami "The Zanj Rebellion

Reconsidered." The

International Journal of African

Historical Studies. 10 (3):

443-461. (1977). It has often

been said that the greatest

invention of all time was the

sail, which facilitated the

internationalization of the

globe and thus ushered in the

modern era. Columbus' contact

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with the New World, alongside European maritime contact with the Far East, transformed human history, and in particular the history of Africa. It was the sail that linked the continents of Africa, Asia, and Europe, and thus it was also the sail that facilitated the greatest involuntary human migration of all time. The Transatlantic Slave Trade was founded by the Portuguese in the 15th century for the specific purpose of supplying the New World colonies with African slave labor. It was soon joined by all the major trading powers of Europe, and it reached its peak in the 18th century with the founding and development of plantation economies that ran from the South American mainland through the Caribbean and into the southern states of the United States. Toward the end of the 18th century, it began to fall into decline, and by the beginning of the 19th century, various abolition movements heralded its eventual outlawing. It was, throughout its existence, however, a purely

commercial phenomenon, supplying agricultural power to vast plantations on an industrial scale. In every respect, it was unaffected and uninfluenced by history, sentimentality, tradition, or common law. Slaves transported across the Atlantic Ocean remained a commodity with a codified value, like a horse or a steam engine, existing often within an equation of obsolescence and replacement that was cheaper than nurturing and maintenance. The East African Slave Trade on the other hand, or the Indian Ocean Slave Trade as it was also known, was a far more complex and nuanced phenomenon, far older, significantly more widespread, rooted in ancient traditions, and governed by rules very different to those in the western hemisphere. It is also often referred to as the Arab Slave Trade, although this, specifically, might perhaps be more accurately applied to the more ancient variant of organized African slavery, affecting North Africa,

and undertaken prior to the advent of Islam and certainly prior to the spread of the institution south as far as the south/east African coast. It also involved the slavery of non-African races and was, therefore, more general in scope. The African slave trade is a complex and deeply divisive subject that has had a tendency to evolve according to the political requirements of any given age, and is often touchable only with the correct distribution of culpability. It has for many years, therefore, been deemed singularly unpalatable to implicate Africans themselves in the perpetration of the institution, and only in recent years has the large-scale African involvement in both the Atlantic and Indian Ocean Slave Trades come to be an accepted fact. There can, however, be no doubt that even though large numbers of indigenous Africans were liable, it was European ingenuity and greed that fundamentally drove the industrialization of the

Transatlantic slave trade in response to massive new market demands created by their equally ruthless exploitation of the Americas. [Slavery, the State, and Islam](#) Mohammed Ennaji 2013-04-22 *Slavery, the State, and Islam* looks at slavery as the foundation of power and the state in the Muslim world. Closely examining major theological and literary Islamic texts, it challenges traditional approaches to the subject. Servitude was a foundation for the construction of the new state on the Arabian peninsula. It constituted the essence of a relationship of authority as found in the Koran. The dominant stereotypes and traditions of equality as promoted by Islam, of its leniency toward slaves, is questioned. This original, pioneering book overturns the mythical view of caliphal power in Islam. It examines authority as it functions in the Arab world today and helps to explain the difficulty of attempting to instill freedom and democracy there.

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### *A Muslim American Slave*

Omar Ibn Said 2011-07-20

Born to a wealthy family in West Africa around 1770, Omar Ibn Said was abducted and sold into slavery in the United States, where he came to the attention of a prominent North Carolina family after filling “the walls of his room with piteous petitions to be released, all written in the Arabic language,” as one local newspaper reported. Ibn Said soon became a local celebrity, and in 1831 he was asked to write his life story, producing the only known surviving American slave narrative written in Arabic. In *A Muslim American Slave*, scholar and translator Ala Alryyes offers both a definitive translation and an authoritative edition of this singularly important work, lending new insights into the early history of Islam in America and exploring the multiple, shifting interpretations of Ibn Said’s narrative by the nineteenth-century missionaries, ethnographers, and intellectuals who championed

