



Knowledge Retreat

2023

DAY 3



Everlasting Wisdom: Tafsīr Surah Luqmān

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Course Objectives:

- *Introduction of the surah including its names, causes of revelation, place of revelation, number of Ayahs, and specific virtues.*
- *Subject matter of the Surah, a breakdown of the passages, their main themes and the correlation between them*
- *Meanings of words and concepts, drawing from reliable works of tafsīr and lexicons*
- *Clarify misconceptions or misunderstandings*

Everlasting Wisdom: Tafsīr Surah Luqmān

الم ﴿١﴾ تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ هُدًى وَرَحْمَةً لِّلْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٣﴾ الَّذِينَ
يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ بِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٤﴾ أُولَٰئِكَ عَلَىٰ
هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ ۖ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾

Alif, Lam, Meem. (1) These are verses of the wise Book, (2) As guidance and mercy for the doers of good (3) Who establish prayer and give zakah, and they, of the Hereafter, are certain [in faith]. (4) Those are on [right] guidance from their Lord, and it is those who are the successful. (5)

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وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَشْتَرِي لَهْوَ الْحَدِيثِ لِيُضِلَّ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ
وَيَتَّخِذَهَا هُزُوًا ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ﴿٦﴾ وَإِذَا تُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ آيَاتُنَا وَلَّىٰ
مُسْتَكْبِرًا كَأَن لَّمْ يَسْمَعْهَا كَأَنَّ فِي أُذُنَيْهِ وَقْرًا ۖ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ﴿٧﴾

And of the people is he who buys the amusement of speech to mislead [others] from the way of Allah without knowledge and who takes it in ridicule. Those will have a humiliating punishment. (6) And when our verses are recited to him, he turns away arrogantly as if he had not heard them, as if there was in his ears deafness. So give him tidings of a painful punishment. (7)

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إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتُ النَّعِيمِ ﴿٨﴾ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ^طوَعَدَ
اللَّهُ حَقًّا ۖ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿٩﴾

Indeed, those who believe and do righteous deeds - for them are the Gardens of Pleasure. (8) Wherein they abide eternally; [it is] the promise of Allah [which is] truth. And He is the Exalted in Might, the Wise. (9)

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خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ بِغَيْرِ عَمَدٍ تَرَوْنَهَا^ط وَأَلْقَى^ط فِي الْأَرْضِ رَوَاسِيَ أَنْ تَمِيدَ بِكُمْ
وَبَثَّ فِيهَا مِنْ كُلِّ دَابَّةٍ^ج وَأَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَنْبَتْنَا فِيهَا مِنْ كُلِّ زَوْجٍ
كَرِيمٍ ﴿١٠﴾ هَذَا خَلْقُ اللَّهِ فَأَرُونِي مَاذَا خَلَقَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ دُونِهِ^ج بَلِ الظَّالِمُونَ
فِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ ﴿١١﴾

He created the heavens without pillars that you see and has cast into the earth firmly set mountains, lest it should shift with you, and dispersed therein from every creature. And We sent down rain from the sky and made grow therein [plants] of every noble kind. (10) This is the creation of Allah. So show Me what those other than Him have created. Rather, the wrongdoers are in clear error.

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وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا لُقْمَانَ الْحِكْمَةَ أَنْ اشْكُرْ لِلَّهِ ۚ وَمَنْ يَشْكُرْ فَإِنَّمَا يَشْكُرُ لِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَنْ
كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدٌ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذْ قَالَ لُقْمَانُ لِابْنِهِ وَهُوَ يَعِظُهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لَا
تُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٣﴾

And We had certainly given Luqman wisdom [and said], "Be grateful to Allah."
And whoever is grateful is grateful for [the benefit of] himself. And whoever
denies [His favor] - then indeed, Allah is Free of need and Praiseworthy. (12)
And when Luqman said to his son while he was instructing him, "O my son, do
not associate [anything] with Allah. Indeed, association [with him] is great
injustice." (13)

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وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا عَلَى وَهْنٍ وَفِصَالُهُ فِي عَامَيْنِ أَنْ
اشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ إِلَيَّ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿١٤﴾ وَإِنْ جَاهَدَاكَ عَلَى أَنْ تُشْرِكَ بِي مَا
لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ فَلَا تُطِعْهُمَا ۖ وَصَاحِبْهُمَا فِي الدُّنْيَا مَعْرُوفًا ۚ وَاتَّبِعْ سَبِيلَ مَنْ
أَنَابَ إِلَيَّ ۚ ثُمَّ إِلَيَّ مَرْجِعُكُمْ فَأُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٥﴾

