

the forgotten history of slavic slavery

the forgotten history of slavic slavery is a subject rarely explored in mainstream historical narratives, yet it holds significant relevance for understanding European and global history. The Slavic peoples, who today are associated with the cultures of Eastern Europe, were once victims of widespread slavery stretching from the early medieval period into the early modern era. This article delves into the origins, scale, and impact of Slavic slavery, tracing its roots, the mechanisms that perpetuated it, and its lasting consequences. We will examine the role of Slavic slaves in shaping European commerce, society, and language, unravel misconceptions, and highlight how the legacy of this forgotten history continues to influence perceptions today. By shedding light on this often-overlooked topic, readers will gain a deeper appreciation for the complexities of historical slavery and its enduring effects on modern societies. Continue reading to discover the extensive and multifaceted story of Slavic slavery.

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- Geographical Spread and Major Markets
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Origins and Historical Context of Slavic Slavery

The Emergence of Slavic Peoples

The Slavic peoples originated in Eastern Europe, with archaeological evidence placing their earliest settlements in areas around the Oder and Dniester rivers. By the early medieval period, Slavic tribes had expanded across vast territories, settling in regions that now include Russia, Poland, Ukraine, and the Balkans. Their growing numbers and strategic locations made them both

influential and vulnerable to external pressures, including slave raids.

Early Slavic Slavery in Europe

Slavic slavery began as early as the sixth century, coinciding with the rise of powerful neighboring empires such as the Byzantine Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, and various Islamic caliphates. The term "slave" itself is derived from "Slav," reflecting the prevalence of Slavic individuals in European slave markets. Slavs were captured in wars, raids, or sold through trade networks, becoming one of the largest sources of slaves for Western Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Islamic world.

Mechanisms and Practices of Slavic Enslavement

Capture and Trade Routes

Slavic slaves were primarily obtained through violent raids, military campaigns, and organized trafficking. Viking traders, known as Varangians, played a significant role in transporting Slavic captives from Eastern Europe to markets in Byzantium, the Islamic world, and beyond. Other groups, such as the Khazars and Magyars, also participated in the slave trade, further increasing the scale and reach of Slavic enslavement.

- Raids by neighboring tribes and empires
- Capture during conflicts and wars
- Sale by local rulers for political or economic gain
- Trade networks spanning from the Baltic to the Mediterranean
- Transport by sea and land to distant markets

Forms of Slavery and Daily Life

Slavic slaves endured various forms of servitude, from agricultural labor and domestic service to concubinage and military conscription. Their daily lives were marked by hardship, deprivation, and a lack of personal autonomy. Some slaves were assimilated into their owners' households, while others worked under harsh conditions in mines, fields, or workshops. The treatment of Slavic slaves varied depending on the region, culture, and the nature of their captivity.

Geographical Spread and Major Markets

Western Europe and the Mediterranean

The demand for Slavic slaves was particularly high in Western Europe and the Mediterranean, where labor shortages and the expansion of feudal economies fueled the slave trade. Italian city-states such as Venice and Genoa established lucrative markets for Eastern European slaves, often referred to as "Saqaliba" in Arabic sources. The Byzantine Empire also played a central role, importing thousands of Slavic slaves for domestic and military use.

The Islamic World and Transcontinental Trade

Slavic slaves were exported in large numbers to the Islamic world, including the Middle East and North Africa. The Abbasid Caliphate and later the Ottoman Empire relied heavily on Slavic slaves for a variety of roles, from palace servants to soldiers (notably the Mamluks). Trade routes extended across the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and the Mediterranean, integrating Slavic slavery into a global network of human trafficking.

Societal Impact and Cultural Consequences

Linguistic and Cultural Legacy

The ubiquity of Slavic slaves influenced the languages and cultures of Europe and the Middle East. The very word "slave" in many European languages, including English, French ("esclave"), and German ("Sklave"), originates from "Slav." This linguistic legacy reflects the scale and impact of Slavic slavery on European society. Additionally, the integration of Slavic individuals into foreign cultures led to a blending of traditions, customs, and even religious practices.

Demographic and Economic Effects

The mass enslavement of Slavs contributed to significant demographic shifts in Eastern Europe, depleting populations and altering the social fabric. Economically, the trade in Slavic slaves enriched merchant classes in Venice, Genoa, and other trading hubs, while simultaneously undermining the stability of Slavic societies. The export of human labor became a profitable

enterprise, driving further expansion of the slave trade.

