Test D Answer Key Brooke Holcomb

Tom Colley

Tessa Weisenberger

Jamie Mosher

***Part 1: The Slave Pen***

**Multiple choice questions.**

1. Where was the slave pen?

a.) Cincinnati

b.) Milwaukee

✔c.) Meknes

d.) Lakeland

2. Germain Mouette’s self appointed role was to?

✔a.) Make the slave’s life as miserable as possible

b.) Clean the slop bucket

c.) Guard the gates at night

d.) Build the ramparts

3. What would happen to slaves if they complain about the pain when they were in the infirmary?

a.) They would be buried alive

b.) They were given medicine

c.) They were slaughtered

✔d.) A metal rod would be heated up and burned onto the part of skin where the pain was

4. How many slaves were held up in the slave pen at one time?

a.) up to 5,000

✔b.) up to 25,000

c.) up to 50,000

d.) up to 150,000

5. What did the Jews import to the slave pen to help improve the men’s strength?

a.) Meat

b.) Milk

✔c.) Wine

d.) Vitamins

6. Dar Kbira was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.) Type of language

b.) Type of clothing

✔c.) The first of Ismails buildings to be built

d.) Type of animal

7. The slave pen filled in after the capture of?

✔a.) Spanish presidio

b.) John Wildon

c.) John Stocker

d.) John Pellow

8. How many soldiers did it take to guard the ramparts?

✔a.) 12,000

b.) 1,000,000

c.) 2,000

d.) 25,000

9. What was “Tossing?”

✔a.) Slaves seized by 3 of 4 negro guards who take ahold of their hams, and would throw the slaves in the air with all their strength, at the same time while turning them around throwing them head first into the ground.

b.) When slaves would toss other slaves over a gate

c.) When slaves tossed guards in air trying to kill them

d.) Throwing rocks in a contest

10. How did Captain Pellow die?

a.) getting stabbed

✔b.) a violent flux

c.) by the harsh beatings

d.) by malnutrition

**Vocabulary:**

1. Undertake **(D)** a. Meaning “master” or “leader”

2. Kaid **(E)** b. Awful

3. Sultan **(A)** c. To give into pressure; fail to resist

4. Succumbed **(C)** d. Commit oneself to and begin responsibility

5. Appalling **(B)** e. A Muslim supreme ruler

**True or False statements.**

1. The slave pen had four tall watchtowers, a main gate that was strongly fortified, and a thick iron grille for protection. **True**

2. The slave pen had an organized, well-disciplined system designed to stretch each slave to his physical limits. **True**

3. Moulay Ismail would show some sympathy for ill slaves who could not work as hard as healthy slaves. **False**

4. There were up to 40,000 white slaves being held in Meknes at one point. **False**

5. The ramparts along the valley required 12,000 soldiers to guard for protection. **True**

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. Describe the slave pen.

**Built in the form of a square, surrounded by high ramparts, four tall watchtowers, a main gate which was strongly fortified, and a thick iron grille for protection. It looked like a military prison.**

2. Who was Moulay Ismail?

**The sultan, or owner of the Meknes slave pen. He was a cruel man who forced men to build his city for him, while he beat them and starved them.**

3. What were some of the harshest things that Moulay Ismail did to the slaves?

**He made the slaves build buildings, demolish the buildings, make the rubble into powder, and then rebuild the building the same so that the slaves would have something to do. He wasn’t hesitant to punish them if the slaves were not working hard enough.**

4. When the slaves were ill, what were they treated like?

**Not any different than the healthy comrades. They were given no sympathy, and were beaten for not working hard enough unless they could not stand, which then they were sent to an infirmary for a short period of time.**

5. How were the unskilled slaves required to mix the lime mortar?

**The slaves had to first construct large wooden boxes with an open top, then fill the boxes with “earth powdered, and lime, and gravel well beaten together”, then add water and mix until it was thick, then let the liquid mortar dry, remove the hardened mortar from the boxes, and coat it in white plaster or faced with polished marble.**

**One page essay response.**

1. Write a one page essay about how the slaves were treated while the city was being built. What kinds of things did Moulay Ismail make them do? What things did Mouley Ismail wish upon his palace?