And We have enjoined upon man [care] for his parents. His mother carried him, [increasing her] in weakness upon weakness, and his weaning is in two years. Be grateful to Me and to your parents; to Me is the [final] destination. (14) But if they endeavor to make you associate with Me that of which you have no knowledge, do not obey them but accompany them in [this] world with appropriate kindness and follow the way of those who turn back to Me [in repentance]. Then to Me will be your return, and I will inform you about what you used to do. (15)

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يَا بُنَيَّ إِنَّهَا إِنْ تَكُ مِثْقَالَ حَبَّةٍ مِّنْ خَرْدَلٍ فَتَكُنْ فِي صَخْرَةٍ أَوْ فِي
السَّمَاوَاتِ أَوْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَأْتِ بِهَا اللَّهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٦﴾ يَا بُنَيَّ
أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَانْهَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ ۚ وَاصْبِرْ عَلَىٰ مَا أَصَابَكَ ۖ
إِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ عَزْمِ الْأُمُورِ ﴿١٧﴾

[And Luqman said], "O my son, indeed if wrong should be the weight of a mustard seed and should be within a rock or [anywhere] in the heavens or in the earth, Allah will bring it forth. Indeed, Allah is Subtle and Acquainted.

(16) O my son, establish prayer, enjoin what is right, forbid what is wrong, and be patient over what befalls you. Indeed, [all] that is of the matters

[requiring] determination. (17)

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وَلَا تُصَعِّرْ خَدَّكَ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ
مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ ﴿١٨﴾ وَاقْصِدْ فِي مَشْيِكَ وَاغْضُضْ مِنْ صَوْتِكَ ۚ إِنَّ أَنْكَرَ
الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْحَمِيرِ ﴿١٩﴾

And do not turn your cheek [in contempt] toward people and do not walk through the earth exultantly. Indeed, Allah does not like everyone self-deluded and boastful. (18) And be moderate in your pace and lower your voice; indeed, the most disagreeable of sounds is the voice of donkeys." (19)

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أَلَمْ تَرَوْا أَنَّ اللَّهَ سَخَّرَ لَكُم مَّا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَأَسْبَغَ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعَمَهُ
ظَاهِرَةً وَبَاطِنَةً ۖ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يُجَادِلُ فِي اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَلَا هُدًى وَلَا كِتَابٍ
مُّنِيرٍ ﴿٢٠﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ اتَّبِعُوا مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ قَالُوا بَلْ نَتَّبِعُ مَا وَجَدْنَا آبَاءَنَا
أَوَّلُوا كَانَ الشَّيْطَانُ يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَىٰ عَذَابِ السَّعِيرِ ﴿٢١﴾

Do you not see that Allah has made subject to you whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth and amply bestowed upon you His favors, [both] apparent and unapparent? But of the people is he who disputes about Allah without knowledge or guidance or an enlightening Book [from Him]. (20) And when it is said to them, "Follow what Allah has revealed," they say, "Rather, we will follow that upon which we found our fathers." Even if Satan was inviting them to the punishment of the Blaze? (21)

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وَمَنْ يُسَلِّمْ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَهُوَ مُحْسِنٌ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ ۖ وَإِلَى
اللَّهِ عَاقِبَةُ الْأُمُورِ ﴿٢٢﴾ وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَلَا يَحْزُنكَ كُفْرُهُ ۚ إِلَيْنَا مَرْجِعُهُمْ فَنُنَبِّئُهُمْ
بِمَا عَمِلُوا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ﴿٢٣﴾ نُمَتِّعُهُمْ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ نَضْطَرُّهُمْ إِلَىٰ
عَذَابٍ غَلِيظٍ ﴿٢٤﴾

And whoever submits his face to Allah while he is a doer of good - then he has grasped the most trustworthy handhold. And to Allah will be the outcome of [all] matters. (22) And whoever has disbelieved - let not his disbelief grieve you. To Us is their return, and We will inform them of what they did. Indeed, Allah is Knowing of that within the breasts. (23) We grant them enjoyment for a little; then We will force them to a massive punishment. (24)

Everlasting Wisdom: Tafsīr Surah Luqmān

وَلِّينَ سَأَلْتَهُمْ مَنْ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ لَيَقُولُنَّ اللَّهُ ۚ قُلِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ۚ بَلْ
أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْغَنِيُّ
الْحَمِيدُ ﴿٢٦﴾

And if you asked them, "Who created the heavens and earth?" they would surely say, "Allah." Say, "[All] praise is [due] to Allah "; but most of them do not know. (25) To Allah belongs whatever is in the heavens and earth. Indeed, Allah is the Free of need, the Praiseworthy. (26)

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وَلَوْ أَنَّ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ أَقْلَامٌ وَالْبَحْرُ يَمُدُّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ سَبْعَةُ أَبْحُرٍ مَا
نَفِدَتْ كَلِمَاتُ اللَّهِ ^{قُلْ} إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٧﴾ مَا خَلَقُكُمْ وَلَا بَعَثُكُمْ إِلَّا كَنَفْسٍ
وَاحِدَةٍ ^{قُلْ} إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ ﴿٢٨﴾