it. This edition presents the English translation on pages facing facsimile pages of Ibn Said’s Arabic narrative, augmented by Alryyes’s comprehensive introduction, contextual essays and historical commentary by leading literary critics and scholars of Islam and the African diaspora, photographs, maps, and other writings by Omar Ibn Said. The result is an invaluable addition to our understanding of writings by enslaved Americans and a timely reminder that “Islam” and “America” are not mutually exclusive terms. This edition presents the English translation on pages facing facsimile pages of Ibn Said’s Arabic narrative, augmented by Alryyes’s comprehensive introduction and by photographs, maps, and other writings by Omar Ibn Said. The volume also includes contextual essays and historical commentary by literary critics and scholars of Islam and the African diaspora: Michael A. Gomez, Allan D. Austin, Robert J. Allison,

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Sylviane A. Diouf, Ghada Osman, and Camille F. Forbes. The result is an invaluable addition to our understanding of writings by enslaved Americans and a timely reminder that “Islam” and “America” are not mutually exclusive terms. Best Books for General Audiences, selected by the American Association of School Librarians

### **Islam and the Abode of War**

David Ayalon 2022-03-23 This fourth selection of studies by David Ayalon takes up the theme of the preceding volume, that of the opposition between the Abode of Islam and the external world, the Abode of War. Similarly, a number of the articles are concerned with the impact of outsiders, moving into the world of Islam, but others focus on aspects of the conflict between the two worlds, for instance raising the question of why it was only on the Nubian frontier that the early Arab advance was halted. The majority of the studies however concentrate on the Mamluk institution, especially in Mamluk Egypt, and carry

forward the author's argument of the decisiveness of the slave institution in Muslim society, particularly this socio-military component which played such a critical role in both the expansion and the defense of Islam. Cette quatrième sélection d'études de David Ayalon reprend le thème du volume précédent: celui de l'opposition entre le monde de l'Islam et le monde extérieur, ou monde de la guerre. De façon analogue, un certain nombre d'articles s'attachent à l'impact des étrangers s'installant dans le monde l'Islam, alors que d'autres se concentrent sur différents aspects du conflit entre les deux mondes, soulevant, par exemple, la question quant à la raison pour laquelle la première avance arabe fut uniquement arrêtée à la frontière nubienne. La plupart des études cependant, se concentrent sur l'institution mamelouke, plus spécifiquement en Egypte mamelouke. Elles poursuivent l'argument de l'auteur quant au caractère décisif de

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l'institution de l'esclavage dans la société musulmane, plus particulièrement en ce qui concerne l'élément socio-militaire qui jouât un rôle primordial dans l'expansion et la défense de l'Islam.

*Possessed by the Right Hand*

Bernard K. Freamon

2019-05-20 In *Possessed by the Right Hand*, Bernard K.

Freamon offers a comprehensive legal history of slavery and slave-trading in Islam, considering the impact of Western abolitionism, its failure, and the implications of the rise of ISIS and Boko Haram.

*The African Diaspora in the Mediterranean Lands of Islam*

John O. Hunwick 2002 Presents a collection of primary materials on the enslavement of Africans in Islamic countries of the Mediterranean, covering such topics as Muslim views on slavery, the capture and sale of slaves, and the types of labor they performed.

*The Trans-Saharan Slave Trade*

John Wright 2007-04-03 This compelling text sheds light on the important but under

studied trans-Saharan slave trade. The author uncovers and surveys this, the least-noticed of the slave trades out of Africa, which from the seventh to the twentieth centuries quietly delivered almost as many black Africans into foreign servitude as did the far busier, but much briefer Atlantic and East African trades. Illuminating for the first time a significant, but ignored subject, the book supports and widens current scholarly examination of Africans' essential role in the enslavement of fellow-Africans and their delivery to internal, Atlantic or trans-Saharan markets.

*Slave Elites in the Middle East and Africa*

Tōru Miura 2000

Specialists in Middle Eastern and African studies consider the practice of slavery in different regions from a comparative perspective, dealing with key issues: the ethnic origins of slave soldiers and officials and the reasons for the development of the slave soldier system in comparison with non-elite

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slaves; the legal status of slave elites and the administrative roles of slave soldiers and officials; the linguistic and cultural identity of slave elites and its relation to their society of origin and of residence; the economy of slave elites including payment and economic activities; and the relation of slave elite systems to Islamic civilization.

