

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history

Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters, White Slavery in the Mediterranean, the Barbary Coast, and Italy 1500-1800 Early Modern History

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history is a complex and often overlooked chapter of early modern history. During this period, the Mediterranean Sea was not just a route for trade and cultural exchange but also a battleground for the control of people, where Christian Europeans often found themselves enslaved by Muslim powers along the Barbary Coast. This phenomenon, commonly referred to as "white slavery," involved the capture, trade, and exploitation of European Christians by North African corsairs and Ottoman-aligned forces. Understanding this historical context sheds light on the intricate relations between Christian Europe and the Muslim Mediterranean world from 1500 to 1800, highlighting the human stories behind the politics and conflicts of the era.

The Historical Context of Christian Slavery in the Mediterranean

The Mediterranean was a vibrant crossroads of civilizations during the early modern period, but it was also a hotbed of piracy, naval warfare, and slavery. Between the 16th and 18th centuries, the Barbary Coast—comprising modern-day Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya—was notorious for its corsairs who raided European coastal towns and ships. These corsairs, operating under the aegis of the Ottoman Empire and local Muslim rulers, captured thousands of Christian men, women, and children who were then sold into slavery or held for ransom.

Origins of Christian Enslavement by Muslim Powers

The roots of Christian enslavement by Muslim powers trace back to the longstanding religious and political rivalries between Christian Europe and the Muslim Ottoman Empire. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the expansion of Ottoman influence into the Mediterranean, tensions escalated. Barbary corsairs, motivated by profit and religious fervor, conducted raids along the coasts of Italy, Spain, France, and even as far north as Iceland. These activities intensified during the 16th century, coinciding with the height of Ottoman naval power.

The Scale and Impact of White Slavery

Historians estimate that between 1 million and 1.25 million Europeans were enslaved by Barbary pirates from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The victims primarily came from coastal regions vulnerable to raids, including southern Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Islands. The

impact was devastating for coastal communities, leading to depopulation, economic disruption, and a pervasive fear of attacks.

Life Under Muslim Masters: The Experience of Christian Slaves

Once captured, Christian slaves faced harsh conditions. Their fates varied depending on their roles, skills, and the whims of their captors. Some were sold in slave markets across North Africa or the Ottoman Empire, while others were held for ransom by European states or families.

Types of Labor and Treatment

Christian slaves might be employed in several roles:

- **Galley Slaves:** Many were forced to row on the galleys of Barbary corsairs, enduring brutal physical labor under extreme conditions.
- **Domestic Servants:** Skilled or educated captives might serve in households as servants, tutors, or artisans.
- **Laborers:** Others worked in agriculture, construction, or public works projects.
- **Ransom and Conversion:** Some slaves converted to Islam to improve their status or secure freedom, while others were ransomed back to their families or governments.

Despite the cruel circumstances, some Christian slaves managed to negotiate better treatment or even earn their freedom, highlighting the complex social dynamics within slave communities.

The Role of Religion and Identity

Religion played a crucial role in this system of slavery. Christian slaves were often pressured to convert to Islam, which could lead to manumission. However, many maintained their faith, finding solace in clandestine religious practices and communities. The religious divide between Muslim masters and Christian slaves also fueled ongoing conflicts and justified, in the eyes of many, the continuation of slavery on both sides.

The Barbary Coast and Italy: A Region of Conflict and

Exchange

The proximity of Italy to the Barbary Coast made it a frequent target for raids and a key player in the politics surrounding Christian slavery.

Italian Coastal Towns Under Threat

Southern Italy, including Sicily and the coastal regions of Calabria and Apulia, were especially vulnerable. Towns like Reggio Calabria, Naples, and Trapani suffered repeated attacks, leading to the capture of thousands of inhabitants. The threat of Barbary corsairs forced many communities to fortify their defenses and establish early warning systems.

Diplomatic and Military Responses

Italian states and the broader European powers developed several strategies to counter the threat:

- **Military Campaigns:** Naval battles and raids against Barbary ports were common, including the famous expeditions by the Knights of Malta and the Spanish navy.
- **Diplomacy and Tribute:** Some Italian states paid tribute to Barbary rulers to prevent attacks or secure the release of captives.
- **Ransom Networks:** Religious orders, such as the Trinitarians and Mercedarians, specialized in raising funds to ransom enslaved Christians.