Slavic Slavery in the Medieval and Early Modern World

Byzantine and Ottoman Influence

Both the Byzantine and Ottoman empires were instrumental in perpetuating Slavic slavery. In Byzantium, Slavic slaves served in households, workshops, and armies. The Ottomans continued these practices, with Slavic boys often being taken through the devshirme system for conversion and military service as Janissaries. This integration into imperial structures both exploited and assimilated Slavic populations.

Decline and Transformation

Over time, the practice of Slavic slavery waned due to changing economic conditions, legal reforms, and shifting attitudes towards forced labor. The rise of serfdom in Eastern Europe replaced outright slavery, but many of its oppressive features persisted. The abolition of slavery and the transformation of labor systems gradually ended the large-scale trafficking of Slavic peoples, though the scars remained.

Legacy and Modern Perceptions

Forgotten Narratives and Historical Memory

Despite its significance, Slavic slavery is often overshadowed by other historical narratives, such as the transatlantic slave trade. This neglect has contributed to a lack of awareness and understanding of the full scope of slavery's impact on Europe and the Slavic world. Scholars continue to uncover new evidence and reinterpret existing sources, but public knowledge remains limited.

Contemporary Relevance

The legacy of Slavic slavery endures in language, culture, and social attitudes. Modern discussions of slavery and human trafficking benefit from a broader historical perspective that includes the experiences of Slavic peoples. Recognizing the complexity and diversity of historical slavery can

foster greater empathy, awareness, and action against contemporary forms of exploitation.

Key Facts About Slavic Slavery

- The term "slave" is derived from "Slav" due to their predominance in medieval slave markets.
- Slavic slavery spanned from the early medieval period to the early modern era.
- Major slave markets included Venice, Genoa, Byzantium, and the Islamic world.
- Slavic slaves were used for labor, military service, and domestic roles.
- Slavic slavery influenced European languages and cultures.
- The scale of Slavic slavery rivaled or exceeded other contemporary forms of slavery.
- Historical memory of Slavic slavery is limited in mainstream discourse.

Q: What is the origin of the word "slave" in European languages?

A: The word "slave" in many European languages is derived from "Slav," reflecting the historical prevalence of Slavic people in slave markets during the medieval period.

Q: How were Slavic peoples captured for slavery?

A: Slavic individuals were primarily captured through raids, wars, and organized trafficking conducted by neighboring empires, tribes, and traders such as the Vikings and Khazars.

Q: Which regions were the largest markets for Slavic slaves?

A: Major markets for Slavic slaves included Western Europe, the Mediterranean (especially Venice and Genoa), Byzantium, and the Islamic world, notably the Abbasid Caliphate and Ottoman Empire.

Q: What roles did Slavic slaves perform?

A: Slavic slaves performed a variety of roles, including agricultural labor, domestic service, military conscription, mining, and concubinage.

Q: Why is the history of Slavic slavery often forgotten or overlooked?

A: The history of Slavic slavery is overshadowed by other narratives, such as the transatlantic slave trade, and is less emphasized in mainstream historical education and public discourse.

Q: How did Slavic slavery impact European society and culture?

A: The widespread use of Slavic slaves influenced European languages, social structures, and economies, with lasting effects on demographic patterns and cultural integration.

Q: When did the practice of Slavic slavery decline?

A: Slavic slavery began to decline in the early modern era due to legal reforms, changing economic systems, and the rise of serfdom in Eastern Europe.

Q: Did Slavic slavery continue after the medieval period?

A: While large-scale slavery declined, forms of forced labor such as serfdom persisted, maintaining many oppressive aspects of earlier slavery.

Q: What was the role of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires in Slavic slavery?

A: Both empires were major consumers and traffickers of Slavic slaves, using them for domestic, military, and administrative roles.

Q: How does the legacy of Slavic slavery affect modern discussions on human trafficking?

A: Recognizing the forgotten history of Slavic slavery broadens the understanding of historical and contemporary slavery, highlighting the need for inclusive narratives and effective measures against exploitation today.

The Forgotten History Of Slavic Slavery

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The Forgotten History of Slavic Slavery: Unveiling a Dark Chapter of European History

Introduction:

We often associate slavery with the transatlantic slave trade and the brutal enslavement of Africans. However, a darker, often overlooked chapter in European history involves the widespread enslavement of Slavic peoples. This isn't a comfortable topic, but understanding this forgotten history is crucial for a complete understanding of European development and the lasting legacies of oppression. This blog post will delve into the complex and often brutal realities of Slavic slavery, exploring its causes, its duration, and its enduring impact on Eastern European societies. We will examine the narratives often ignored, challenging the simplistic narratives that dominate popular understanding of slavery.

