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**The Emergence of The New Face of Slavery 21st Century in Africa
Case Study Libya (2011-2017)**

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to the source of tenderness, to the secret of my happiness, to my strength, the symbol of my precious success, to those who whenever I need anything, they are the first who run in order to give it to me.

To those who gave me everything, those who spent days and nights, and every second next to me in order to be please me.

Thanks to them, I was able to find the courage to overcome all the hardships, just to make them proud of me.

They are my life and everything I have in this world. May Allah safeguard you and grant you His blessing and mercy.

“My lovely parents”

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Abstract

Slavery is an old practice that had existed centuries ago and flourished between the 17th and 19th centuries. The Europeans and the Americans were undoubtedly the ones who were behind the massive kidnapping of Africans who found themselves slaves with the duty of pleasing their white masters. There was no distinction between these slaves and regardless of their gender and age, they had to work in very inhumane conditions. Indeed, a slave man had to work hard mostly in plantations for long periods of time while a slave woman had to work in houses and serve her master even sexually. Children had also to work and despite their young age, they had to work as hard as the others. Away from their families and lands, these slaves were shipped in overcrowded boats heading to Europe, the Americas, Asia and Australia where they were horribly treated. This had a deep impact on the souls of the Africans. When slavery was abolished, Many former slaves returned home with pain and weak physical conditions and the world almost forgot slavery with its harsh meaning. However, with the incoming wars in the African continent such as in Sudan, Senegal, Niger and Nigeria the nightmare of slavery was about to resurface. Indeed, many Africans had to escape from their countries in an attempt to flee wars searching for some hope of peace. To reach Europe, they had to cross north African lands including Libya, a country already in political and military turmoil due to civil war. There, these African refugees found themselves caught in the dilemma of returning home or facing their uncertain fate. Ultimately, they became the prey of greedy people who considered them as merchandise to be sold in auctions at high prices. Some of them were treated like animals working hard for a long time without getting paid. They were tortured and beaten, sometimes to death. Hence, through this research, one will try to highlight one of the oldest practices in humanity that is slavery and how, though it has been abolished centuries ago, it still exists in modern times and Libya is the case study.

Key Words:

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| -Slavery | -Africans | -Europeans |
| -Americas | -Civil war | -Lybia |

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General Introduction

During the 15th till 19th century, slavery emerged and was an important issue in the world. Africa, a huge continent full of natural sources and fertile lands, was a reason for the Europeans and Americans to enslave people because at that time Africa was considered an uncivilized continent and its people were uneducated. Slavery began when African-Americans were brought to the North American colony of Jamestown in Virginia in 1619. They were shipped to North America as slaves. They set up a settlement, some men built homes and some died the first year of sickness and hunger. But slavery in Africa by the Europeans and Americans was not the first that the world knew, because the idea of enslaving people existed years before the 15th century and in different tribes. When we say slavery, we can say also pain, torture, killed, blood, racism, no freedom, no dignity, no identity. So many bad things come to our mind when hearing slavery, it is a nightmare and sad experience for slaves.

From our lectures of the African American studies that study the issue of slavery in Africa and America, many ideas and questions came to my mind about slavery. What is the impact of slavery? And the main question is if it was abolished, then why are we still living it, despite the fact that we are in a civilized modern time?

My dissertation is about slavery in our modern time, but before dealing with this, I have to study the issue of slavery from the ancient time, in order to know the beginning of it. For that reason I divided my dissertation into three chapters.

The first chapter defines slavery and its aspects, Africa and the slave trade, to remember where the Africans were transported and who are the first who got the idea of enslaving people and the causes of slavery to prove the aim of the slave owners about slavery and how slavery was abolished during that period.

The second chapter contains the geographical situation of Libya, its government and economy and how it was before, during and after its civil war during Gaddafi government, the causes that lead the Africans to escape from their lands and letting their families after them to reach Europe to search for happiness, and peaceful by crossing the Mediterranean sea from Libya, I will discuss also in this chapter about how Libyans treated the Africans refugees.

The third chapter includes the consequences of slavery in Libya 21st century, and how the foreign nations take control to the situation.

My work is in a qualitative study, because it is based on reading books, articles, websites and lectures. My aim is to know the reason of the emergence of slavery in the 21st Century and specially in Africa.

Slavery has had a huge impact throughout the world for many years. It started from the ancient times and still continues in other countries today such as Libya. When people think of slavery, so many negative thoughts are all we can think of. There were also many ways in which people dealt with slavery which caused harm and affected lots of people throughout history.

Africans are humans like Europeans and Americans, despite the act of the abolition of slavery was done and the world forgot the idea of enslaving people, Libya reminds us of it in the 21st century by enslaving the Africans from Senegal, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan and other countries and treat them like animals without any mercy or compassion.

Chapter one:

Slavery in Africa Through

History

Introduction:

Africa is a huge continent, during its long history, it was colonized by Europeans and Americans in order to get its lands and peoples. Africa knew an important issue from 15th century to the 19th century of kidnapping and taking the African people by force to work and to serve their masters, which is called slavery, it was a part of African, European and American history, and there were generations of slaves all around the world.

This chapter includes definition of slavery by many sources, the aspects of slavery that slaves lived them and Africa and slave trade

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1.1. Definition of Slavery:

During the history of Africa, Slavery was an important issue, because it was related to the wealth and power. Slavery was performed across the globe but more specifically in Africa which lasted for thousands of years. There are many definitions about slavery from many historians and different sources, such as, Oxford dictionary that defines slavery as:"is the state of being a slave, the practice or system of owning slaves, it is a condition of having to work very hard without proper remuneration and an excessive dependence on, or devotion to something."<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/slave> (accessed on 3 January 2018).

In another definition, the same term is defined as: is any system in which principles of property law¹ are applied to people, allowing individuals to own, buy and sell other individuals, as a de jure form of property. A slave is unable to withdraw unilaterally from such an arrangement and works without remuneration. Many scholars now use the term chattel slavery² to refer to this specific sense of legalised, de jure slavery. In a broader sense, however, the word slavery may also refer to any situation in which an individual is de facto forced to work against their own will. Scholars also use the more generic terms such as unfree labour³ or forced labour⁴to refer to such situations. However, and especially under slavery in broader senses of the word, slaves may have some rights and protections according to laws or customs."However, Middle School US History defines slavery as:

"A system that includes forced labour in which people are held against their will. Slaves don't have the freedom to make decisions about their work because they are bought and sold like property. Working conditions are generally very poor for slaves and, in many cases, they are physically abused if they do not follow their owners' directions. Slaves can be men, women, and even young children. Before the United States won the Revolutionary War and was officially recognized as an independent nation in 1783, Africans were

¹ Property law: is the area of law that governs the various forms of ownership

² Chattel slavery: also called traditional slavery, is so named because people are treated as the chattel (personal property) of the owner and are bought and sold as commodities

³ Unfree labour: in which people are employed against their will with the threat of destitution, detention, violence including death

⁴Forced labour: which is defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as all involuntary work or service exacted under the menace of a penalty

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forced to come to America to work as slaves."Middle School US History: Homework Help Resource (accessed on 3 January 2018)

Jean Allain is Professor of Public International Law, Queen's University, Belfast and Extraordinary Professor, Human Rights Centre, University of Pretoria and Kevin Bales is Professor of Contemporary Slavery, Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation, University of Hull, and co-founder Free the Slaves introduce another definition of slavery as "*the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.*" J.Allain. K.Bales. Slavery and Its Definition. (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2123155) (accessed on 5 January 2018)

The philosopher Aristotle defined slaves by nature that is people who their work is the use of the body and this is the best that can come from them and the superior can be the master of his inferior, when being a human he is a piece of property which is a tool for action separate from its owner and belonging to others.