These efforts highlight the intertwining of warfare, diplomacy, and religion in managing the issue of Christian slavery.

Legacy and Historical Significance

The story of Christian slaves under Muslim masters in the Mediterranean from 1500 to 1800 reveals much about early modern geopolitics, religious conflict, and human resilience. It challenges simplistic narratives of East-West relations by showing a world where identities, loyalties, and power were in constant flux.

Broader Implications for Mediterranean History

The phenomenon of white slavery contributed to shaping Mediterranean societies in profound ways:

- **Cultural Exchange:** Despite hostility, there was cultural interaction through captivity, trade, and negotiation.
- **Maritime Power Dynamics:** Control of the seas was crucial, influencing the rise and fall of powers like the Ottoman Empire, Spain, and various Italian states.
- **Social Memory:** The legacy of raids and slavery left deep scars in coastal communities and influenced European perceptions of the Muslim world.

Modern Perspectives on White Slavery in Early Modern History

Today, scholars emphasize the importance of viewing this history with nuance, recognizing the shared humanity of those involved and the complexity of the Mediterranean world. The term "white slavery" itself is debated, as it can obscure the diverse experiences of enslaved people and the broader systems of enslavement that crossed racial and religious lines.

Exploring these histories encourages a more comprehensive understanding of how early modern societies navigated conflict, coexistence, and survival in a turbulent era.

The history of christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history is a testament to the enduring struggles and connections across cultures and religions. It invites us to reflect on how the past continues to influence Mediterranean identities and relationships today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the role of Christian slaves under Muslim masters in the Mediterranean between 1500 and 1800?

Between 1500 and 1800, Christian slaves captured by Barbary pirates were often sold into slavery in North African ports along the Barbary Coast. These slaves were utilized in various roles including laborers, galley rowers, domestic servants, or even soldiers. Their presence was a significant aspect of Mediterranean slavery during this early modern period.

How did the Barbary Coast influence the practice of white slavery in the Mediterranean during the early modern era?

The Barbary Coast, comprising parts of modern-day Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya, was notorious for piracy and slave raids targeting European coastal towns. Barbary pirates captured thousands of Europeans, predominantly Christians, who were then sold into slavery. This

contributed heavily to the phenomenon of white slavery in the Mediterranean from the 16th to 18th centuries.

What impact did the captivity of Christian slaves have on Italy during the 1500-1800 period?

Italian coastal towns were frequent targets of Barbary raids, resulting in many Italians being enslaved and taken to North Africa. The captivity of Christian slaves influenced Italian society, politics, and diplomacy, leading to ransom efforts, the establishment of religious orders for captive aid, and military campaigns aimed at curbing Barbary piracy.

In what ways did the slave trade between Muslim masters and Christian slaves shape Mediterranean geopolitics in the early modern period?

The enslavement and trade of Christian slaves by Muslim powers in the Mediterranean heightened tensions between European states and North African regencies. It prompted naval interventions, treaties, and ransom negotiations. The slave trade was both a cause and consequence of ongoing conflicts, alliances, and the balance of power in the region during the 1500-1800 timeframe.

How did early modern European states respond to the threat of Christian slavery by the Barbary Coast pirates?

European states employed multiple strategies including building coastal defenses, organizing naval patrols to combat corsairs, negotiating treaties and paying tributes or ransoms for captives, and supporting religious orders like the Trinitarians and Mercedarians dedicated to freeing Christian slaves. These responses aimed to protect citizens and reduce the impact of Barbary piracy and slavery.

Additional Resources

****Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters, White Slavery in the Mediterranean, the Barbary Coast and Italy 1500-1800 Early Modern History****

Christian slaves Muslim masters white slavery in the Mediterranean the Barbary coast and Italy 1500 1800 early modern history represents a complex and often overlooked chapter in early modern history. This era witnessed a significant and grim phenomenon: the large-scale enslavement of European Christians by Muslim powers along the Barbary Coast and in Mediterranean territories. The intricate dynamics of piracy, warfare, diplomacy, and commerce between Christian Europe and the Islamic states of North Africa brought about a unique system of white slavery that shaped political, social, and economic relations across the region. Understanding this history requires a nuanced investigation into the forces that drove this trans-Mediterranean slave trade, the lived experiences of the captives, and the broader implications for early modern Mediterranean societies.

