

Chapter 1 : Interview With a Muslim | Religion Dispatches

[An interview] in which a Palestinian Arab Muslim and a secular Zionist Jew find much accord. Many take it as a given that Islam and any notion of liberty are diametrically opposed. People are quick to point out the number of Islamic dictatorships and repressive theocracies, and generalize that (for example) to Muslims in America.

Muslims go in, shoot up the place , yell Allahu Akbar. Have you condemned the attack? Do you as a Muslim condemn this attack? Why do you hesitate? CNN is asking Muslims to condemn the attack. But that happened too. Three mosques were attacked in Sweden in the last three weeks. One was set on fire, with people inside. I already condemned it. What else do you need to hear? To make it clear. I should think when thousands of French are gathering in solidarity and KillAllMuslims is trending on Twitter that being visibly Muslim in public would not be a good idea. Well then condemn it in print. Most of the victims of Muslim violence are Muslim. I never said that. Well why does it look that way? And just as I condemn the attack on Charlie Hebdo I condemn attacks on all people. I fear what this selectivity means. It betrays a structural bias so powerful we can barely see it. Are you saying this attack is justified? Context can be mistaken for justification. So where does this leave us? Do Muslims condemn terror? If I speak, it is used against me, and if I do not speak, it is used against me. I condemn violence against the innocent. I think what happened in Paris was horrible. Do I need to say more?

Chapter 2 : Islam and Sci-Fi interview with Kim Stanley Robinson – Islam and Science Fiction

Today I decided to interview one of my really good friends, Liliane Seffah. Liliane is an year-old college student with a major in General Science. I have gathered a series of questions and Liliane will try to answer to the best of her ability.

Vicky Beeching August 16, 19 Comments on Interview with Mo Ansar The Muslim faith, as does the Christian faith, has a reputation among feminists for being oppressive toward women. Is this reputation justified? Mo is a Muslim commentator, lecturer and writer, frequently seen on TV and heard on radio. For every interview representing one perspective, a counter perspective will follow in a future interview. The views we publish are those of our contributors and in publishing them we are in no way affirming nor rejecting their viewpoint, simply showcasing them. There is a silent revolution taking place. It is one where religion is returning to the fore but more than that – it is that its return is being pioneered by women around the world. This revival of an enlightened spiritual narrative which combines orthodoxy with real cutting edge work on social justice and the welfare of others, could perhaps, only be pioneered by women and in our time. The truer picture is that which we see when the rivers of confidence, empowerment, education, peace and prosperity flow together. We can only ask that the world looks towards Yemeni feminist Nobel prize winners like Tawakul Karman, as the real face and voice of a modern, politically engaged and socially astute Islam, rather than those with a Talibanised view of education and equality; it is a hard and closed thinking which wanders around in the shadows beyond the light of Islam. In truth, we may even find that a modern, enlightened Islam has much to offer a West which today, still struggles to find the right settlement for those balancing influences of sexuality, equality and feminism. How would you answer that? Any discussion on feminism and Islam might start with some thought about a quite remarkable woman – Aisha. Despite the best and most accurate current historical thinking reflecting she may have been as old as 18 or 20 years of age at the time, Aisha has been greatly maligned throughout history as the child bride of the Prophet. As is often the case for strong women throughout the ages, confluences of patriarchy, religious leadership and outright hostility have culminated in her most unjust treatment – an audacious attempt to bring in to question the achievements of a quite remarkable woman. Absolutely – no other religion has a woman at the heart of it, as Aisha is to Islam. Further than this, no other religion owes as much to one woman in sheer scale of contribution and development. She was a medical physician, a judge and a convert; the wife of the Prophet and compiler of the strongest chains of narrations relating to his life and works. To be clear, the religion of some 2bn people of the world would not exist as it does today, without the pivotal and central role of this woman – the mother of the believers. Are you frustrated by the misogynistic reputation many of our religions have gained? It is a charge which needs to be refuted and with some vigour. How has Islam defended the rights of women throughout history? Islam created what was effectively, the first written bill of rights for women. In an era when female infanticide was common place, Judaeo-Christian traditions had provided no limit on the number of wives a man might have and they were inheritable as chattel. In addition to banning the practice of female infanticide, Islam created a legal basis where women were entitled in their own right for the first time, to own businesses, marry by choice, vote, inherit, and divorce. Islam conferred additional rights onto women such as rights over their husbands and fathers. Muslim men everywhere will no doubt be breathing a collective sigh of relief as, due to the generosity of women-folk, this is not enforced too stringently. Yes – the historical context is fascinating. For centuries, non Muslim women living free and in accordance with their faith and traditions in the Ottoman Empire, often turned to the shariah to enforce their rights which were protected to a greater extent than was available under the secular common law known as Qanun. A religion where gold and silk is the exclusive preserve of women and which confers upon them rights over their men – sexual, emotional and spiritual – has now also become the focus for a new great debate on feminism in the modern world: Has the practice of women converting to Islam later in life created a shake-up, or is this something that has frequently happened over the decades? Let me tell you about one example of a feminist converting to Islam. Born in , Valentine de Sainte Point was a leader of the French feminism movement. Her uncle was the French philosopher, Lamartine, someone she placed in high regards.

