

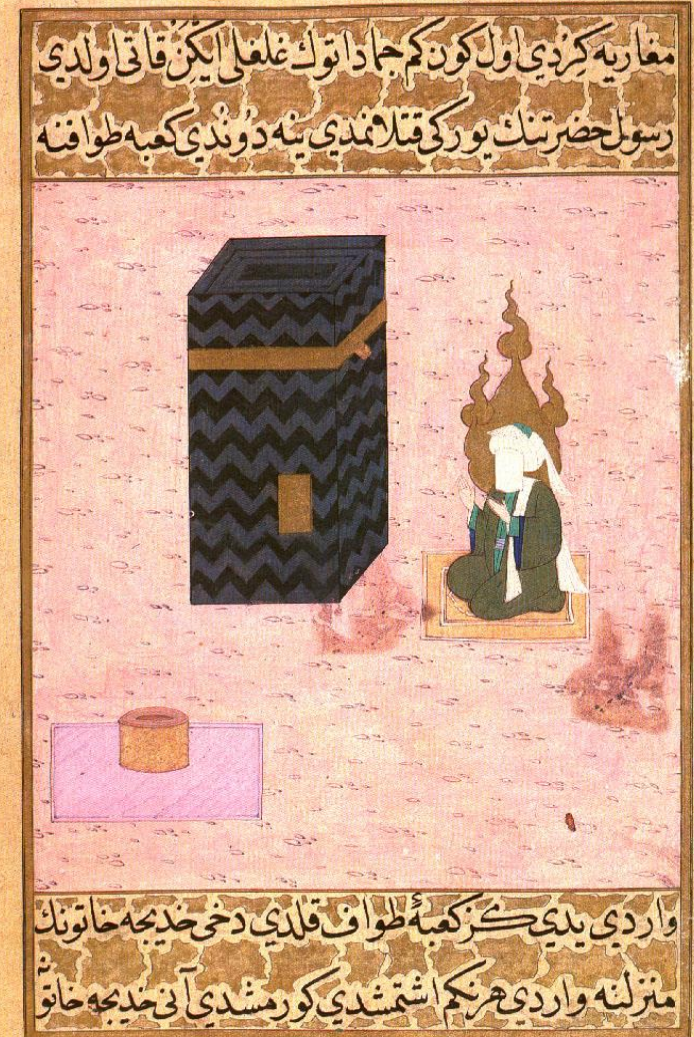
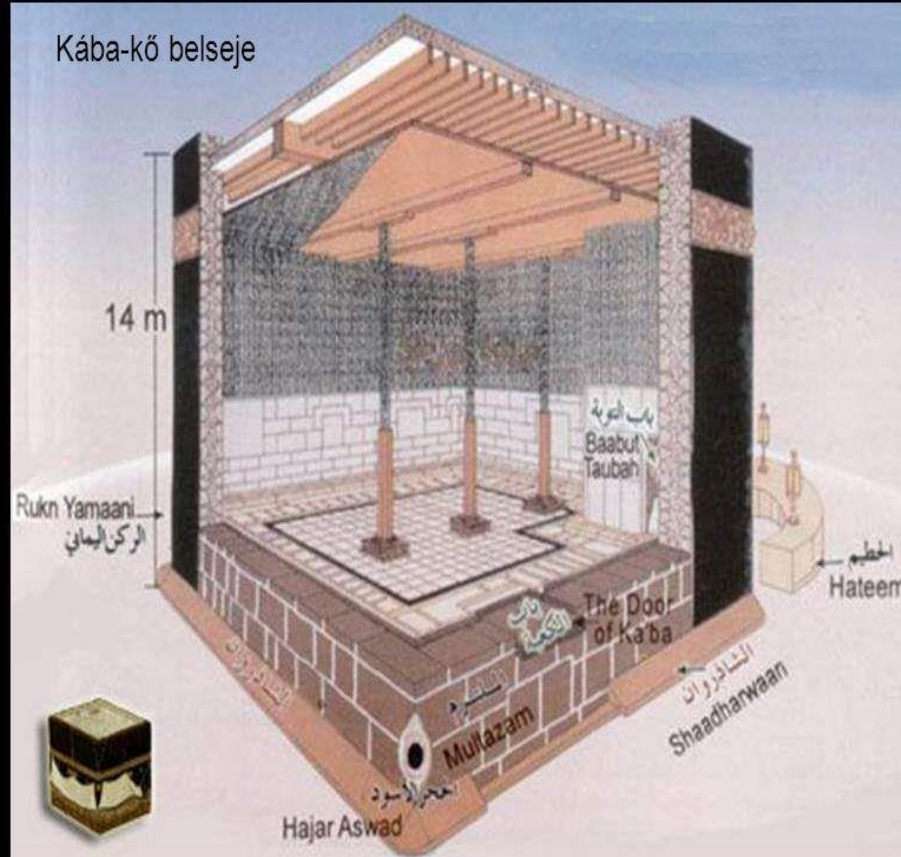
Relationship with the state and religion in the three monotheist religions – the Judaism, the Christianity and the Islam (2)