Contextualizing White Slavery in the Mediterranean (1500-1800)

The period from 1500 to 1800 was marked by intense maritime competition and frequent conflict between Christian European states and the Muslim polities of North Africa, collectively known as the Barbary States—primarily Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and the independent Republic of Salé (in present-day Morocco). These states maintained a robust corsair economy, operating fleets of privateers who targeted European merchant ships and coastal towns, capturing thousands of Christian men, women, and children to be sold into slavery or ransomed.

While the transatlantic slave trade of Africans to the Americas dominates popular historical narratives, the Mediterranean slave trade involving European Christians under Muslim control is equally significant, though less widely acknowledged. These Christian slaves—often Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and others—were integrated into the social and economic fabric of the Barbary Coast societies, performing roles ranging from galley rowers and laborers to domestic servants and concubines.

The Barbary Coast Corsairs and Their Impact

Corsairs, operating under the auspices of the Barbary rulers, were both pirates and privateers who legally raided Christian shipping and coastal settlements. Their activities were not mere acts of banditry but state-sponsored enterprises that contributed substantial revenue to the local economies. The capture and enslavement of Christian Europeans served multiple purposes:

- **Economic Gain:** Ransoms paid for the release of captives were a critical source of income for rulers and corsairs alike.
- **Labor Supply:** Slaves powered the galley fleets—particularly prized were strong male captives forced to row ships under brutal conditions.
- **Political Leverage:** Holding European captives could be used to negotiate treaties or extract concessions from European powers.

Estimates suggest that between 1 million and 1.25 million Europeans were enslaved by Barbary corsairs over this 300-year period, illustrating the scale and persistence of this system.

Italy's Role and Response

Italy, fragmented into city-states such as Venice, Genoa, and Naples, as well as the Papal States, was particularly vulnerable due to its extensive Mediterranean coastline and active maritime commerce. Italian sailors, merchants, and coastal inhabitants were frequent targets of raids. Italian ports, especially those in southern Italy and along the western coast, suffered periodic attacks, leading to widespread fear and social disruption.

The Italian response to the threat of Christian enslavement under Muslim masters was multifaceted:

1. **Naval Defense and Patrols:** Italian maritime powers invested in fleets to protect shipping lanes and deter corsair attacks.
2. **Diplomatic Negotiations:** Italian states regularly engaged in treaties with Barbary rulers, often paying tributes or ransoms to secure the release of captives or safe passage for ships.
3. **Religious and Social Support:** Religious orders such as the Trinitarians and Mercedarians specialized in redeeming Christian slaves, raising funds and organizing negotiations for their freedom.

These efforts, however, did not eradicate the problem; enslavement remained a constant threat, embedded in the power dynamics of Mediterranean geopolitics.

Conditions and Experiences of Christian Slaves under Muslim Masters

The lived realities of Christian captives varied widely depending on their social status, gender, and the nature of their captivity. Christian slaves in the Barbary Coast endured harsh conditions but also sometimes opportunities for integration or manumission.

Labor and Treatment

Many male slaves were condemned to serve as galley rowers—an arduous and often deadly role due to the physical demands and exposure to harsh maritime conditions. Others were employed in construction, agriculture, or domestic service. Female captives might be forced into servitude or sexual slavery. While some masters treated slaves with relative leniency, others subjected them to brutal punishments and neglect.

Religious and Cultural Implications

Christian captives faced the challenge of maintaining their religious identity under Muslim rule. Some converted to Islam, whether voluntarily or under duress, which could sometimes afford better treatment or social mobility. Moreover, the presence of white Christian slaves in Islamic societies complicated religious and cultural boundaries, influencing attitudes and policies on both sides.

Ransom and Redemption

Ransom was a central institution in this system. Christian governments, religious orders, and

families often pooled resources to negotiate the release of slaves. The cost of redemption varied depending on the captive's status and the political climate. These redemption efforts created a trans-Mediterranean network of intermediaries, including diplomats, merchants, and religious agents.