**Islam's Black Slaves** Ronald Segal 2002-02-09 An incisive study of the Islamic slave trade examines the tradition in terms of a centuries-old institution that survives into the modern world, discussing the differences between the Eastern and Western trades, the extent of the slave trade, and the popularity of the Islamic faith in African-American communities. Reprint.

**Slavery and Islam** Jonathan A.C. Brown 2020-03-05 What happens when authorities you venerate condone something you know is wrong? Every major religion and philosophy once condoned or approved of slavery, but in modern times

nothing is seen as more evil. Americans confront this crisis of authority when they erect statues of Founding Fathers who slept with their slaves. And Muslims faced it when ISIS revived sex slavery, justifying it with verses from the Quran and the practice of Muhammad. Exploring the moral and ultimately theological problem of slavery, Jonathan A.C. Brown traces how the Christian, Jewish and Islamic traditions have tried to reconcile modern moral certainties with the infallibility of God's message. He lays out how Islam viewed slavery in theory, and the reality of how it was practiced across Islamic civilization. Finally, Brown carefully examines arguments put forward by Muslims for the abolition of slavery.

*Speaking with Their Own Voices* Jerzy Zdanowski 2014 This book presents an analysis of the slavery and manumission practiced in the Persian Gulf region in the first half of the 20th century. It is unique as it exposes the life stories of several hundred slaves,

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speaking with their own voices. A striking aspect of the majority of studies on slavery is that they provide the reader with excellent statistics and describe the mechanism of enslavement, the routes of slave trading, and the economic and social conditions of enslaved people, but slaves themselves generally remain anonymous. The premise of this book is to give voice directly to the slaves by presenting in full-length their statements made at the British Agencies in Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat, Sharjah, and Bushire. Altogether around 1,000 statements were made by slaves asking for manumission certificates, and the analysis of these statements sheds light on various aspects of social, economic and political life on the Arabian shore of the Gulf. Given that it uncovers new aspects of the every-day life of the Arabian Peninsula, this book will also be of help to people of this region who are looking for their roots.

### **The Forgotten Slave Trade**

Simon Webb 2020-12-30

Everybody knows about the transatlantic slave trade, which saw black Africans snatched from their homes, taken across the Atlantic Ocean and then sold into slavery. However, a century before Britain became involved in this terrible business, whole villages and towns in England, Ireland, Italy, Spain and other European countries were being depopulated by slavers, who transported the men, women and children to Africa where they were sold to the highest bidder. This is the forgotten slave trade; one which saw over a million Christians forced into captivity in the Muslim world. Starting with the practice of slavery in the ancient world, Simon Webb traces the history of slavery in Europe, showing that the numbers involved were vast and that the victims were often treated far more cruelly than black slaves in America and the Caribbean. Castration, used very occasionally against black slaves taken across the Atlantic, was routinely carried out on an industrial scale on

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European boys who were exported to Africa and the Middle East. Most people are aware that the English city of Bristol was a major center for the transatlantic slave trade in the eighteenth century, but hardly anyone knows that 1,000 years earlier it had been an important staging-post for the transfer of English slaves to Africa. Reading this book will forever change how you view the slave trade and show that many commonly held beliefs about this controversial subject are almost wholly inaccurate and mistaken.

*Race and Slavery in the Middle East* Bernard Lewis 1990 From the time of Moses up to the 1960s, slavery was a fact of life in the Middle East. But if the Middle East was the last region to renounce slavery, how do we account for its -- and especially Islam's -- image of racial harmony? This book explores these questions. The research presented in this book was first undertaken as part of a group project on tolerance and intolerance in human societies. The group project was never

completed but the material gathered for the project on Islam stimulated the book's study of race and slavery in the Middle East, a subject that appears to have so far encouraged scant study. -- Publisher description.