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Symbols

- The Kabah

Cutaway drawing of the Interior of the Ka'ba, the floor and lower parts of which are paved in marble





Rock Dome



Mosque of Al-Aksa



Mandatory Religious Rules

Prayer: five times a day, Friday in the mosque (strict rituals) – muezzin from the minaret

Imam: conducts the prayers and makes political statements

Mosque: the scene of religious, educational, social function - political debates

Month of Ramadan: fasting, daytime not to eat food and drink - meditation - holiday

Zakat: tax paid to the poor - social function



Jihad

Effort to achieve a common goal:

- combating inner temptation
- an external struggle against the enemy (contrary interpretations: against the unbelievers, against the West, against Israel, Holy Land)



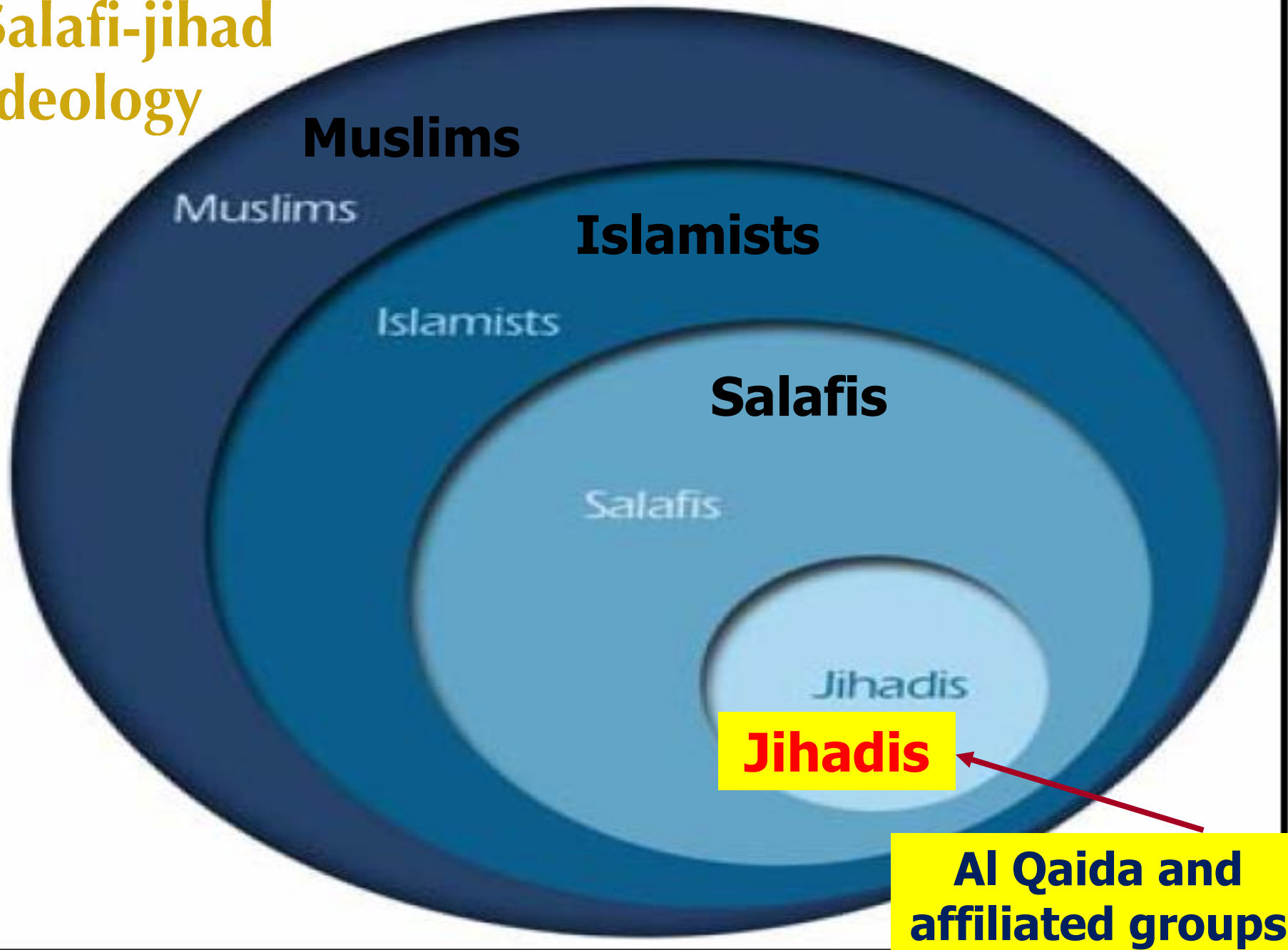


Jihad



- Jihad does not mean “holy war”
- Literally, jihad means to strive, struggle and exert effort.
- **Concept** includes struggle against evil inclinations within oneself, struggle to improve quality of life in society, struggle in the battlefield for self defense or fighting against tyranny or oppression
- There is no such thing as “holy war” in Islam, but it is the frequent repetition in the West that many people accept it as if it were a fact

Salafi-jihad ideology



Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca)

- the fifth pillar of Islam



Sources of Saria (Islamic Law)

- **Quran** (recorded in Mohammed's Life): consists of chapters that contain religious poems, myths, visions, prophecies, moral and legal rules, behaviors, legends

It remained **in original form**, its teachings are divine revelations, so they are bound to this day – people cannot make rules!

