

# Slavery and its Psychological Impact on Individuals and Societies Throughout History

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**Abstract:** This study includes (slavery and its psychological impact on societies and individuals throughout history), because this study has existed since ancient times, as slavery appeared with the discovery of agriculture and the emergence of agricultural societies, as man in this period had private property, so he needed someone to help him in public life, especially agriculture, so slavery was one of the things that man created in order to own and exploit others, and most of the ancient nations practiced it, and slavery continued in the Islamic era as well as in the period of modern history until it was prohibited, and the United Nations established human rights laws that prohibit slavery and stipulate that people are free from birth.

**Keywords:** Slavery, Psychological Impact, Societies Throughout History



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## 1. Introduction

Slavery is one of the oldest social phenomena throughout human history, as it left its deep effects on the physical and psychological levels of societies and individuals since ancient times. Despite the difference in slavery from the period of ancient civilizations, it appeared in Mesopotamia, which is considered the oldest civilization in human history. This civilization paid special attention to slaves and organizing their lives. We see that the Babylonian King Hammurabi had established laws for slaves. As for the ancient Egyptian civilization, slavery appeared greatly from its beginning, and slaves contributed to the construction of the pyramids. Slavery continued in the Greek and Roman civilizations, and then among the Arabs before Islam.

As for the heavenly laws, they have been concerned with slavery since the appearance of the first heavenly religion, which is Judaism, then Christianity and Islam. These religions have established laws about the methods of slavery and how slaves are freed.

In modern societies, with the emergence of governments and international organizations such as the United Nations and human rights organizations, the slavery system was limited and laws were put in place prohibiting the enslavement of people. The last country in which slavery was eradicated was Mauritania in 1981.

The research problem lies in the system of slavery since ancient times, and what are the psychological effects of slavery on societies and individuals, as the study assumes the existence of multiple types of slavery that have varied from one period to another.

### **Definition of slavery**

Slavery can be defined as depriving a person of the freedom he enjoys and considering him the property of another. In another definition, slavery is the possession and control of a specific person in a way that deprives him of his personal freedom, then exploiting this person through employing or managing him (Al-Saeed, 2017, p. 11).

It can be defined as the system that allows a person or group to restrict the freedom of an individual or group of individuals called slaves, who are forced to provide services, and the slave is considered the legitimate property of that person who disposes of him as he wishes (Mansour, 2020, p. 56)

### **Types of slavery**

#### **First: Prisoners of war**

The prisoner is the captured enemy in war. In the ancient world, wars were barbaric, and the vanquished had no right to claim a right, as the victor had the right to seize the land of the vanquished and his hopes, and to capture as many people as he wanted, and to take the women and children captive ( Al-Termaniti , 1978, p . 3-7 ) .

#### **Second: Slavery due to poverty**

Poverty and wealth were not known at the beginning of history, especially in primitive societies that lived on natural resources and shared in their acquisition and consumption. Poverty and wealth appeared in civilized cities with the emergence of capital, and from them appeared social classes (the rich class and the poor class). The city law allowed those who became poor to sell themselves to satisfy their hunger or to sell their children to lighten the burden (Al-Termaniti, 1978, p. 39).

#### **Third: Slavery by birth**

Slavery in ancient societies is from birth if the parents are slaves and they get married and then have a child, then this child becomes a slave to his father's master. This phenomenon continued from ancient civilizations until slavery was limited in the modern era (Muhammad, 2013, p. 18)

#### **Fourth: Buying slaves**

Slaves were sold in the markets, and there were special markets for selling these people. This is what we see in the Islamic state, and even in ancient civilizations, as well as in the

heavenly religions. We see in the Qur'an the story of the sale of the Prophet Joseph to the Aziz of Egypt, as well as the story of the land of Abyssinia (Al-Saeed, 2013, p. 11).