Has she written anything we could read today? So she converted to the Muslim faith? Yes, in her search for authenticity, a real and sincere role for women, she converted to Islam becoming known as Rawhiya Nour al Din. From the global capital of eroticism and feminism, to orthodox Islam; it is a path which those who believe Islam to be a thing contradicting femininity and sexuality, equality and liberation for women, will struggle to understand. For Valentine, Islam was the pinnacle of precisely those values. Is this trend of women converting to Islam on the rise? It has been estimated that there are some 5, converts known as reverts to Islam in the UK each year. Some three quarters of these are women, the overwhelming majority of whom are white, European born and educated. Arguments can be posited about the failure of the sexual revolution where women were sold the myth that they could be everything to everyone, or that modern reductionism and equality has driven a horse and cart through traditional models of male-female interplay. All of these things albeit components, undermine and ultimately disenfranchise women and disconnect them from their spiritual journeys; individual stories and personal searches for peace and completeness, a thing we all so desperately need today.

Chapter 3 : Interview Questions

Haroon Moghul. RD Senior Correspondent Haroon Moghul is a Senior Fellow at the Center for Global Policy. He has a Master's Degree in Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Studies from Columbia University, has appeared on all major media networks, and has also been published at CNN, TIME, Washington Post, Guardian and Foreign Policy.

An interview with Don Bosco dated An era in which man was free to speak. For Islam is meant a collection of doctrines which, if practiced, destroy every principle of morality. In what countries Islam is professed? Islam is professed in much of Asia and also in a part of Africa. Islam was founded by whom? Islam was founded by Mohammed. Tell us all you know about him, please. It would be impossible to refer you all that is said about this famous impostor. I will only let you know who he was and how he founded this religion. Eager for glory and trying to improve his condition, he wandered for many countries and managed to become the agent of a widow merchant of Damascus [Khadija], who later married him. He was so clever that he was able to take advantage of his own disability and ignorance to found a religion. Suffering from epilepsy, he claimed that his frequent falls were mystical abductions to speak with the Angel Gabriel. Only an impostor could deceive people in this way! Did he attempt to do some miracle to confirm his preaching? Muhammad could not do any miracle to confirm his religion because he had not been sent by God. Miracles can only come from God. However, as he boasted himself above Jesus Christ, he was immediately asked to do some miracle. Despite all he boasted of having done a miracle: In memory of this ridiculous miracle, the Muslims took the Half Moon as a symbol of their religion. For the same reason, he became famous for being an impostor and a disturber of public peace, and his fellow citizens wanted to imprison him and put him to death. So it was that he fled to the city of Medina, along with some libertines who helped him to become master of the city. Why did Muhammad make this mix of religions? Because the peoples of Arabia were partly Christians, partly Jews and partly Pagans, he took parts from all their religions, especially those parts which can sexually and sensually satisfy. Was Muhammad an educated man? He did not even know how to write. To expose his Al-Quran he was aided by a Jew and an apostate monk. Speaking of things contained in the Holy Scriptures, he confuses one for the other; for example, he attributes to Miriam [Mariam] the sister of Moses facts concerning Mary [Mariam] the mother of Jesus, just to mention one. Mohammed was ignorant, did no miracle. How could he propagate his religion? Muhammad did not propagate his religion by miracles or by the persuasion of the word, but by the force of the weapons. Being Islam a religion that promotes all sorts of sexual satisfaction, in a short time Muhammad was found at the head of a formidable troop of bandits. Along with his fellow believers, he traveled the countries of the East, conquering peoples not by presenting the Truth, neither making portents, nor by prophecies. As a single argument he raised the sword on the heads of the defeated, shouting: But since Muhammad was so ignorant, we can guess he would have filled the Koran with many errors! A. Whoever denies God for fear of death is forgiven; Revenge is allowed; A paradise full of earthly pleasures is promised to his followers. The doctrine of this false prophet permits things so obscene that the soul of a good Christian is horrified only to utter them. What is the difference between Christianity and Islam? The difference is great. Mohammed founded his religion with violence and weapons, Jesus founded his Way with words of Love and Peace, using his disciples. Mohammed fomented carnal passions, Jesus encouraged self-control. Muhammad did no miracle, Jesus Christ did countless miracles in the daytime, in the presence of great crowds. In Muhammad no prophecy was accomplished, in Jesus the whole of Sacred Scripture was fulfilled. Christian religion makes the man happy in this world, preparing him to elevate himself for future enjoyments. Mohammed degrades and shakes human nature, placing every happiness in sexual and sensual pleasures, reducing his followers to unripe animals. Thus said don Giovanni Bosco in an interview in Words are his own, so the content of the text. Original text of the interview [HERE](#).

Chapter 4 : Muslim in Memphis: An Interview with an Imam – Memphis Mirror

He is the author of Islam: A Search for Meaning and Islam: A Sacred Law, What Every Muslim Should Know About the Shari'ah. This interview was conducted March