Hadis: gathered souls (sunna) - (containing habits and oral statements of Mohammed by oral tradition) - to apply if the Quran does not contain a provision for a life situation - only religious leaders have the right to interpret - **idzstihah:** self-centered thinking based on human reason

Idum: if religious leaders agree on a matter (600,000 sunnas - careful selection)

Interpretation of religious leaders: Islam has become a united system

Characteristics of Saria (Islamic law)

Provides comprehensive regulations:

- *Marriage*: four wives - equal treatment
- *Women*: Not Equal to Men (divorce, marriage law, work, voting rights, learning)
- *Required clothing* (mainly for women)
- *Strict behavior and eating rules*: at community places, in marriage - forbidden to drink alcohol, adultery, blasphemy
- *Branches of law*: Criminal law, civil law, commercial law, family law
- *Cruel punishments*: stoning, flogging, lashing snapping, beheading, amputation







مركز الخدمات العامة
البلدية
البلدية

Beheading in the Dira (Chop-Chop) square

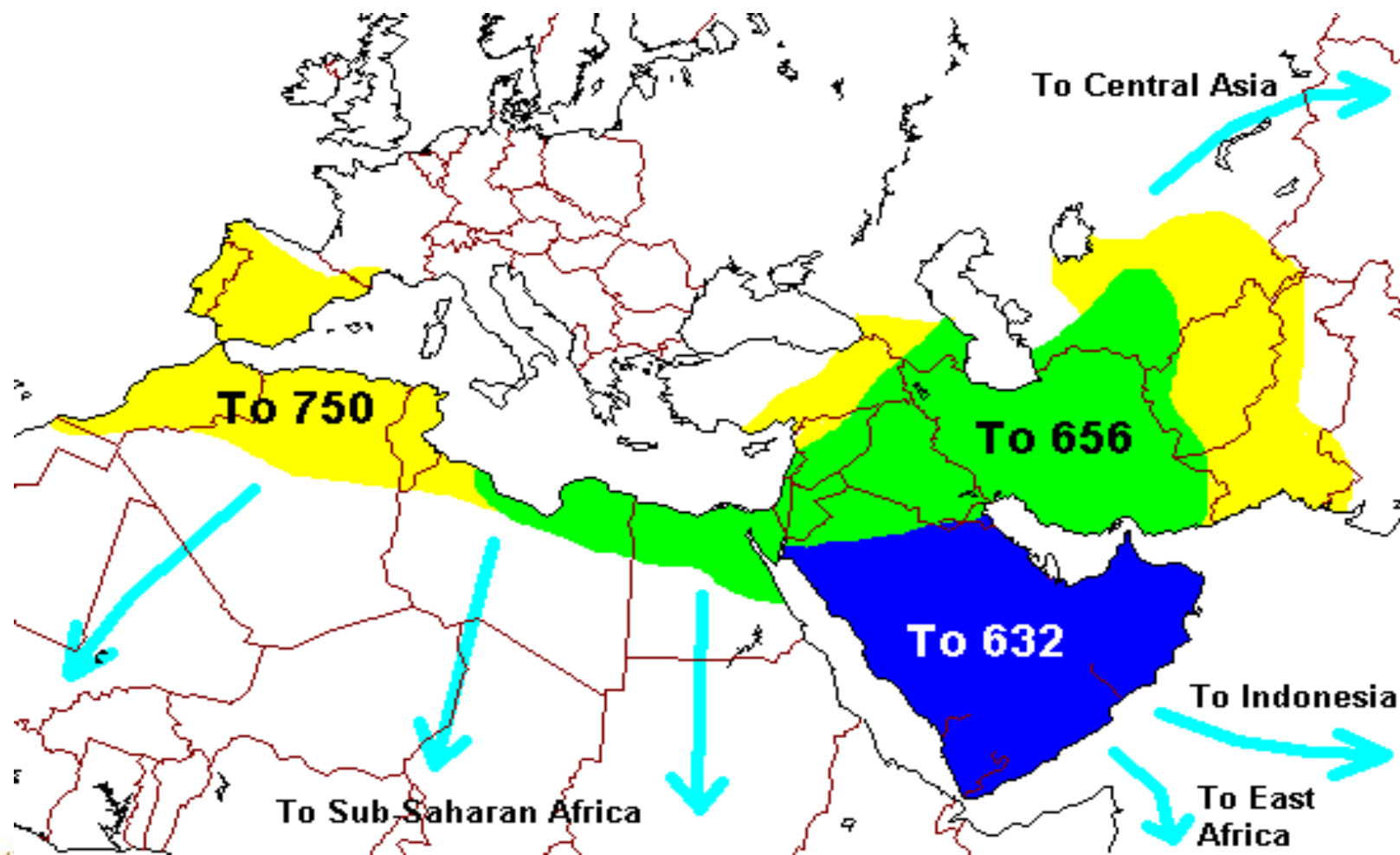


The role of religious leaders and the state

Muhammed: a military, state and religious leader (tradition) - charismatic leaders (Nasser, Szaddam Husszein, Kadhafi, Khomeini, Bin Laden)



