Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour\_\_\_\_\_\_

Into The Slave Pen Quiz A

Multiple Choice

1. At the beginning of the chapter who was forced into the slave pen?
	1. Moulay Ismail
	2. John Whitehead
	3. Captain John Pellow and his men
	4. Ahmed ez-Zayyani
2. What did the slaves do for entertainment?
	1. Sing songs
	2. Play cards
	3. Read books
	4. Tell stories
3. What contributed to the plague in the slave pens?
	1. Dysentery
	2. Rats and Cockroaches
	3. Malnutrition
	4. A and C
4. What were some of the duties of the overseers?
	1. Emptying the slop bucket
	2. Baking dough
	3. filling the water pitchers
	4. All of the above
5. Who was Moulay Ismail?
	1. Slave
	2. Historian
	3. Sultan
	4. University Professor
6. What year did Captain Pellow die?
	1. 1720
	2. 1717
	3. 1716
	4. 1690
7. Who were the “Black Guards”?
	1. African American Guards
	2. White Guards with high physical strength and willingness to thrash captives
	3. Absolute master of slaves handpicked by Moulay Ismail
	4. A and C
8. What men were given the most back breaking tasks?
	1. The men of the francis
	2. The men of the George
	3. The men of the Southwark
	4. All of the above
9. What was the first of Moulay Ismail’s palaces to be finished?
	1. Dar el Makhzen
	2. Dar Kbira
	3. Dar al-Mansur
	4. Madinat el-Riyad
10. What was the common goal of the slaves?
	1. Farm
	2. Build
	3. Cook
	4. Work as maids

Vocabulary

1. A Woefully B. A small bowl, typically with a handle.
2. C Scantiness- D.marked by or concerned about precise accordance with the details of

 codes or conventions

1. B Porringer C.The quality of being meager.
2. E Meticulous E.Showing great attention to detail, very careful and precise.
3. D Punctilious- A. In an unfortunate or deplorable manner.

True and false

1. 5,000 slaves could be held in Meknes. True
2. Dar Kbira was the first of Moulay Ismail's places to be finished. True
3. The ramparts were so long, it took 4,000 guards to guard it. False 12,000
4. The spanish slave suffered particularly hard treatment. True
5. Many slaves died of sickness and exhaustion.True

Short answer

Q. Describe briefly how the slaves were treated?

A. Small rations/ tortured/ no self hygiene

Q. After building the Dar Kbira did Moulay stop or continue to build?

A. Yes he continued to build, the slaves were still forced to work.

Q. What happened to the slaves while mixing mortar for the safety walls?

A. The slave were badly burned due to the mortar getting into their skin.

Q. Where were the slaves whipped first

 A. The slave drivers would aim for the head, then the body.

Q. How were the French slaves punished?

 A. The food rations were cut back, to even smaller than what they already were.

One Page Essay:

What were the living conditions like for slaves?

Small Rations

Torture

Slept on floor with cockroaches

Caught diseases easily

No tolerance for the sick

Hard labor

little sleep

occasionally abused

Dirty

very crowded

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Slavery in Islam Quiz A

1. Many societies throughout history have practiced\_\_\_\_?
	1. Farming
	2. Slavery
	3. Business
	4. Military strategies
2. How did Islam treat their slaves?
	1. Treated them as property
	2. Tortured them often
	3. Treated them as human beings
	4. Both A and C
3. What place did the muslims capture their slaves?
	1. The non-muslim parts of Africa
	2. Central and Eastern Europe
	3. Central Asia
	4. All of the above
4. People in the Arab Slave Trade were not limited to?
	1. Physical capabilities
	2. Race, Ethnicity, Religion
	3. Size
	4. Both A and C
5. Between 1 million and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million Europeans were captured in the 16th-19 century.
	1. 1.25
	2. 4
	3. 10
	4. 1.47
6. In Islam, slaves have \_\_\_\_\_ rights as the people.
	1. More
	2. Less
	3. The same
	4. Different
7. Muslim slaves worked in\_\_\_\_\_?
	1. Mining
	2. Cooking
	3. Hearding
	4. All of the Above
8. What types of slaves were there in the Muslim religion?
	1. Productive Labor
	2. Military Service
	3. Sexual
	4. All of the Above
9. The arab slave trade of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ slaves is one of oldest in Southeast Africa.
	1. Zanj
	2. African
	3. Muslim
	4. American
10. Slaves had which of the following rights?
	1. Slaves could own slaves
	2. Slaves could own land.
	3. Slaves Must be properly maintained
	4. All of the above

Vocabulary

1. B Concubines A. Evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret.
2. E Mukatab B. An unmarried woman who has sex with a man and lives with the

 man and his or her wives

1. D Mudabbar C. Of, from, or characteristic of East Asia.
2. A Poignant D. A slave who will be freed when their owner dies
3. C Oriental E. A slave who has the contractual right to buy their freedom over time

True and False

1. In the 16th-19th centuries Arabs enslaved Europeans.True
2. Caliphs had the highest power in the muslim social Hierarchy.True
3. Some slave went to the military service.True
4. Many slaves went into herding enterprises.False
5. Slaves who convert to muslim are automatically free. False

Short Answer

Q. What two things could slaves own.

 A. Could own other slaves, could own land.

Q.Islam permitted women to be enslaved for what?

