**Are men qawwamun over women?**

1. **What are the 2 meanings of qawwamun according to Bauer?**
* In charge of
* Supporters of women (financially and emotionally)
1. **What are the 2 reasons men are said to be qawwamun in the Qur’an?**
* Tafdil
* Nafaqa
1. **What is the preference (tafdil) men are given according to Wadud?**
* Inheritance because men get more than women
1. **Why does this preference have to be related to financial matters?**
* Because the other reason in verse has to do with financial matters.
1. **Why does Razi think that men and women are equivalent in terms of inheritance even though men are given more?**
* Because men should pay for women (nafaqa)
1. **What happens if a man does not pay a women’s expenses in the Shafi’i and Maliki schools? What about the Hanafi school?**
* Shafi & maliki - a woman can get a divorce and financial compensation (deya)
* Hanafi **–** women cannot get divorce
1. **According to Qurtubi, what happens if a man does not pay his wife’s expenses?**
* he cannot be qawwam if he doesn’t pay her nafaqa.
1. **Is the preference descriptive or prescriptive?**
* the status of being qawwam and the preference is not descriptive, not something they can have by being a man.
1. **What is the opinion of Kalbi on this issue?**

**-** some women can excel some men

1. **Why does Hanafi al-Qunawi think some women can excel some men? (بعضهم على بعض)**
* that this part is not saying who is preferred so it could mean that women are the ones preferred in certain situations.
1. **What is the difference between the understanding of faddala between the early exegetes and the medieval ones?**
* Early tafser, men are given more than women in inheritance
* Medieval, that they are superior to women
1. **Why does Samaqandi think men are qawwamun?**
* They don’t have moisture or coldness (their four humors are in balance)
1. **Why does Tusi think men are superior to women?**
* Because it’s in the word رجل itself, the word itself rajul comes from the leg which is the strength of man.
1. **How does Wahidi following Tusi show the influence of culture?**
* Wahidi, who is sunni follows Tusi who is Shi’i which proofs that
* Culture had nothing to do with being Sunni or Shi’i.
* Culture also overpowers linguistics analysis.
1. **How does Zamakhshari’s commentary of “some over others” (بعضهم على بعض) show the influence of culture?**
* The linguistic meaning of some over others is that some are superior to others what zamakhshari said, all men are superior to all women.
* He said all men are better than women.

**Wifely Obedience**

1. **What is the limit of wifely obedience in commentaries before Tabari?**
* mean being obedient to god’s commands which is very specific
* ex: be nice to the husband's family
1. **What is the limit of wifely obedience in commentaries after Tabari?**
* became more general and meant total obedience
1. **What is the purpose of the prostration hadith?**
* Women should be greatful to their husbands if they treat them well.
1. **How has it been misused?**
* It means the superiority of men
1. **Is obedience to the husband linked to obedience to God? Is there an equivalent to this for men?**
* ibn abbas as mentioned before (ازين للمرأة كما تتزين لي) linked good treatment of wife and obedience to God. But generally, link obedience to God to treatment of other people.
1. **What is the difference between eisegesis and exegesis?**
* Eisegesis read into the text/ you have your own opinion
* It’s the opposite of Exegesis /you don’t have your own opinion