And if whatever trees upon the earth were pens and the sea [was ink],
replenished thereafter by seven [more] seas, the words of Allah would not be
exhausted. Indeed, Allah is Exalted in Might and Wise. (27) Your creation and
your resurrection will not be but as that of a single soul. Indeed, Allah is
Hearing and Seeing. (28)

Everlasting Wisdom: Tafsīr Surah Luqmān

أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُوَلِّجُ اللَّيْلَ فِي النَّهَارِ وَيُوَلِّجُ النَّهَارَ فِي اللَّيْلِ وَسَخَّرَ الشَّمْسَ
وَالْقَمَرَ كُلٌّ يَجْرِي إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٢٩﴾ ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّ
اللَّهَ هُوَ الْحَقُّ وَأَنَّ مَا يَدْعُونَ مِن دُونِهِ الْبَاطِلُ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ
﴿٣٠﴾

Do you not see that Allah causes the night to enter the day and causes the day to enter the night and has subjected the sun and the moon, each running [its course] for a specified term, and that Allah, with whatever you do, is Acquainted? (29) That is because Allah is the Truth, and that what they call upon other than Him is falsehood, and because Allah is the Most High, the Grand. (30)

Everlasting Wisdom: Tafsīr Surah Luqmān



أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ الْفُلُكَ تَجْرِي فِي الْبَحْرِ بِنِعْمَتِ اللَّهِ لِيُرِيَكُمْ مِنْ آيَاتِهِ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ
لَآيَاتٍ لِكُلِّ صَبَّارٍ شَكُورٍ ﴿٣١﴾ وَإِذَا غَشِيَهُمْ مَوَّجٌ كَالظُّلَلِ دَعَوْا اللَّهَ
مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ فَلَمَّا نَجَّاهُمْ إِلَى الْبَرِّ فَمِنْهُمْ مُّقْتَصِدٌ ۚ وَمَا يَجْحَدُ بِآيَاتِنَا إِلَّا
كُلُّ خَتَّارٍ كَفُورٍ ﴿٣٢﴾

Do you not see that ships sail through the sea by the favor of Allah that He may show you of His signs? Indeed in that are signs for everyone patient and grateful. (31) And when waves come over them like canopies, they supplicate Allah, sincere to Him in religion. But when He delivers them to the land, there are [some] of them who are moderate [in faith]. And none rejects Our signs except everyone treacherous and ungrateful. (32)

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يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ وَاخْشَوْا يَوْمًا لَّا يَجْزِي وَالِدٌ عَن وَلَدِهِ وَلَا مَوْلُودٌ
هُوَ جَارٍ عَن وَالِدِهِ شَيْئًا ۚ إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ ۖ فَلَا تَغُرَّنَّكُمُ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا وَلَا
يَغُرَّنَّكُم بِاللَّهِ الْغُرُورُ ﴿٣٣﴾

O mankind, fear your Lord and fear a Day when no father will avail his son,
nor will a son avail his father at all. Indeed, the promise of Allah is truth, so
let not the worldly life delude you and be not deceived about Allah by the
Deceiver. (33)

Everlasting Wisdom: Tafsīr Surah Luqmān

إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ وَيُنَزِّلُ الْغَيْثَ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي الْأَرْحَامِ ۖ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ
مَّاذَا تَكْسِبُ غَدًا ۖ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ بِأَيِّ أَرْضٍ تَمُوتُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٣٤﴾

Indeed, Allah [alone] has knowledge of the Hour and sends down the rain and knows what is in the wombs. And no soul perceives what it will earn tomorrow, and no soul perceives in what land it will die. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted. (34)

The Readings of the Qur'ān (Qirā'āt) & their Wisdoms & Origins

Shaykh YousefWahb

Course Objectives:

- *The number & meaning of the 'Ahruf' of the Qur'ān*
- *Are the 'Ahruf' in Existence Today?*
- *The wisdoms in the various 'Ahruf'*
- *The meaning & history of 'Qirā'āt'*
- *The Conditions for an Authentic 'Qirā'āh'*
- *The Authentic 'Qirā'āt' and the Qārīs*
- *The 'Qirā'āt' Today*
- *The Relationship of the Ahruf with the 'Qirā'āt'*
- *The Benefits of the Qirā'āt'*
- *Practical examples and demonstrations*
- *Contemporary doubts and misconceptions on 'Qirā'āt' and Ahruf*

Glory of Yusuf

Mufti Aasim Rashid

Course Objectives:

- *Understand the struggles and successes of Prophet Yusuf*
- *Extract practical lessons from the life of Prophet Yusuf*
- *Understand the meanings of words and concepts mentioned in Surah Yusuf*
- *Clarify misconceptions or misunderstandings*



Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Dr. TesneemAlkiek

Course Objectives:

- *Introduction to the concept of taklīf and general and specific commandments for both genders*
- *Discussion of ahkam specific to women*
- *Clarify misconceptions that may arise in the modern mind in regard to the ahkam*
- *The importance of submission to Allah*
- *The laws of Allah being a mercy and not a burden on His servants*



Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Oh I come from a land, from a faraway place

Where the caravan camels roam

Where it's flat and immense

And the heat is intense

It's barbaric, but hey, it's home

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Oh I come from a land, from a faraway place

Where the caravan camels roam

Where they cut off your ear

If they don't like your face

It's barbaric, but hey, it's home

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



وَالسَّارِقُ وَالسَّارِقَةُ فَاقْطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمَا جَزَاءُ بِمَا كَسَبَا
نَكَالًا مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٣٨﴾

As for male and female thieves, cut off their hands for what they have done—a deterrent from Allah. And Allah is Almighty, All-Wise.¹

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

إِنَّمَا جَزَاءُ الَّذِينَ يُحَارِبُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَسْعَوْنَ فِي
الْأَرْضِ فَسَادًا أَنْ يُقَتَّلُوا أَوْ يُصَلَّبُوا أَوْ تُقَطَّعَ
أَيْدِيهِمْ وَأَرْجُلُهُمْ مِّنْ خِلَافٍ أَوْ يُنْفَوْا مِنَ
الْأَرْضِ ذَلِكَ لَهُمْ خِزْيٌ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَلَهُمْ فِي
الْآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿٣٣﴾

Indeed, the penalty for those who wage war against Allah and His Messenger and spread mischief in the land is death, crucifixion, cutting off their hands and feet on opposite sides, or exile from the land. This 'penalty' is a disgrace for them in this world, and they will suffer a tremendous punishment in the Hereafter.¹

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

What is **SHARI'AH**?



Shari'ah
is the
Islamic idea
of God's laws.

It literally means
the WAY TO the
watering hole or
flowing spring.

It governs aspects of
everyday life in Islam
and religious rituals.

There are **five objectives** of **Shari'ah** (Maqasid al- Shari'ah):