* ***The slaves worked 15 hours a day***
* ***Moulay Ismail demolished the houses which neighbored the kasbah (a place for the local leader to live and a defense when a city was under attack).***
* ***Moulay was motivated to build a far more grand palace than King Louis XIV’s Versailles.***
* ***Moulay forced slaves to work on his never ending project of constructing walls, mixing mortar and heavy slabs of stone.***
* ***Dar Kbira as the first of Moulay’s buildings finished, which took 3 years.***
* ***Moulay had killed a wolf with his bare hands and the wolf's head was built into the gate.***
* ***Moulay ordered slaves to cut down and carry full grown trees to the Dar Kbira to decorate it.***
* ***Moulay seeked satisfaction when the slaves worked for him.***
* ***Moulay Ismail made slaves continue on project after project; an enormous reservoir, boating lake, 12,000 horse stable, and another building, the 150 foot Dar al-Mansur.***
* ***The slaves built the ramparts so long it required 12,000 soldiers to guard them.***
* ***When Captain Pellow and his men were brought to Meknes, the construction had been in it’s 4th decade.***
* ***Skilled laborers did tasks such as; erecting marble pillars, cutting, sawing and cementing.***
* ***Unskilled laborers did tasks such as tending the horse stables and carrying burthens and grinding with hand-mills.***
* ***Unskilled workers had back breaking tasks.***
* ***Slaves were required to mix mortar which was highly dangerous.***
* ***The slaves would suffer when the mortar burned their skin or got into cuts and cracks.***
* ***6 english slaves and 1 french were even burned alive.***
* ***Slaves had to climb 30-40 feet walls and without a ladder.***
* ***The pulleys often cut their fingers.***
* ***When Moulay was unsatisfied with their work, he would order slaves to start all over.***
* ***Once Moulay had slaves destroy a wall just to rebuild it again.***
* ***Any stopping would result in punishment.***
* ***They didn’t even have enough time to eat their bread.***
* ***The sultan would wake them up at night to make them work.***
* ***The guard of the French slaves would order them to clean the city’s sewers.***
* ***The chains on the slaves ham thighs were cutting into their flesh.***
* ***When the work wasn’t getting done how Mouley preferred, he would mix his own mortar.***
* ***Once, the sultan had crushed 50 bricks over the mason’s head.***

***Part 2: Slavery in Islam***

**Multiple choice questions.**

1. When the Atlantic Slave Trade was abolished what expanded?

a.) Southern trade

b.) Northern trade

✔c.) Eastern trade

d.) Western trade

2. In Islam, who bought, sold and captured slaves?

✔a.) Prophet Muhammad

b.) Moulay Ismail

c.) Captain Pellows

d.) Nolasque Neant

3. The Atlantic slave trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

✔a.) only involved black Africans

b.) begin in the 7th century

c.) led to freedom

d.) took people any race

4. Slaves under Islamic law?

a.) Were overworked and mistreated

b.) Let children be taken from their mother when they are under 7 years of age

c.) Can be forced into prostitution

✔d.) Were allowed to own property

5.) What war brought in large numbers of European Christians slaves into the Muslim world?

a.) Dorr’s Rebellion

b.) Tripolitan War

✔c.) Ottoman War

d.) French and Indian War

6. Male slaves in the Arab trade were often employed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a.) servants

b.) soldiers

c.) laborers

✔d.) all of the above

7. The ability for a slave to be freed when their owner dies

a.) zakat

b.) ailurophile

c.) mukatab

✔d.) mudabbar

8. Slave soldiers who eventually came to rule Egypt for two centuries until overthrown by the Ottomans were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a.) The Arabs

b.) Mudabbar

c.) The Devershine System

✔d.) Mamluks

9. The system introduced the process of non-Muslims handing over some of their children to be converted into slaves?

✔a.) The Devershine System

b.) The Middle East trade System

c.) The Mamluks System

d.) Islamic law System

10. What was a differences between the Atlantic slave trade and Muslim slavery?

a.) The Atlantic slave began in the 7th century and lasted until the 20th

✔b.) Islam slaves considered people first and the Atlantic slave trade regarded slaves as property

c.) Slaves taken into the Atlantic slave trade had considerable protection

d.) Atlantic slave owners were forbidden to take young children away from their mothers

**Vocabulary:**

1. Abolished **(E)** a. Having high moral standards

2. Virtuous **(A)** b. A mistress

3. Concubine **(B)** c. Slave who has the right to buy freedom over time

4. Hierarchy **(D)** d. A system in which groups of people are ranked in order of authority

5. Mukatab **(C)** e. Formally put an end to

**True or False statements.**

1. Slavery was legal in Islam and lasted until the 19th century. **True**

2. Muslim slaves earned respectable incomes and achieved considerable power although still remaining under the owner’s power. **True**

3. The Arab slave trade was focused on the slave markets in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Horn of Africa. **True**

4. Slaves converted to Islam are automatically freed. **False**

5. Under Arab law, people can only be legally enslaved in two circumstances. **False**

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. Describe the Devshrine System.