H2: The Roots of Slavic Enslavement: A Precursor to the Transatlantic Trade

The enslavement of Slavic peoples wasn't a singular event; it spanned centuries and involved various actors. Beginning as early as the 6th century, raiding parties from the Byzantine Empire, the Khazar Khaganate, and other powers regularly captured Slavic populations. These raids weren't solely about conquest; they were explicitly focused on acquiring slaves for sale throughout the Mediterranean world and beyond. The demand for Slavic slaves was high, fueling a brutal and sustained trade that predates, and in some ways foreshadowed, the transatlantic slave trade. This early form of Slavic enslavement laid the groundwork for future patterns of exploitation and social stratification.

H3: The Role of the Vikings and the Eastern European Trade Routes

The Vikings played a significant role in the Slavic slave trade. Their extensive river networks provided efficient routes for transporting captured Slavs westward to markets across Europe, including Scandinavia and the British Isles. The demand for laborers in these regions fueled the trade, linking Slavic enslavement to the broader economic and political dynamics of medieval Europe. These weren't isolated incidents; they were integral to the functioning of the trade routes and the societies they connected.

H2: The Nature of Slavic Slavery: Beyond the Simple Dichotomy of "Slave" and "Free"

It's crucial to avoid simplistic interpretations of Slavic slavery. The system wasn't monolithic. The experiences of enslaved Slavs varied dramatically depending on factors such as location, the nature of their capture, and the demands of their owners. Some were treated as chattel slaves, subject to

brutal conditions and violent exploitation. Others experienced a form of servitude that allowed for greater autonomy and even eventual manumission (release from slavery). The nuances of this social reality are often lost in broader narratives, obscuring the complexities of the lived experiences of those enslaved.

H3: The Impact of Religious and Political Factors

The rise of Christianity in Eastern Europe didn't immediately abolish Slavic slavery. While the Church condemned some aspects of the practice, its influence was uneven and its condemnation often lacked the power to stop the widespread trafficking. Political structures, both within the Slavic lands and among their conquerors, often profited from the slave trade, hindering efforts towards abolition. The entangled nature of religious and political power ensured that the system persisted for centuries.

H2: The Slow Decline and Lingering Legacies

The decline of Slavic slavery was gradual and multifaceted. A combination of shifting political power dynamics, economic changes, and evolving social attitudes eventually led to its gradual erosion. However, the legacy of this long period of enslavement remains deeply embedded in the social, economic, and political structures of Eastern Europe. Its impact is still visible in the historical consciousness and in the enduring inequalities that persist in some regions.

H3: The Erasure and the Rediscovery of History

For a long time, the history of Slavic slavery has been largely ignored or minimized in historical accounts. This erasure served to solidify narratives that centered on Western European experiences, overlooking the suffering and contributions of Slavic peoples. However, recent scholarship has begun to unearth and analyze the extensive evidence documenting this dark chapter, forcing a re-evaluation of the historical record and promoting a more inclusive understanding of the past.

Conclusion:

The forgotten history of Slavic slavery is a crucial element in understanding the broader history of Europe and the global slave trade. By acknowledging this often-ignored chapter, we gain a more nuanced perspective on the complexities of power, oppression, and the enduring impact of historical trauma. This isn't simply an academic exercise; it's an essential step in building a more accurate and complete understanding of our shared past.

FAQs:

1. What were the primary markets for Slavic slaves? Slavic slaves were sold throughout the Mediterranean world, including Byzantium, the Middle East, and North Africa. They were also trafficked to Western and Northern Europe.
2. How did Slavic slavery differ from other forms of slavery? While it shared some similarities with other systems of enslavement, Slavic slavery was characterized by a long duration, significant participation of various groups (Byzantine, Khazar, Viking, etc.), and a diverse range of conditions experienced by the enslaved.