Also, the famous philosopher Plato gave a brief definition of slavery which is that there are leaders and followers, they have a different focus and the majority in a society should be followers with a few strong leaders to guide them. In each government, there are the followers who are the slaves and non-slaves. Slavery in aristocracy comes from the idea of wisdom and ability, the skilled are the masters, but in thinking and governing and slaves are unskilled to lead, but skilled to perform the necessary for a society, slaves are citizens who do not rule, but construct a majority of the population.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/slavery/ethics/philosophers_1.shtml (accessed on 22 February 2018)

Slavery was also defined in religion such as Islam and Christianity. Slavery is permitted in the Quran and Sunnah, but with some restrictions to the meaning of slavery. When Islam came, slavery was already common and was the result of kidnapping and raids, poverty and need. In Islam, a slave had his rights and duties like those of the freemen. Their food and clothes were guaranteed, their dignity was preserved, the treatment towards them was kind and the slave could buy himself from his master and be free. The principle of dealing with slaves in Islam is a combination of justice, kindness and

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compassion. During the period of Islam slavery consisted in kidnapping non-believers in wars because they were against Islam itself, and if they accepted be Muslim, they would be free. Capture of prisoners during war was the most common way of acquiring slaves, and it changed the way in which slavery dealt with, it created many new ways of liberating slaves and blocked many ways of enslaving people. Islam accepted slavery but with limits, because freedom is the right of all humans.

In the early years of Christianity, slavery was a normal feature of the economy and society in the Roman Empire. Slavery in various forms had been a part of the social environment for much of Christianity's history. Christians as Saint Augustine described slavery as being against God's intention and affirmed that nature makes some people slaves, early Christian thought exhibited some signs of kindness towards slaves. Christianity recognised marriage of sorts among slaves and when slaves were buried in Christian cemeteries, the grave seldom included any indication that the person buried had been a slave. Slavery in Christianity is to obey their masters with respect and sincerity as they would obey the Messiah, not obey them just to win their favour, but like doing the will of God from their heart.

In the Dictionary of the Bible⁵ by Dr. George Yousuf it is stated that:

“Christianity did not object to slavery for political or economic reasons, and it did not urge believers to oppose their generation’s views with regard to slavery, or even debate it, and it did not say anything against the rights of slave owners or motivate the slaves to seek independence; it did not discuss the harm or harshness of slavery and it did not enjoin the immediate release of slaves.”

Shaykh Muhammad Saalih al-Munajiid, Islam Question and Answer (<https://islamqa.info/en/94840>) (accessed on 1 March 2018)

The aim of Christianity toward slavery is not for political or economic reasons, and it is not against the rights of slaves owners and did not talk about the worst of slavery or motivate slaves to get their freedom.

⁵ Bible dictionary is one of the most practical and useful theological reference books available. The combination of definitions and proper names for Biblical words with online verse reference, allows users to define and analyze Scripture

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Slavery has been described as a social institution defined by law and custom as the most absolute involuntary form of human servitude. The three main characteristics of slavery are that the people are regarded as property, they are forced to serve often through violence, and they are subject to the owner's will.

Slavery is a word that describes pain,suffering and torture, especially for the Africans, who were kidnapped to other countries. They were far from their land, families and obliged to forget their origins. A mans as slave is a human but like a machine, who works hard for long hours without setting paid, or having enough food, rest, or sleeping. A woman as a slave works her masters home,if a female slave gives birth to a child, that child will automatically be a slave for his or her whole life, even children were considered as slaves. Slavery is to own humans as slaves and consider them as productive machine, without freedom, or any feelings or emotions. Slaves were obliged to neglect their origins and their identity as African people. Slavery is a horrible experience in anyone life especially the Africans.

1.2. The Aspects of Slavery:

Slavery has been a historical issue that was practices from early human life existence. The African continent was almost the only one experienced slavery as in other countries in the world. Its practice had impacts on many spheres of life, however, the most affected one was human being. During his description of his life as a slave, Frederick Douglass shows some of these aspects by stating that, The forced subjugation of one to another,subjugation is to defeat people and rule them in a way that does not allow them freedom, slaves were to be under the brutal power and forced to submit themselves to control by their masters. The separation of families, slaves were transported to other lands. They were far from their families and countries then, the denial of freedom of expression was one of the aspects of slavery, in which theyhad not the right to express themselves or to speak about their situation.Masters treated slaves with harsh, and horrific ways, they worked a hard for a long period of time during a day without any rest, and the horrific mistreatment of the weak is also one aspect of slavery. Moreover, to punish the slaves they were prisoners in small rooms which had no windowsand in a groups, without giving them food or letting them use facilities, such as, right to bathrooms. Also, they lost their choice of regarding their future that is in the hand of their masters who decided about their fate. Another aspect

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of slavery which is the physical torture, slaves were punished and hit in the worst way, they were always beaten by their masters who looked at them like animals not humans. Slaves suffered from slavery, they were all the time hungry they did not eat much and had a small portions of meal. Finally, humiliation is another aspect of slavery, that means slaves were inferior, they had no value, did not deserve any respect, and they were just for working and to taking care of their masters. Douglass, F, Narrative of The Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave p.36

These are some aspects of slavery that prove slavery was a sad and hard experience, it has no relation with humanity. Slaves were treated with no emotions like machine. slave owners had begun to realise that the only way to control slaves was by using violence and threats. A new culture had been introduced: one of black inferiority and white superiority. Many white plantation owners used extreme violence to make their slaves work, as they had no other means with which to control them. They could not reward the slaves by decreasing their length of servitude; the slaves were used for life, and their monetary value was too great for the plantation owners to reprieve them. However, sometimes the violence became so extreme that the slaves died, which decreased the plantation's profit. This use of violence extended to rape of black women and children, mutilation and branding. Rape of slaves produced an inter-race community, although this was violently unstable due to the racial and social discrimination present at that time. The plantation masters branded their slaves so that if they escaped, they would have a mark to show they were fugitive slaves. Families were often split up, to weaken the individual's spirit, and thus their confidence and urge to rebel decreased. The slave owner's greatest fear was of the slaves rebelling, so this method of weakening their reserves of energy and will was found to be effective.

1.3. Africa and Slave Trade:

Slavery existed from ancient times and it was not only that white people enslaved black ones, or Europeans enslaved Africans, but also for the white enslaving white people. Arabs and wealthy Africans enslaved black people. During the period of the Prophet Mohamed (peace be upon him), it was the Arabs who enslaved black people such as Bilal who was enslaved by an Arab chief Abu Jahl. Also, the Egyptians were among the firsts who had the idea of enslaving people, they bought and sold black people for years.

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Before the coming of the Romans and the Europeans, African tribes and kingdoms were enslaving each other, east and central Africa was enslaved by the Arabs. The island of Zanzibar lying off the coast of East Africa in the Indian Ocean was once the greatest slave trade in the region. Black Africans did capture other black Africans for sell and buy them from Europeans slave traders, such as, the Portuguese and later the Spanish, English and others. The Europeans began taking slaves from the West Africa from 15th Century awards. So, slavery was from ancient Egypt from the time of the Prophet Youssuf that black people in Africa were enslaved after the Arabs and the Europeans and even Prophet Youssuf was a slave. Slaves were taken captive and shipped across the Atlantic to America or to Brazil.