#### **Fifth: Slavery due to crime**

The ancient laws contained some private and public crimes that supported slavery and servitude, as private crimes in ancient Greek civilization were such that whoever was convicted of insulting or humiliating a person became his slave, and in the Roman state the head of the family had to compensate for the harm caused by one of his family members with one of the people, and instead of compensation he had the right to abandon the one who caused the harm to the injured person, so he would enslave him and thus get rid of responsibility ( Al-Termaniti , 1978, p. 43 ).

### **Slavery and its psychological impact throughout history**

#### **1- Slavery in Mesopotamian civilization**

Slavery appeared in Mesopotamia since the beginning of the Sumerian civilization, then expanded through wars, battles, and bringing captives. In the Babylonian era, Babylon faced a shortage of labor, and this situation led to an increase in the movement of slave traders (Al-Ruwaih, 1977, p. 29). Slaves were divided into three categories: temple slaves, palace slaves, and private property slaves (Continio, 1986, p. 40).

A small clay tablet was placed around the neck of the slave, on which was written his name and the name of his owner, and it was considered an identity disc. Despite the hard work of slaves in ancient Iraq, they had some rights and privileges. Slaves were allowed to marry among themselves and form a family, and the slave also had the right to marry a free woman, and this happened through a woman who bought him a bride (Al-Ruwaih, 1986, p. 138).

#### **2- Slavery in ancient Egyptian civilization**

The phenomenon of slavery in ancient Egypt appeared since the era of the dynasties, especially the first dynasty (Adeeb, 1997, p. 23), as slaves worked in the temple as well as the palace, and there were special workshops for them (Salman, 2017, p. 99). The slave trade was active during the era of the Middle and Modern Egyptian states, and slaves were among the most important imported goods . Slavery to Two types in civilization Egyptian old , The first type is slavery "Legal " is that It is through the recognition of society, and it was Most of it from during Wars and prisoners 0 and the type The second is " illegal " which He did To him some individuals the society from during The kidnapped ( Encyclopedia of Human Rights, 2009, p450 ) .

It becomes clear that number Slave in civilization Egyptian old did not It is not Big and most of them They belonged to order The ruler And the king , where He was They are used in Business Handmade For service Such as : Fallah Agricultural land and some Business Administrative like story Our master Yusef attic peace , as that individuals Ordinary people He was It is right to them Own servants And the slave ,as that the king He was He does With dedication His employees some servants And the slaves » and Najd that it from One of Manifestations luxury Social in Egypt old It is possession servants and the slave ( Bunson, 2002. 19 ) .

It seems that Slaves And the slave They were minimum And less layer in The pyramid Egyptian social old , And they were always from Origins foreign And it was done Their families in Campaigns military For kings Egyptians » where He was ancient Egyptians

They carry out military campaigns. in Nubia ) or Libya Or Syria or the desert Eastern And some of them He was They buy from slave traders from Egyptians and foreigners ( Saleh, 1974, p. 55).

### **3- Slavery in Greek civilization**

The phenomenon of slavery was widespread in Greek civilization, as it became a common and well-known thing in the country. Despite the large number of philosophers, none of them denied slavery and considered it a matter that contradicts justice, morals, and good ethics (Al-Ghazali, 2013, p. 83).

Slaves were not included in the classes of Greek society and were deprived of freedom (Hussein, 1988, p. 158). The human race was divided by philosophers of Greek civilization into two parts (free) and (slaves). Based on this striking division, which was brought by Greek philosophers and sages, the picture of the condition of slaves was drawn and the extent of their suffering and what they endured from their masters. Due to the many ancient Greek wars, the number of their captives increased and the number of slaves increased greatly until the slave caravans traveled in large numbers. The leader who captured a large number was proud of his people (Al-Ghazali, 2013, p. 83).

But At Homer We find that it a description in Writing it in Odyssey Most of them Slave from women while men They were They pay ransom or They fight in War ( 1995, p. 22) , Westermann ,) and that The slave in that the time may consider Part of ! The house of during My epic Odyssey And the Iliad as well Najd that Greek poet Hesiod may male in poem Business And the days that it Many own from poets and writers Greeks presence Slaves in Greek society » includes Their writing that Mixing between freedom And slavery was from Features the society Greek (Hesiod, 1988, p49) .