 A. Sexual purposes, but not prostitution.

Q. Muslim slavery involved who?

 A. Many racial groups.

Q. Two examples of elite slavery are?

 A. Mamluks and the Devshirme systems.

Q. Mamluks were who?

 A. Slave soldiers who eventually can to rule Egypt for two centuries.

One page essay

What are the slaves right

•Slaves must not be mistreated or overworked, but should be treated well •Slaves must be properly maintained

•Slaves may take legal action for a breach of these rules, and may be freed as a result

•Slaves may own property

•Slaves may own slaves

•Slaves can get married if their owner consents •Slaves may undertake business on the owner's behalf

•Slaves guilty of crimes can only be given half the punishment that would be given to a non-slave (although some schools of Islamic law do allow the execution of a slave who commits murder)

•A female slave cannot be separated from her child while it is under 7 years old

•Female slaves cannot be forced into prostitution

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Camel Jockeys Quiz A

Multiple Choice:

1. What is the dangerous practice that young boys are forced into?
	1. Slavery
	2. Camel racing
	3. Military
	4. Underground fight organizations
2. Roughly at what age are the boys recruited?
	1. 10-13
	2. 6-8
	3. 14-16
	4. 3-5
3. How many hours a day do the kids work?
	1. 13
	2. 17
	3. 9
	4. 18
4. What are the kids given if they can’t stay up for their hours?
	1. beatings
	2. electric shock
	3. food
	4. water
5. Who is responsible for sending these kids to the UAE?
	1. Parents
	2. Sultans
	3. Agents
	4. Law enforcers
6. Why were the kids forced to wear metal helmets?
	1. To bleed and lose weight
	2. Protection
	3. To get shorter
	4. Carry food
7. How were the kids harnessed to the camels?
	1. Ropes
	2. Sadles
	3. Velcro
	4. Both A and C
8. What were the children prone to, because of them sleeping on cardboard boxes?
	1. Cockroaches
	2. Snakes
	3. Scorpion bites
	4. Ticks
9. What time do the children awaken to begin exercising the camels?
	1. 4:00 A.M
	2. 7:00 A.M
	3. 9:00 A.M
	4. 12:00 P.M
10. Police or immigration rescues are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Azbas?

 a. Unknown

 b. Common

 c. Unfamiliar

 d. Both A and C

Vocabulary:

1. D Allocating A.Severe physical or mental suffering.
2. C Abundant B. Send (someone) back to their own country.
3. E Grueling E. Extremely tiring and demanding.
4. B Repatriate C. Existing or available in large quantities; plentiful.
5. A Torment D. Distribute (resources or duties) for a particular purpose.

True and False

1. The parents send the kids of to the UAE with an understanding that the living conditions will be good? True
2. Actions are now taken to save the children being forced into camel jockeying? True
3. Human trafficking only targets women and children? False
4. Parents are aware that their children will be taken to become camel jockeys? False
5. Children are not allowed to leave the UAE camel training complex once they are there? True

Short Answer

Q. Why were the women and children being sold into involuntary servitude?

 A. For violence and deprivation.

Q. Why did owners wish to make the children under 40 lbs.?

 A. For racing purposes, the lighter the better.

Q. Why do parents often sell their kids to agents?

A. The agents tell the parents that the children will earn large sums of money that will be sent home to the families.

Q. What happens if a child accidentally dies during a race?

 A. They bury them right away to avoid police investigations of the death.

Q. What does UAE stand for?

 A. United Arab Emirates

One Page Essay: What makes younger children more appealing to Camel Jockeying recruiters and why? How can a child be made qualified?

* dont need as many rations
* able to fit into small spaces to sleep, they can pack the children in especially tight
* most young children have spurts of energy which will help them work
* easy to discipline, afraid of beatings so they are good
* when children scream, the camels seem to run faster
* Small
* lightweight
* Strong
* age, starting at 3-5 years old
* Were metal helmets to bleed to lose weight
* Rations are cut down when overweight
* Jockeys lived in cramped space
* Slept on cardboard boxes
* Prone to scorpion bites
* Lived at training arena, to wake up and train camels.

Two/Three page essay:

What are some similarities and differences of Slave Pen, Islam Slavery, and Camel Jockey?

* All of the people were captured and enslaved
* Slave pen and camel jockey, slaves were both treated bad
* Islamic slavery, treated slaves like normal people unlike in the slave pen and camel jockeys.
* In the slave pen the slaves were more harsh labor slaves and in the others they were production slaves.
* Camel jockey involved children the other two did not.
* They all enslaved all racial groups.
* Islamic slavery, the slaves had right, the other two did not.
* Slave pen was in barracks and slave camps, other two were not confined to barracks.
* In all stories the slaves had a ruler and guards.
* In each story the slaves were abducted in a different way