

Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barkatahu (May Peace, Blessings & Mercy of Allah Be Upon You)

**Article by Sister Noor-ul-Huda & Brother Asim ul Haq**

**The Article is in reply to series of allegations:**

- 1) [Refutation Series I: Muslim Women are Dirty Polluting Creatures](#)
- 2) [Refutation Series II: Women are inferior, slave to men](#)
- 3) [Refutation Series III: Muslim women are sex object for men enjoyment](#)

**Allegation number 4: Muslim Men can Capture Infidel Women as Sex-slave Booty**

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*Islam watch quoted*

***Muslim Men can Capture Infidel Women as Sex-slave Booty***

*The Quran: Sura (4:24) "All married women (are forbidden unto you) save those (captives) whom your right hands possess. "*

*You can't have sex with married women, unless they are slaves obtained in war (who you may rape or do whatever you like). A man is permitted to take women as sex slaves outside of marriage.*

*Sura (4:25) "If any of you have not the means wherewith to wed free believing women, they may wed believing girls from among those whom your right hands possess."*

*In Islam the phrase " Whom your right hand possesses" means - sex slave.*

*Sura (23:5,6) "...who restrain their carnal desires (except with their wives and slave girls, for these are lawful to them..."*

*Again, Muslim men were allowed to have sexual relations with their wives and slave girls.:*

*Sura (33:52) "It is not allowed thee to take (other) women henceforth, nor that thou shouldst change them for other wives even though their beauty pleased thee, save those whom thy right hand possesseth. And Allah is ever Watcher over all things."*

*Sura (24:34) "Force not your slave-girls to whoredom (prostitution) if they desire chastity, that you may seek enjoyment of this life. [And here's the freedom-to-pimp card:] But if anyone forces them, then after such compulsion, Allah is oft-forgiving."*

*Sura (70:29-30,35) "And those who guard their chastity, Except with their wives and the (captives) whom their right hands possess,- for (then) they are not to be blamed, ... Such will be the honoured ones in the Gardens (of Bliss)."*

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## **Response**

a) Maliks Muwatta Book 021, Hadith Number 008.

Section : Prohibition against Killing Women and Children in Military Expeditions.

Yahya related to me from Malik from Ibn Shihab that a son of Kab ibn Malik (Malik believed that ibn Shihab said it was Abd ar-Rahman ibn Kab) said, "The Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, forbade those who fought ibn Abi Huqayq (a treacherous jew from Madina) to kill women and children. He said that one of the men fighting had said, 'The wife of ibn Abi Huqayq began screaming and I repeatedly raised my sword against her. Then I would remember the

prohibition of the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, so I would stop. Had it not been for that, we would have been rid of her.'"

b) Maliks Muwatta Book 021, Hadith Number 010.

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Yahya related to me from Malik from Yahya ibn Said that Abu Bakr as-Siddiq was sending armies to ash-Sham. He went for a walk with Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan who was the commander of one of the battalions. It is claimed that Yazid said to Abu Bakr, "Will you ride or shall I get down?" Abu Bakr said, "I will not ride and you will not get down. I intend these steps of mine to be in the way of Allah."

Then Abu Bakr advised Yazid, "You will find a people who claim to have totally given themselves to Allah. Leave them to what they claim to have given themselves. You will find a people who have shaved the middle of their heads, strike what they have shaved with the sword.

"I advise you ten things| Do not kill women or children or an aged, infirm person. Do not cut down fruit-bearing trees. Do not destroy an inhabited place. Do not slaughter sheep or camels except for food. Do not burn bees and do not scatter them. Do not steal from the booty, and do not be cowardly."

Subhan`Allah see how Prophet Peace be upon him forbade to kill women and children and how beautiful is the advics of Abu Bakar Ra ( first caliph of Islam and the closest companion of Prophet peace be upon him), he even said "Do not cut down fruit-bearing trees. Do not destroy an inhabited place. Do not slaughter sheep or camels except for food. Do not burn bees and do not scatter them. Do not steal from the booty, and do not be cowardly." and still anti Islamic people use bad and harsh words against these great people?? I ask abul kasem now a days which leader advise like this??

Islam prohibits Rape of Women (slave or free)

Narrated Jabir ibn Abdullah: "Musaykah, a slave-girl of some Ansari, came and said: My master forces me to commit fornication. Thereupon the following verse was revealed: "But force not your maids to prostitution (when they desire chastity). (24:33)" (Translation of Sunan Abu Dawud, Divorce (Kitab Al-Talaq), Book 12, Number 2304)"

Brother Bassam Zawadi quoted in his article 'Does Islam Permit Muslim Men to Rape Their Slave Girls?'