A main cause of the trade was the colonies that European countries were starting to develop. In America, for instance, which was a colony of England, there was a demand for many labourers for the sugar, tobacco and cotton plantations. Paid labourers were too expensive, and the indigenous people had largely been wiped out by disease and conflict, so the colonisers turned to Africa to provide cheap labour in the form of slaves.

The first shipment of slaves from West Africa to the Americas, across the Atlantic Ocean, was in the early 1500s. European, Arab and African merchants were now selling humans as well as gold, ivory and spices.

Historians John Thornton and Linda Heywood have provided an estimate that Africans captured and then sold to Europeans around 90% of those who were shipped in the Atlantic slave trade. Henry Louis Gates, the Harvard Chair of African and African American Studies, has stated that: "*Without complex business partnerships between African elites and Europeans traders and commercial agents, the slave trade to the New World would have been impossible, at least on the scale it occurred.*"

<https://www.apbspeakers.com/speaker/dr-henry-louis-gates-jr/> (accessed on 15 February 2018)

The Africans were enslaved by each other and the Arabs were from the first who gave the idea of enslaving. This idea was spread to the world, Africans had a hand of selling slaves to the Europeans and Americans, and Arabs were from the first who gave the idea of

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enslaving. Slavery was practices in every ancient Middle Eastern society: Egyptian, Babylonian, Greek, Roman and Israelite.

Africans were not strangers to the slave trade, or to the keeping of slaves. There had been considerable trading of Africans as slaves by Islamic Arab merchants in North Africa since the year 900. When Leo Africanus travelled to West Africa in the 1500s, he recorded in his The Description of Africa and of the Notable Things Therein contained that, "slaves are the next highest commodity in the marketplace". L. Africanus The history and description of Africa: and of the notable things therein contained. P40

There is a place where they sell countless slaves on market days. Perhaps because slavery and slave trading had long existed in much of Africa,Africans were untroubled by selling slaves to Europeans.

The Transatlantic Slave Trade



Source:<https://www.sainttraveltd.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/55306traderoutes.png>
(accessed on 17 February 2018)

The transatlantic slave trade was the voyage from Africa to the Americas the largest long distance for the Africans slaves and was the responsible for the forced migration between 12-15 million people from Africa to the Western hemisphere from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century. Slaves crammed close together with little or no space to move and no one knew the total number of people who died during slave trade,

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they were transported to work on plantation, sugar, tobacco in the Caribbean and the Americas where huge areas of the American continent had been colonized by European countries. Europeans powers required to build their colonies in the Americas, Africans imported to Brazil, South and Central America and the Caribbean, others to Europe such as Portugal, France and England. British became the world's leading slave trading power and responsible for the forced transportation of Africans, 1807 British government passed an act of parliament abolishing the slave trade throughout the British Empire, the transatlantic slave trade called also triangular trade because it includes three side as the map shows from Europe to Africa that imported textiles, rum and manufactured goods to Africa, from Africa to America where the slaves were transported and from America to Europe to export sugar, tobacco and cotton back to Europe.

1.4. Causes of Slavery:

Slavery occurs in most of the countries of world, it is caused by many factors, especially when the country is being to fall and it needed a help. So, there is no better and easier helping than buying slaves, who can work without getting paid and who do not cost much money. It is a cheap labour and pee soldiers in the wars, who will be on the front. During, the industrial revolution, the super power countries needed a hand for working the land and slavery was easy to get away for or profitable for a country. Slaves helped too much on the development of the countries, men slaves worked for a long period of time without getting paid or a rest, they were working in the cotton, plantation, women worked at homes and served their masters by cleaning clothes, washing, serving and even forced to get married to their chiefs. Even young children at the age of 12 years were doing their jobs as labours and work in the field from sunrise to sunset. So, slaves gave a positive advantages to the country that enslaved them.

For the Greeks it was so they could have time to pondering the meaning of the universe and develop art and literature. This was so successful the Romans copied them. For the Western African tribes it was so they would have something to trade with European merchants and they had already been making slaves of their fellow central African tribes for centuries, so they just made it a commercial practice rather than just warfare. For American colonialism it was simple maths, they had more land to farm than population to farm it and it was easier to just buy prisoners that the West African slavers were happy to

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sell for knives, guns and then gold, than convince Europeans to emigrate to the new world and then pay them wages.

The world population has more than tripled. This population explosion leaves many countries over populated and is damaging to the economy. Most of the population growth has taken place in the developing world. Industrialization, or the move toward it, in many developing countries involves mass migration to urban areas. This influx of workers leaves many without job security, easily dispensable in the work force. Although slavery is internationally illegal, government corruption can make slavery easy to get away with, or even profitable for a country.

Throughout the 17th century, European settlers in North America turned to African slaves as a cheaper, more plentiful labour source than indentured servants, who were mostly poor Europeans. Though it is impossible to give accurate figures, some historians have estimated that 6 to 7 million black slaves were imported to the New World during the 18th century alone, depriving the African continent of some of its healthiest and ablest men and women. In the 17th and 18th centuries, black slaves worked mainly on the tobacco, rice and indigo plantations of the southern coast, from the Chesapeake Bay colonies of Maryland and Virginia south to Georgia.

Slavery is cheap, easy, and profitable. Slaves are disposable. Worldwide poverty is rampant. People in developed nations are widely unaware that slavery exists today, those that are aware often don't know what they can do. Slavery tends to exist in cycles: poverty, slavery, lack of education and lack of political, economic or any kind of freedom all are both causes and effects of the modern slavery. Because of these factors, slavery continues and will continue to expand unfettered by international efforts to stop it.

<https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~gorma20r/causesandeffects.html> (accessed on 1 April 2018)

1.4.1. The abolition of slavery:

The act of British parliament that abolished slavery was in 1833, which freed more than 800,000 of African slaves. It received royal assent on August 28, 1833, and took effect on August 1, 1834, the abolitionist movement from 1830 until 1870, was a social and political push for the emancipation of slaves and the end of discrimination and segregation, this movement created two different groups, those who were for and those

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who were against it. The act abolished the Slave Trade in the British colonies, it became illegal to carry slaves in British ships. The ultimate aim, however, had always been the abolition of slavery itself. The Act of the Abolition represents an opportunity to broaden the public understanding of the significance of Britain's involvement in the slave trade and slavery as well as its role in their eventual suppression and abolition. However, ships that had lawfully been cleared to leave British ports before 1 May 1807 could trade until 1 March 1808. It is estimated that 34 ships left British ports for Africa after 1 May; the last slaving ship, the Eliza, left Liverpool on 16 August 1807. Several ships including the Eliza disembarked their slaves in February 1808. There is evidence that at least two ships legally traded after the 1 March deadline because they had been captured. These included the Robert, which arrived in Martinique under British control on 12 March, and Royal Edwards, which arrived in Surinam also under British control with 316 slaves on 3 October.

Throughout the duration of the transatlantic slave trade started by the Portuguese in 1519 and ended in 1867 it is estimated that around 11 million Africans boarded ships to be transported to the Caribbean and America. Roughly 9.6 million survived the voyage to be sold into enslavement in the plantations, estates, mines and households of mainly European settlers.