**Are men allowed to beat their wives?**

1. **What are the two meanings of “qanitat” according to Wadud?**
* Being good
* obedience to God
1. **What is the meaning of “qanitat” according to Muqatil ibn Sulayman?**
* Obedience to God and husband
1. **What is the meaning of “nushuz” according to Wadud? What is her proof for this?**
* It means disturbance of marital life harmony and peace her proof for that is that word nushuz in the Quran is used for both men and women. It cannot mean disobedience.
1. **What are two other meanings of “darb” in the Qur’an?**
* ضرب في سبيل الله
* ضرب المثل / example
1. **Why not refer to beating wives according to Wadud? What are her proofs from the Qur’an and sunnah?**
* عاشروهن بالمعروف Quran
* Sunnah- that the prophet broke a marriage where the husband was valiant.
1. **What is the opinion of Razi about men who beat their wives?**
* Men who beat his wife are going against the orders of god (sinning)
1. **What is Ibn Hajar’s legal ruling on wife-beating?**
* Makrouh Tahrem
1. **What is Ibn al- ‘Arabi’s interpretation of 4:34? Why? Give one proof to support this.**
* He said that there are two instances in the quran where the word darb is mentioned. The first is in hudod and qisas, and the second is in this verse, so this verse must have something to do with hudod and qisas. So, he means that it is to hit the wife for marital infidelity to abide by the hadith that says to ادرؤا الحدود.
1. **What are the interpretations of wahjuruhunna according to exegetes?**
* Bin sulaiman – says this means no sex
* Sufyan althaori - it means to speak harshly
* Kalbi - husband tells his wife to return to his own bed
* Arabi - doesn’t talk to his wife
* Tabari – that the punishment cannot be the same as the crime to imprison them.
1. **What are the various interpretations of “darb” according to different exegetes?**
* The spectrum goes from a hit with a toothpick to hitting just before the bones are broken.
1. **What 3 conditions of “darb” do all exegetes agree on?**
* Can’t leave a mark
* On the face
* sensitive areas
1. **What can the wife do if the husband has hit her according to the Maliki, Shafi’i, and Hanbali schools?**
* Algathi devoice the marriage
1. **How do class and society affect this verse according to Qurtubi and Ibn al-‘Arabi?**
* For ibn Arabi, that verse depends on social class.
* Qurtubi that an upper-class woman will not get punished for not doing chores.
1. **What is the only reason a woman should be hit according to Hanafi al-Haddad and Qurtubi?**
* For education and wellbeing
1. **What is the difference between pre-modern and modern scholars when it comes to wife-beating?**
* Pre-modern scholars say that it’s advisable not to hit the wife, but modern scholars say that there is a legal ruling that says that men cannot hit their wives.
1. **What are the opinions of the traditional scholars when it comes to the difference between men and women?**
* men and women are different and equal, but he can still beat her.
1. **What is the opinion of neo-traditionalists and reformists about the roles of men and women?**
* They say that a woman can be the boss if they both agree on that
1. **What is the opinion of Saanei and Mufti Palanpuri about the roles of men and women?**
* Sanne – men are not superior to women just they do certain acts so if women do them, they can be the boss
* Palanpuri- she can fe qawwam without his permission
1. **What is Saanei’s interpretation of “darb”? What is his proof for this?**
* Just to grab their attention
* The prophet uses to do so
1. **What are the two interpretations of Q4:34 given by Ayatollah Damad?**
* Beating it’s the court
* If the husband, he can leave the house
1. **Why does Abu Sulayman think Q4:34 needs to be reinterpreted? What is his opinion of “darb”?**
* Because the 5 maqsed alshareeaa are based on مودة ورحمة hitting wife’s doesn’t go with that that “darb” means to leave the house
1. **What is the opinion of modernists when it comes to Q4:34? Name one problem with this.**
* Shi’i - this verse is abrogated but this is wrong because there is no proof
* Sunni - this verse is historically bound
1. **What is the opinion of Sunni modernists about Q4:34?**
* Sunni - this verse is historically bound
1. **Do traditionalists, neo-traditionalists and modernists use ‘aql to interpret the Qur’an? Which of these groups is most likely to acknowledge this?**
* Yes, the modernist will use the most.
1. **What is the traditionalist and neo-traditionalist view on reason and revelation? What is the view of the modernists?**
* They cannot be a contradiction between aql and naqel
* Modernists say we need our intelligence to get the truth of the Quran.

**What happens when men hit their wives?**

1. **What happens in the different schools if a mark is left on the wife?**
* Hanafi if there is a mark the gathi will dissolve the marriage
1. **Can men abuse wives to force them to get an annulment (khul’)خلع?**
* No
1. **How did courts from the 10th century onwards prevent this practice?**
* They take testimony from a neighbor
1. **What is the Hanafi ruling on abuse and divorce? How did the Hanafi jurists handle this/ how was it reflected in the contract of marriage?**
* Technically, the husband should protect the wife in the contract if the husband hart her she can divorce
1. **What happens if there are no witnesses and no marks?**
* Malaki says if the wife is screaming the husband is the reason she can divorce
1. **What happens if a woman screams but there are no witnesses and no mark according to the Maliki school?**
* It’s not only physical also emotional harm so, he harms her emotionally she can divorce
1. **What was the opinion of Al-Hasan al-Basri when it came to non-Muslims’ purity?**
* They are not pure if you touch them, you will be impure
1. **What is the consensus (ijma ‘) of the scholars on this issue?**
* In the عقيده impure
1. **What does this illustrate?**
* that everyone uses (Aql) for some degree