Many take it as a given that Islam and any notion of liberty are diametrically opposed. People are quick to point out the number of Islamic dictatorships and repressive theocracies, and generalize that for example to Muslims in America. Imad Ad-Dean Ahmad, a scholar of Islam and history, would disagree. His organization, Minaret of Freedom, is dedicated to spreading a different narrative, that of a religion which values economic and social freedom, despite its use as a tool of repression by autocrats and theocrats in the Middle East and South Asia. Your background was originally in science. What sort of work were you doing? I worked in astrophysics for another fifteen years after getting my doctorate, publishing models for the solar atmosphere and stellar winds, using mainly X-ray and ultra-violet data. What prompted your career change from science to social and religious activism? By the late s, I had become increasingly concerned about the inefficiency, immorality, and counter-productivity of American policy in the Middle East. I became painfully aware that of the role that ignorance and political agendas played in formation of bad policy. The so-called experts on the Muslim world had not seen the Iranian revolution coming and their retrospective attempts to account for it were incoherent. I made the transition by writing a book on the role Islamic Civilization played in the development of modern science Signs in the Heavens: After I gave a talk on the book for the Honors program at the University of Maryland College Park the head of the program invited me to offer a course there on Islamic Civilization. At the same time, the great libertarian historian Leonard Liggio introduced me to the good people at the Atlas Economic Research Foundation, who helped me to start the Minaret of Freedom Institute, the Islamic libertarian think tank I have headed for 23 years www. The Muslim community also came to appreciate my work, initially because of my knowledge on issues related to the Islamic calendar, but gradually on an increasingly wide range of matters from Islamic civilization to Islamic law and chaplaincy. What was the thing or things which led you to libertarian thought in the first place? Were you raised with this or was it reading or experiences that took you in that direction? My father a businessman was politically conservative and my mother a teacher and media personality was politically liberal, so my upbringing provided me a choice. From Ayn Rand I first learned how the markets work and why state intervention is both morally evil and consequentially destructive. Does your view of libertarianism derive from those axioms? Axiomatic is your term, not mine. Every individual is directly responsible to God I see your point. This is true regardless of whether the Muslim arrived at that point because he finds these things self-evident or because he had previously questioned them and found the answers convincing. Where in the current Muslim world do you see the possibility of libertarian approaches to social and cultural issues as having the greatest chance for a toehold? Can a Muslim country be culturally libertarian in the sense of treating all belief and disbelief equally under law? I think that Tunisia is the most promising, with the Nahda Party holding fast to these principles whether their fortunes are good or bad. More secular people than I may think Dubai is the most promising since, despite its undemocratic political structure and strong religiosity of its rulers, it seems to be very tolerant socially and culturally. Until recently, Muslim countries were historically much more tolerant than the West on treating subjects of various religious belief under the law. When the Jews were evicted from Spain, they dared not move to any other Western country, but the Sultan of Turkey invited them to the Ottoman lands promising them absolute freedom to work, worship, and raise their families as they saw fit. I do not see this as a problem inherent in Islamic law so much as in the conflict of the Westphalian notion of the modern nation-state with the Muslim traditional system of autonomous confessional communities. Do you think that the US has a responsibility to promote liberty in other countries and in other cultures? This begs the question, of course, of whether the US has a responsibility to promote liberty internally! The next best way is to trade freely with other countries and facilitate, not impede, cultural and social exchange. Speaking frankly to them can be a good way, if done with discretion and respect. And there would be far fewer despots if we would stop propping them up. To what do you attribute that difference? It is true that Muslims in Europe have not

integrated as well as those in the U. Allowing Muslims the ability to freely interpret and practice their religion with neither interference nor support from the state threatens neither Muslims and other religious minorities nor the majority. In England, the state gives preference to Anglicans over other especially non-Christian religions, which is a driver of discontent. In Germany the state supports all religions, which provokes resentment in the Christian majority. A rather open-ended question: What would you consider, in general, to be a rational US immigration policy? Anyone who comes here for a peaceful and positive purpose, including to work or study, should be allowed to do so with a path for citizenship if they want it. Those who demonstrably seek to engage in crime or violence should be denied. The government welfare system should be reformed or abolished so that it does not attract freeloaders, and let private and religious social service agencies carry the load of resettlement. What do you think is the greatest misunderstanding among American libertarians about Islam in a cultural rather than theological sense? If a libertarian wanted to understand more about Islamic culture beyond the usual prejudices, what should he or she be reading as an introduction and overview to gain a clearer and more accurate understanding? The greatest cultural misunderstanding about Islam is the belief that it is culturally monolithic. Islamic culture spans an enormous range of nationalities, ethnic groups, cuisines, literature, arts, architecture, and political systems. Just make sure to talk to more than one person! Better yet, visit a few different mosques. Muslims are your neighbors and most of them would be delighted to chat with you. And my final question: Given an audience of libertarians with a rather wide range of views on Islam and how it relates to American culture, which question do you wish I had asked? And what over-arching message would you want to convey? Given that the apprehension about Muslim immigrants is found even among some professing libertarians, I would have welcomed a question along these lines: You note the wide diversity of political views among Muslims. I would have replied that I also see the U. Constitution as a document with some strong libertarian content, and I wonder why are overt libertarians such a small minority among Americans? In both cases, I believe that ignorance of the Quran and the Constitution respectively are the problem, a problem compounded by corrupt political leaders whose interest in power motivates them to keep their respective constituencies in a state of ignorance.

Chapter 5 : Islam: The Religion of Libertarianism (Interview) Â» Muslims for Liberty

After the interview, follow up with an email thanking them for the opportunity to interview with them and learn about their company. Only after they actually make you an offer should you give some thought about whether or not it's something you want.