The abolitionists had assumed that ending the Slave Trade would eventually lead to the freeing of all enslaved people

First, from those who were against for slavery, Frederick Douglass, who was a famous writer, a black slave and among the abolitionists, Garrison in Boston, began publishing his famous newspaper, the Liberator, supported largely by free African-Americans, who always played a major role in the movement. French philosopher Montesquieu confronted slavery as a political issue, without natural origins. He was straight and to the point and said slavery “is not good in its nature”.<https://www.shmoop.com/abolition/summary.html> (accessed on 5 March 2018)

Second, those who were for slavery, such as, the philosopher Robert Marsh who said that the slaves could not handle their freedom, political defences of slavery were largely tied to economic reasons like providing employment, producing exports, and supporting Britain's industries, government representation voices to protect slavery. Christian slave

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owners used biblical lines like "Slaves, obey your masters" to prove that slavery was God-approved.

The most depressing thing is that the anti-slavery activists were the minority and those who supported slavery were the majority, this conflict led to a civil war in America 1861-1865, but the anti-slavery attack on their writings and printing presses, they did not want to just end slavery, they wanted to reconfigure the terms by which Americans applied their concepts of liberty and equality. They wanted to create a society that gave values to all its citizens, black and white, male and female.

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Conclusion:

Slavery was the worst experience in the life of the Africans, they suffered from harsh treatments under their masters, it had a negative impacts on slaves soul, they were deprived from their rights, such as, working hard for a long period of time, they did not get enough food and sleep. In the other part, slavery was an interesting issue for the Europeans and Americans, in which their aim was to force them to work as servants and for their country.

Slavery in the 19th century influenced in our modern days and it was not totally abolished, because it has returned in the 21th century and also in Africa.

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Chapter Two:

The Revival of Slavery in Libya 21st Century

Introduction:

21st century is a decade full of war and internal conflicts, it is a decade of blood, pain and suffering, the most important issue which was revived is slavery, especially in Libya that is a country in Africa and it received African refugees who escaped from their homes because of war, slavery reemerged like in the ancient period of slavery in the 19th century. Libya has shocked the world about how it treats the Africans.

This chapter contains the causes behind the escape of the Africans to Libya and how it treated them in our modern time.

2.1. Geographical situation of Libya:

Libya is located on the North of Africa, its land area 1,759,540 sq. km and the fourth largest country in Africa, Libya's Mediterranean coastline between Egypt and Tunisia is 1,770 kilometres, it has six border countries, from the West Algeria 982Km, Tunisia 459Km, the East 1115Km, Sudan 383Km and the South, Chad 1055Km, Niger 354Km, it links the Arab countries of North Africa with those of the Middle East and the dividing point between the Maghreb and the Middle east. There are different climatic zones that can be found in it, but the two dominant ones come from the influences of the Sahara Desert and the Mediterranean Sea because they are the country's most important natural features. So, its climate is Mediterranean along the coast, dry and extremely desert in the interior. Its population includes non-nationals and ethnic groups like Berber and Arab 97%, Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians. There are three languages widely understood in the major cities Arabic, English, Italian, 97% of the population are Sunni Muslims, the nature of Libya contains some hazards: hot, dry, dust, storms, sandstorms.

2.2. Government:

Libya is the conventional short form of its name and Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the local long form is al Jamahiriya al Arabiya al Libyah ash Shabiya al Ishtirakiyah. Its government type is Jamahiriya a state of the masses, governed by the populace through local councils, it is a military dictatorship. Tripoli is the national capital, the legal system of Libya based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law, separate religious courts, no constitution for judicial review of legislative acts. The national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of people's committees, head of government elected by the general people's congress. The judicial branch is the Supreme Court, Libya does not have an embassy in the United States and the latter suspended all embassy activities in Tripoli on 2 May 1980.

Libya is currently experiencing political instability and has gone through several governmental changes over the last few years. This country was under the rule of Muammar Gaddafi from 1969 to 2011, when civil war release the opposing forces sought to overthrow the Gaddafi government and established the National Transitional Council as the new legal

representative of Libya. On October 23, 2011, the National Transitional Council called an end to the war, just 3 days after Gaddafi was killed.

The National Transitional Council remained in power for around 10 months after the end of the war and organized an election in July of 2012. This election established the General National Congress, which took power on August 8, 2012. Once initiated, this legislative body was required to transition the country to a democratic political framework within 18 months. It was not, however, able to accomplish this feat and on June 25, 2014, the Council of Deputies was elected as the new legislative body.

The country has once again been involved in an ongoing civil war since 2014. The war is largely between supporters of the Council of Deputies and the New General National Congress. The Council of Deputies, also known as the House of Representatives or Tobruk government, took office on August 4, 2014. The 2014 election is widely accepted as democratic, although there was only an 18% voter turnout due to violence in the country. On November 6, 2014, the Supreme Court of Libya ruled that the elections had actually been corrupt and that the Council of Deputies should be disbanded. According to some accounts, the Supreme Court was threatened with violence before its decision was made. Because of this allegation, the Council of Deputies refused to step down. This page was last updated on August 1, 2017. By Pariona Amber (<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-type-of-government-does-libya-have.html>) (accessed on 3 March 2018)

Shortly after the 2014 elections, the losing parties joined together to form the New General National Congress and two military forces emerge the Libya Shield Force and the Libya Revolutionaries Operation Room. These forces came together to take over the capital, Tripoli. This move forced the Council of Deputies to seek refuge in Tobruk, located in the eastern region of Libya.

With neither legislative body recognizing the validity of the other, political progress has been at a standstill. On December 17, 2015, members of both the Council of Deputies and the New General National Congress came together to sign a political agreement with the help of the United Nations. This agreement established the Presidency Council 9 members and the Government of National Accord 17 members. The goal was to hold elections in 2 years' time. The Council of Deputies House of Representatives was renamed the State Council and its members were nominated by the New General National Congress. In April of 2016, the State Council took control of the government, however, just 6 months later, New General Congress

loyalists known as the National Salvation Government took over Tripoli by force. Today, fighting among various political interests continues

2.3. Economy:

Libya got independence on the 24 December 1951, at that time it was a poor desert state, but with the oil discoveries of the 1960, it has brought an immense petroleum wealth to it. The export of the oil sector contributes earnings and about one-third of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹, that has grown since 1992 and growth to changes in the world oil market, 20% of GDP is for the non-oil manufacturing and construction sectors, have expanded from processing agricultural products to include the production of petrochemicals, iron, steel and aluminium, agriculture accounts for 5% of GDP, it employs 18% of the labour force. Libya imports about 75% of its food requirement, because of, climatic conditions and poor soils, which limit farm output, the GDP includes sectors of 5% agriculture, 55% industry and 40% of services. Index mundi (https://www.indexmundi.com/libya/economy_profile.html) (accessed on 20 April 2018)

Since 1965, Libya has had no railroad, all previous systems having been dismantled, Libya produces agricultural product, such as, wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables, peanuts, meat and eggs, also the natural resources and the industries like, petroleum, natural gas, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, gypsum, cement.

Libya could not be classed in the 2018 Index because of the lack of reliable comparable data on all facets of the economy. Official government compilations of economic data are inadequate, and data reported by many of the international sources upon which Index grading relies remain incomplete.