**In the 14th century, non-Muslims in the Ottoman Empire were compelled to hand over their children to be converted to Islam and work as a slave. These young children often grew up trained for government services.**

2. How were the Jews involved?

**The Jews were greatly involved with the slave trade in Al-Andalus. There was a guild of slave traders in Constantinople. That city was a major center of the slave trade in the 15th century and later on. The guild of Jewish slaves had about 2000 members.**

3. What is the poignant paradox of Islamic slavery?

**The poignant paradox of Islamic slavery is when the rules and customs of humanity that led a slave to freedom created a demand for new slaves by force or trade.**

4. Shortly describe Muslim slavery.

**Muslim slavery regarded slaves as human beings and allowed them to become free after time. While there was still abuse and harsh punishments, it was a much stronger culture than that of the West.**

5. What were men and women used for the in Arab slave trade?

 **Males were often servants or soldiers. The women were traded to the Middle Eastern countries and became a mistress or servant.**

**One page essay response.**

1. In what ways is Muslim slavery different from the Atlantic slave trade? Is there a better chance to gain freedom in the Muslim slave trade or the Atlantic slave trade?

* ***Muslims could gain responsibility; not always on the bottom of the social class***
* ***Muslims consider people first, then property***
* ***Muslim slaves can be freed, it is encouraged.***
* ***Muslims can only legally be enslaved if; their parents were slaves or a result of being defeated in war***
* ***Converting to Islam does not raise the chances of being freed***
* ***Muslims slaves can own other slaves***
* ***Muslim slaves can get married if their owner consents***
* ***Muslim slaves guilty of a crime can only be given half the punishment of a non-slave, execution only if it is murder***
* ***Female children under 7 can not be separated from her child***
* ***Female slaves cannot be forced into prostitution***
* ***Muslim slaves can gain freedom: if the owner dies or they buy their freedom over time***
* ***Atlantic slaves used people as property***
* ***Atlantic slaves had no protection; Muslims slaves had considerable protection***
* ***2 males to every female in Atlantic slave trade; 2 females to every male in Muslim***
* ***Atlantic slave trade only involved black Africans; Muslim slavery included all races***

***Part 3: Camel Jockeying/Human Trafficking in the Middle East***

**Multiple choice questions.**

1. In the Middle East, what is the largest issue related to human trafficking?

a.) sex trade

✔b.) labor exploitation; forced labor

c.) camel jockeying

d.) poverty

2. When did The Ansar Burney Trust begin?

a.) 5 years ago

✔b.) 16 years ago

c.) 15 years ago

d.) 10 years ago

3. They deliberately underfed and malnourished the camel jockeys for what reason?

✔a.) To allow the camel to run faster

b.) To save money

c.) So they would die faster

d.) To have more food for themselves

4. Around how many children were working as camel jockeys last year?

a.) 500

b.) 5,000

✔c.) 20,000

d.) 200,000

5. These children were forced to work up to \_\_ hours in the desert heat.

a.) 16 hours

✔b.) 18 hours

c.) 7 hours

d.) 12 hours

6. What is a “karba”?

a.) a leader

b.) places kids were taken to practice camel jockeying

✔c.) electric shock

d.) another word for camel

7. In the Middle East, women are promised a higher paying job and education when they are lured into the \_\_\_ industry.

a.) cooking

b.) cleaning

c.) farming

✔d.) sex

8. What is most of human trafficking characterized by in the Middle East?

✔a.) poverty

b.) race

c.) religion

d.) gender

9. Where is a popular location for international sex tourism?

a.) Asia

✔b.) Egypt

c.) Africa

d.) The United States

10. What percent of women in prostitution wanted to escape?

a.) 50%

b.) 25%

✔c.) 89%

d.) 100%

**Vocabulary:**

1. Trafficking **(C)** a. Rapid increase in numbers

2. Malnourished **(E)** b. Occurring outside of marriage

3. Jockey **(D)**  c. The action of dealing in something illegal

4. Proliferation **(A)** d. A person who rides an animal as a profession

5. Extramarital **(B)** e. Lack of proper nutrition

**True or False statements.**

1. Human trafficking comes second in the fastest growing and most profitable criminal activity after drug trafficking. **True**