3. What evidence supports the historical accounts of Slavic slavery? Evidence comes from a variety of sources, including written accounts from travelers, merchants, and religious figures, archeological findings, and linguistic evidence.
4. What impact did the Slavic slave trade have on the demographics of Europe? The sustained slave trade significantly impacted the demographic makeup of regions, resulting in population losses in some areas and influencing the genetic composition of others.
5. How can we ensure this history is not forgotten again? By incorporating the history of Slavic slavery into educational curricula, promoting historical research on the topic, and supporting initiatives that promote inclusive and accurate historical narratives, we can ensure this history remains at the forefront of public consciousness.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: *The Forgotten Slave Trade* Simon Webb, 2020-12-28
“A solid introduction and useful survey of slaving activity by the Muslims of North Africa over the course of several centuries.” —Chronicles 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 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.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: *White Cargo* Don Jordan, Michael Walsh, 2008-03-08
White Cargo is the forgotten story of the thousands of Britons who lived and died in bondage in Britain's American colonies. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, more than 300,000 white people were shipped to America as slaves. Urchins were swept up from London's streets to labor in the tobacco fields, where life expectancy was no more than two years. Brothels were raided to provide breeders for Virginia. Hopeful migrants were duped into signing as indentured servants, unaware they would become personal property who could be bought, sold, and even gambled away. Transported convicts were paraded for sale like livestock. Drawing on letters crying for help, diaries, and court and government archives, Don Jordan and Michael Walsh demonstrate that the brutalities usually associated with black slavery alone were perpetrated on whites throughout British rule. The trade ended with American independence, but the British still tried to sell convicts in their former colonies, which prompted one of the most audacious plots in Anglo-American history. This is a saga of exploration and cruelty spanning 170 years that has been submerged under the overwhelming memory of black slavery. White Cargo brings the brutal, uncomfortable story to the surface.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: *The 1619 Project-Part 2 The History of Slavic Slave Business* John Tuman, Jr, 2020-09-17 The stated goal of The New York Times 1619 Project is to reframe American history by considering what it would mean to regard 1619 as our nation's birth year; that is, the year that black African slaves were first brought to the shores of America. The Times project makes it clear that it was white Christian men who perpetuated and profited from

slavery. However, The New York Times project makes no mention of Jewish involvement and promotion of slavery in the antebellum South before and during the Civil War. Nor does the Times address any other aspect of the history of slavery. However, for hundreds of years across the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Crimean Tatar Peninsula, and the Ottoman Empire, there existed an older, larger, and more brutal slavery than the African slave trade to America. The victims of this long and horrific slave business were white Christian Slavic men, women, and children. In the past decade, scholars have researched the archives of the former Soviet Union and the Ottoman Empire to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the history of the Slavic slave trade. This history needs to be understood, remembered, and presented forcefully, clearly, and honestly to inform and educate the American public.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: They Were White and They Were Slaves Michael A. Hoffman, 1992

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: Slavery and Empire in Central Asia Jeff Eden, 2018-07-19 Using newly-uncovered archival evidence, Jeff Eden sheds unprecedented light on the lives of slaves ensnared by the Central Asian slave trade.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: The Roma in Romanian History Viorel Achim, 2004-08-01 One of the greatest challenges during the enlargement process of the European Union towards the east is how the issue of the Roma or Gypsies is tackled. This ethnic minority group represents a much higher share by numbers, too, in some regions going above 20% of the population. This enormous social and political problem cannot be solved without proper historical studies like this book, the most comprehensive history of Gypsies in Romania. It is based on academic research, synthesizing the entire historical Romanian and foreign literature concerning this topic, and using lot of information from the archives. The main focus is laid on the events of the greatest consequence. Special attention is devoted to aspects linked to the long history of the Gypsies, such as slavery, the process of integration and assimilation into the majority population, as well as the marginalization of Gypsies, which has historic roots. The process of emancipation of Gypsies in the mid-19th century receives due treatment. The deportation of Gypsies to Transnistria during the Antonescu regime, between 1942-1944, is reconstructed in a special chapter. The closing chapters elaborate on the policy toward Gypsies in the decades after the Second World War that explain for the latest developments and for the situation of this population in today's Romania.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: The First Black Slave Society Hilary Beckles, 2016 Book describes the brutal Black slave society and plantation system of Barbados and explains how this slave chattel model was perfected by the British and exported to Jamaica and South Carolina for profit. There is special emphasis on the role of the concept of white supremacy in shaping social structure and economic relations that allowed slavery to continue. The book concludes with information on how slavery was finally outlawed in Barbados, in spite of white resistance.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: Slavery and Social Death Orlando Patterson, 2018-10-15 Winner of the Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award, American Sociological Association Co-Winner of the Ralph J. Bunche Award, American Political Science Association In a work of prodigious scholarship and enormous breadth, which draws on the tribal, ancient, premodern, and modern worlds, Orlando Patterson discusses the internal dynamics of slavery in sixty-six societies over time. These include Greece and Rome, medieval Europe, China, Korea, the Islamic kingdoms, Africa, the Caribbean islands, and the American South. Praise for the previous edition: "Densely packed, closely argued, and highly controversial in its dissent from much of the scholarly conventional wisdom about the function and structure of slavery worldwide." —Boston Globe "There can be no doubt that this rich and learned book will reinvigorate debates that have tended to become too empirical and specialized. Patterson has helped to set out the direction for the next decades of interdisciplinary scholarship." —David Brion Davis, New York Review of Books "This is clearly a major and important work, one which will be widely discussed, cited, and used. I anticipate that it will be considered among the landmarks in the study of slavery, and will be read by historians, sociologists, and anthropologists—as well as many other scholars and students."