He was Allows For slaves in Greece By practicing all Manifestations Life and Activities While Except Politics where He was Requires that He is One is a citizen free until Join By works Politics And it was Agriculture is Activity Basic For slaves in Greece where He was Owns landowners agricultural small slave or two To do With works Agriculture ( , 1876, p. 1-8 ,Alexander ) But Friends lands The biggest They were They own number from Slaves And maybe they were They work As workers or Presidents For workers as that slavery The countryside was rumor very in Athens , as mushroom like that Slaves For work in the mines And the quarries » where that Xenophon may male that number Slaves In mines silver It arrives to alpha or what He increases Slaves were used as craftsmen, working in workshops and factories ( AHM Jones, 1956, p185 )

### **4- Slavery in Roman civilization**

The ancient Roman state was founded in 753 BC and from the beginning it fought many wars in order to maintain its existence (Ayyub, 1996, p. 24) (Kadhim etal, 2023). Since that time, Rome knew the slavery system and the treatment of them was harsh. They worked in the feudal estates during the day and were chained at night and the most severe punishments were imposed on them at night. Even women in the Roman civilization could be sold as slaves (Alawi, 2009, p. 21).

### **Slavery in heavenly religions**

#### **Judaism**

The Jewish religion approved the slavery system, as the Holy Book tells us that the Prophet Noah cursed his young son, whose nakedness he saw (Cursed be Canaan). The

slaves of the slaves would be for his brothers. Followers of the Holy Book took Noah's curse on one of his sons as evidence of the permissibility of slavery (Al-Mahandi, 2020, p. 125).

The Jewish religion emphasized two types of slavery: slavery due to error or debt, and slavery due to wars. It treated slaves as chattels and animals. Slaves were based on discrimination, as the Jews distinguished between themselves and others, so they divided people into:

### **Section One: The Children of Israel**

#### **Section Two: All of Humanity**

As for the children of Israel, it is not permissible to enslave them because they are the servants of God who chose them and brought them out of the land of Egypt, so they cannot be sold as slaves. However, the Jews permit the enslavement of one another when a Jew becomes poor and unable to pay his debt, and is forced to sell himself. As for non-Jews, they can be enslaved by war and purchase, and the Jews treat slaves with extreme cruelty, so they do not permit their liberation or ransom (Al-Aqqad, 1970, p. 210).

### **Christianity**

Christianity came with many religious teachings in which Jesus Christ took into account equality among people. He recommended that his followers treat people as they would like, and that his call represents a departure from the Jewish religion, which distinguished Jews with goodness and treated others with evil. Jesus Christ's call attracted educated people, the weak, the poor, and slaves in the Roman Empire, but there was no explicit text in the Bible prohibiting slavery. Even the Church did not abolish the slavery system, but rather considered it legitimate and did not defend slaves and slaves (Al-Saeed, 2016, p. 12). Saint Augustine tried to reconcile the Christian religion with Platonic philosophy, as they went to the view that God had singled out some people for slavery to be ruled and had singled out some for freedom to be rulers. Thus, the Christian religion considered slavery to be a divine system, and all the Church did was the right to enslave slaves, but it did not alleviate the pain, as in Christianity, masters exercised the right to life and death over slaves. Slaves were treated like animals. (Raji, 2022, 262 p.), (Kadhim et.al, 2024)

### **Islam**

Islam has dealt with the phenomenon of slavery with compassion, kindness and mercy, as the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet were a source of concern for the issue of slavery, and the word slave indicates gentle treatment of them, and it is permissible in Islam for a slave to agree with his mistress to free him in exchange for a sum of money, and from the Quranic evidence, God Almighty said (And those who seek a contract from among those whom your right hands possess, then make a contract with them if you know there is good in them) (Bak, Slavery in Islam, 1891, p. 102).