2. In the 1990s, human trafficking was incorrectly defined as illegal migration, smuggling, or sex work. **True**

3. The minimum number of persons estimated to be forced into labor in the Middle East is 120,000. **False**

4. Owners try to maintain the young boys’ weight to less than 44 lbs. **True**

5. Misyar marriages are marriages within two different races. **False**

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. Describe today’s slavery.

**Women and children being sold into involuntary servitude by the means of violence and deprivation. Most are treated harshly and are not fed or treated properly.**

2. What is one of the reasons why trafficking thrives in the Middle East? Describe this.

**Because prostitution thrives in the Middle East. Prostitution when women are used for sexual desires and treated poorly, and prostitution is a huge source of human trafficking.**

3. What are some driving forces behind trafficking? Describe these.

**Foreign migration and poverty. Foreign migration is illegal migration and smuggling over the border without the rights. Poverty is when the city is in great debt and people are poor, and where there is poverty there is a growing demand for sexual entertainment.**

4. What happens after someone is trafficked into the sex industry?

**Traffickers control the women through physical and psychological means. Many times they never return to their families, and some are treated so badly it almost causes death and many even do die.**

5. Describe what misyar marriages are.

**A “temporary marriage” which is for the sole purpose of physical pleasure. Islamic men will go into places and pick the women they want to marry, and only be “married” to them for a short amount of time.**

**One page essay response.**

1. What is camel jockeying? How are the young boys used for camel jockeying treated?

* ***Camel Jockeying is where kids, beginning at the age of 3, all around the Middle East are taken and are forced to work at camel farms for the rest of their lives.***
* ***The kids on the camel farms were treated harshly and barley fed. If they were fed, it was seawater and unhygienic food in hope that their upset stomach would make them not hungry. They starved these kids so they would lose weight and the camels could run faster.***
* ***Also the kids were beaten and electrocuted and forced to wear a helmet to make them bleed to reduce the weight of the poor children.***

***Part 4: Essay***

**2-3 page essay that thoroughly answers the questions using all three resources.**

In what ways was slavery alike and different in different parts of the world? Has slavery changed over time and how has it changed? Describe YOUR thoughts about the treatment of the slaves in different time periods and places.

* ***Slavery includes the sexual industry, forced labor, camel jockeying and poverty.***
* ***Slaves were beaten and starved, if they were fed it was very small portions.***
* ***Before the Eastern trade (Muslims) the Atlantic trade existed.***
* ***The Atlantic slave trade was harsh and racist.***
* ***The Eastern trade (Muslims) changed the rules of slavery, which allowed slaves more privileges.***
* ***Mouley Ismail was the owner of the slave pen in Meknes, who would capture slaves and seize ships and take all the captains and crew to his slave pen.***
* ***Camel jockeying is still going on today.***
* ***Slaves took young children away from their families.***
* ***Women were tricked into the sex industry by promises of a higher paying job and education.***
* ***Most would work to their death.***
* ***Slavery has but hasn't changed, it used to be about race and religion that still happens today, but now they want young boys of any race and women, so its no longer about gender.***
* ***Women were forced to marry men for only a short period of time, and then the men would move on and the women were left alone again.***
* ***Some slaves didn't even have clothing***
* ***Not many slaves had doctors so when somebody got sick they would most likely die.***
* ***16 years ago, a mission was set up to rescue child camel jockeys.***
* ***Islam moderated slavery in a different more respectable way than Mouley Ismail had.***
* ***In our opinion slavery was alike because the slaves are still treated harshly. They’re barley fed. In some places it’s still based on race.***
* ***Ways that slavery isn't like how it used to be are: instead of wanting adults to work for them in the Middle East they wanted young kids for camel jockeying. Also, even in America they want young kids for the sex trade.***
* ***Arabs enslaved and captured Europeans.***
* ***Today and in the past, different types of sex entertainment happens in areas with a high poverty rate and that creates a ton of human trafficking.***
* ***Slavery lasted until the 19th century and later in some countries.***