—Stanley Engerman

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: The Irish Slaves Rhetta Akamatsu, 2010-10-28 How to deal with the Irish ... it was a tricky problem. For years, the answer was to enslave them, sell them, make them someone else's property or someone else's problem. If you thought that only Africans or other black races were enslaved in Barbados, West India, the American colonies and beyond, this book will open your eyes.--Page 4 of cover.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: Gulag Town, Company Town Alan Barenberg, 2014-08-26 The notorious Soviet Gulag gets a radical reinterpretation in this remarkable work of cutting-edge history. By examining the history of Vorkuta, an Arctic coal-mining outpost established in the 1930s as a prison camp complex, Alan Barenberg's insightful study tests the idea that the Gulag was an 'archipelago' separated from Soviet society at large--Cover.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: White Slavery in the Barbary States Charles Sumner, 1847

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: Black Tudors Miranda Kaufmann, 2017-10-05 A new, transformative history - in Tudor times there were Black people living and working in Britain, and they were free 'This is history on the cutting edge of archival research, but accessibly written and alive with human details and warmth.' David Olusoga, author of *Black and British: A Forgotten History* A black porter publicly whips a white Englishman in the hall of a Gloucestershire manor house. A Moroccan woman is baptised in a London church. Henry VIII dispatches a Mauritanian diver to salvage lost treasures from the Mary Rose. From long-forgotten records emerge the remarkable stories of Africans who lived free in Tudor England... They were present at some of the defining moments of the age. They were christened, married and buried by the Church. They were paid wages like any other Tudors. The untold stories of the Black Tudors, dazzlingly brought to life by Kaufmann, will transform how we see this most intriguing period of history. *** Shortlisted for the Wolfson History Prize 2018 A Book of the Year for the Evening Standard and the Observer 'That rare thing: a book about the 16th century that said something new.' Evening Standard, Books of the Year 'Splendid... a cracking contribution to the field.' Dan Jones, Sunday Times 'Consistently fascinating, historically invaluable... the narrative is pacy... Anyone reading it will never look at Tudor England in the same light again.' Daily Mail

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: The Cambridge World History of Slavery: Volume 3, AD 1420-AD 1804 David Eltis, Stanley L. Engerman, Keith R. Bradley, Paul Cartledge, Seymour Drescher, 2011-07-25 The various manifestations of coerced labour between the opening up of the Atlantic world and the formal creation of Haiti.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: The Black Russian Vladimir Alexandrov, 2013-03-05 The "altogether astonishing" true story of a black American finding fame and fortune in Moscow and Constantinople at the turn of the 20th century (Booklist, starred review). The Black Russian tells the true story of Frederick Bruce Thomas, a man born in 1872 to former slaves who became prosperous farmers in Mississippi. But when his father was murdered, Frederick left the South to work as a waiter in Chicago and Brooklyn. Seeking greater freedom, he traveled to London, then crisscrossed Europe, and—in a highly unusual choice for a black American at the time—went to Russia. Because he found no color line there, Frederick settled in Moscow, becoming a rich and famous owner of variety theaters and restaurants. When the Bolshevik Revolution ruined him, he barely escaped to Constantinople, where he made another fortune by opening celebrated nightclubs as the "Sultan of Jazz." Though Frederick reached extraordinary heights, the long arm of American racism, the xenophobia of the new Turkish Republic, and Frederick's own extravagance brought his life to a sad close, landing him in debtor's prison, where he died a forgotten man in 1928. "In his assiduously researched, prodigiously descriptive, fluently analytical" narrative (Booklist, starred review), Alexandrov delivers "a tale . . . so colourful and improbable that it reads more like a novel than a work of historical biography." (The Literary Review). "[An] extraordinary story . . . [interpreted] with great sensitivity." —The New York Review of Books

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: The Origins of the Slavic Nations Serhii Plokhyy,