[http://www.call-to-monotheism.com/does\\_islam\\_permit\\_muslim\\_men\\_to Rape\\_their\\_slave\\_girls](http://www.call-to-monotheism.com/does_islam_permit_muslim_men_to Rape_their_slave_girls)

In an authentic narration from Sunan Al Bayhaqi, Volume 2, page 363, Hadith no. 18685 we read the following story:

Abu al-Hussain bin al-Fadhil al-Qatan narrated from Abdullah bin Jaffar bin Darestweh from Yaqub bin Sufyan from al-Hassab bin Rabee from Abdullah bin al-Mubarak from Kahmas from Harun bin Al-Asam who said: Umar bin al-Khatab may Allah be pleased with him sent Khalid bin al-Walid in an army, hence Khalid sent Dharar bin al-Auwzwar in a squadron and they invaded a district belonging to the tribe of Bani Asad. They then captured a pretty bride, Dharar liked her hence he asked his companions to grant her to him and they did so. He then had sexual intercourse with her, when he completed his mission he felt guilty, and went to Khalid and told him about what he did. Khalid said: 'I permit you and made it lawful to you.' He said: 'No not until you write a message to Umar'. (Then they sent a message to Umar) and Umar answered that he (Dharar) should be stoned. By the time Umar's message was delivered, Dharar was dead. (Khalid) said: 'Allah didn't want to disgrace Dharar'

Notice that Umar ibn Al Khattab (the second caliph) ordered the man who captured the slave girl and had sex with her to be stoned for this crime, for he took the slave girl unjustly.

Do these critics who raise these arguments know Islam better than Umar ibn al Khattab?

We anticipate what our opponents might say in response. They will say that the scholars whom I just cited and the story of Umar ibn Al Khattab only refer to someone who raped a slave girl who did not belong to him, however one may rape the slave girl that is his property. Even though the story in Sunan Al Bayhaqi makes it clear that the man had sex with the girl after possessing her, we will accept this response only for the sake of argument.

It is nonsense to suggest that one could rape the slave girl he possesses because the Prophet (peace be upon him) warned us that we must take good care of those under our authority:

"There is no person to whom Allaah has given people to take care of, and he fails to take care of them properly, but he will not smell the fragrance of Paradise." (Saheeh Bukhari no. 6731; Saheeh Muslim, no. 142)

'Umar ibn al-Ahwas (may Allaah be pleased with him) reported that he heard the Messenger of Allaah SAWS (peace and blessings of Allaah be

upon him) say during his Farewell Pilgrimage:

"Verily, you have rights over your women, and your women have rights over you. As for your rights over your women, they are that they should not allow anyone to sit on your beds whom you dislike, or allow anyone into your houses whom you dislike. Verily, their rights over you are that you should treat them well with regard to their clothing and food." (Reported by al-Tirmidhi, 1163, and Ibn Maajah, 1851). (end quote from the article of Brother Bassam)

let us see what Prophet peace be upon him, Abu Bakar Siddique (1st Caliph) and Umar bin Al Khattab (2nd Caliph) said regarding Women in war.

a) Maliks Muwatta Book 021, Hadith Number 008. Section : **Prohibition against Killing Women and Children in Military Expeditions.**

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c) Narrated Jabir ibn Abdullah: "Musaykah, a slave-girl of some Ansari, came and said: My master **forces me to commit fornication**. Thereupon the following verse was revealed: "But force not your maids to prostitution (when they desire chastity). (24:33)" (Translation of Sunan Abu Dawud, Divorce (Kitab Al-Talaq), Book 12, Number 2304) "

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There is nothing like Sex Slaves in Islam and Rape is not mentioned in any of the ayah in Qur'an and Hadith, while some important points to be considered are:

- Prophet peace be upon him ordered to free the slave

Narrated Asma: "No doubt the Prophet ordered people to manumit slaves during the solar eclipse. (*Translation of Sahih Bukhari, Eclipses, Volume 2, Book 18, Number 163*)"

- If a Muslim beats his slave or slaps him for no reason, then he must set him free:

Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him) as saying: He who beats a slave without cognizable offence of his or slaps him, then expiation for it is that he should set him free. (*Translation of Sahih Muslim, The Book of Oaths (Kitab Al-Aiman), Book 015, Number 4079*)"

So, from above hadiths it is clear that author lied when he said **who you may rape or do whatever you like**)

and see fatwa

here <http://www.islamonline.net/servlet/Satellite?pagename=IslamOnline->

[English-Ask\\_Scholar/FatwaE/FatwaE&cid=1119503544596](http://English-Ask_Scholar/FatwaE/FatwaE&cid=1119503544596)

**In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.**

**All praise and thanks are due to Allah, and peace and blessings be upon His Messenger.**

Dear questioner, thank you very much for having confidence in us and we hope our efforts, which are purely for Allah's Sake, meet your expectations.

When Islam was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him), slavery was a worldwide common social phenomenon; it was much older than Islam. Slavery was deeply rooted in every society to the extent that it was impossible to imagine a civilized society without slaves.