**Honor killing**

1. **How was the notion of honor killing imported from the west?**
* French court 1932 and adopted
1. **What are the teachings of Islam on honor killing?**
* No basis of honor killing in Islam at all
1. **Is honor killing a Muslim problem according to Dogan?**
* It is not Muslim problem (it is a cultural issue)
1. **Where did honour killings originate according to Shawkani?**
* Aljahli practices from west, and adopted by Muslims
1. **What is proof to show honour killings are against Islam?**
* Saaad bin obada’s story when he back from the journey he found his wife with another wife, and he says to the prophet what to do then the prophet reply you need witnesses
1. **What was Umar’s (r.a.) ruling about men killing wives who cheat? What did he mean?**
* They do not punish in the hereafter, because they already punished in the world
1. **What is the opinion of modern scholars (Qardawi/ Ghumari/ Fadlallah) on this issue?**
* They do not allow
1. **Can a father be killed for killing his child? What are the opinions of different schools on this? What are their proofs?**
* If the father unintentional killer so, he will not be killed

**Rape in marriage**

1. **What category did rape come under in pre-modern times?**
* Harming the wife is domestic violence
1. **Why did classical scholars not think rape could occur in marriage?**
* Because the definition of rape is to take something you don’t have the right to it

 (في عقد النكاح بينهم)

1. **What is the difference between contract and consent?**
* **Contract:** itis sufficient don’t need for anything else (pre-modern)
* **Consent:** no not enough anymore you need approval (modern)
1. **How was forced intercourse punished in pre-modern times?**
* He will punish but not in Qesas
1. **How does the Prophet’s (s.a.w.) advice to Jabir (r.a.) show the nature of intimacy in marriage?**
* Marry a virgin to play with her, and she could play with you.
1. **What did the Prophet (s.a.w.) command when it came to intercourse with one’s wife?**
* She must be in the mood, and must feel the way a man feels
1. **What does the cursing angel hadith tell us about marital rape?**
* He cannot rape her because she may have an excuse
1. **What does Subki say a man should do if his wife will not go near him?**
* Go complain to ghathi
1. **What is the opinion of Malik in the case of general harm in a marriage?**
* The woman has the right to divorce for any reason
1. **How have these precedents been used in modern Islamic law?**
* The woman has the right to divorce. Harm for any harm from her husband

**Polygyny**

1. **What does polygyny mean?**
* Have more than one wife
1. **What does Q4:3, which allows 4 wives, refer to according to Wadud? Why does she say this is allowed?**
* فانكحوا ما طاب لكم من النساء مثنى وثلاثورباع، the verse shows that it is acceptable for man to marry more than one, and In Jahiliya period: the waly take all the wealth and go away.
1. **What do all scholars agree on when it comes to this issue?**
* The best thing for a man is to marry only one woman
1. **What must additional marriages not do?**
* Don’t harm the first wife (emotionally)
1. **Why is polygyny allowed according to many scholars?**
* Because will be a huge difference between women and man in doomsday
1. **What is the key concern when it comes to polygyny? What happens to men who fail in this?**
* Don’t harm wife, he will be banishment
1. **What is the opinion of Shafi‘i and Ibn Qudamah on this issue?**
* Both said the best for men to marry one woman only
1. **Do the majority of scholars (jumhur) agree on a ruling on this issue?**
* Yes, four allowed but such on one
1. **What is the proof of scholars who say the sunnah is to marry just one woman?**

-the prophet married one wife which is Khadija, and then he marries another one when she dead.

1. **Give 3 reasons the Prophet (s.a.w.) married multiple women.**
* Adopted son
* From different tripes
* They were divorce and don’t have anyone
1. **What is the opinion of ‘Abduh on this issue? What does he base this on?**

- His fatwah is to marry only one because of the maqaseid alsharia

1. **How does the incident with ‘Ali (r.a.) show the importance of taking account of the emotional impact on the first wife?**
* He marries after his wife is dead
1. **Can a women make a condition that a man will not marry anyone else? If so, according to which schools?**
* **Almalaki and alhanbili agree to make a condition to a man not marry another wife**
1. **What can women do who are from the other schools?**
* **Alshafai and AL Hanafi tafweth (تفويض)**

**Secret marriages**

1. **Do any scholars approve of secret marriages? Why/ why not?**
* **No, فانكحوهن بأذن اهلهن 4Q:25**
1. **What is Ibn Taymiyya’s view of secret marriages?**
* Is a type of prostitution
1. **Is a secret marriage valid according to Hanafis and Shafi’is?**
* **yes**
1. **Is a secret marriage valid according to Hanbalis?**
* Not valid
1. **Is a secret marriage valid according to Malikis?**
* Invalid
1. **What is the minimum requirement for witnessing according to everyone but the Malikis?**
* two witnesses and Wali