Islam has lowered the wing of mercy to slaves and encompassed them with compassion. It has obligated masters to treat their male and female slaves well and recommended that they treat them like members of their families. These rulings and commandments have been mentioned in many of the Books of the Wise and the hadiths of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him). Islam has organized the relationship between the slave and

his mistress in a way that does not exist in any other nation or system. Allah has recommended masters to treat their slaves well, as they treat their fathers, mothers and relatives. He has emphasized that they should feed them from what they eat and clothe them from what they wear, and not burden them with work that they cannot bear (Al-Wahaibi, 2022, p. 21).

Islam followed a system to eliminate slavery by restricting its sources, limiting it to two sources: family and inheritance.

**A- Slavery by captivity:** Islamic Sharia law permitted the enslavement of captives in response to the reality of the situation, which was based on reciprocity at a time when wars besieged a world that enslaved captives. Islamic jurisprudence stipulates that for the enslavement of captives to be permissible, the war must be legitimate in its inception and procedures. As for the enslavement of non-combatants who worship idols...

**B. Slavery by inheritance:** Although it was stipulated that the child of a female slave originates from her in slavery and freedom, even if her child was from her master, Islam considered the child of a female slave from her master to be free. Indeed, the mother of this child is considered a female slave from the death of her master, who loses his right to dispose of her immediately after the birth of her child, and this was a great source of liberation (Raji, 2022, p. 262).

There are many ways to free slaves in Islam, including:

- 1- Writing: It is when the master contracts with his slave that if he brings him a certain amount of money within a certain period, he is free.
- 2- Management: It is when the master says to his slave, "You are free after my death," and the slave is freed after his death.
- 3- A slave is freed if his master abuses him, or if he becomes paralyzed or afflicted with a disease such as blindness or leprosy.
- 4- A slave is freed if he is bought by his son or daughter, one of his parents, one of his grandfathers, or his grandchildren. In Islamic law, a person does not own his children, no matter how far they are descended, nor his fathers, no matter how high they are.
- 5- The slave girl is freed if she becomes the mother of a child, because the child is free because he follows the most noble of the two trees.
- 6- There are several Islamic prohibitions that, if committed by an individual, require him to free a slave as an expiation for his disobedience to the commands of Islam, such as Zihar, manslaughter, and breaking the fast during the month of Ramadan (Al-Sadr, 2010, p. 32).

### **Slavery in the West**

Slavery in Western society was a tool for accomplishing work, so slaves were almost non-existent in northern France. In Germany in the tenth century, it was the opposite, as Slavs and pagans were captured and made to do manual labor or sell them to Islamic or Byzantine countries. At the same time, Slavs were kidnapping Muslims and Greeks from the lands extending along the shores of the Black Sea and the coasts of Western Asia and North Africa to sell them in agricultural work or domestic service. As for England, slave work was limited to domestic service in the 12th century (Durant, 1965, p. 409). Then the

men of the Portuguese Knights of Christ began the slave trade from Africa, whose master was Prince Henry the Navigator. The first shipment of slaves arrived in Portugal in 1446, and it consisted of 235 African Berbers on the coast of Mauritania. Prince Henry the Navigator received them himself and gave 46 of them to King Manuel of Portugal. The second, which is a tax of one-fifth of profits, and the goal of this trade was firstly the slave trade and secondly to launch campaigns against African Muslims and exclude them in the campaigns of hunting slaves from the coasts of Africa. They sought help from African traders themselves, and made contracts with some African tribes to supply slaves from captives in their wars with other tribes. Then organized companies and collection centers were formed along the coasts of Africa. The Pope himself recognized Portugal's right to invade African lands in addition to the regional invasions planned for the future. Then the Netherlands entered by chance in the 17th century into the slave trade after seizing Spanish and Portuguese ships that were carrying slaves. After Portugal weakened, the Netherlands began to control the commercial ports and forts, starting with the Fort of Saint George Dolamin (Al-Dawudi, 2022, p. 26).