1

The
preservation
of **human life**

2

The
preservation
of **faith**

3

The
preservation
of **intellect**

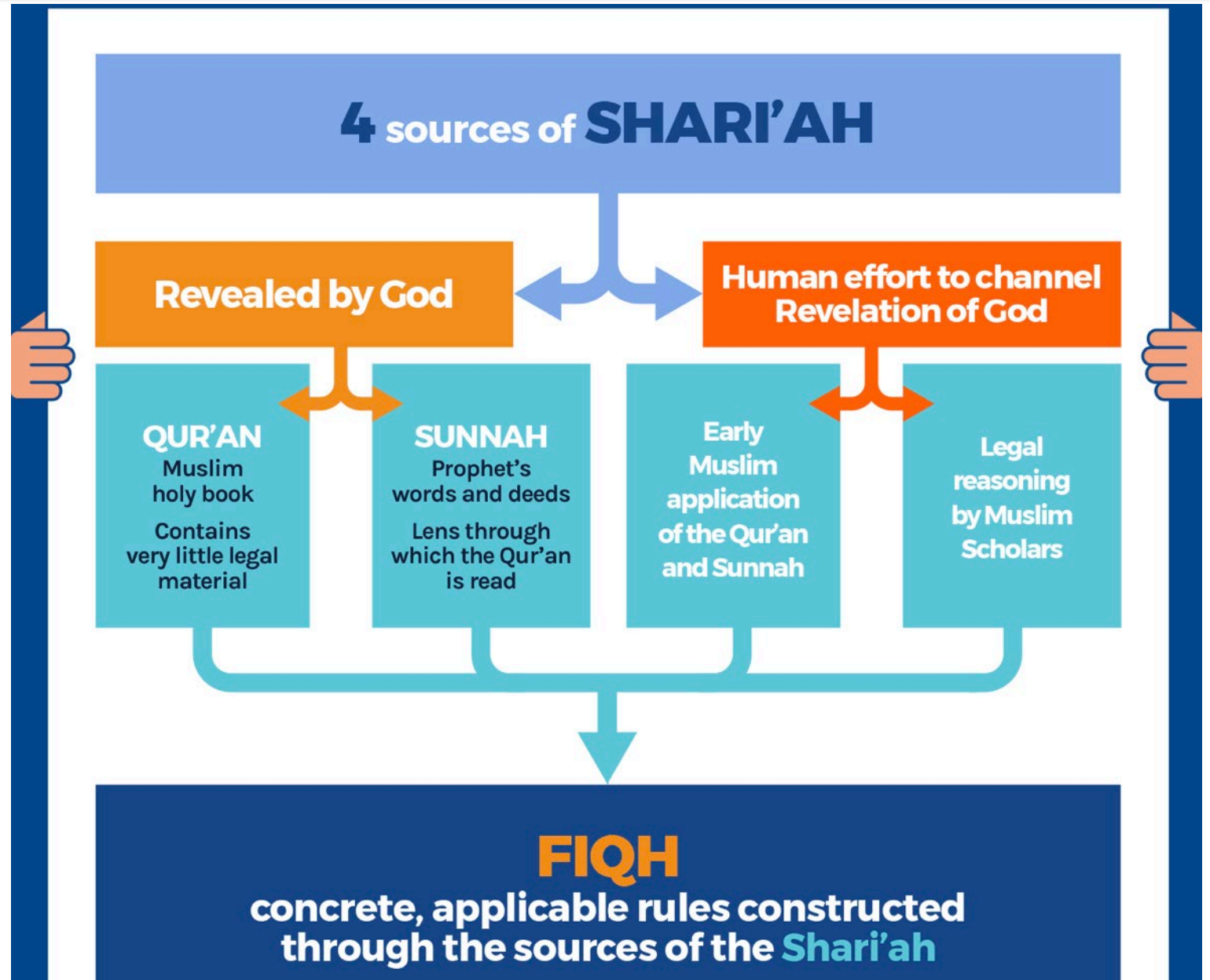
4

The
preservation
of **property**

5

The
preservation
of **family**

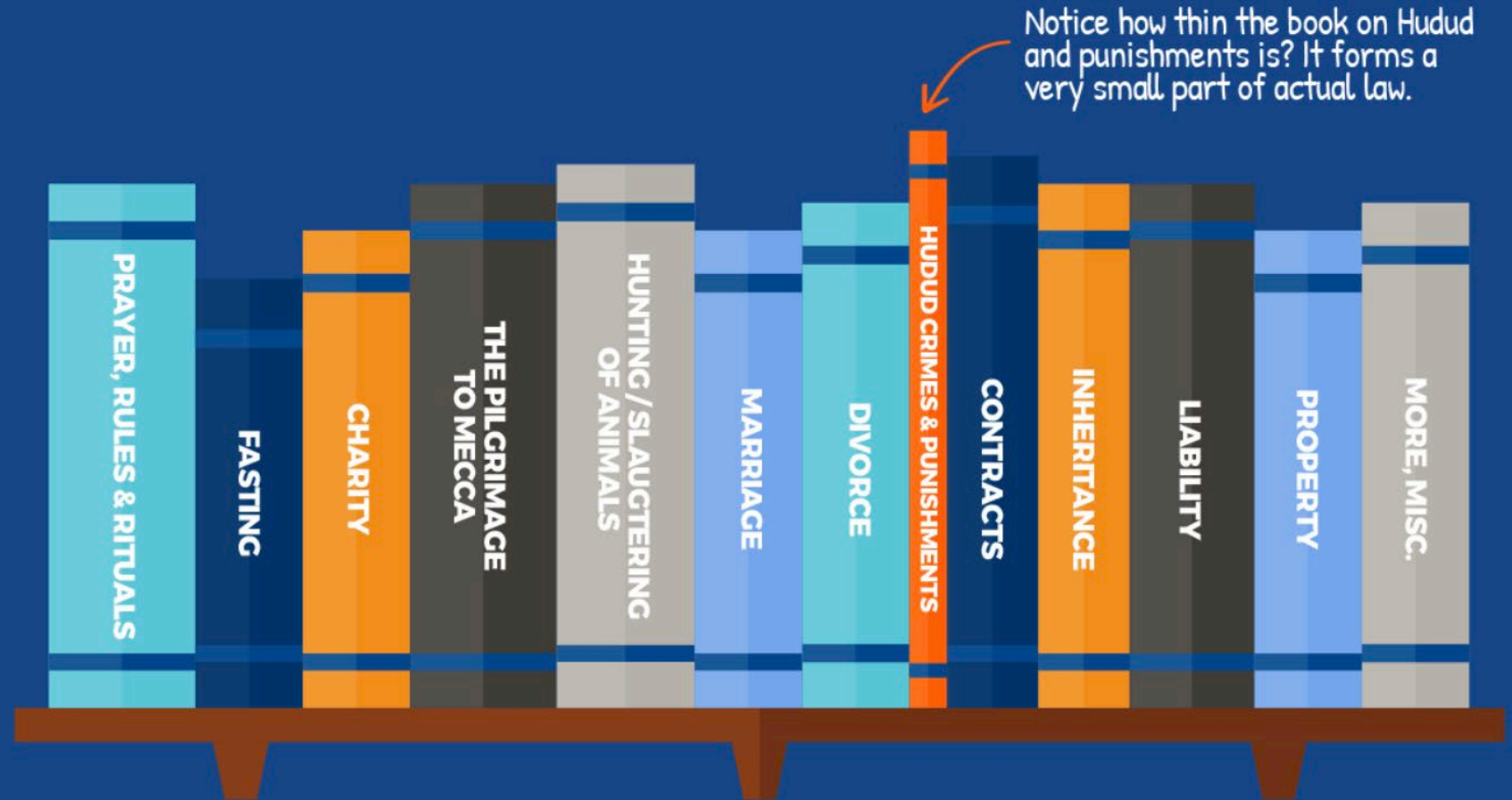
Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