**Can the wali force a woman to marry?**

1. **What are the conditions for marriage according to the Hanafis?**
* Inequality (لازم يكونون نفس الطبقة)
* Mahar mithl (يمكن يقص عليها بألف مهر ف الولي يتدخل)
1. **How does the requirement of witnesses differ between the Hanafis on one side and the Shafi’is and Hanbalis on the other?**
* **Shafi’i:** Father and grandfather can force her to marry
* **Hanbali:** Can marry her but not by force
* **Hanafi:** Underage yes and can cancel it when reaches puberty
1. **How do the Malikis differ from all schools in the requirement for witnesses?**
* Need wali
1. **Can an adult woman get married without a wali according to the Hanafis? If so, what are the proofs of the Hanafis for this?**
* Yes, proof Abdullah, she has the right because she is an adult
1. **Can a wali force an adult woman to marry according to the 4 schools?**
* No, he can’t force her
1. **What is the opinion of Ibn Taymiyya? What is his explanation?**
* with regard to giving her in marriage when she is reluctant, this is contrary to the basic principles and common sense
1. **What is the difference in consent between a woman who has been married before and a woman who has never been married?**
* **woman who has never been married:** Need to wali
* **woman who has been married before:** No need for wali only if she is shy
1. **What is the opinion of Ibn Rushd? What are his proofs from the Qur’an and history?**
* No wali needed according to Qur’an

**Are men and women equal?**

1. **Why do Christian feminists believe their religion favours men? Why do Muslims not have the same problem?**
2. **What is the difference between the Christian and Muslim ideas of paradise?**
3. **What is Wadud’s explanation for the hur ‘ayn verses?**
* Qur’an makes no difference between male and female
1. **How do the later verses change in Medina according to her?**
2. **What is a problem with her explanation?**
3. **Is the hadith of the 72 virgins reliable? If not, what is a problem with it?**
* No, because this hadith transmitted 5 times
1. **Does Wadud believe men will have multiple wives in paradise? What is a problem with her explanation?**
* No, idea that women are somehow less than men are based on exegetes’ interpretations

**Female leadership**

1. **Can a woman be a political leader according to most pre-modern scholars? What is the proof they give?**
2. **What is the problem with the proof they give according to modern scholars? What is their opinion?**
3. **Give examples of women in positions of authority. How do these positions show that women were active members in the time of the Prophet s.a.w. and in the early communities? What does this show about their voices?**
4. **What are three opinions about whether women can be judges?**
5. **What is the proof of people who say women cannot be imams of men? Is this proof reliable?**
6. **Which scholars believe women can be imams? What is their proof?**
7. **Why do the Hanafis think a woman cannot be an imam? Why is this not a problem for the Shaf’is and Hanbalis?**
8. **What is the opinion of Ibn Taymiyya?**

**Abortion and Contraception**

1. **What is the position of the Christians (especially Catholics) on this?**
2. **What is the general Muslim position when it comes to life? What are the proofs?**
3. **How are the Christians influenced by Aristotle?**
4. **What is the Muslim position on the genetics of the baby? What is their proof?**
5. **Who do they agree with from the Ancient Greeks? Why?**
6. **When do the majority of scholars believe the soul enters the body? What is their proof?**
7. **What is the time limit for abortion according to the Malikis and Hanbalis?**
8. **What is Ghazali’s opinion on this issue? Why does he take this position?**
9. **Why are the fatwas of modern scholars much stricter than the pre-modern ones?**
10. **What is the proof that contraception is allowed in Islam?**
11. **What forms of contraception are not allowed/ not recommended/ allowed? What are the reasons for this?**

**Apostasy**

1. **What is apostasy?**
2. **What are the proofs that Islam permits freedom of religion from the Qur’an and from the sunnah?**
3. **Why did the Prophet s.a.w. give the ruling that apostates should be killed?**
4. **How is the ruling of the Prophet s.a.w. restricted by the Qur’an?**
5. **What is lesser apostasy?**
6. **What is greater apostasy?**
*
1. **Why is lesser apostasy not punished?**
2. **What are the proofs of greater apostasy?**
3. **What is proof from the Qur’an that apostasy was not immediately punished with death?**
4. **Was greater apostasy always punished?**
5. **Why should women not be killed for greater apostasy?**
6. **What are the opinions of the Hanafi scholar's Ibn al-Humam and al-Sarakhsi on this issue?**
7. **What is the opinion of Shaltut? What is his explanation?**
8. **What does Qardawi say was ‘Umar’s interpretation of the punishment for greater apostasy?**
9. **Which form of punishment did pre-modern scholars prefer for greater apostasy?**
10. **What are the proofs for less strict punishments?**
11. **Should the punishment for greater apostasy be applied in the modern context? If not, why not? What is the proof from the life of the Prophet s.a.w. for this?**
12. **Should apostate critics of Islam be punished? If not, why not?**