I definitely did not land every job I interviewed for. No matter how great or horrific my interviews went though, I learned something from them. These are simply some of my thoughts, based on my experience as both an interviewer and an interviewee. Make Istikharah Before the Interview You can pray istikharah prayer for guidance after the interview as well, but doing it before accomplishes several things. You remember that your potential employer is not your provider. Two, it calms you down. This can be some big accomplishment you have had, something you studied on the side, a problem you solved, or an example of teamwork or leadership. Work those 5 things into the interview wherever you can. These are intelligent things that you can say about your field your area of expertise and the field that you are interviewing for. These are points that will make the interviewer realize that you have background in that area and probably have a solid understanding in your field as well. Know them well; practice them in front of a mirror if you need to. Make sure that you are able to use them during the interview. After seeing your resume, there are many cases in which the employer is no longer wondering whether or not you are familiar with the subject. If not, make sure you insert your smart points wherever possible. Have Questions for Them Ask questions throughout the interview if appropriate. In addition, have at least two or three questions ready at the end of the interview. They will ask you if you have any questions for them. You can even use the opportunity to find out more about the interviewer. Make them sell you the company! The interview goes both ways. Come up with your questions ahead of time. You can even write them down, bring them with you, and read them right off the paper if you need to but they must be very good if you do. Some sample questions could be: What is the biggest challenge you think I would face with this position? Why do you feel that I may be a good match for this position? What is your favorite part about your job? What is the single most important skill you think I will need for this position? Review Typical Interview Questions A lot of the interview questions that are asked are somewhat standard. Be ready to answer them. They can be found online and may be repeated throughout your different interviews. There are many questions that you can be sure you will be asked: Know About the Company Before you go, read up about the company. Know what they do, their goals, their achievements, their culture. Be prepared to display your knowledge of the company during the interview. Dress for Success This is obvious and goes without saying. Get a haircut if you need one. Shower, smell nice guys , and make sure your shoes are nice and clean. Sisters, do not sacrifice your Islamic morals for the interview. Wear your hijab right and be modest. Also, if you need to, you can carry your cell phone in your pocket, but make sure the ringer is off. Islamic Etiquette Before you go, determine if you will shake hands with the opposite gender. Regardless of your decision, be both confident and polite. Have a general idea of how you will respond if you will not shake their hand. A short, concise, answer should do the trick. Also, consider that you may be put in a position where they want to interview you behind a closed door, with no windows into the room, with one person from the opposite gender khalwa. You can politely ask that the door be left slightly open. It can be a turn-off. This is the professional world. Instead, I think that that person has no respect for my time. Get there a half an hour earlyâ€” but sit in the car, go over your smart points and the things you want them to know about you. Answer Questions Thoroughly Do not give one word, yes and no answers. They are asking questions hoping to hold a conversation with you. Tell them about a problem you solved or method that you improved at your last job or school project. Answer questions completely and enthusiastically. Show them that you can hold a conversation. Answering in a results-oriented way is critical. Be Light-Hearted Part of the interview process is the employer finding out if you would be a good match for the company. They want someone who is personable, can get along with other employees, and is good for the overall culture. Allow your good Muslim character to show. You will need to slip out for 5 minutes to pray Duhr and Asr. Your schedule may need to change slightly during Ramadan. However, there is absolutely no reason you need to mention any of

that right off the bat. Most of these will not affect anything at work any more than someone slipping out for a cigarette a couple times a day. The only thing probably worth mentioning is your slightly longer lunch break on Fridays for Jummah Prayer. Be Confident in Yourself Again, this goes with the tip of knowing that Allah swt is your provider. This employer is not your provider. So know that they need you just as much as you need them. We once did not make someone an offer because of the way he disrespectfully slouched throughout the entire interview. We decided that he was not someone that we could put in front of our clients. Express Interest No matter how the interview goes, do not show that you may not be interested in the position. After the interview, follow up with an email thanking them for the opportunity to interview with them and learn about their company.

Chapter 6 : Help! Interview with Muslim? | Yahoo Answers

Dua For Interview Success. Dua For Interview Success. every young man/woman wish to induce success in interview. everyone wish sensible job and for it he/she has do exhausting study. for passing a interview you want to to} need sensible data and luck.

Are you sure you want to delete this answer? Yes Sorry, something has gone wrong. What does your faith mean to you personally? My faith is my love. Islam means everything to me. And neither do I, or what they think of me. How do you live your faith day-to-day? How easy or difficult is it to practice your faith in the United States? Not that difficult, it would actually depend where a Muslim is. S except the fact that there are fewer Mosques here then other Islamic places. Which portion of your sacred scriptures is most meaningful to you and why? Because it makes so much sense, teaches me new things everytime I read a new portion of it, tells me about Allah, the Jenna Heaven , and the Prophets Peace Be Upon Them. Which is most challenging? What holy places are especially significant to your faith? It is the most Holy Islamic place in the world. All Muslims That are able too must go there once in a lifetime - But its not just a big black cube in the middle of Saudi Rabia! Its so much more then that! Praying there is the most Holy place you could pray there. Have you ever been on a pilgrimage to a holy place or sacred site? What was it like? Are you planning to go in the future? How important is it for you to go? What role does your family play in the practice and living out of your faith? Basically what every Muslim does. How do you view Christianity and the Christian church? I think Christian Churches are beautiful, even though I never actually been in one, but I have seen many. What is your general impression of Christianity? No general impression really. Everyone is unique and indiviual. They deserve to be punished for the greif and pain they have brought - Those terrorists are not true Muslims.

Chapter 7 : An Interview On Islam, Donald Trump, and Women in Policy - Whitney Buchanan

Reflective Essay 2 Muslim Mosque vs. Christian Basilica There are many differences between the muslim and christian Basilica as well as many similarities. They also have so many things that make them unique in their own way.