Conquests after the death of Muhhamed



The Islamic State (Caliphate) after Mohamed's death

Conquests:

Haraj: tax on conquered territories - economic recovery - developed state (caliphate) and public administration

- Maintaining tribal-clan relations
- Feudal land ownership (caliph gave lands for military service or members of his family)
Allah is the owner of the Holy Lands
- The survival of slavery
- Religious and secular leadership divided

The Role of the Caliph in the Islamic Caliphate

Caliph:

- Military leader
- Head of bureaucracy
- Jurisdiction

His election: (from the clan of Muhhamed after his death)

- By the public (the clan discusses for a long time)
- Who is the most respected

Sura Council:

- Tribal-clan leaders
- Their advice is obligatory to the caliph

Tribes-clans:

Local administration

Religious Leadership after the death of Muhhamed

Religious leadership: Muslim theorists who, for decades, have achieved outstanding performance on a scientific and educational level

- Religious scholars (*ulemá*)
- Religious law scholars (*fukahá*)

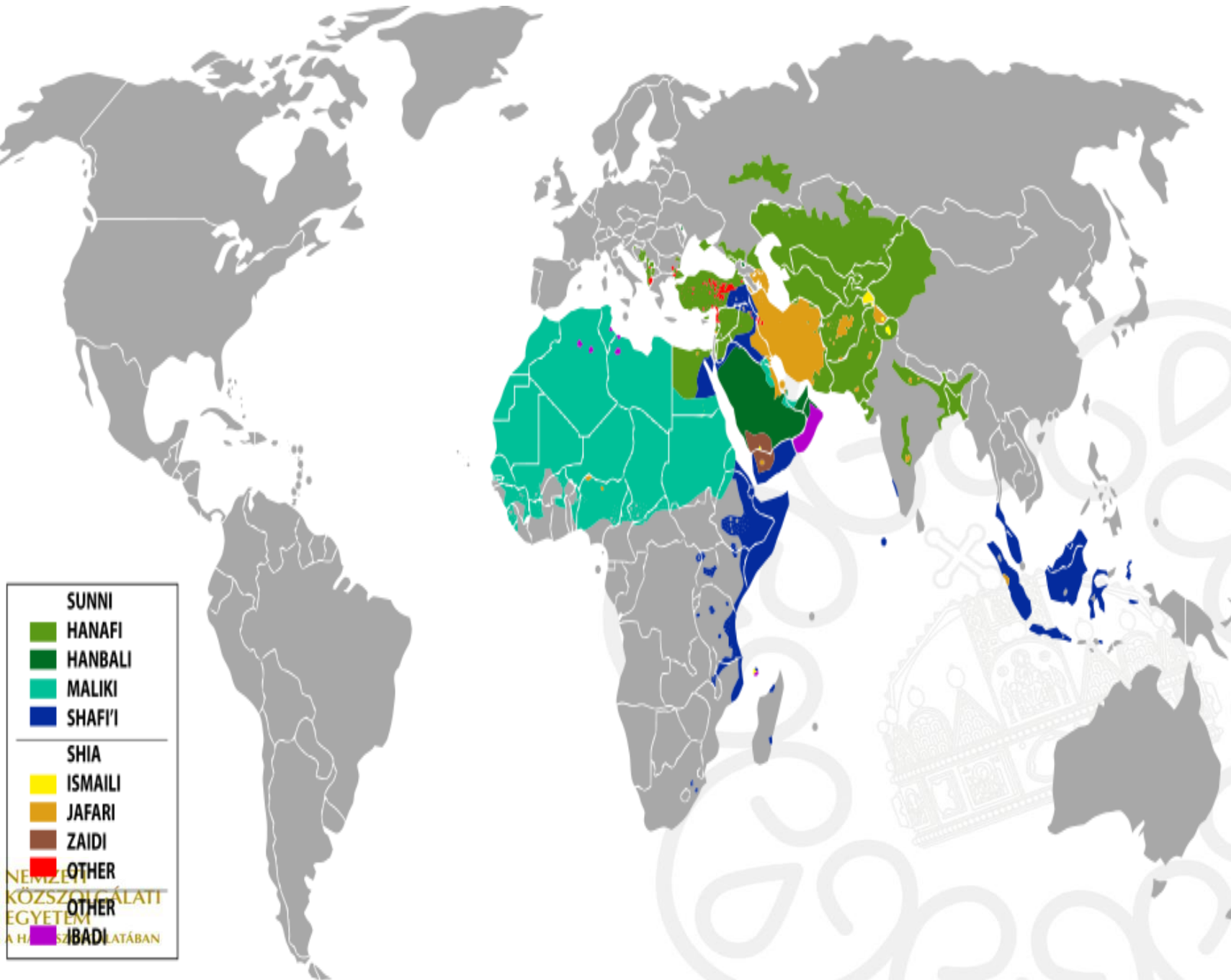
Their task: the interpretation of Islam - the legitimacy of political power (Islamic State - al-Baghdadi)