Political instability, factional clashes, and security threats from domestic and foreign followers of the Islamic State have made economic recovery and development in Libya fragile and uneven. The government faces the daunting challenges of disarming and demobilizing militias, enforcing the rule of law, and reforming the state-dominated economy. Power outages are widespread. Living conditions, including access to clean drinking water, medical services, and safe housing, have declined as more people have been internally displaced by the civil war. These problems are likely to persist until a permanent government is in place.

¹Gross domestic product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period of time

Libya is among the highest in Africa. Oil revenues remain Libya's main source of income; at the beginning of the 21st century, oil and natural gas together accounted for almost three-fourths of the national income and nearly all of the country's export earnings, although they employed less than one-tenth of the labour force. Under Muammar al-Qaddafi 1969–2011, the government exerted strong control over the economy; the petroleum industry was nationalized in the 1970s, and state trade unions and industrial organizations ran most other industries and utilities. To reduce the country's heavy dependence on oil, economic policy has emphasized agricultural and industrial developments. Declining oil revenues during the 1980s, however, led to frequent revisions and delays in planned developments. Domestic reforms designed to liberalize economic policy and encourage private enterprise, begun in the late 1980s, continued into the 21st century.

2.4. Causes of the Africans Escape to Libya:

From 2011 till nowadays, war, the internal conflicts and poor economies emerged over the world, especially in Africa which led the Africans to escape from their land to reach Europe by travelling across the Mediterranean Sea from Libya because it is the main transit point for them. The war of Sudan and Nigeria are the most horrible, that drove many Africans to escape from their families and lands.

In December 2013, Vice President Riek Machar² attempted a coup against President Salva Kiir³, then the south Sudan's civil war began between government forces and opposition fighters. During counterinsurgency operation in the southern and western parts in the country, both sides committed abuses against civilians, they killed, raped and tortured them, as well as, destroyed and pillaged civilian property. In December 2015, president Kiir dissolved Sudan's 10 regional states and created 28 new states, because of the conflict of December 2013 between the soldiers loyal to him and those loyal to former vice president Riek Machar in the capital, despite of the peace agreement signed in August 2015 and formed a national unity government in April 2016. The two sides continued to fight in various locations, the government forces clashed with rebel groups, soldiers killed the civilians and committed a range of abuses, such as, beating, torturing, sexual violence, pillaged civilian property and forcing hundreds of civilians to flee. The government soldiers attacked a residential

²Riek Machar Teny Dhurgon (born 1953) is a South Sudanese politician who served as the inaugural Vice President of South Sudan, from its independence in 2011 until his dismissal in 2013

³Salva Kiir Mayardit (born 13 September 1951) is a Dinka South Sudanese politician who has been President of South Sudan since its independence in 2011. Prior to independence, he was President of the Government of Southern Sudan, as well as First Vice President of Sudan, from 2005 to 2011.

compound, they raped several women, both government and opposition forces have used child soldiers.

People were killed, tortured, raped and were forced to drink blood or eat brunt human meat of the other people who are just killed, most of them died, that lead others to escape from their mother land to other countries.

In 2011, Nigeria also faces a civil war between government forces and a group of terrorist with the emergence of a terrorist group of the people of Sunnah for preaching and jihad by Boko Haram who brutalized villages in the north, burning children alive in their homes, in the South, the Independent People of Biafra, one of the leading separatist groups, claims to have members in more than 80 countries. The group's major propaganda tool is Radio Biafra, where the call for "emancipation" from Nigeria is a major theme and the cry for secession resonates with other ethnic groups in Nigeria, Boko Haram kidnapped 36 woman and has killed tens of thousands and displaced 2.3 million from their homes and was ranked as the world's deadliest terror group by the Global Terrorism Index in 2015 Boko Haram, which means "western education is forbidden", is trying to form its own state in northern Nigeria under a strict interpretation of Islamic law, according to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM)⁴ more than 1 million people are thought to have been displaced by Boko Haram as civilians flee their homes fearing violence, Nigeria is suffering greater carnage at the hands of Islamist group Boko Haram than it did during a secessionist civil war, yet this has ironically made the country's break-up less Boko Haram is not in the same global jihadist bracket as Algeria's al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, or Somalia's al Shabab. Despite its successful attack on the UN compound in Abuja in August 2011, Boko Haram is not bent on attacking Western interests. There have been no further attacks on international interests since that time. Originally, Boko Haram was referred to locally as the Nigerian Taliban because of their religious similarities to the Taliban. Boko Haram does not engage in Nigeria's political system out of an adherence to a fundamentalist form of Islam, which forbids participation unless the system is based on Sharia, or Islamic law. In 20 January 2012 more than 200 people are killed when Boko Haram launches coordinated attacks targeting police, military, a prison and other targets in the city of Kano in Kano State and in 2015 Boko Haram releases a video showing the apparent beheadings of two men they suspected of being spies. April 13,

⁴ The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an intergovernmental organization that provides services and advice concerning migration to governments and migrants, including internally displaced persons, refugees, and migrant workers

2018 Boko Haram has kidnapped more than 1,000 children in north-eastern Nigeria since 2013, on 26 April 2018, Boko Haram bombers killed at least four civilians in the outskirts of Maiduguri the biggest city of Nigeria, a fierce gun battle and tear gas repelled the attackers, but left two officers wounded and several others injured. May 7, 2018 - The Nigerian army says it has rescued more than 1,000 Boko Haram captives mainly women and children.⁵

Nigeria and Sudan suffered from the highest number of civilians death, thousands were killed, central Africa known a civil war and period of blood, most of them tortured which lead to the great migration, the Africans escape from their homes, lands and letting all what they have in order to find peace, they were escapes from their country to reach Europe by crossing the Mediterranean by Libya, but no one know what they are waiting for them. Nigeria and Sudan are not the only Africans country who their people escape, also, Niger, Senegal and Ghana have the same problem and wars. Nigeria, Africa's biggest economy, ranks 13th on the list of global oil producers, with two million barrels of oil per day. Niger, although its production is lower, can take care of its citizens. Ghana, another country with oil, was on July 1, 2011 declared a lower middle-income state, these three countries have not yet taken any drastic measures to stop their nationals being sold on the slave market. They have not yet announced any plans to repatriate their citizens held in captivity in Libya.

2.5. Treatment of Slaves in Libya:

The African refugees escaped from their land to Libya to reach Europe, in order to survive peacefully and to find happiness. But they found themselves being sold as slaves. A video of men appearing to be sold at auction in Libya for \$400 has shocked the world and focused international attention on the exploitation of migrants and refugees the North African country. West African migrants are being bought and sold openly in modern-day slave markets in Libya, survivors have told a UN agency⁶.

The refugees are from several African countries and they say they have fled war, poverty and unemployment in their countries. They have taken a tough journey through the desert and they have paid people smugglers to get to Libya to try to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. With the security and financial collapse in Libya, human trafficking and smuggling have become a booming trade," says Mahmoud Abdelwahed, reporting from a detention centre in

⁵CNN Cable News Network (CNN) is an American basic cable and satellite television news channel owned by the Turner Broadcasting System, a division of Time Warner (<https://edition.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>) (accessed on 22 March 2018)

⁶The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization tasked to promote international cooperation and to create and maintain international order

the Libyan capital Tripoli, helping them return home. There is no proper registration process for the tens of thousands of refugees arriving in Libya.