2010-08-19 This 2006 book documents developments in the countries of eastern Europe, including the rise of authoritarian tendencies in Russia and Belarus, as well as the victory of the democratic 'Orange Revolution' in Ukraine, and poses important questions about the origins of the East Slavic nations and the essential similarities or differences between their cultures. It traces the origins of the modern Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian nations by focusing on pre-modern forms of group identity among the Eastern Slavs. It also challenges attempts to 'nationalize' the Rus' past on behalf of existing national projects, laying the groundwork for understanding of the pre-modern history of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. The book covers the period from the Christianization of Kyivan Rus' in the tenth century to the reign of Peter I and his eighteenth-century successors, by which time the idea of nationalism had begun to influence the thinking of East Slavic elites.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: *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.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: *In Search of the Racial Frontier: African Americans in the American West 1528-1990* Quintard Taylor, 1999-05-17 The American West is mistakenly known as a region with few African Americans and virtually no black history. This work challenges that view in a chronicle that begins in 1528 and carries through to the present-day black success in politics and the surging interest in multiculturalism.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: *A Little History of the World* E. H. Gombrich, 2014-10-01 E. H. Gombrich's Little History of the World, though written in 1935, has become one of the treasures of historical writing since its first publication in English in 2005. The Yale edition alone has now sold over half a million copies, and the book is available worldwide in almost thirty languages. Gombrich was of course the best-known art historian of his time, and his text suggests illustrations on every page. This illustrated edition of the Little History brings together the pellucid humanity of his narrative with the images that may well have been in his mind's eye as he wrote the book. The two hundred illustrations—most of them in full color—are not simple embellishments, though they are beautiful. They emerge from the text, enrich the author's intention, and deepen the pleasure of reading this remarkable work. For this edition the text is reset in a spacious format, flowing around illustrations that range from paintings to line drawings, emblems, motifs, and symbols. The book incorporates freshly drawn maps, a revised preface, and a new index. Blending high-grade design, fine paper, and classic binding, this is both a sumptuous gift book and an enhanced edition of a timeless account of human history.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: *The Popes, the Catholic Church and the Transatlantic Enslavement of Black Africans 1418-1839* Pius Onyemechi Adiele, 2017-09-01 Mehr als 400 Jahre lang erlitten schwarzafrikanische Männer, Frauen und Kinder während des transatlantischen Sklavenhandels schlimmste Formen der Versklavung und Erniedrigung durch Katholiken und das westliche Christentum. Damals wie heute glaubte niemand an die tiefe Verwicklung der Kirche und des Papsttums in den schwarzafrikanischen Holocaust. Trotz jüngster Behauptungen des päpstlichen Officiums in Rom, wonach die Päpste jegliche Form von Sklaverei verurteilten, so auch im Falle der Versklavung von Schwarzafrikanern, verweisen neuere Studien innerhalb dieses Forschungsfeldes auf das Gegenteil. Die Kirche und die Päpste nahmen vielmehr zentrale Rollen in diesem schlimmsten Verbrechen gegen die Schwarzafrikaner seit Beginn der schriftlichen Dokumentation ein. Mithilfe zahlreicher päpstlicher Bullen aus den Geheimarchiven des Vatikans und einer Vielzahl

an königlichen Dokumenten aus dem portugiesischen Nationalarchiv in Lissabon, strebt der vorliegende Band eine kritische und analytische Untersuchung dieses Aspekts des transatlantischen Sklavenhandels an, der über so viele Jahre von den westlichen Historikern und Gelehrten verschleiert wurde. For over 400 years, Black African men, women and children suffered the worst type of enslavement and humiliation from the hands of Catholics and other Western Christians during the transatlantic slave trade. Before now, no one could ever believe that the Popes of the Church were deeply involved in this Holocaust against Black African people. Despite the claims made by the hallowed papal office in Rome in recent years that the Popes condemned the enslavement of peoples wherever it existed including that of Black Africans, recent researches in these fields of study have proved the contrary to be true. The Church and her Popes were rather among the major "role players" in this worst crime against Black Africans in recorded history. With the help of a considerable number of papal Bulls from the Vatican Secret Archives and a great amount of Royal documents from the Portuguese National Archives in Lisbon, the present book is aiming to undertake a critical and analytical inquiry of this aspect of the transatlantic slavery that has been kept in the dark for so many years by the Western historians and scholars. The results of this studious but fruitful academic inquiry are laid bare in this notable work of the 21st century. Pius Onyemechi Adiele is a Catholic priest of Ahiara Diocese Mbaise and an alumnus of Seat of Wisdom Seminary Owerri and Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu in Nigeria. He obtained his licentiate in Theology from the famous University of Münster and his doctoral degree in Church History from the renowned University of Tübingen in Germany. At present, he is a research fellow in the areas of African Church History and Enslavement of peoples as well as the pastor in charge of the merged parishes of Lauchheim, Westhausen, Lippach, Röttingen and Hülen in Germany.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: White Slaves, African Masters Paul Baepler, 1999-05-15 Introduction Cotton Mather: The Glory of Goodness John D. Foss: A Journal, of the Captivity and Sufferings of John Foss James Leander Cathcart: The Captives, Eleven Years in Algiers Maria Martin: History of the Captivity and Sufferings of Mrs. Maria Martin Jonathan Cowdery: American Captives in Tripoli William Ray: Horrors of Slavery Robert Adams: The Narrative of Robert Adams Eliza Bradley: An Authentic Narrative Ion H. Perdicaris: In Raissuli's Hands Appendix: Publishing History of the American Barbary Captive Narrative Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: Language and Slavery Jacques Arends, 2017-07-26 This posthumous work by Jacques Arends offers new insights into the emergence of the creole languages of Suriname including Sranantongo or Suriname Plantation Creole, Ndyuka, and Saramaccan, and the sociohistorical context in which they developed. Drawing on a wealth of sources including little known historical texts, the author points out the relevance of European settlements prior to colonization by the English in 1651 and concludes that the formation of the Surinamese creoles goes back further than generally assumed. He provides an all-encompassing sociolinguistic overview of the colony up to the mid-19th century and shows how ethnicity, language attitude, religion and location had an effect on which languages were spoken by whom. The author discusses creole data gleaned from the earliest sources and interprets the attested variation. The book is completed by annotated textual data, both oral and written and representing different genres and stages of the Surinamese creoles. It will be of interest to linguists, historians, anthropologists, literary scholars and anyone interested in Suriname.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: Politics and the Histories of International Law, 2021-07-19 This book brings together 18 contributions by authors from different legal systems and backgrounds. They address the political implications of the writing of the history of legal issues ranging from slavery over the use of force and extraterritorial jurisdiction to Eurocentrism.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: White Gold Giles Milton, 2012-04-12 This is the forgotten story of the million white Europeans, snatched from their homes and taken in chains to the great slave markets of North Africa to be sold to the highest bidder. Ignored by their own governments, and forced to endure the harshest of conditions, very few lived to tell the tale. Using