To issue fatwa: the political statements of religious leaders in a situation – interpretation of Islam, controversial, such as Bin Laden, Ali Syistani's Great Ayatollah)

Breaking in Islam

Problem: Mohamed did not have his successor

- After his death, the election of 4 caliphs belonging to the family of Mohammed, and who enjoyed the highest authority and respect
 - **Ali:** Fourth Caliph, Mohamed's cousin and son in law
 - **Mujawi:** A member of the Omajjad dynasty who demanded the Caliphate - armed struggle - negotiating judges to decide
 - **Kharijites:** They disagreed with negotiating judges - armed struggle - killed Ali - his son, Husayn also died at the Battle of Kerbal in 680 - Mohamed's blood line is interrupted
 - 8th Century: breaking among Muslims - Shiites and Sunnis -
Reasons: Leaders' Choice



- | | |
|--|---------|
| SUNNI | |
| ■ | HANAFI |
| ■ | HANBALI |
| ■ | MALIKI |
| ■ | SHAFI'I |
| SHIA | |
| ■ | ISMAILI |
| ■ | JAFARI |
| ■ | ZAIDI |
| ■ | OTHER |
| ■ | OTHER |
| ■ | IBADI |

NEVIZELT
 KÖZSZELETTÁLLATI
 EGYETEM
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3 kinds of Islamic States

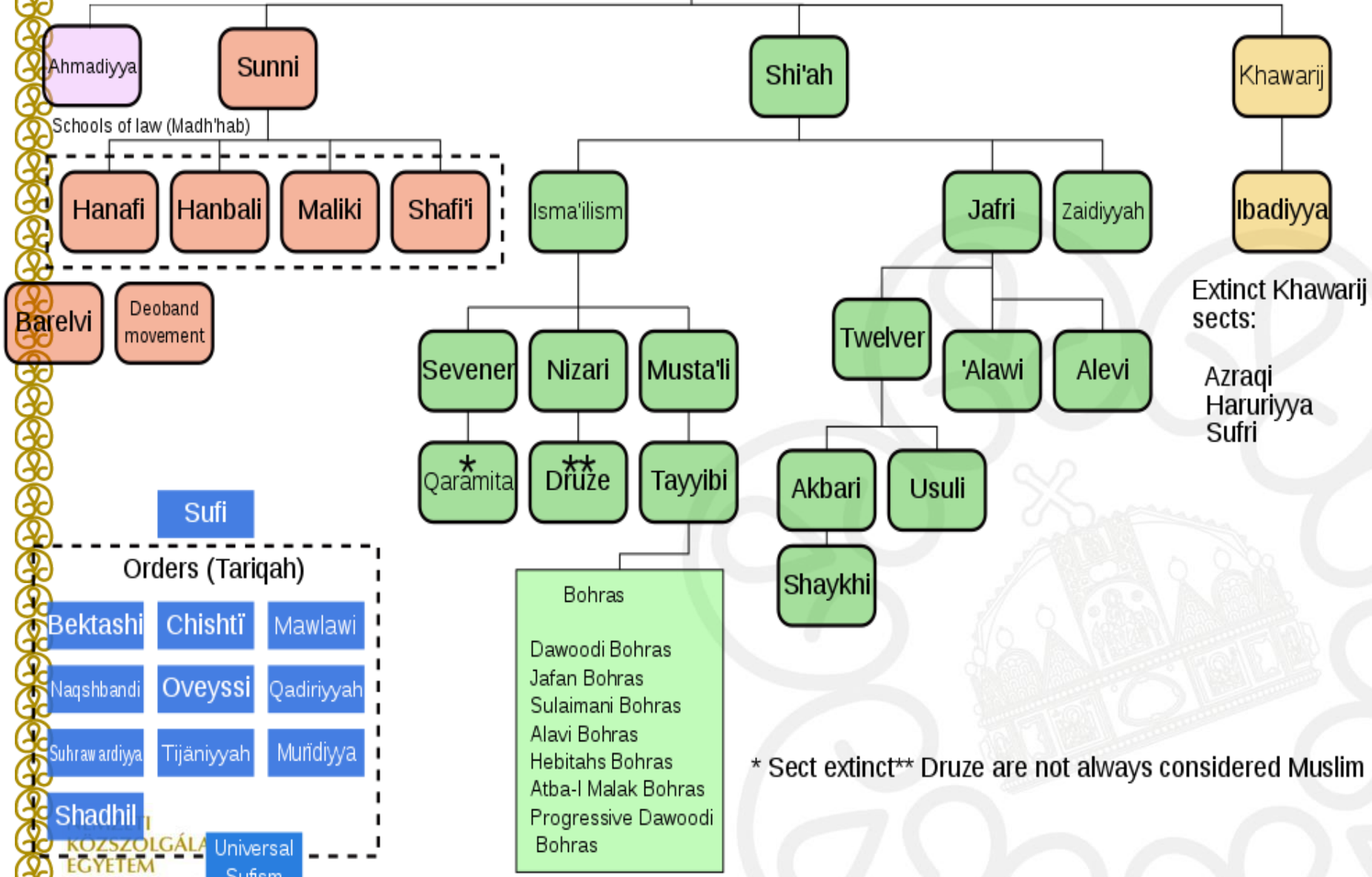
- Umma model (Khariji)
- Caliphate (Sunni)
- Imamate, monist (Shia)