According to reports, the business of detention centres is unsupervised in some parts of Libya and stories of torture, rape and forced labour have emerged. When the centres get too crowded, people are then allegedly sold off like goods in an open market. Survivors have told the UN's migration agency that they use smartphones to connect with people smugglers to get them to Libya's coast, and that they were then sold, being held for ransom, used as forced labour or for sexual exploitation.

On November 15th, CNN published a video of a slave auction in Libya. The salesman repeatedly emphasized the strength of the black men for sale. "Does anybody need a digger?" he asked. "This is a digger, a big strong man, he'll dig." One of the enslaved men being sold was Nigerian. According to the International Organization for Migration, Nigerians constituted the largest group of Africans who arrived in Italy in 2016, marking the first time the country of 186 million had surpassed the previous leading country of origin for asylum seekers, Eritrea, a country of five to six million. The disparity in population size tells a greater, deeper story in Europe's long struggle to keep Africans from reaching its shores; the asylum seekers and migrants in Libya today do not represent a singular migration crisis but a convergence of several. Before we address those presently trapped in Libya, it's important to reflect on where African asylum seekers aren't, and why. Examining this history is key to understanding how policy concentrates human suffering across the globe—and looking at individual traumas, in turn, can help us realize the consequences of policy.

Trafficked people passing through Libya have previously reported violence, extortion and slave labour. But the new testimony from the International Organization for Migration suggests that the trade in human beings has become so normalised that people are being traded in public.

A Senegalese migrant man survived the experience of being slave in Libya, said that he was taken to a parking area in south western Libya after crossing the desert from Niger in a truck organized by traffickers. When the truck reached Sabha, the driver said that he had not been paid by the smugglers people and took him as a slave market. The survivor described that he was bought and sent to a private home where more than 100 refugees were held as hostages, and the captors forced them to phone to their families who could hear them being tortured. The Senegalese man said that his captor asked for 390\$ that he could not raise, then

he sold him to a bigger house where a new 780\$ demand was made, to avoid beating, he worked as an interpreter for the kidnappers and described dreadful conditions with food offered only once a day. He said that if some migrants could not pay, they will be killed or left to starve to death, he added the migrants returning home with International Organization for Migration (IOM)⁷ helps are broken, brutalized and have been abused because they lived a horrific experience and they were being sold as labourers in slave auctions, Leonard Dyole IOM spokesman said that the migrants who go to Libya have no idea about the torture that awaits them, they become commodities to be bought, sold and discarded when they have no more value, refugees and migrants are being forced into modern slavery by people traffickers who are imprisoning them in Libya, 150.000 people have made the dangerous crossing across the Mediterranean sea from Libya and 3.000 have died. Forced labour, sexual abuse and torture are widespread.

The slave auctioning of African migrants in Libya shows how humans are deprived of all dignity. Since the Arab Spring uprising of 2011 ended the brutal rule of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, Libya's coast has become a hub for human trafficking and smuggling. That has fuelled the illegal migration crisis that Europe has been scrambling to contain since 2014. Libya, which slid into chaos and civil war after the revolt, is now divided among three main factions: a feeble but internationally backed government in Tripoli, an ultraconservative Islamist government, also in Tripoli; and an anti-Islamist government in the east. About two-thirds of the people sold to European traders were men. Fewer women were sold because their skills as farmers and craft workers were crucially important in African societies. The burden of rebuilding their violated communities fell to these women. Europe's border control is getting tighter and tighter, and with somewhere between 700,000 and one million migrants in Libya, there is a massive accumulation of desperate, culturally disparate, and displaced young men without roots who are easily disappeared, and thereby ripe for the sort of beating and kidnapping that is the lifeblood of the human trafficking nightmare.

Libya failed to take care of the African refugees and it considered as a failed state, because it has no control, no government because of its civil war, since the death of Muammar Gaddafi in 2011, who was the president of the country for four decades and would to die

⁷The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an intergovernmental organization that provides services and advice concerning migration to governments and migrants, including internally displaced persons, refugees, and migrant workers

rather than leave Libya, Libya's civil war was between the rebels linked to al-Qaeda⁸ with Gaddafi's government, who announced that the rebels would be hunted down street by street, house by house and wardrobe by wardrobe. To protect the civilian population from aerial bombardment, the foreign nations were calling to enforce it. On 30 April 2011 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)⁹ air strike killed Gaddafi's six sons and three of his grandsons in Tripoli. So, the rebels defeated loyalist armies and secured control of the centre of the country and ended the Gaddafist power.

⁸Al-Qaeda: "The Base", "The Foundation" or "The Fundament" and alternatively spelled al-Qaida, al-Qæda and sometimes al-Qa'ida) is a militant Sunni Islamist multi-national organization founded in 1988[31] by Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam,[32] and several other Arab volunteers who fought against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the 1980

⁹NATO : the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is an intergovernmental military alliance between several North American and European countries based on the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949

Conclusion:

Africans escaped from their homes to other countries because of wars, they were suffering from the harsh condition which was on their lands, their children kidnapped, men were killed, women were taken for sexual condition, families and people divided, no one is calm they are miserable. For them the only solution is to escape to reach Europe, finding job to get money for their families, in order to realise that, they must cross the Mediterranean sea from Libya, because it is the main point to arrive to Europe.

Africans refugees found themselves like slaves in Libya, and no one knew that slavery will return in the modern time, but is not the Europeans or the Americans who enslaved the Africans, but the Africans who enslaved their brothers from the same land Africa.

Chapter Three:

The Result of Slavery in Libya

Introduction:

Libya has shocked the world about what it was happened in the 21st century, it makes rebirth to the slavery in the modern time, humans sold in the auctions, tortured and beaten. Africans escaped from their lands because of wars, but they find themselves as slaves and like machine, treated like animals, which lead to create a sick generation that lived with nightmare, and to the foreign nations to colonize the country and benefit from its natural sources and lands.

Slavery in Libya contains the advantages to some country and the inconvenient to others but the most painful is the inhumanity towards the Africans refugees.

3.1. Consequences of Slavery:

The cruel treatment of refugees and migrants raises new questions about three major political, socioeconomic, and moral dilemmas for the Libyan government as well as for the European Union and international community.

First is the structural and ethical failure of a fragile government that has ignored several personal and institutional accounts about the growing pattern of exchanging human beings, as merchandise, for money in the 21st century. Swing explains how the worst abuse happens at the hands of people looking to make a profit from the lucrative business of people smuggling. They show no mercy in enslaving migrants or torturing them for extortion.

Second is the undetected ordeal of an estimated 20,000 refugees and migrants who are currently held in detention centers run by the General Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) a division established in 2012 under the jurisdiction of Libya Ministry of Interior. They are kept in custody arbitrarily for indefinite periods in about two dozen detention centers in inhuman conditions and subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment, including sexual violence. This extra legal system of indefinite detention, which is the government response to illegal entry to the country, raises questions about the authorizing entity, the source of finance, and the strategy behind controlling African migration to Europe. Some human rights activists say that “EU countries should not feign shock or outrage when the human cost of these deals is laid bare.” Furthermore, Amnesty International (AI)¹ points to some European complicity in perpetuating those abuses in Libya.

