

Bulletin of the Oppression of Women in Islam

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Sharia Law in the US

The principal source document for Sharia Law in the United States is The Reliance of the Traveller ('Umdat al-Salik) written by Ahmad ibn Naqib al-Misri (d. 1368). This volume, translated into English by Nuh Ha Mim Keller, is called the Classic Manual of Islamic Sacred Law, and it bears the approval stamps of Al-Azhar University in Cairo and the U.S. International Institute of Islamic Thought. While this volume represents Shafi'i school of Islamic law, it is identical with 75 percent of the provisions of the other three Sunni schools of Islamic law.

The references throughout this essay are to the provisions of this document, primarily Section M -- Marriage.

The manual can be viewed on-line at:

http://shariahthethreat.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/reliance_of_the_traveller.pdf

Family Security Matters

Familysecuritymatters.org

Jihad Watch

Jihadwatch.org

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What else did Boston bring?



Women May Have to Abandon All Rights When They Marry Into Islam



Sharia Law is the system of permitted and prohibited acts based on the Quran and the example of Islam's prophet. Affording it any sort of acceptance in public policy only encourages Muslims to engage in such shameful practices as marital rape, wife beating, polygamy, and honor killing. Many American women have been lured into a marriage, only to discover that they lost all of their rights as citizens because opposing Sharia Law is an act of apostasy, punishable by death.

In Islamic countries that practice Sharia law, child marriages are permitted, and a young bride has no choice of her mate. Often marriages are arranged between cousins, and the groom is often much older than the bride. (Over 60 percent of Saudi Arabians marry first or second cousins.) The marriage vows are exchanged between the guardian of the young girl and the groom. The common Arabic word for "marriage" is *nikah*, which is a crude word for sexual intercourse. A Muslim woman may not marry a non-Muslim, but a Muslim man may marry a non-Muslim woman because the expectation is that he will convert her to Islam in short order. A husband may have up to four wives, as well as temporary wives (which would be called prostitutes in the West). The practice of Sharia Law is no different in America than in an Islamic country (w43.5(c)) (See the reference on inside cover under Sharia Law in the US)

Expectations for the Wife According to Sharia Law

- A husband possesses full right to enjoy his wife's person from the top of her head to the bottoms of her feet in what does not physically harm her. (m5.4)
- A husband may cut off support if these sexual duties have not been fulfilled. If there is disagreement over whether the wife has allowed her husband "full enjoyment of her person" the husband's word is usually accepted over the wife's. (m11.11)
- It is not lawful for a wife to leave the house except by permission of the husband (except for emergency). m10.12(2)
- A wife may not permit anyone to enter her husband's home unless he agrees, even their unmarriageable kin. Nor may she be alone with a nonfamily-member male, under any circumstances. (No chatting with the postman!) (m10.12)
- When a husband notices signs of rebelliousness in his wife he may hit her, but not in a way that injures her, meaning he may not break bones, wound her, or cause blood to flow. (m10.12) Rebelliousness includes answering coldly, refusing to go to bed, or being averse to her husband. (Surah 4:34)

Custody of Children

Divorce can be pronounced verbally (or via texting) at the will of the husband. A wife can only divorce with the permission of a Sharia court. If there are children, they go to the husband if the wife remarries. If she doesn't remarry, the children are given a choice of who they will live with at around age 8. If a boy wants to live with his mother, he must be left with the father during the day "so the father can teach and train him." (m13.5)

Minimum Requirements for a Husband in Islam

There is no such thing as joint property rights under **Sharia Law**. According to **Sharia Law**, Section m11.0, husband must provide his wife at least the following:

- One liter of grain (or whatever the local staple is) daily each morning
- Expenses to have flour ground and baked if necessary each morning
- Hair lotion, shampoo, a comb, deodorant, and water for bathing
- A husband is NOT obligated to pay for cosmetics, doctor's fees, or medicines unless they are connected with childbirth.
- At the beginning of each season, a set of clothing, underwear, shoes, a shawl, and if necessary a cloak. (If the clothing wears out before the season is over, he is NOT obliged to replace it. If the clothing lasts longer than the season, then she can sell it and keep the proceeds.)
- Fuel if needed during the winter.
- Housing of the same quality of similar women.
- Servants if she had them in her father's house.

Of course, all of this support may be withheld if the husband feels his wife is rebellious (even for a moment), or if she travels without permission, or if she begins a religious fast without her husband's permission. (m11.9)