فلسفه
امامت

کتاب فقه امامت
موسسه امام خمینی



Islam



* Sect extinct** Druze are not always considered Muslim

Early Islamic States

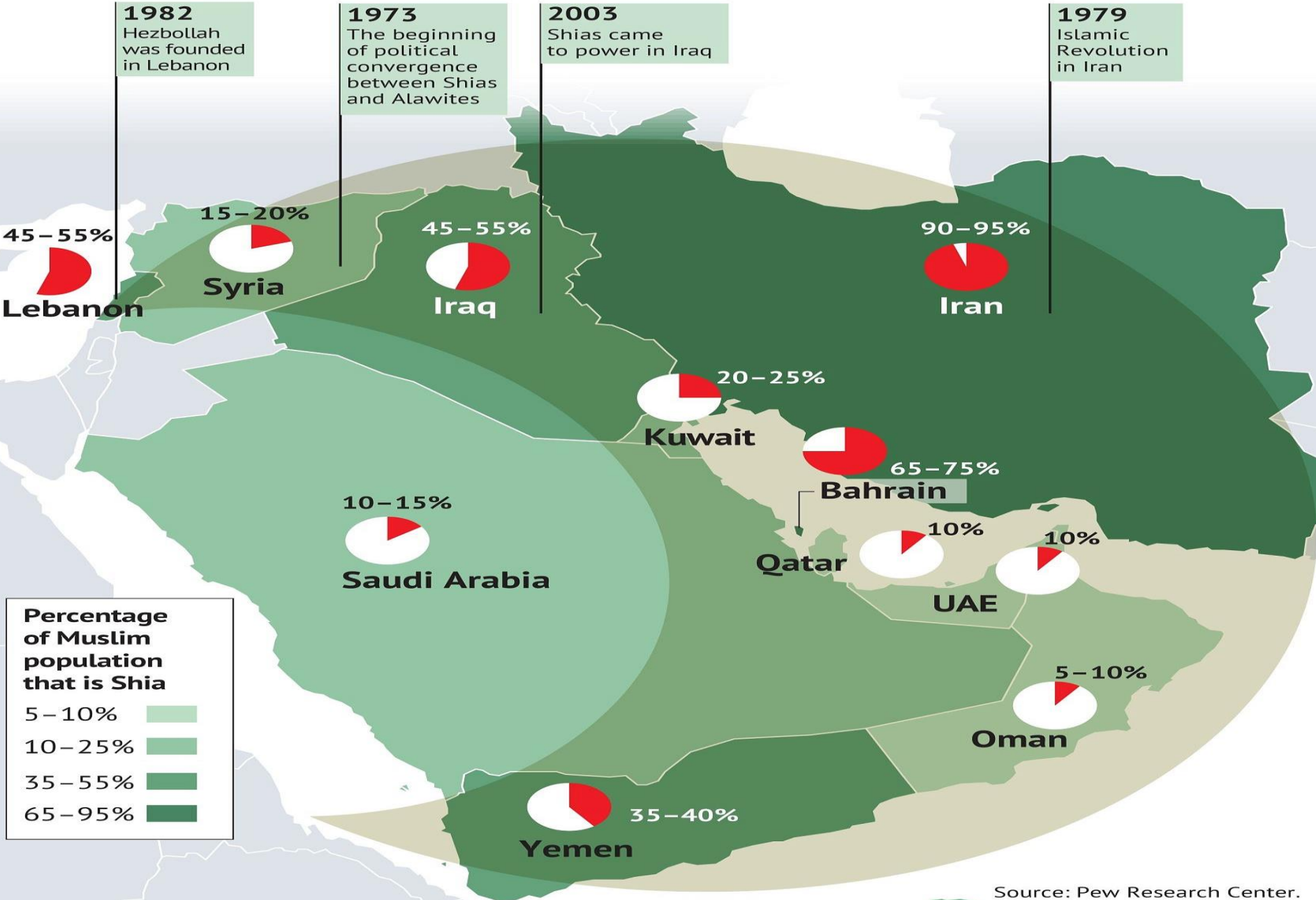
- **Kharijites:** (in the territory of Oman) *Umma*
The caliph must be chosen directly by the people: the simple son of the people may be, if he is prominent, honest and puritan
- **Sunnis:** *Caliphate* - Caliph is elected from the caliph's dynasty – receive the political power from Allah – implements the Quran – Supervised by the religious leaders - Sura council
- **Shia** (in the territory of Iran) *Imamat:* Caliph can only come from Mohamed's blood line - the secretary of secret knowledge, infallible - religious and secular leader (Mahdi: Savior)