The third dilemma is the lack of an effective strategy by the international community to address human trafficking and subsequent human rights abuses in the southern shores of the Mediterranean. According to Amnesty International, “Nearly half a million migrants have made the crossing in the last three years, and over 10,000 have died in the attempt.” Since October 2013, Italy has deployed a proactive patrolling force, known as the Mare Nostrum mission, to save refugees and migrants from drowning in the sea. In the first year of its mandate, the mission managed to rescue 166,000 individuals. In October, the Italian government allocated an additional €6 million for humanitarian assistance to the International

¹ Amnesty International known as Amnesty or (AI) is a London-based non-governmental organization focused on human rights

Organization for Migrant. However, in the last two years, the European response has shifted from rescuing boat wrecks to letting other states deal with the problem. Indeed, Europe's decision to outsource border control to Libyans, whose strategy of combating African migration has turned into a political and moral liability, has serious ramifications.

Libya activities in slavery have triggered reactions of shock and condemnation worldwide. The foreign minister of Chad and chairman of the African Union Commission², Moussa Faki Mahamat, called the auctions "despicable." In Paris, hundreds of demonstrators and activists protested in front of the Libyan embassy, some carrying a banner that read, "Put an end to the slavery and concentration camps in Libya," and chanting, "Free our brothers!" However, one of the ironies of Libya slavery story in Washington was its apparent denial by President Donald Trump, who decided to discredit CNN³ and ignore the real story. On November 25 he tweeted, "CNN International is still a major source of news, and they represent our Nation to the WORLD very poorly. The outside world does not see the truth from them. International human rights organizations remain sceptical of the Libyan announcements. For instance, Hanan Salah, senior Libya researcher at Human Rights Watch (HRW), points out that "Libyan interim authorities have been dragging their feet on virtually all investigations they supposedly started, yet never concluded, since the 2011 uprising." HRW also urged Libyan officials to "make good on their pledge to investigate such allegations by conducting a speedy and transparent inquiry into alleged slave auctions. Paradoxically, the hope of making public any of the findings remains slim. By the end of 2017, the Libyan government did not indicate the completion of the investigation, nor did it express any intent to publish any findings.

Since the collapse of the Gadhafi regime in 2011, the number of migrants embracing the dream of reaching Europe has increased with an unprecedented rate. IOM estimates that between 700,000 and one million migrants are arriving in the country with the hope of crossing the Mediterranean, and more than 2,000 have died at sea this year. Quoting IOM, an Amnesty International report notes that "over 60% of migrants are from sub-Saharan Africa, 32% from other North African countries, and around 7% from Asian and Middle Eastern countries." The geographic position of Libya has become a de facto transit route. One of these migrants, known as "Edward" from Cameroon, was interviewed he summarized the risks of

² The Commission of the African Union consists of a number of Commissioners dealing with different areas of policy

³ Cable News Network (CNN) is an American basic cable and satellite television news channel owned by the Turner Broadcasting System

using Libya as a transit country: “In Libya, it’s either death, prison, or Italy. You cannot go back, you cannot turn around.”

On the northern front, Italy and to some extent, Malta have made significant efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to migrants who were risking their lives to cross the Mediterranean. However, the sea rescue efforts became burdensome on their governments in the last three years. These dynamics have resulted in the decision of European Union member states, including Italy, to restrict migration from the south. Their investment in outsourcing border control has given European governments positive indicators of efficacy. Between July and November 2017, the sea crossings to Italian shores dropped by 67 percent in comparison with the same period in 2016, with a noticeable decrease in deaths in the Mediterranean. The network attributed the recent emergence of slave markets in Libya to the sharp fall in migrant arrivals in Europe over the summer. The Italian government reportedly began paying the warlords controlling Libya’s coast to curb the flow of migrants earlier this year. In August alone, the arrivals of migrants in Italy fell 85 percent. The Italian government gave the Libyan Coast Guard new boats and millions of euros to support their operations. It has done so disregarding accusations that its forces are rounding up migrants and refugees and sending them to prisons, with widespread abuses at all stages.

The outcome of this European-Libyan cooperation has led to politically motivated denials of widespread incidents of torture, rape, slavery, and other human rights violations. John Dalhuisen⁴, director of AI’s Europe and Central Asia program, explains that Europeans have chosen to overlook Libya’s violations and initiated “a string of cooperation agreements with Libyan authorities responsible for grave human rights violations, in particular, the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG)⁵ and the General Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM)⁶. Mohammed Cherkaoui (http://arabcenterdc.org/policy_analyses/libyas-modern-slavery-and-the-politics-of-denial/) (1 April 2018).

Hundreds of protesters, mostly young black people, demonstrated in front of the Libyan Embassy in central Paris on Saturday with some carrying a sign that said, “Put an end to the slavery and concentration camps in Libya,” and chanting, “Free our brothers!”. Three days after CNN aired footage of migrants being auctioned off in the Libyan capital, Tripoli. “We

⁴ John Dalhuisen is the director of Amnesty International's Europe and Central Asia programme

⁵ The Libyan Coast Guard carried out a joint operation with a European non-governmental organization Saturday to rescue migrants attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea

⁶ The General Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) focused on the state of combating illegal migration and human trafficking by detecting and investigating around these problems

have to mobilize — we can't let this kind of thing happen,” one of the protesters told the television station France 24. “Did we really need to see such shocking pictures before taking a stand? I don't think so.” Nour Youssef (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/19/world/africa/libya-migrants-slavery.html> (accessed on 3 April 2018)

Emmanuel Macron, the French president, described the abuse of migrants as “a crime against humanity” and said that the EU⁷ and AU⁸ would “launch concrete military and policing action on the ground to dismantle those networks”. In an interview with France 24, Macron said he was not advocating sending foreign troops to Libya, adding: “It is not about declaring war, Libya is a state in political transition, but there's reinforced police action that needs to be done to dismantle those networks. We'll do it.” He also called for “individual, financial and physical sanctions” against human-trafficking networks, which he said were closely linked to terror groups in the region.

The plan, which could see up to 15,000 people flown out of Libya, requires the government to allow the UN’s evacuation planes to land, as well as for source countries to come to a holding center in Tripoli and take back their citizens. Migrants without documentation would be held until their case is resolved. The EU is likely to provide the funding, which in effect dramatically speeds up a voluntary repatriation scheme already being run by the International Organization for Migration.

Opening the summit, the Ivorian president, Alassane Ouattara⁹, said: “Given this wretched drama which recalls the worst hours of human history, I would like to appeal to our sense of responsibility to take all urgent measures to put an end to this practice, which belongs to another age.” Some African leaders also expressed anger at the Libyan government, with the Nigerian president, Muhammadu Buhari¹⁰, claiming it was appalling that his compatriots were being sold “like goats”.

In a rare press conference on Thursday, the Libyan embassy in London said every effort was being made to investigate claims of slavery auction markets, adding anyone found guilty would be charged under a 1953 law banning slavery. Mohamed Alkoni, the Libyan charge

⁷ The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe

⁸ The African Union (AU) is a continental union consisting of all 55 countries on the African continent

⁹ Alassane Ouattara is an Ivorian politician who has been President of Ivory Coast since 2010

¹⁰ Muhammadu Buhari is the President of Nigeria, in office since 2015. He is a retired major general in the Nigerian Army and previously served as the nation's head of state from 31 December 1983 to 27 August 1985

d'affaires, insisted throughout his life he had “never seen or heard any signs of racism in Libya”, and added any proven allegations of slavery “is an act of an individual, and not a systematic practice”. The practices, if proven, “contravene all the values, traditions and customs of the Libyan people”, he said. No cases had been put before the Libyan courts prior to the CNN allegations, he said, suggesting that the news of the slave auctions had come as a surprise to ministers. He also said the Libyan state lacked the resources to oversee the detention centres fully. “You are talking about a large number of detention centres and it is not easy to control them”. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/nov/29/voluntary-evacuation-planned-for-migrants-in-libya-detention-camps> (accessed on 3 April 2018)

The Libyan Coast Guard supported with funds and resources from the E.U. and more specifically, Italy has cracked down on boats smuggling refugees and migrants to Europe. With estimates of 400,000 to almost one million people now bottled up Libya, detention centers are overrun and there are mounting reports of robbery, rape, and murder among migrants, according to a September report by the U.N. human rights agency. Conditions in the centers have been described as “horrific,” and among other abuses, migrants are vulnerable to being sold off as labourers in slave auctions.