the firsthand testimony of a Cornish cabin boy named Thomas Pellow, Giles Milton vividly reconstructs a disturbing, little known chapter of history. Pellow was bought by the tyrannical sultan of Morocco who was constructing an imperial pleasure palace of enormous scale and grandeur, built entirely by Christian slave labour. As his personal slave, he would witness first-hand the barbaric splendour of the imperial court, as well as experience the daily terror of a cruel regime. Gripping, immaculately researched, and brilliantly realised, *WHITE GOLD* reveals an explosive chapter of popular history, told with all the pace and verve of one of our finest historians.

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the forgotten history of slavic slavery: Slavery in the Black Sea Region, c.900-1900 , 2021-11-29 *Slavery in the Black Sea Region, c.900-1900* explores the Black Sea region as an encounter zone of cultures, legal regimes, religions, and enslavement practices. The topics discussed in the chapters include Byzantine slavery, late medieval slave trade patterns, slavery in Christian societies, Tatar and cossack raids, the position of Circassians in the slave trade, and comparisons with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. This volume aims to stimulate a broader discussion on the patterns of unfreedom in the Black Sea area and to draw attention to the importance of this region in the broader debates on global slavery. Contributors are: Viorel Achim, Michel Balard, Hannah Barker, Andrzej Gliwa, Colin Heywood, Sergei Pavlovich Karpov, Mikhail Kizilov, Dariusz Kołodziejczyk, Maryna Kravets, Natalia Królikowska-Jedlińska, Sandra Origone, Victor Ostapchuk, Daphne Penna, Felicia Roșu, and Ehud R. Toledano.

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scholarly articles and that combination of genres makes the book both moving and informative. Its importance is unique. While many studies dwell on the causes of the demise of Yugoslavia, this collection touches upon these causes but goes beyond them to identify Yugoslavia's legacy in a comprehensive way. It brings topics and writers, usually treated separately, into fruitful dialog with one another.

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Youval Rotman, 2009 Looking at the Byzantine concept of slavery within the context of law, the labour market, medieval politics, and religion, the author illustrates how these contexts both reshaped and sustained the slave market.

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Founding of Western Pre-eminence Rodney Collomb, 2006 Rise and fall of the Arab Empire

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Lucian Boia, 2001-01-01 Based on the idea that there is a considerable difference between reality and discourse, the author points out that history is constantly reconstructed, adapted and sometimes mythicized from the perspectives of the present day, present states of mind and ideologies. He closely examines historical culture and conscience in nineteenth and twentieth century Romania, particularly concentrating on the impact of the national ideology on history. Boia's innovative analysis identifies several key mythical configurations and shows how Romanians have reconstituted their own highly ideologized history over the last two centuries. The strength of History and Myth in Romanian Consciousness lies in the author's ability to fully deconstruct the entire Romanian historiographic system and demonstrate the increasing acuteness of national problems in general, and in particular the exploitation of history to support national ideology.

