

Slavery: 3 Non-Muslim

Classical

White slaves were commonplace in the Greek and Roman empires; a fact that the New Testament mentions without condemnation. In fact, slavery was recorded going back to virtually the beginning of the Old Testament; it is always present. Julius Caesar enslaved a million White Europeans, mostly from Gaul and also from Britain (mostly Celts); but the Celts had enslaved people before this. Slaves in imperial Rome had no civil rights and could be whipped to death; many had short lives as gladiators.

Medieval

Basically, any conquered kingdom could be enslaved because slaves were worth money. The Franks enslaved the Visigoths in southern Gaul (France). Charlemagne enslaved many Saxons. Locals were forced to send a proportion of slaves to the churches for maintenance. In Asia, Mongols and Tartars enslaved millions. Slavery was common in Russia. All these slaves were White or Asian in origin. Sub Saharan Africa was too impenetrable.

Viking slavery

After the initial Viking raids in England and Scotland after the 8th century, the Danes and Norsemen continued to arrive in order to pillage and capture slaves, especially from poorly defended towns on the coasts.

Tens of thousands of British (English and Scottish) slaves (as well as Whites from other parts of Europe) were sold to Muslims, such as Spanish Arabs or even as far as the Middle East and Russia. The Emir of Cordoba, for example, had many White young girls as sex-slaves in his harem. This was formally organised by agreement from 840 onwards. Scandinavians would supply Muslims with White sex-slaves. From the 11th century thousands of victims were abducted from Ireland. Many were kept by Viking pirates for slaves in Scandinavia, but the excess were sold anywhere. Frequently the children of slaves were murdered.

The Vikings were a major source of White slave-trading for hundreds of years until they settled down in the various places they previously raided (such as North East Britain, Kiev or North West France – hence ‘Normandy’).

Black on Black slavery

The different tribes within the Black peoples of Africa have always been at war with each other and still are today (note the Congo massacres). In recent years the Zulu Inkatha movement has been drawn into violent clashes with other black groups in South Africa, particularly the Xhosa. Even tribes speaking the same root language (e.g. Bantu) warred with each other. This warfare has been brutal in the extreme with high costs. When Shaka Zulu expanded his kingdom into an empire greater than Alexander’s, he killed two million Blacks. Over time his kingdom fragmented and tribes such as the Matabele then became enemies of Zulus.

In this internecine conflict slavery was common. Women were particularly taken to be wives (i.e. sex-slaves) in leader’s harems. When the Jewish and Muslim slave traders made contact with Black tribesmen, victorious leaders quickly began to sell captured prisoners to be slaves to be trafficked instead of killed.

A great deal of historic Black slavery has been brokered by other Black people.