In spite of this social fact, **Islam was the first religion to recognize slavery as a social illness that needed to be addressed. Since slavery was deeply rooted in the society, Islam did not abolish it at once. Rather, Islam treated slavery in the same manner it treated other social illnesses. Islam followed the same methodology of gradual elimination in dealing with this social disease as it did with other social illnesses, for example: the prohibition of alcohol in three steps.**

Concerning having slave women, we would like to let you know that it happens to be a practice necessitated by the condition in which early Muslims found themselves vis-a-vis non-Muslims, as both parties engaged in wars. Slave women or *milk al-yameen* are referred to in the Qur'an as "Those whom your right hand possess" or "*ma malakat aymanukum*"; they are those taken as captives during conquests and subsequently became slaves, or those who were descendants of slaves.

Thus, it was a war custom in the past to take men and women as captives and then turn them into slaves. Islam did not initiate it, rather, it was something in practice long ago before the advent of Islam. And when Islam came, it tried to eradicate this practice, bit by bit. So it first restricted it to the reciprocal practice of war, in the sense that Muslims took war captives just as the enemies did with Muslims.

But as it aimed at putting an end to such issue, Islam laid down rules which would eventually lead to eradicating the practice. So it allowed Muslims to have intercourse with slave women taken as captives of just and legitimate wars. In so doing, the woman would automatically become free if she got pregnant. What's more, her child would also become free.



Not only that, Islam also ordered a Muslim to treat the slave woman in every respect as if she were his wife. She should be well fed, clothed and given due protection. In the family environment, she had the opportunity to learn about Islam and was free to accept it or reject it. She also had the opportunity to earn her freedom for she could be ransomed.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts, and the nature of the question posed by people, it's clear that some people misunderstand the wisdom behind the permissibility of having female slaves and think that it is meant to unleash men's desires and give them more enjoyment. Never! That is not the point! It is, rather, means of freeing slaves; and this is clarified above in the fact that if a master got a female slave pregnant, then he could neither sell her nor give her away as a present. And if he died, she would not be considered part of his property. She'd receive her freedom and her baby would also be free.

But, we have to stress that this case should not be confused with that of female servants or maids, for they are free and not slaves. **Therefore, it is forbidden to engage in sexual relations with them except through an Islamic marriage.**

Slavery has been abolished by international conventions, and goes in line with aims and objectives of Islam, as it has called for centuries ago.

As for marrying slaves, it is something permissible under two conditions: first, if one is unable to pay the dowry of a free woman. Second, if there is fear of committing adultery if one doesn't get married. This is clarified by the following verse: "And whose is not able to afford to marry free, believing women, let them marry from the believing maids whom your right hands possess. This is for him among you who feareth to commit sin. But to have patience would be better for you." (An-Nisaa': 25)

**This verse shows that Muslim men should abstain from illicit relations and seek enjoyment through marriage to free women or through their female slaves.**

In conclusion, Allah has forbidden certain types of behavior and permitted other kinds of behavior as a safeguard to the individual and to the society. Allah has forbidden fornication and adultery. However, in the case of captives whom your right hands possess, it's something necessitated by the special circumstances which were created when the Muslims were at war.

”(end of fatwa)

also see

<http://www.islamqa.com/en/ref/94840/>

3 – Being fair towards slaves and treating them kindly

It was narrated that 'Uthmaan ibn 'Affaan tweaked the ear of a slave of his when he did something wrong, then he said to him after that: Come and tweak my ear in retaliation. The slave refused but he insisted, so he started to tweak it slightly, and he said to him: Do it strongly, for I cannot bear the punishment on the Day of Resurrection. **The slave said: Like that, O my master? The Day that you fear I fear also.**

When 'Abd al-Rahmaan ibn 'Awf (may Allaah be pleased with him) walked among his slaves, no one could tell him apart from them, because he did not walk ahead of them, and he did not wear anything different from what they wore.

One day 'Umar ibn al-Khattaab passed by and saw some slaves standing and not eating with their master. **He got angry and said to their master: What is wrong with people who are selfish towards their servants? Then he called the servants and they ate with them.**

A man entered upon Salmaan (may Allaah be pleased with him) and found him making dough – and he was a governor. **He said to him: O Abu 'Abd-Allaah, what is this? He said: We have sent our servant on an errand and we do not want to give him two jobs at once. (end quote)**

**Slaves can become leaders.**

a) Narrated Anas bin Malik: Allah's Apostle said, "You should listen to and obey, your ruler even if he was an **Ethiopian (black) slave whose head looks like a raisin.**" (Bukhari Book #89, Hadith #256)

b) Abu Dharr reported: My friend (the Holy Prophet) bade me to **hear and obey** (the ruler) **even if he is a slave having his feet and arms cut off**, and observe prayer at its prescribed time. (And further said): It you find people having observed the prayer, you in fact saved your prayer, otherwise (if you join with them) that would be a Nafl prayer for you. (Muslim, Book #004, Hadith #1355)

c) Prophet peace be upon him said "**I eat as a slave eats and I sit as a slave sits.**" (Narrated by Abu Ya'laa, 8/318) Silsilah ahdeeth al-Saheehah, 544.

- Check the following link on the ongoing issue: **Human equality and the liberation of slaves in Islam** <http://www.answering-christianity.com/equality.htm>

Continue reading here: 5) [Refutation Series V: A Woman's Testimony is Worth Only Half of a Man's](#)