Is Allah the god of the Old Testament? Why does almost every description of Allah also equal non-existence? If no one has seen Allah, [5] [6] its sex cannot be determined. Why do you still address it [5] [6] as a male? Why would Allah have to bribe his followers [7] [8] by promising them loot? How can Allah be the Best of Creators [9] if millions of sperms get wasted in trying to fertilize one egg? Apostasy Would you trust a political party which does not allow ex-members to speak out? If not, why would you trust Islam, and why should anyone convert to a religion which kills [10] apostates and does not [10] [11] allow criticism? Why do so many people still leave Islam [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] even though they receive death threats for doing so? Why is there "no compulsion" in religion when the punishment for apostasy, both "normal" apostasy and "treason", [21] is death? Arabic Classic Arabic is missing vowels and dots. There are only million native Arabic speakers in the world today. And why do Muslims claim critics mis-translate words when it is often their own scholars and their most authoritative Arabic to English dictionaries [4] that confirm otherwise? Body Muslims believe that our body parts will testify our sins in the hereafter. And why did Allah not create us circumcised if he wants us that way? Why does Allah hate tattoos, [31] and why has he forbidden [32] [33] it? Why does Allah curse people [34] for plucking their eyebrows? So how do you explain innocent children being born with Aids or being born deformed? Why does Islam ban adoption? Little children may believe in Cinderella talking to birds and mice and stuff. Lina Medina born September 27, , in Ticrapo, Peru , had her menarche at age 8 months. Is sex between a 53 year old man and a 9 year old girl , immoral or moral? Did Allah plan this? So why make such scriptural contentions? Why do Muslims build, or attempt to build, mega mosques in controversial places such as the London Olympic site, [41] the New York ground zero, [42] and outside the Vatican? Why do Muslims so often [43] [44] [45] [46] go on a violent rampage after Friday prayers? If Allah sent angels to help Muhammad defeat the pagans at the Battle of Badr, why did he not send them at larger and more decisive battles where non-Muslims checked the growth of Islam eg. He ate the fruit too. When used in moderation, there are numerous benefits in the consumption of alcohol. Why is alcohol based mouthwash forbidden? Can people absorb enough alcohol through the skin to get drunk? Muhammad claimed Zamzam Islamic holy water is miraculous and it could heal any disease. Why did Allah not use the word "Kurah" Arabic for spherical before the word "Earth" like all Arabic texts do today? Did Allah use outdated astronomical calculations because he thought the Earth was flat? The earth is not flat, so why do Muslims pray to the East or West when the shortest distance to Mecca is through the Earth if you want to go through the earth or through the poles if you want to travel along the surface? A Muslim must pray facing Mecca, and to pray with their back to Mecca would be sacrilegious. From a flat-earth viewpoint, this makes sense. But the earth is spherical, so if you pray facing Mecca, you also have your back to Mecca at the same time and vice-versa. How do you explain this? The closer we get to the North and South poles, [78] the longer our days or nights become. They can eventually extend for up to several months each, making the fourth Pillar of Islam impossible to practice without starving yourself to death. Was Allah unaware of the poles and Eskimos? Hell Is it fair that according to multiple sahih hadith on the Day of Resurrection Allah will spare you from hell-fire by allowing you to throw Jews and Christians into hell [79] [80] [81] instead? After death, non-Muslims will be tortured by a bald snake. Why not eight or six times? And why only in a counter-clockwise [91] direction? If the Masjid al-Haram is truly holy, why does Allah allow birds to defile it? Marriage Why are men permitted to have four wives [92] but women are only allowed one husband? Why is having four wives permitted but having five wives is forbidden? Why do many Muslim women disagree with their husband getting a second wife even though Allah has allowed up to four wives? Does he not know it causes genetic disorders [95] [96] in offspring? Adultery Fifty percent of men worldwide have had extra-marital sex. So, in theory, do half the men on earth deserve to be stoned or lashed? Does Allah really want the children of adulterers to grow up without their parents because they need to be executed? Does Allah

really think public whipping is the most enlightened way to deal with those who have sex before marriage? Instead of the outdated and unreliable method of four witnesses to adultery, why not just use DNA samples which non-Muslims invented? Messengers Prophet Muhammad How do you know that the angel Muhammad was talking to was from Allah and was not Satan himself? Hart, the Jewish American author of "The If not, do you still feel proud of his placing? Do you think it is okay that Muhammad beheaded a whole tribe Banu Qurayza [] as if they were all guilty? Is it morally acceptable that even children with traces of pubic hair [] [] were killed? Why do some of you condemn an ordinary person for engaging in pedophilia , but when your prophet does it, [] you make up excuses and even defend his actions? Could it have been a copy-cat story? How do you know whether or not Muhammad suffered from schizophrenia, narcissism, or Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder? If Muhammad was illiterate, why does Sahih Hadith such as Bukhari say he used to write letters? In Islam, Muhammad is given the honor of being the uswa hasana. Unlike Muhammad, [] Osama bin Laden is not a known pedophile. Why make such an obvious error? When Allah fooled the Jews and eventually the Christians into thinking Jesus was crucified on the cross, [] was he being a Deceiver? Why did Allah wait years to tell the Christians and Jews that Jesus did not really die on the cross? According to Muslims, Jesus never said he was the son of God. So why is " son of Mary " explicitly added whenever anyone addresses him? Natural Disasters Why does Allah mostly target Muslim majority countries [] in major earthquakes? While non-Muslims provide most of the aid after a natural disaster, Allah does nothing. Does he abandon his people on purpose and wish to humiliate them? Kashmir is divided between India, Pakistan, and China. Why did Allah destroy the Pakistan-controlled part of Kashmir [] rather than the Hindu and Buddhist majority regions in the earthquake? Islam makes many prophecies about the end of times, but why are none of the modern technologies prophesized? How much of a god is Allah if he sent , failed prophets before sending us Muhammad with a final message? People such as Nostradamus, [] Isaac Newton, [] and Einstein [] had many prophecies, so were they divinely inspired too? Why would Allah care about which foot [] we enter the toilet with, and why does he care about which shoe we put on first? Why does Allah care whether you use even or odd numbers of toilet paper or stones [] [] in the loo? Why would an omnipotent deity care which hand [] you use to eat? Why does Allah care whether or not you sleep on your stomach? Why does Allah want you to trim your mustache and grow your beard? Why in Islam is it forbidden to touch a dog but not a rat, when rats are much more dirty? Why does Allah recommend you to dye your hair? Why does Allah forbid silk for men? Why does Allah care what type of clothes i. If Muslims trust Muhammad, why not use his recommended medicines mentioned in numerous sahih hadith such as camel urine [] [] rather than western products? Muhammad said if you eat seven dates every morning, no poison can harm you. Most claims of scientific achievements made by followers of Islam during the so-called " Golden Age " for example; all 20 inventions mentioned by Paul Vallely have been either refuted or shown to have been greatly exaggerated. How do you feel about that? Muhammad said that black cumin cures all diseases except death. Scriptures Bible Why do you claim the Bible is corrupt but at the same time proclaim Muhammad is mentioned in the Bible? If you believe only parts of the Bible have been corrupted, how do you differentiate between the good and the bad? Why did Allah not as most Muslims claim protect Christianity or Judaism from "corruption"? Why are there no Dharmic or Taoic religions mentioned? Did he want Muslims to spend their spare time trying to figure out its meanings?