A typical, comprehensive book of FIQH can be well over a dozen volumes:



Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



What does **HUDUD** mean?

Hudud = Arabic plural for hadd, literally meaning: limit or boundary. **Hudud crimes:**



are violations of the rights of God

their punishments are specified in the Qur'an and/or Sunnah

some can also be violations of the rights of humans

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



American Law

**Broad legal concept with
variety and diversity in
application based on
state or locale.**

**American Law
regulates**

Violations of
Civil Law

Violations of
Criminal Law



Shari'ah

**The idea of God's law
with variety and diversity
in application based on
state or time.**

**Shari'ah
regulates**

Violations
of **Huquq Allah**
[the Rights of God]

Violations of
Huquq al-ibad
[the Rights of God's
Servants i.e., humans]

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



What about **MURDER**?



Murder is seen by the **Qur'an and Sunnah** as:



a private wrong
committed to
individuals and
families



violence



a disruption
of public order

So, the family brings the case to court and decides on the punishment with the judge. And if there is no family to bring the case, the state oversees the disputes and carries out the punishments.

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

There is no law without **MERCY**

MAXIMIZING MERCY

Islamic legal procedure for Hudud crimes is defined by God's mercy:

"If you find a way out for the person, then let them go. For it is better for the authority to err in mercy than to err in punishment." – Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Ward off
the **hudud** by
shubuhāt
(ambiguities)

People are
only punished
based on
certainty.

"It is not permissible to carry
out the hudud without the
probability of some benefit."
– Hanafi Jurist al-Kasani (d.1191)

Only an adult Muslim of sound mind
who is aware that one of the **hudud**
acts has been prohibited by God and
still intentionally engages in it is
theoretically liable for punishment.

Avoid **tajassus** (actively seeking
out offenses done in private)
and provide **satr** (cover up
the faults of others).

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Why have **rules** if you won't follow them?

It's like Jeremy Bentham's **Theory of Utilitarianism**:



Expected Punishment / Deterrent Power =
Severity of Punishment x Probability of Getting Caught

$$E = S \times P$$

The equation means: **If there is little chance of being caught, then the law has to be harsh enough to scare away anyone from ever committing the crime.**

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

DID YOU KNOW?

- In the 1820s, there were over 200 crimes punishable by death in Britain including stealing firewood and poaching fish from another's fishpond.
- The colony of Virginia had the death penalty for taking vegetables or fruits from a garden.

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



Was this actually **historically** applied?

- **1453-1922**
Ottoman
In 500 years of rule, only one instance of stoning for adultery.
- **1500s**
Mughal India
Scholar strayed, drinking and womanizing. When police climbed over his walls to break up a drinking party, he accused them of actively seeking out his faults. Police left in shame.
- **1550s**
Mughal India
Far-fetched ambiguities were applied. Jurists let go of a woman who claimed she got pregnant because her husband woke from the dead every Friday to see her.
- **1500-1600**
Mughal India
Emperor Akbar the Great exiled a judge who carried out an execution because he didn't avoid it through ambiguities.
- **1770s**
Aleppo
Only six public executions in 20 years.
- **1880s**
Egypt
Hudud Punishments for theft barely inflicted.

Understanding
Hudud and
Legal Verses
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Tazir

Discretionary punishment

Understanding
Hudud and
Legal Verses
Related to
Women

**Are they
barbaric?**

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

-  **Shari'ah** is the idea of God's law that governs every aspect of a person's life.
-  **Hudud crimes** were violations of God's rights.
-  **Non-hudud crimes** were punishable by **ta'zir** (the judge's discretion).
-  **Hudud crimes** punishments were almost impossible to apply because of:
 - **shubuhah** (the tough requirements to be considered a crime),
 - the importance of presuming innocence until proven guilty, and
 - a fair and balanced court system.