Shia Crescent

Sunni Shia conflict: rivalry between Mesopotamia and Persia

- Determining factor of the Middle East politics (Iraq, Syria, Yemen)
- *Shia crescent:* Bahrein- Iran – South Iraq – Syria – Lebanon - Yemen





Period of Colonization

Great Britain: around the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan

France: Lebanon, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco

Italy: Libya

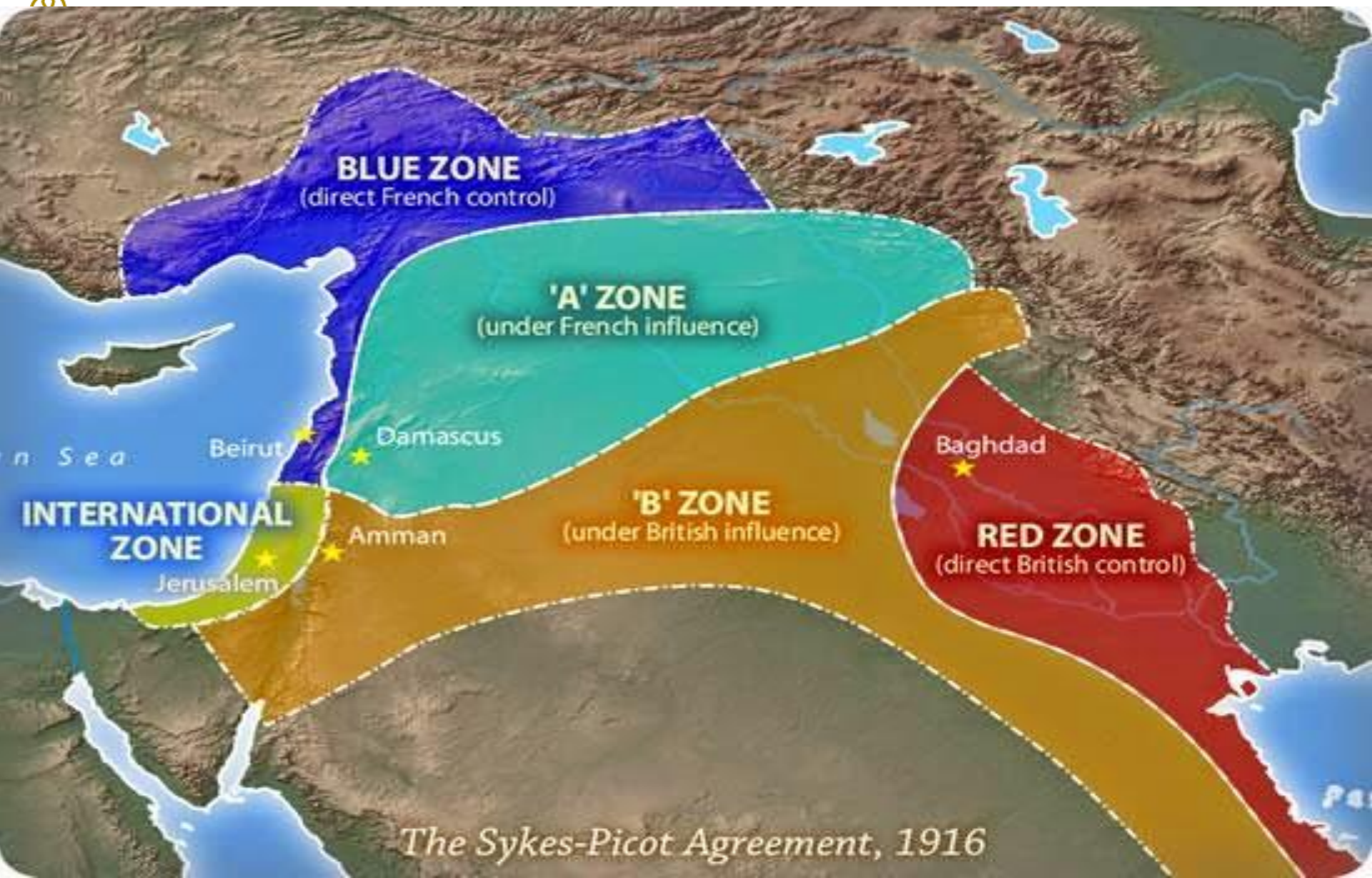
No colony: Iran, Saudi-Arabia, Afghanistan, Osman Empire (Turkey)

- Combining tribal, ancient slavery, and feudal relations – no capitalism
- Lack of territoriality and sovereignty – no vestfalia states
- There is no nationalism, secularization, political pluralism (community principles – umma:islam community – tribal,clan,family identity)
- **Forced Western state organization model and artificial boundaries:**