Comparative Perspectives: Mediterranean Slavery vs. Other Slave Systems

Unlike the plantation-based chattel slavery of the New World, Mediterranean slavery under the Barbary corsairs had distinct characteristics:

- **Ethnic and Religious Dimensions:** The slave trade was largely framed by religious conflict, with Muslim captors enslaving Christian Europeans and vice versa.
- **Labor Roles:** Many slaves were utilized as galley rowers—a form of slavery tied closely to naval warfare—rather than agricultural laborers.
- **Possibility of Manumission:** Ransom and eventual freedom were sometimes attainable, reflecting a more fluid system compared to the hereditary slavery of the Americas.

However, the brutality and dehumanization inherent in the Mediterranean slave trade were profound, leaving lasting scars on the societies involved.

The Role of Piracy and State Sponsorship

Piracy on the Barbary Coast was not merely criminal but often state-sanctioned, blurring lines between lawful privateering and outlaw activity. The Barbary rulers leveraged corsair raids as economic and political tools, complicating European efforts to suppress them. European naval campaigns in the 17th and 18th centuries, including those led by the Knights of Malta and various Italian states, sought to curb piracy with varying degrees of success.

The Decline of Barbary Slavery and Its Legacy

By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, changes in naval technology, European military power, and shifting political alliances began to undermine the Barbary corsair system. European powers launched decisive interventions, such as the French conquest of Algiers in 1830 and the U.S. Navy's Barbary Wars, which curtailed piracy and slave raids.

Despite its decline, the legacy of Christian slaves under Muslim masters remains embedded in Mediterranean history, influencing cultural memories, diplomatic relations, and scholarly interpretations of early modern cross-cultural encounters.

The history of white slavery in the Mediterranean, centered on the Barbary Coast and Italy from 1500 to 1800, reveals a multifaceted story of conflict, resilience, and complex human interactions. It challenges simplified narratives of slavery and reminds us of the intricate web of religious, political, and economic forces shaping the early modern Mediterranean world.

Christian Slaves Muslim Masters White Slavery In The Mediterranean The Barbary Coast And Italy 1500 1800 Early Modern History

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: *Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters* Robert Charles Davis, 2004 In this book, Davis uses many new historical sources to re-examine one of the least understood forms of human bondage in modern times - the systematic enslavement of white, Christian Europeans by the Muslims of North Africa's Barbary Coast. Far from the minor phenomenon that many have assumed it to be, white slavery in the Maghreb turns out, in Davis' account, to have had enormous consequences, ensnaring as many as a million victims from France and Italy to Spain, Holland, Great Britain, the Americas, and even Iceland in the centuries when it flourished between 1500 and 1800. Whether dealing with the methods used by slavers, the experience of slavery, or its destructive impact on the slaves themselves, Davis demonstrates the many often surprising similarities between this 'other' slavery and the much better known human-bondage suffered at the very same time by black Africans in the Americas. -- Back cover.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: *Zwischen Sklavenkassen und Türkenpässen* Magnus Ressel, 2012-12-06 In seiner Arbeit untersucht Magnus Ressel in vergleichender Perspektive das Verhältnis der Republik der Niederlande, der Hansestädte und des Königreiches Dänemark-Norwegen zu den sog. Barbareskenstaaten, den osmanischen Regentschaften Nordafrikas während der Frühen Neuzeit (1520-1830). Während dieser Epoche waren die seebasierten Fernhandelslinien der Europäer kontinuierlich der Bedrohung der Korsaren der Barbaresken ausgesetzt. Um der Bedrohung entgegenzuwirken, schufen sich die Nordeuropäer komplexe Systeme zur Produktion von Sicherheit für diesen hochprofitablen Sektor der eigenen volkswirtschaftlich-politischen Einheit. Die wesentlichen Ausformungen und Symbole dieser Bemühungen waren einerseits „Sklavenkassen“ zum Freikauf von Gefangenen aus Nordafrika und andererseits „Türkenpässe“ zur Finanzierung von Tributen an die Nordafrikaner zur Einhaltung von Friedensverträgen. Entstehung, Funktion, Diffusion, Konkurrenz und Wirkgeschichte dieser Systeme in Nordeuropa werden hier umfassend nachgezeichnet. Sie erweisen sich dabei als Schlüssel zum Verständnis des wesentlichen Aspekts des konflikt-, aber auch chancenreichen Kontaktes zwischen Nordeuropa und Nordafrika während der Frühen Neuzeit.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: *Historische Migrationsforschung* Sylvia Hahn, 2023-05-17 Was bedeutet Migration? Welche Formen von Migration gibt es? Wie veränderten sich die Migrationswege der Menschheit über die Jahrhunderte hinwe? Welche globalen Verbindungen gab und gibt es zwischen den Migrationen in Europa und den anderen Kontinenten in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart? Neben Einblicken in Theorien, Methoden und Quellen der historischen Migrationsforschung gibt Sylvia Hahn in diesem Studienbuch auch einen Überblick über die Vielfalt der weltweiten Wanderungen von Frauen, Männern und Kindern. In den Blick genommen werden dabei die geschlechtsspezifisch unterschiedlichen Arbeitsmigrationen ebenso wie die zahlreichen Formen der Zwangsmigrationen, die vom globalen Sklavenhandel über politische und ethnische