**Race and Slavery in the Middle East** Terence Walz 2010 In the 19th century hundreds of thousands of Africans were forcibly migrated northward to Egypt and other eastern Mediterranean destinations, yet little is known about them. The nine essays in this volume examine the lives of slaves and freed men and women in Egypt, Sudan, and the Ottoman Mediterranean.

*Incarceration and Slavery in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Age* Albrecht Classen 2021-10-19 In this volume, scholars of pre-modern Europe and the Arab world examine the issues of incarceration and slavery. The emphasis rests on religious, literary, philosophical, and historical narratives, buttressed by art-historical evidence, all of which demonstrates the true

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importance of these painful problems.

**Slaves on Horses** Patricia Crone 1980 An explanation of the Muslim phenomenon of slave soldiers, concentrating on the period AD 650-850.

*As If Silent and Absent* Ehud R. Toledano 2007-07-12 This groundbreaking book reconceptualizes slavery through the voices of enslaved persons themselves, voices that have remained silent in the narratives of conventional history. Focusing in particular on the Islamic Middle East from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century, Ehud R. Toledano examines how bonded persons experienced enslavement in Ottoman societies. He draws on court records and a variety of other unexamined primary sources to uncover important new information about the Africans and Circassians who were forcibly removed from their own societies and transplanted to Middle East cultures that were alien to them. Toledano also considers the experiences of these enslaved people within

the context of the global history of slavery. The book looks at the bonds of slavery from an original perspective, moving away from the traditional master/slave domination paradigm toward the point of view of the enslaved and their responses to their plight. With keen and original insights, Toledano suggests new ways of thinking about enslavement.

*Slavery in the Islamic Middle East* Shaun Elizabeth Marmon 1999 Slavery, recognized and regulated by Islamic law, was an integral part of Muslim societies in the Middle East well into modern times.

Recruited from the "Abode of War" by means of trade or warfare, slaves began their lives in the Islamic world as deracinated outsiders, described by Muslim jurists as being in a state like death, awaiting resurrection and rebirth through manumission. Many of these slaves were manumitted and some rose to prominence as soldiers and political leaders. Others were not so fortunate. Slaves of

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African origin, in particular, were often condemned to lives of menial labor. Despite the importance of slavery in Islamic history, this institution has received scant attention from scholars. This volume examines the institution of slavery in Islam in a range of cultural settings.

*The Slave Girls of Baghdad* F. Matthew Caswell 2011-07-30  
The history of courtesans and slave girls in the medieval Arab world transcends traditional boundaries of study and opens up new fields of sociological and cultural enquiry. In the process it offers a remarkably rich source of historical and cultural information on medieval Islam. 'The Slave Girls of Baghdad' explores the origins, education and art of the 'qiyān' - indentured girls and women who entertained and entranced the caliphs and aristocrats who worked the labyrinths of power throughout the Abbasid Empire. In a detailed analysis of Islamic law, historical sources and poetry, F. Matthew Caswell examines the qiyāns' unique place in the

society of ninth-century Baghdad, providing an insightful and comprehensive cultural overview of an elusive and little understood institution. This important history will be essential reading for all those concerned with the history of slavery and its morality, culture and importance in the early Islamic era.

**The African Diaspora in the Mediterranean Lands of Islam** 2002 "For every gallon in ink that has been spilt on the trans-Atlantic slave trade and its consequences, only one every small drop has been spent on the study of the forced migration of black Africans into the Mediterranean world of Islam. From the ninth to the early twentieth century, probably as many black Africans were forcibly taken across the Sahara, up the Nile valley, and across the Red Sea, as were transported across the Atlantic in much shorter period. Yet their story has not yet been told. Slavery was a fundamental social assumption

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of Arab society at the rise of Islam and of the various Mediterranean societies in which Islamic culture developed. It was written into the shari'a, and was therefore considered a divinely sanctioned practice that mere human beings could not abrogate or interfere with. Black Africa was the earliest source for slaves and the last great "reservoir" to dry up; in the 640's slaves were already part of the "non-aggression pact" between the Arab conquerors of Egypt and Nubian rulers to their south, while as late as 1910 slaves were still being shipped out of Benghazi, supplied, it would seem, via an eastern Saharan route from Wadai (in Chad). By the seventeenth century blackness of skin of African origin was virtually synonymous in the Arab world with both the notion and the work 'abd (slave). Even today the word for Africans in many dialects of Arabic remains just that--'abid--"slaves." This book provides an introduction to this other" slave trade, and to the