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born eight thousand years ago, between the floodplains of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, when migrants from the surrounding mountains and deserts began to create increasingly sophisticated urban societies. In the cities that they built, half of human history took place. In Babylon, Paul Kriwaczek tells the story of Mesopotamia from the earliest settlements seven thousand years ago to the eclipse of Babylon in the sixth century BCE. Bringing the people of this land to life in vibrant detail, the author chronicles the rise and fall of power during this period and explores the political and social systems, as well as the technical and cultural innovations, which made this land extraordinary. At the heart of this book is the story of Babylon, which rose to prominence under the Amorite king Hammurabi from about 1800 BCE. Even as Babylon's fortunes waxed and waned, it never lost its allure as the ancient world's greatest city. Engaging and compelling, Babylon reveals the splendor of the ancient world that laid the foundation for civilization itself.

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Jenkins, 2008-10-16 The New York Times bestselling history of early Christianity in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East—from “one of America’s best scholars of religion” (The Economist). In this groundbreaking book, renowned scholar Philip Jenkins explores a vast and forgotten network of the world’s largest and most influential Christian churches that existed to the east of the Roman Empire. These churches and their leaders ruled the Middle East for centuries and became the chief administrators and academics in the new Muslim empire. The author recounts the shocking history of how these churches—those that had the closest link to Jesus and the early church—eventually died. Jenkins offers a new lens through which to view our world today, including the current conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. Without this lost history, we lack an important element for understanding our collective religious past. By understanding the forgotten catastrophe that befell Christianity, we can appreciate the surprising new births that are occurring in our own time, once again making Christianity a true world religion.

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Pargas, Felicia Roşu, 2017-12-05 The study of slavery has grown strongly in recent years, as scholars working in several disciplines have cultivated broader perspectives on enslavement in a wide variety of contexts and settings. Critical Readings on Global Slavery offers students and

researchers a rich collection of previously published works by some of the most preeminent scholars in the field. With contributions covering various regions and time periods, this anthology encourages readers to view slave systems across time and space as both ubiquitous and interconnected, and introduces those who are interested in the study of human bondage to some of the most important and widely cited works in slavery studies.

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the forgotten history of slavic slavery: The Jewish Unions in America Bernard Weinstein, 2018-02-06 Newly arrived in New York in 1882 from Tsarist Russia, the sixteen-year-old Bernard Weinstein discovered an America in which unionism, socialism, and anarchism were very much in the air. He found a home in the tenements of New York and for the next fifty years he devoted his life to the struggles of fellow Jewish workers. The Jewish Unions in America blends memoir and history to chronicle this time. It describes how Weinstein led countless strikes, held the unions together in the face of retaliation from the bosses, investigated sweatshops and factories with the aid of reformers, and faced down schisms by various factions, including Anarchists and Communists. He co-founded the United Hebrew Trades and wrote speeches, articles and books advancing the cause of the labor movement. From the pages of this book emerges a vivid picture of workers' organizations at the beginning of the twentieth century and a capitalist system that bred exploitation, poverty, and inequality. Although workers' rights have made great progress in the decades since, Weinstein's descriptions of workers with jobs pitted against those without, and American workers against workers abroad, still carry echoes today. The Jewish Unions in America is a testament to the struggles of working people a hundred years ago. But it is also a reminder that workers must still battle to live decent lives in the free market. For the first time, Maurice Wolfthal's readable translation makes Weinstein's Yiddish text available to English readers. It is essential reading for students and scholars of labor history, Jewish history, and the history of American

immigration.

the forgotten history of slavic slavery: National Romanticism Balázs Trencsényi, Michal Kopeček, 2007-01-10 67 texts, including hymns, manifestos, articles or extracts from lengthy studies exemplify the relation between Romanticism and the national movements in the cultural space ranging from Poland to the Ottoman Empire. Each text is accompanied by a presentation of the author, and by an analysis of the context in which the respective work was born. The end of the 18th century and first decades of the 19th were in many respects a watershed period in European history. The ideas of the Enlightenment and the dramatic convulsions of the French Revolution had shattered the old bonds and cast doubt upon the established moral and social norms of the old corporate society. In culture a new trend, Romanticism, was successfully asserting itself against Classicism and provided a new key for a growing number of activists to 're-imagine' their national community, reaching beyond the traditional frameworks of identification (such as the 'political nation', regional patriotism, or Christian universalism). The collection focuses on the interplay of Romantic cultural discourses and the shaping of national ideology throughout the 19th century, tracing the patterns of cultural transfer with Western Europe as well as the mimetic competition of national ideologies within the region.

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