Vertreibungen, Flucht, Asyl und Leben im Exil bis zum heutigen internationalen Menschensmuggel bzw. human trafficking reichen.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: Debt and Slavery in the Mediterranean and Atlantic Worlds Alessandro Stanziani, 2015-10-06 Filling a significant gap in the historiography, the essays in this volume show that debt slavery has played a crucial role in the economic history of numerous societies which continues even today.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: Griechen im Heiligen Römischen Reich Stefano Saracino, 2024-05-20 Die Zuwanderung von Griechen ins Alte Reich ist wenig erforscht. Andere konfessionelle Minderheiten, wie etwa die französischen réfugiés oder die böhmischen Exulanten, haben viel mehr Aufmerksamkeit erhalten. Die Analyse des von osmanischen Griechen hinterlassenen Quellenmaterials hat drei Migrationstypen zum Vorschein gebracht: die Almosenfahrer, die Studenten und die Händler. Im Mittelpunkt stehen die Interaktionen mit den Obrigkeiten und kulturellen Eliten im Alten Reich. Diese werden aus drei unterschiedlichen Perspektiven betrachtet, nämlich in ihrer Eigenschaft als interkonfessionelle Kommunikation, als Normenaushandlungen und Normenkonflikte, schließlich als Transfer von Wissen. Die Dokumentation zu den drei untersuchten Migrationsregimen, stammt zu einem beträchtlichen Teil aus gelehrten Zusammenhängen, von Gelehrten und akademischen Institutionen. Trotz erheblicher Unterschiede, was das intellektuelle Profil und das Forschungsinteresse dieser Akteure anbelangt, erkannten sie sämtlich in der Interaktion mit griechischen Migranten aus dem Osmanischen Reich eine große epistemische Chance. Das von den Migranten ‚gelieferte‘ Wissen konnte für ein besseres Verständnis der Bibel eingesetzt werden, zur Erlernung des Neugriechischen, für die Vorbereitung von konfessionspolemischen und missionarischen Praktiken oder für die Sammlung von Wissensschnipseln zu unterschiedlichen Materien der studia orientalia. Es diente insgesamt der Beseitigung des Unwissens, das im Hinblick auf die postbyzantinischen Griechen und ihre Konfessionskultur noch vorherrschte. Das Buch arbeitet ein bisher wenig erforschtes Migrationsphänomen auf und erläutert aus Sicht der Wissens-, Migrations- und Konfessionsgeschichte die besondere Relevanz der Griechen im Alten Reich.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: Handbuch globale Handelsräume und Handelsrouten Mark Häberlein, Markus A. Denzel, 2024-03-04 Zu den wesentlichen Charakteristika der Geschichte des Fernhandels gehört die Tatsache, dass sich Warenströme häufig auf bestimmte (maritime und kontinentale) Handelswege bzw. Wegenetze konzentrierten. Klimatische und geographische Gegebenheiten - Windverhältnisse, Meeresströmungen, Passstraßen usw. - trugen dazu ebenso bei wie das Vorhandensein von Infrastrukturen (Häfen, Kaufmannsniederlassungen, Transportmöglichkeiten, Karawansereien etc.). Trotz einer enormen Zunahme des globalen Güterverkehrs in den letzten beiden Jahrhunderten hat sich daran bis heute grundsätzlich nichts geändert: Auch in der Gegenwart läuft ein großer Teil des Warentransports über mehr oder minder feste Routen, und neuralgische Punkte wie der Panamakanal, der Suezkanal oder die Straße von Malakka haben für die reibungslose Abwicklung des Welthandels enorme Bedeutung. Das Handbuch gibt vor diesem Hintergrund erstmals in deutscher Sprache einen Gesamtüberblick. Damit bietet es zugleich eine Synthese der selbst für Fachleute kaum noch überschaubaren internationalen Spezialforschung zu Großräumen wie dem Mittelmeer, dem Atlantik und dem Indischen Ozean.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: Slavery and Bonded Labor in Asia, 1250-1900, 2021-10-11 Slavery and Bonded Labor in Asia, 1250-1900 is the first collection of studies to focus on slavery and related forms of labor throughout Asia. The 15 chapters by an international group of scholars assess the current state of Asian slavery studies, discuss new research on slave systems in Asia, identify avenues for future research, and explore new approaches to reconstructing the history of slavery and bonded labor in Asia and, by extension, elsewhere in the globe. Individual chapters