Islamic cultural context within which it took place, as well as the effects this context had on its victims."--Book cover  
*Islam and Slavery* Source  
Wikipedia 2013-09 Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online.  
Pages: 40. Chapters: Slaves of the Muslim world, Mamluk, Arab slave trade, Shajar al-Durr, Al-Khazini, Ma malakat aymanukum, Zanj Rebellion, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Roxelana, Mukataba, Narjis, Muhammad and slavery, Ammar ibn Yasir, Ammaar Bin Yassir Al-Ansi, Ma malakat aymanukum and sex, Maria al-Qibtiyya, Yaqut al-Hamawi, Saqaliba, Salim Mawla Abu-Hudhayfah, Race and Slavery in the Middle East, Tidiane N'Diaye, Anushtigin Gharchai, Sumayyah bint Khayyat, Murad Bey, Masoud, Al-Nahdiah, Harithah bint al-Muammil, Al-Khayzuran, Sirin, Lubaynah, Umm Ubays, Abu Fuhayra, Khawand Toghay.  
Excerpt: Islamic views on slavery first developed out of the slavery practices of pre-

Islamic Arabia. During the wars between different states/tribes in various parts of the world, the prisoners/captives were either killed or made slaves. The Islamic prophet Muhammad and many of his companions reformed the already existing system of slavery by giving the captives / POWs in private custody of Muslim soldiers instead of public/state custody as prevalent in the modern world for there had been no official prisons available in the newly created Muslim state in Madina headed by Muhammad. In Islamic law the topic of slavery is covered at great length. The Qur'an (the holy book) and the hadith (the sayings of Muhammad) see slavery as an exceptional condition that can be entered into under certain limited circumstances. Only children of slaves or non-Muslim prisoners of war could become slaves, never a freeborn Muslim. They also consider manumission of a slave to be one of many meritorious deeds available for the expiation of sins. According

to Sharia, slaves are considered human beings and possessed of some rights on the basis of their humanity. In addition, a Muslim slave is equal to a Muslim freeman in religious issues and superior to the free non-Muslim. In practice, ..

**Slave States** Yasin Kakande 2015-12-11 A stark expose of the enslavement, trafficking, sexual starvation and general abuse of workers in the Gulf Arab Region.

**Slavery and Abolition in the Ottoman Middle East** Ehud R. Toledano 2012-02-01

In the Ottoman Empire, many members of the ruling elite were legally slaves of the sultan and therefore could, technically, be ordered to surrender their labor, their property, or their lives at any moment. Nevertheless, slavery provided a means of social mobility, conferring status and political power within the military, the bureaucracy, or the domestic household and formed an essential part of patronage networks. Ehud R. Toledano's exploration of

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slavery from the Ottoman viewpoint is based on extensive research in British, French, and Turkish archives and offers rich, original, and important insights into Ottoman life and thought. In an attempt to humanize the narrative and take it beyond the plane of numbers, tables and charts, Toledano examines the situations of individuals representing the principal realms of Ottoman slavery, female harem slaves, the sultan's military and civilian kuls, court and elite eunuchs, domestic slaves, Circassian agricultural slaves, slave dealers, and slave owners. Slavery and Abolition in the Ottoman Middle East makes available new and significantly revised studies on nineteenth-century Middle Eastern slavery and suggests general approaches to the study of slavery in different cultures.

**The Cambridge World History of Slavery: Volume 3, AD 1420-AD 1804** David Eltis 2011-07-25 The various manifestations of coerced labour between the opening up

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**Reflections on Arab-led Slavery of Africans** Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society 2005

**Slavery in the Arab World** Murray Gordon 1989 ...a comprehensive portrait of slavery in the Islamic world from earliest times until today...D>--Arab Book World  
*Slavery in the Islamic World* Mary Ann Fay 2018-11-17 This edited volume determines where slavery in the Islamic

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