Chapter 8 : Don Bosco on Islam, an interview

*In this fascinating interview and Q&A session, Richard Dawkins is confronted with all the hard questions and criticisms he has raised in his book *The God Delusion* in an interview on Al Jazeera: Is.*

The following are answers to some of the most common questions that ING and its affiliates across the country have encountered in that time. These answers reflect the fact that Islamic teachings are the product of a dynamic conversation among Muslim scholars and between the scholars and the laity who apply their best understanding of the primary sources of Islam rather than a fixed set of laws and regulations. This points to the fact that Islam, like all religions, does not live or speak apart from the people who practice it. There is therefore no monolithic Islam, since, like any other religion, Islam exists only as it is understood and practiced by its adherents. As in other faith traditions, Muslim scholars have developed varied positions and responses to the numerous questions and issues that have been raised and discussed over the past years in the various lands where Islam is practiced. These perspectives and resulting practices differ partly because of the diversity within the Muslim community in geography, ethnicity, culture, and age. There are about 50 countries in the world today with a majority Muslim population, each having its own distinct history and culture or multiplicity of cultures. And there are sizeable Muslim minorities in many other countries, including the United States and virtually all the countries of Europe, that are living Islam in their own unique situations. These Muslim communities likewise have a variety of cultures and histories and live in varied social, cultural, and political circumstances, all producing significant variety in the way that they understand and live out Islam. Therefore, it is important to be clear that the answers to the following questions reflect the views of the American Muslim scholars that ING has worked with. In other words, we do not speak for or on behalf of all Muslims. In most cases, however, the views of these scholars probably reflect the views of the majority of Sunni Muslims in the U. These issues cannot always be addressed by the laws of past eras or different cultures in Asia or Africa. Here, we attempt to address these questions in a way that is traditional, yet compatible with the realities of the American experience in the 21st century. In these matters, we strive to be descriptive, respecting the diversity of Islam as lived religion, but our reference point is the Islam we believe in and practice as American Muslims; in most cases, but not necessarily all, this is in accord with Islam as believed in, practiced, and lived by the majority of Muslims worldwide. We start from five basic principles that ING subscribes to as basic to our vision of Islam in America. We affirm and uphold the sanctity of all human life, the taking of which is among the gravest of all sins. We affirm the right to freedom of thought, religion, conscience, and expression. We believe that God created us with all the diversity of race, religion, language, and belief to get to know one another, respect one another, and uphold our collective human dignity. We believe that Islam is above all a religion of peace and mercy and that as Muslims we are obligated to model those traits in our lives and characters and to work for the good of our homeland and society, wherever that might be. Wherever possible, we indicate which of these principles the basis for our responses to these questions is. Finally, it is important to note that most of the following questions are actual questions that were asked of our speakers, including some of the most repeatedly asked questions in an educational setting where we supplement curriculum relating to Islam and Muslims in the context of world history, social studies, or cultural diversity programming. Islam is the name of a religion, as Christianity and Judaism are names of religions. This term should not be used to refer to a person. The term Arabian was historically used to describe an inhabitant of the Arabian Peninsula. The following questions about basic Muslim beliefs 2 through 12 are answered in accord with the scholars mentioned above, reflecting majority Sunni views. What does Islam teach? There are six major beliefs in Islam and five central practices that are referred to as the Five Pillars. The last dimension of Islam focuses on the cultivation of excellent moral character to better oneself and the world around oneself. It teaches a set of values that promote life, liberty, equality and justice. Some of these values include: Respect for the earth and all creatures Care and compassion for those less fortunate The importance of seeking knowledge Honesty and truthfulness in word and deed Striving continuously to improve oneself and the world 3. What are the major beliefs of Muslims? The six major beliefs in Islam, as understood by the