Understanding
Hudud and
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Misconceptions about women in Islam

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْمَحِيضِ ۖ قُلْ هُوَ أَذَىٰ فَأَعْتَزِلُوا
النِّسَاءَ فِي الْمَحِيضِ ۖ وَلَا تَقْرَبُوهُنَّ حَتَّىٰ يَطْهَرْنَ
فَإِذَا تَطَهَّرْنَ فَأْتُوهُنَّ مِنْ حَيْثُ أَمَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ ﴿٢٢٢﴾

They ask you 'O Prophet' about menstruation. Say, "Beware of its harm! So keep away, and do not have intercourse with your wives during their monthly cycles until they are purified.¹ When they purify themselves, then you may approach them in the manner specified by Allah. Surely Allah loves those who always turn to Him in repentance and those who purify themselves."

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Hermeneutics of suspicion

- To understand a text, you read it with skepticism to discover the “hidden” meaning

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

وَجَاءَهُ قَوْمُهُ يُهْرَعُونَ إِلَيْهِ وَمِنْ قَبْلُ كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ
السَّيِّئَاتِ قَالَ يَنْقَوْمِ هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتِي هُنَّ أَطْهَرُ لَكُمْ
فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُخْزُونِ فِي ضَيْفِي أَلَيْسَ مِنْكُمْ
رَجُلٌ رَشِيدٌ



And 'the men of' his people—who were used to shameful deeds—came to him rushing. He pleaded, "O my people! Here are my daughters ¹ 'for marriage'—they are pure for you. So fear Allah, and do not humiliate me by disrespecting my guests. Is there not 'even' a single right-minded man among you?"

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

وَلَمَّا رَجَعَ مُوسَىٰ إِلَىٰ قَوْمِهِ غَضْبَنَ أَسِفًا قَالَ بِئْسَمَا
خَلَفْتُمُونِي مِنْ بَعْدِي ۖ أَعْجَلْتُمُ أَمْرَ رَبِّكُمْ ۖ وَأَلْقَى الْأَلْوَابَ
وَأَخَذَ بِرَأْسِ أَخِيهِ يَجُرُّهُ إِلَيْهِ ۚ قَالَ ابْنَ أُمَّ إِنَّ الْقَوْمَ
اسْتَضَعَفُونِي وَكَادُوا يَقْتُلُونَنِي فَلَا تُشْمِتْ بِيَ الْأَعْدَاءَ
وَلَا تَجْعَلْنِي مَعَ الْقَوْمِ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١٥٠﴾

Upon Moses' return to his people, 'totally' furious and sorrowful, he said, "What an evil thing you committed in my absence! Did you want to hasten your Lord's torment?" Then he threw down the Tablets and grabbed his brother by the hair, dragging him closer. Aaron pleaded, "O son of my mother! The people overpowered me and were about to kill me. So do not 'humiliate me and' make my enemies rejoice, nor count me among the wrongdoing people."

Understanding
Hudud and
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Legal verses related to women

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Myth 1

**Islam instructs men
to beat women!**



Myth 2

**Muslim women
cannot divorce!**



Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Myth 1

Islam instructs men
to beat women!



**Does verse 4:34 in the Qur'an
justify violence against women?**

“Men are the caretakers of women, as men have been provisioned by Allah over women and tasked with supporting them financially. And righteous women are devoutly obedient and, when alone, protective of what Allah has entrusted them with. **And if you fear rebellion from your women, advise them [first], [if they persist], do not share their beds, [but if they still persist], then discipline them.** But if they change their ways, do not be unjust to them. Surely Allah is Most High, All-Great.” (*Qur'an, 4:34*)

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Myth 2

Muslim women
cannot divorce!



FACTS

There are multiple types of legal divorce in Islam:

1 Talaq طَّلَاق

2 Tafriq / Faskh فَسْخ / تَفْرِيق

3 Khul' خُلْع

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



Myth 3

**A Muslim woman's
testimony is worth
only half a man's.**



FACTS

**Is this verse implying women
are inherently less reliable
than men?**

“You who believe, when you contract a debt for a stated term, put it in writing...call in two men as witnesses. If two men are not there, then call one man and two women out of those you approve as witnesses, so that if one of the two women forget [or err], the other can remind her.” (*Qur'an*, 2:282)

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Myth 4

**Inheritance
laws favor men
over women.**



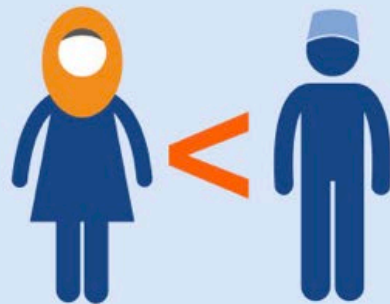
FACTS

**Does this verse mean that
men always receive more
than women?**

“Allah instructs you concerning your children: for the male, [inheritance is] what is equal to the share of two females. But if there are [only] daughters, two or more, for them is two-thirds of one’s estate. And if there is only one, for her is half...”
(Qur’an, 4:11)

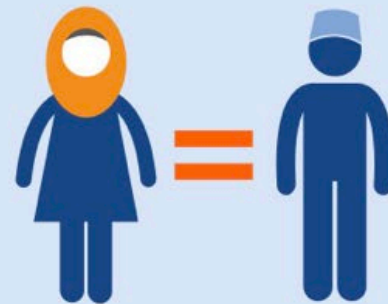
Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Islamic inheritance laws are based in a larger, complex system of Islamic finance, grounded in financial responsibility.