Then the third stage of the slave trade began on the part of Britain and France in the 18th century. It began through piracy operations, and after that, British companies began working in the slave trade with a license from Queen Elizabeth. Britain encouraged wars in the region and gave them guns and ammunition in exchange for slaves, and this is what actually happened. As a result, competition emerged over the slave trade between European countries, which made each company tattoo its slaves with a special mark (Zaher, 1965, p. 68).

### **Slavery Modern**

I have She came back slavery in Our era Hadith to appear In shapes and patterns Modern according to Indicator Global to slavery that He pointed out to spread phenomenon slavery in all corner from pillars Our world Contemporary Lost amount number People who They live slavery In 2017 , about 40.3 million person They are exploited for sexual purposes, forced labor, domestic servitude, and forced crime, and are linked to Rates slavery Modern High In countries same wealth Economic Low Weakness sovereignty the law And that countries affected With conflicts . And it was agreement Slavery that I signed 1926 , by agreement international She came To prevent Slavery And its spread And punishment attic And I knew commerce Slave on that it all verbs that involves On it captivating person what or His detention or abandonment About him For others In order to Convert it to Tender ( Al-Yasiri , 2019, p. 544 ).

And there Patterns Contemporary For slavery did not He absorbs it Definition Incoming By agreement Private In slavery like commerce prostitution children And exploitation photo children in Materials pornography And exploitation a job children And exploitation children in conflicts armed, and trafficking With people, And sell Members humanity and practices that Make from man commodity For trading And trading (Al-Fawa'ir, p. 1169).

that The phenomenon The taker Increasingly Which It is done from During it Force Individuals on slavery And it is done practical transfer Individuals by coercion or deception or violence For the purpose of the job forced or practices that Similar slavery, that trafficking With children It is done By transporting them to a job Exploitative constitutes face to slavery, that practical trafficking With people he lure People from during threat or Use power And influence And deception For purposes exploitation in practice prostitution And works forced labor or Slavery And trade Humans she when He is man commodity Sold And buy (Khair, 2018, p. 38).

It appears slavery Modern in sector Agriculture that It works In it hand The immigrant Which It is characterized by the job In it Length His hours , According to To appreciate organized the job International 12 % of staff in sector Agriculture on Level Global including in that traps fish Forestry , And in Italy Facing women female workers in sector Agriculture Expatriates from Romania conditions a job harsh And blocked Their wages And practice violence sexual Against them and violation rights Housing private With them and food Al-Kafi And water drinking And also The situation in States United American , In addition to the job in sector clothes And manufacturing Electronics and services Hotels and restaurants And work Home , According to organized the job International There are 3 million people . annually they from victims trafficking With people, and that from It is done trafficking With them inside their countries she For purposes prostitution And work forced And this commerce By nature Wasting dignity man And exploit situations poverty Global And I became Kind from slavery Contemporary (Al-Yasiri, 2019, p. 544).

### **Conclusion**

After completing the research, we reached several conclusions, the most important of which are:

- 1- Slavery has existed since ancient times, with the emergence of agriculture in the Stone Age and in the prehistoric period.
- 2- The most important reasons that led to the emergence of slavery in the world are economic reasons, especially work in agriculture and industry.
- 3- Slavery may be for one person or a group of people and its source is wars, conflicts and trade.
- 4- Ancient civilizations paid great attention to slavery. We see many texts in Mesopotamia that talk about slavery, and even ancient laws mentioned slaves and regulated their work and rights.
- 5- Ancient Egypt and Greece were among the most ancient civilizations that enslaved people.
- 6- When the heavenly religions appeared, they did not deny slavery, but rather regulated it, and this is what we see in the Torah, the Bible, and the Quran.
- 7- The United Nations has established conventions and agreements that prohibit slavery and that people are free. The last slaves were in Mauritania, where they ended in 1981.

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