majority of Sunni Muslims, are: How do Muslims practice their faith? What are the foundational sources of Islamic beliefs and practices? Much of what is known about the Sunnah is from the collection of sayings or reports known as hadith, or prophetic tradition. The hadith describe actions of the Prophet Muhammad or actions that his companions attributed to his teachings. Other sources may exist for different Muslim sects. In addition to these primary sources, Muslims have also traditionally relied on the following: Why do some people suffer so much in this life, especially the innocent, such as children? This is a challenging issue for all religions that proclaim a belief in a God who is at once omnipotent and beneficent. We believe that God tries people in different ways, through both hardship and ease. While the cause of suffering is not always evident, the way that people respond to difficulty is a test of their moral fiber. Responding to hardship with patience and fortitude is a virtue for which we believe a great reward is promised in this life and the afterlife. Additionally, there may be a silver lining behind every difficulty. Are there similar teachings in Islam? What do Muslims believe about angels? Unlike humans, angels are described as not possessing free will but as being by nature assigned to specific duties. Gabriel is the angel of revelation and Michael is the angel of compassion. What does Islam say about Satan? How do the stories of the prophets in Islam compare with those in Christianity and Judaism? That depends on which prophet we are talking about. Were there female prophets? Some Muslim scholars hold the view that there were female prophets. Three of the women regarded by these scholars as prophets are Eve, the wife of Adam, Asiyah, the wife of Pharaoh who in the Quran is the one who adopts Moses as her son, as opposed to the daughter who does so in the Bible, and Mary the mother of Jesus, because they all received revelation from God. Why do Muslims believe that the Prophet Muhammad is the final prophet? There is no specific teaching in traditional Islamic sources forbidding images of the Prophet Muhammad, and in fact one can find representations of Muhammad and other prophets in different periods of Islamic history. What scholars warn against is the worship of such images, which in more recent times has led some groups to promote the idea that it is forbidden to represent the Prophet Muhammad. Why did some Muslims respond with protest and violence against portrayals of Muhammad in cartoons and film? This question refers to protests, sometimes erupting into lethal violence, as in the recent attack in Paris, against cartoons published in a French satirical weekly and against the film *The Innocence of Muslims*. These protests raise the question of freedom of expression, and the instances of violence clearly violated the principle of respect for life. The great majority of American Muslims and many Muslims elsewhere affirm freedom of expression even for material that is offensive. Muslim leaders and organizations worldwide, even in countries that restrict the publication of such offensive material, vigorously condemned the instances of violence. Violent reaction to these images was almost certainly fueled by political issues rather than purely by anger at the offensive images. Libyan President Mohamed Magariaf insisted that the Benghazi attack, claimed to be a spontaneous response to caricatures of Muhammad published in Denmark, was in fact long planned by militants, while the Paris atrocities were the work of militants who may well have been striving to recruit French Muslims to al-Qaeda by creating an incident that would isolate them from other French people. In either case, the images served only as a pretext. Jesus was a non-violent reformer while Muhammad fought in wars. Why is there a difference between Jesus and Muhammad in terms of their approach? In his book *Jesus through the Centuries*, church historian Jaroslav Pelikan depicts and analyzes the varied views of Jesus at different times and in different cultures. The representations of Muhammad are likewise multiple. Jesus founded a community of believers that was politically powerless and had to function in the shadow of the overwhelming power of the Roman Empire. Muhammad, on the other hand, eventually found himself at the head of a new political community in Medina and was therefore called upon to function as a political and even military leader. Whatever differences one may find between Muhammad and Jesus should not obscure the fact that, in our vision of Islam, both Christianity and Islam uphold the principle of respect for life. Why did the Prophet Muhammad marry so many women? Polygamy was common in 7th-century Arabia, as it has been in many other cultures, especially for a political leader; for instance, the patriarchs in the Hebrew Bible are shown as having multiple wives, and the kings of Israel are described as having harems numbering in some cases into the hundreds. In light of the time and place, there was nothing unique or unusual about Muhammad marrying several women. Why did the Prophet Muhammad marry a nine-year old? If she was not nine, how

old was she? The actual age of Aisha at the time of her marriage to Muhammad is disputed, but, the marriage could not have been consummated until she reached puberty. In many cultures, women are or were married years before a marriage is consummated. The custom of early betrothal and marriage continued until the late 19th and early 20th century in much of the world, including Europe and North America, where there are still many states that allow for underage marriage. What do Muslims believe about Jesus? Muslims overwhelmingly revere Jesus and believe that he was born to the Virgin Mary through an act of God, just as Adam is believed to have been created by God without a father or mother. What do Muslims believe about Mary? Muslims generally believe that she is the Virgin Mother of the Prophet Jesus. Why is it that Muslims do not celebrate the birth of Jesus at Christmas? While Muslims greatly revere Jesus, Christmas is generally considered a Christian holiday and not a part of Muslim cultures except where there are Christian minorities. However, some Muslims celebrate Christmas as part of an American cultural observance like Thanksgiving or Independence Day. What are the different kinds of prayer that Muslims practice? Prayer among Muslims can take many forms. How long does each prayer Salat take? In large groups women pray behind men. The separation of men and women in prayer is not universal among Muslims. In some mosques women pray in balconies above the prayer hall for men, and in some American mosques women pray parallel to men while in others they pray behind the men. The reason usually adduced for this practice involves notions of modesty. The Muslim ritual prayer is very physical in nature, involving standing, bowing, and prostrating oneself. While in congregational prayers, Muslims are supposed to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with those next to them. Many Muslim cultures have considered it distracting or immodest to have men and women praying side by side or to have women prostrate themselves in front of men.

Chapter 9 : Questions to Ask About Islam - Wikislam

An Interview about Islam with Walter Veith Part 1 of 2 Help us reduce the maintenance cost of our online services. Because your computer is running an older version of internet browser, it no longer meets the features of modern websites.