examine slavery, slave trading, abolition, and bonded labor in places as diverse as Ceylon, China, India, Korea, the Mongol Empire, the Philippines, the Sulu Archipelago, and Timor in local, regional, pan-regional, and comparative contexts. Contributors are: Richard B. Allen, Michael D. Bennett, Claude Chevaletyre, Jeff Fynn-Paul, Hans Hägerdal, Shawna Herzog, Jessica Hinchy, Kumari Jayawardena, Rachel Kurian, Bonny Ling, Christopher Lovins, Stephanie Mawson, Anthony Reid, James Francis Warren, Don J. Wyatt, Harriet T. Zurndorfer.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: The New Christians of Spanish Naples

1528-1671 P. Mazur, 2013-05-30 This study reveals the more complex reality of Early Modern Naples than what has commonly been represented, in which royal representatives in the city came to depend on the assistance of a series of merchants, financiers, and bureaucrats who shared a common identity as conversos, descendants of converted Jews.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: A History of the Muslim World since 1260 Vernon Egger, 2018-05-01 A History of the Muslim World since 1260 continues the narrative begun by A History of the Muslim World to 1750 by tracing the development of Muslim societies, institutions, and doctrines from the time of the Mongol conquests through to the present day. It offers students a balanced coverage of Muslim societies that extend from Western Europe to Southeast Asia. Whereas it presents a multifaceted examination of Muslim cultures, it focuses on analysing the interaction between the expression of faith and contemporary social conditions. This extensively updated second edition is now in full colour, and the chronology of the book has been extended to include recent developments in the Muslim world. The images and maps have also been refreshed, and the literature has been updated to include the latest research from the last 10 years, including sections dedicated to the roles and status of women within Muslim societies throughout history. Divided chronologically into three parts and accompanied by a detailed glossary, A History of the Muslim World since 1260 is a perfect introduction for all students of the history of Muslim societies.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: Sklaverei im alten und zeitgenössischen Afrika Martin Bakers, Die Sklaverei im historischen Afrika wurde in vielen verschiedenen Formen praktiziert: Schuldensklaverei, Versklavung von Kriegsgefangenen, Militärsklaverei, Sklaverei zur Prostitution und kriminelle Sklaverei wurden in verschiedenen Teilen Afrikas praktiziert. Die Sklaverei für häusliche und gerichtliche Zwecke war in ganz Afrika weit verbreitet. Plantagensklaverei kam auch vor allem an der Ostküste Afrikas und in Teilen Westafrikas vor. Die Bedeutung der heimischen Plantagensklaverei nahm im 19. Jahrhundert aufgrund der Abschaffung der. Viele vom internationalen Sklavenhandel abhängige afrikanische Staaten richteten ihre Volkswirtschaften auf legitimen Handel mit Sklavenarbeit aus.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: A History of the Muslim World to 1750 Vernon O. Egger, 2017-11-08 A History of the Muslim World to 1750 traces the development of Islamic civilization from the career of the Prophet Muhammad to the mid-eighteenth century. Encompassing a wide range of significant events within the period, its coverage includes the creation of the Dar al-Islam (the territory ruled by Muslims), the fragmentation of society into various religious and political groups including the Shi'ites and Sunnis, the series of catastrophes in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that threatened to destroy the civilization, and the rise of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires. Including the latest research from the last ten years, this second edition has been updated and expanded to cover the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. Fully refreshed and containing over sixty images to highlight the key visual aspects, this book offers students a balanced coverage of the Muslim world from the Iberian Peninsula to South Asia, and detailed accounts of all cultures. The use of maps, primary sources, timelines, and a glossary further illuminates the fascinating yet complex world of the pre-modern Middle East. Covering art, architecture, religious institutions, theological beliefs, popular religious practice, political institutions, cuisine, and much