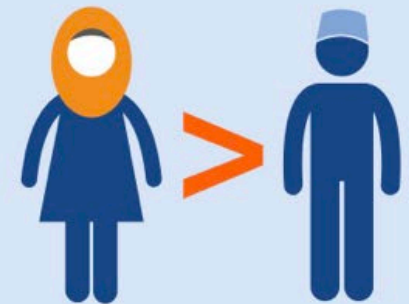
**Women inherit
LESS than men in**

4
situations.



**Women inherit
EQUAL TO men in**

10
situations.



**Women inherit
MORE than men in**

16
situations.

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

Myth 5

**Islam calls for
Muslim men to
oppress women
through polygamy.**



FACTS

**Does this verse call
for polygamy?**

“And if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphans, marry women of your choice, two, or three, or four; but if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly (with them), then only one, or that which your right hands possess. That will be more suitable, to prevent you from doing injustice.”
(Qur'an, 4:3)

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women



Polyamorous Relationships in the US



Sheff, Elisabeth. How Many Polyamorists Are There in the U.S.?. Psychology Today, May 10, 2014.
<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-polyamorists-next-door/201405/how-many-polyamorists-are-there-in-the-us>

Understanding Hudud and Legal Verses Related to Women

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ
وَالْقَنِينَ وَالْقَنَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ
وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ
وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ
فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا
وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٣٥﴾

Surely 'for' Muslim men and women, believing men and women,¹ devout men and women, truthful men and women, patient men and women, humble men and women, charitable men and women, fasting men and women, men and women who guard their chastity, and men and women who remember Allah often—for 'all of' them Allah has prepared forgiveness and a great reward.

Conversations from the Quran

Shaykh Abdullah Waheed

Course Objectives:

- *Introduce the significance of Allah highlighting certain conversations in the Quran*
- *Analyze the conversations that will take place between the people of Heaven and Hell*



The Parables of the Qur'ān (Amthāl al-Qur'ān)

Shaykh Ahmed Billoo

Course Objectives:

- *Defining a mathal*
- *The power of amthāl on the mind of the human*
- *Unique characteristics of the amthāl in the Qur'ān*
- *Go through many examples, selecting amthāl of different types, or amthāl that focus on different themes and messages*



Introduction to the Science of Exegesis (Tafsīr)

Shaykh Abdul Aziz Waheed

Course Objectives:

- *Definitions of Tafsīr and Ta'wīl*
- *Why do we need tafsīr when the Qur'ān is mubīn?*
- *The principles of tafsīr; Qur'ān by Qur'ān, by Sunnah, by the companions, etc.*
- *The qualifications of a mufasssīr*
- *The dangers of improper tafsīr*
- *Tafsīr vs. tadabbur*
- *Reliable vs unreliable sources of tafsīr*



History of the Preservation of the Qur'ān: The Prophetic Era

Shaykh Furhan Zubairi

Course Objectives:

- *Allah's promise to preserve the Qur'ān*
- *The role of human memory*
- *The ḥuffāẓ amongst the companions*
- *The difference between the Qur'ān & previous scriptures*
- *Writing of the Qur'ān during the Prophet's (s) time*
- *The writers of the Qur'ān from the companions*



The Prophetic Era

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

*Indeed, We revealed the remembrance and indeed,
We are there to protect it. (Al-Hijr, 9)*

The Prophetic Era

Compilation of the Quran

- Stage 1: During the time of the Prophet (s)
- Stage 2: During the time of Abu Bakr (ra)
- Stage 3: During the time of Uthman (ra)
- Stage 4: Facilitation of recitation

The Prophetic Era

- During the life of the Prophet (s), the Quran was primarily preserved in two ways:
 - Orally through memorization
 - Writing

The Prophetic Era

Oral Tradition

- The primary method of preservation was memorization
- Arabs known for their amazing memories
- The Prophet (s) was the first to memorize the verses of the Quran
- Encouragement to memorize the Quran
- Hundreds of companions (ra) memorized the entire Quran

The Prophetic Era

Written Tradition

- The entire Quran was recorded before the Prophet (s) left this world
- It was not compiled in a single book
- It was written on various parchments
- There were around 24 scribes of the Prophet (s)
- The Quran was written on date palm branches, stone slabs, leather scraps, pieces of bamboo, leaves, and animal bones.

The Prophetic Era

Summary

- During the time of the Prophet (s), the entire Quran was memorized by a large number of companions (ra) and was also written in its entirety
- The Quran was not compiled into a single volume