Colonization



After the 1st World War



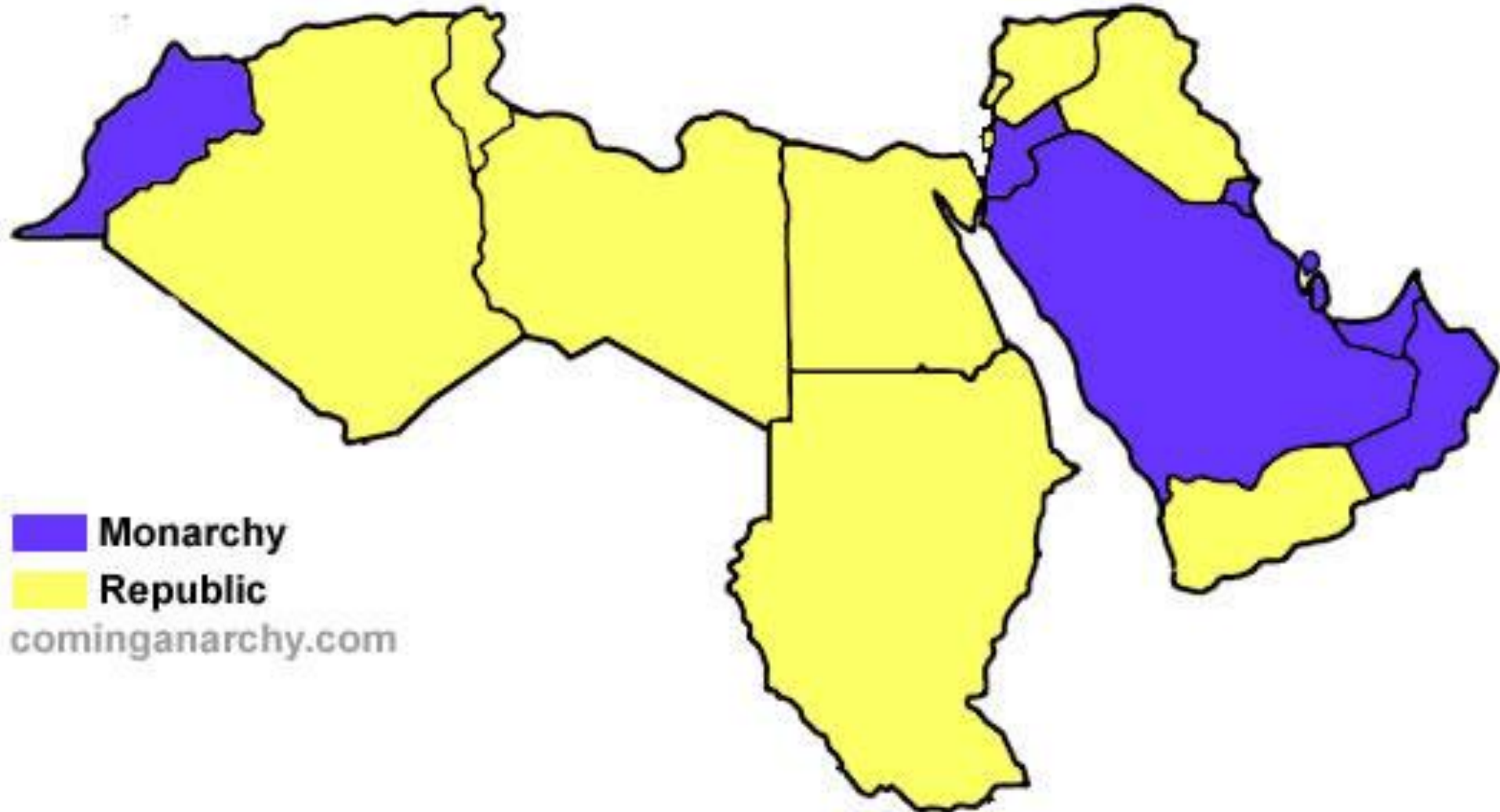
The Sykes-Picot Agreement, 1916

The Colonial States

In the first part of the 20th century:

- *Panislamism*: united state in the Islamic world
- *Panarabism*: unites Arabic states (nationalism)
- *Capitalism*: large estates in the agriculture – urbanism – business class – poor class (peasants, workers) – small middle class
- *Dual system*: Western-type state and laws – Quran schools, saria, tribe-class relations in local administration and positions in public administration
- *Expectations*: independency and democracy (against colonization and autocracy)

Monarchies and Republics in Nowdays



New Independent States in the first part of the 20th century

- Monarchies:

Parliamentary monarchy: Marocco, Transjordan, Egypt, Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran,

Absolut monarchy: Saud-Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, Bahrein, Oman, Yemen,

- **Republic:** (strong presidential systems) Algeria, Tunisia, Lybia, Syria, Pakistan, Turkey, Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Niger, Etiop, Sudan, Somalia

- **Secularized states:** Turkey and Lebanon (confessionalism)

- **Strong army:** separate branch of power (Egypt, Algeria, Turkey, Pakisan)

Questions?