more, *A History of the Muslim World to 1750* is the perfect introduction for all students of the history of Islamic civilization and the Middle East.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: *Die Welt im Dorf* Markus Friedrich, Jenny Körber, 2024-07-22 Nicht nur in den großen Handelszentren, auch in der Breite des „Hinterlands“ konnte man im Zeitalter der Aufklärung dem Fremden und Exotischen begegnen. Die Beiträge des Sammelbandes ergründen systematisch, auf welchen Wegen und in welcher Form Ideen und Wissensbestände aus Übersee in die Dörfer und vermeintlichen Peripherien Europas gelangte und dort weiter zirkulierte. Welche konkreten Medien und Wissensträger waren in der Lage, eine Erfahrung von Globalität im Lokalen zu ermöglichen? Gab es gewisse Erfindungen und Ereignisse, die eine chronologische Entwicklung der Aneignung des Exotischen in der Peripherie erkennbar machen? Erklärtes Ziel des Bandes ist es, die scheinbare Dichotomie von Stadt und Dorf infrage zu stellen und stattdessen die Komplexität der Zirkulation exotischen Wissens aufzufächern. Die Fallbeispiele regen dazu an, sich mit der Geschichte von bislang zu wenig erforschten Orten Europas und ihren globalen Beziehungen zu beschäftigen und über den Ursprung unseres heutigen Verständnisses des Fremden und Exotischen kritisch zu reflektieren.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: *Homosexualität im Mittelalterlichen Europa* Tobias Lanslor, Obwohl die Kirche die Homosexualität im späten Mittelalter verurteilte, hatte sie sich keine allzu großen Sorgen um homosexuelles Verhalten gemacht, und eine solche Haltung setzte sich auch in der säkularen Welt durch. Um das dreizehnte Jahrhundert änderten sich diese toleranten Einstellungen jedoch dramatisch. Einige Historiker beziehen diesen Wandel auf das Klima der Angst und Intoleranz, das im Laufe des Jahrhunderts gegen Minderheitengruppen herrschte, die von der Norm der Mehrheit abwichen. Diese Verfolgung erreichte ihren Höhepunkt in der mittelalterlichen Inquisition, als den Katharern und Waldensern Obszönität, Sodomie und Satanismus vorgeworfen wurden. 1307 waren Anschuldigungen wegen Sodomie und Homosexualität während des Prozesses gegen die Tempelritter wichtig.

christian slaves muslim masters white slavery in the mediterranean the barbary coast and italy 1500 1800 early modern history: *Routledge Revivals: Medieval Islamic Civilization* (2006) Josef Meri, 2018-01-12 Islamic civilization flourished in the Middle Ages across a vast geographical area that spans today's Middle and Near East. First published in 2006, *Medieval Islamic Civilization* examines the socio-cultural history of the regions where Islam took hold between the 7th and 16th centuries. This important two-volume work contains over 700 alphabetically arranged entries, contributed and signed by international scholars and experts in fields such as Arabic languages, Arabic literature, architecture, history of science, Islamic arts, Islamic studies, Middle Eastern studies, Near Eastern studies, politics, religion, Semitic studies, theology, and more. Entries also explore the importance of interfaith relations and the permeation of persons, ideas, and objects across geographical and intellectual boundaries between Europe and the Islamic world. This reference work provides an exhaustive and vivid portrait of Islamic civilization and brings together in one authoritative text all aspects of Islamic civilization during the Middle Ages. Accessible to scholars, students and non-specialists, this resource will be of great use in research and understanding of the roots of today's Islamic society as well as the rich and vivid culture of medieval Islamic civilization.

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