By providing firearms amongst the trade goods, Europeans increased warfare and political instability in West Africa. Some states, such as Asante and Dahomey, grew powerful and wealthy as a result. Other states were completely destroyed and their populations decimated as they were absorbed by rivals. Millions of Africans were forcibly removed from their homes, and towns and villages were depopulated. Many Africans were killed in slaving wars or remained enslaved in Africa. The outrage has focused on the Libyan authorities, it has very much ignored the role the European Union has played in enabling such despicable abuse.

The EU has pushed to curb migration and tighten its borders, but it has not provided alternative safe and legal paths for migrants and refugees. This has inevitably led to more dangerous conditions for people already in transit countries such as Libya. Slavery, unfortunately, has been a direct consequence of that. The EU has given tens of millions of euros to enforce border control and boost the Nigerien police which was tasked with stopping migrants trying to cross into Libya. In April, the EU also pledged 90 million euro (\$107m) for "improved migration management" in Libya. As the EU continues to pour millions of its taxpayers' money into security policies violating human rights transit countries, the death rate of migrants and refugees crossing the Mediterranean continues to increase. Between January and July of this year alone, approximately 2,000 people drowned at sea. The United Nations

has condemned the EU helping the Libyan authorities detain migrants and has described its actions as "inhuman". UN monitors visited some of the detention centers in Libya and were "shocked" by what they saw. They found "thousands of emaciated and traumatized men, women and children piled on top of each other, locked up in hangars with no access to the most basic necessities, and stripped of their human dignity"; they found out that beatings and rape were commonplace. (<http://time.com/5042560/libya-slave-trade/>) (accessed on 2 May 2018)

Slavery in Libya has many consequences and the hardest is that The International Organization for Migration estimates that there are 700,000 to one million migrants in Libya and more than 2,000 have died at sea, it created a conflict of who will control the country and who will be the chief or master to obtain more slaves on his side, and from a civil war it will become a foreign war, because when it was a conflict between two part of the same country, the power countries like United State and Europeans take the control, colonised the country and benefited from the sources of the country, such as, petroleum, gas, natural sources and get more land on their hand. Slavery is not totally abolished and what happens today on our world and especially in Libya is a powerful example.

Libya geographical orientation makes it a primary hub for refugees and migrants fleeing hostile environments in their home countries and seeking haven in Europe. Often, these countries including Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal, amongst many others are roiling under leadership which is exploiting power imbalances created by the Western world's onerous and imperialistic economic exploitation dating back to British colonialism and beyond, to give you a sense of how deep this goes. But in any event, the end result is a young population suffering such extreme hardship that their only hope is to flee, with no set plan other than to hopefully wash up on European shores.

The United State and Europe benefit from slavery in Libya, it opens them the doors to colonize and took more land on their side, but in the other side slavery let a horrific image and sad feeling for the Africans who were suffering, killed and tortured, even from those who have not lived this experience, but the fact of seeing their families, friends getting that is the most painful. Slavery destroys people and divided families. Libya shows us that slavery was not abolished and proved it by enslaving the Africans on our modern days.

<https://www.modernghana.com/news/820186/the-libyan-slave-trade-part-of-a-deal-or-consequence-of-a.html> (accessed on 3 May 2018)

Conclusion:

There was no government who control Libya because of the war and the Africans were suffering in their root to reach Europe by crossing Libya, they were murdered by the hands of their brothers the Africans, slavery in 19th century left his impacts until 21st century that comes with a new face in modern time.

Most of people should believe that Africans are humans and have the same rights as any human in this earth, they should omit the ideas of being superior or have more rights than the others.

General Conclusion

Africans suffered from slavery for years and centuries, they are strong people despite the fact that they lived in hard conditions. Their families and friends were divided, killed or kidnapped, but they remained strong and continued their life with pain and sadness. When slavery flourished in the 19th century, slaves were neglected their origins, and through history, a new cultural identity emerged based on origins and social condition. In the 21st century, slavery resurfaced but not in the Europe or America who formerly enslaved. It was actually in Libya that slavery re-emerged. Such barbarian practice was mostly the result of economic instability as well as political one.

Slavery in Libya is beneficial to foreign nations, because it is the chance for them to colonize the African countries under the pretext of putting an end to slavery. Yet, the real aim is to swallow the country, controlling it and subsequently taking its natural resources such as gas, oil, and using it for their own need in order to make their country stronger and more powerful.

Africans are humans like the Europeans and the Americans, till when the strongest killed the weak ones. The superior tortured those who were inferior but at the end, we are all equal. There is no difference between us either in colour, wealth, or anything, we all have the same right, right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness are the rights given by God and no one has the right of killing, enslaving and putting obstacles toward the happiness of anyone.

Africans are not animals, they are Africa's men, women, and children who are on the road to Europe, in search of a better life. Now they are being held in Libya and turned into slaves. Many Africans feel an underlying sense of racism and oppression in today's society.

It is hard to believe that the slave trade that flourished between the 17th and 19th centuries would return today, in the 21st century, but rights groups and governments are silent when such crimes against humanity are committed.

Slave owners, slave traders, and all institutions, businesses and governments that supported slavery were morally wrong to do so. However, slavery has been legally abolished for more than a century. The descendants of slaves are now all free men and women. They may not be living a life of luxury and indulgence. They may find it difficult to improve their situation. But the fact remains that they are free to do so. Nothing can be done to repair the wrongs of

slavery. No matter how much time goes by, slavery will always be a ghost in Africans past, spooking anyone who looks back

Now Africa needs to look forward to a tomorrow where slavery should not exist, where blacks and whites are equal, and where racism is not a factor. We need to make that happen. It is clear that reparations are inconsistent with that goal as they would not be able to heal old wounds, but can open new ones in a new generation of Africans. Perhaps the most that Africa can do for its people is to apologize for slavery, put an end to slavery and promise it will not ever happen again, and then concentrate on working towards a better tomorrow. This will not satisfy everyone. But nothing will.

To bring an end to this inhumane treatment, we must all fight all ideologies that reduce human beings to mere objects.

All of us are human beings who bear the divine image. The slave trade is a crime against humanity that should be condemned in the strongest terms. We also must recognize and act against all forms of racism that reduce humanity to merchandise. Slavery affects everybody that is a part of it. Slavery effects the people in many ways, they take away the future of the slaves and cause them to not have any faith in what they do because they cannot trust anybody.

Personal freedom is an essential cornerstone of human rights. The most basic aspect of personal freedom is self-ownership, meaning no human being may own another as property or in bondage for his or her labour. Slavery is not abolished, it exists till our day, but we should believe that we are all equal no one is superior to the other, we are humans that one day we are all going to die and face our good or bad deeds.

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