Yes, or something like that. That will make Saudi Arabia important to them again. Americans in this moment, with President Donald Trump, [may not care]. Are Americans aware of who this guy is? Is it the right guy to back totally? I see how it will go wrong. He is very much a believer in himself. If MBS would ask you to go and advise himâ€”I understand, after what you wrote, it would be hard for him [to ask], but if he really stepped up and asked you to advise him, so he can understand the value of real reforms and transparencyâ€”would you accept that? I will accept that, of course. Because that is what I want: I want a better Saudi Arabia. I will tell him to stop planning for those white elephant projects and look at the poor areas of Jeddah and Riyadh, and look at the poor people. Look at the poor areas. Look at the economyâ€”. Change the Saudi society into a productive society. And my second advice: Stop fighting historical ways of changing the Middle East. The Arab Spring is a true phenomenon. You are asking simply for reforms, exactly like many people who are in prison today. They are still in jail, and you are in exile. He believes in his reform. So, the strongman mentality. His mentality is prevailing today in most of the Middle East. What is he concerned about? Why did he do that? I think it is a reaction to the anger throughout the Arab world at Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia [is seen as] giving in to the Israelis, to the Jewish lobbies, here and there, and maybe also Saudi Arabia begins to [worry] that Trump cannot deliver to them what they were hoping for. Yes, that was incredible to see, from imprisoning Hariri to embracing him in a restaurant in Paris and tweeting that picture. It was fascinating to see that juxtaposition within two, three months. Hariri has good friends in the French government. He wanted to tell Macron that, look, I am good with Hariri. So when there is a pushback from the international community, he can back off. He can back off, of course, yes. So the balance and checks that the Saudis are not capable of doing, the international community can somehow exert. That is our only hope, yes. Especially the Americans, the Europeans, can exercise that kind of check on him. And if the World Bank, for example, warns MBS of wasting his money on megaprojects, he might back off and stop those silly made-up projects. Their reforms seem to be oriented toward creating cash, so the cinemas they opened are a cash machine. These are reforms that will allow some kind of revenues in the system. I think he believes in Saudi Inc. He likes the Dubai model. The government of Dubai, as much as it is a government, it is a corporation. So it makes money out of the expats who are living in Dubai [with] their drinking, their cinemas, etc. He likes that model, and he is importing this model to Saudi Arabia. What goes wrong with this model is that Dubai is a city state, while Saudi Arabia is a country. And while he is building Saudi Inc. He needs to see that. Can you create stability when you alienated the business elite, the security establishmentâ€”especially those who are close to Mohammed bin Nayef and others and his cousins who are very upset? Can you rule when your constituency is unhappy? Can you create a stable reformation? There is a leader who is running a country that is much poorer than Saudi Arabia and has more of a critical dissent history. Sisi in Egypt, right? Today, no one can plan a revolution in Egypt. So MBS, who has more money, who has more support, who has a smaller population MBS can rule Saudi Arabia for years, unchallenged. Yes, it is about how these projects will go. If they succeed, he will become the second greatest leader of Saudi Arabia. But again, he has to build those projects, and he has to get millions of Saudis working. Displaced Yemeni children, who fled fighting between the Saudi-led coalition and Shiite Houthi rebels, fill up containers of water at a camp in Hodeidah. The blockade with Qatar has its costsâ€”a lot of the things that the Qataris used to buy from Saudi Arabia, now they buy them elsewhere. All of these policies are not profitable, at least economically, let alone the political side. What is the logic? If he wants to turn around the economy and create jobs for millions of Saudis, why lose money in a project that there is no way you can win? He is right to be worried about Iranian presence in Yemen. And he wants to drive them, the Iranians, out of Yemen. But at the same time, he is also suspicious of his natural allies in Yemen, the Islamists. So he wants a victory in Yemen that will eliminate the Houthi. And it seems he

cannot do that. Of course, it is impossible to do that You have to find an alternative solution for Yemen. This is also a personal vendetta. He is the one who started this war. And this crisis with Qatar has become a very personal crisis. What is the rationale in the Qatar crisis? There is an essential marker in MBS strategies As much as he is worried of Iran, he is worried of political Islam, of the Muslim Brotherhood, of the forces of the Arab Spring. He sees both as a threat to him. Qatar is seen as And he wants Qataris to detach from their support of the Arab Spring and political Islam in the form of Al Jazeera, in the form of financing. He wants a client state? How the Qatari will become a client state is they agree to stop their support to forces of Arab Spring. So they want to shut this breathing space. Arab Spring is an idea, and an idea needs a platform. And Qatar is still providing that platform. If he wants to embody the idea of reform, what is wrong with demanding freedom, social justice, jobs and food? If you have an opportunity to go to Saudi Arabia or to spend some time with some of the elite who are close to the government, they will tell you that the Arab people are ignorant. Number two, despite what we think of the Islamists, Islamists and democracy come together. Wherever there is democracy in any part of the Arab world, Islamists will emerge, even to be the winner of most of the vote or a good portion of the vote. And they will either be in government, or they will share government, like in Tunisia or Morocco. People, writers, television stations, news channels like Al Arabiya that constantly attack the idea of Arab Spring. He uses religion to attack the idea of revolution and the Arab Spring. He used a certain tinge of Salafism that bans people, administrations and opposing the ruler. He used clerics who said nobody should oppose the ruler? So they basically say they hate Islamists, but they are willing to use the Salafis to fight the forces of the Arab Spring and the ideas of the Arab Spring, whether verbally or violently, in Yemen and elsewhere? Because it is [his] goal to counter political Islam. Do you have any hope that the reforms could succeed despite the skepticism Even though what he is doing, I could go along and call it reform, it will be more precise to see it as normalization. He only opened the door for people who were locked outâ€”people of entertainment, women, to be allowed to come out from the quarter where they were kept for many years and come out and join the whole community back again. But now since the doors are open and we are having women and entertainment and less religion in our community, now we have to do reform.