Gender Hierarchy in the Qur'ān

Medieval Interpretations, Modern Responses

This book explores how medieval and modern Muslim religious scholars ('ulamā') interpret gender roles in Qur'ānic verses on legal testimony, marriage, and human creation. Citing these verses, medieval scholars developed increasingly complex laws and interpretations upholding a male-dominated gender hierarchy; aspects of their interpretations influence religious norms and state laws in Muslim-majority countries today, yet other aspects have been discarded entirely. Karen Bauer traces the evolution of these interpretations, showing how they have been adopted, adapted, rejected, or replaced over time, by comparing the Qur'an with a wide range of Qur'anic commentaries and interviews with prominent religious scholars from Iran and Syria. At times, tradition is modified in unexpected ways: learned women argue against gender equality, or Grand Ayatollahs reject sayings of the Prophet, citing science instead. This innovative and engaging study highlights the effects of social and intellectual contexts on the formation of tradition, and on modern responses to it.

Karen Bauer is a research associate in Qur'ānic Studies at the Institute of Ismaili Studies in London. Her publications include articles on the Qur'ān, the genre of *tafsīr*, and gender, as well as an edited volume entitled *Aims*, *Methods and Contexts of Qur'anic Exegesis (2nd/8th – 9th/15th Centuries)*.

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KAREN BAUER



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107041523

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First published 2015

Printed in the United States of America

A catalog record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Bauer, Karen.
Gender hierarchy in the Qur'an : medieval interpretations, modern responses / Karen Bauer. pages cm. – (Cambridge studies in Islamic civilization)
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 978-1-107-04152-3 (Hardback)
1. Sex role–Religious aspects–Islam. 2. Qur'an–Criticism, interpretation, etc.
3. Qur'an–Criticism, interpretation, etc.–History. I. Title.
BP134.S49B38 2015
297.1'2283053–dc23 2015010542

ISBN 978-1-107-04152-3 Hardback

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Acknowledgements

This book owes a lot to a number of people, but Michael Cook deserves special mention. He supported the project from its first iteration, gave me many invaluable comments on various drafts, and encouraged my trips to Iran and Syria. Patricia Crone's support was also instrumental in bringing this book about. Her willingness to discuss the topic and honest feedback greatly improved my writing and my work, and her recent impatience has spurred on the completion of this project. I would also like to thank David Hollenberg, Robert Gleave, Andrew Rippin, and Behnam Sadeghi, who commented on earlier drafts of parts of this book, and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful feedback. Abdeali Qutbuddin and Husain Qutbuddin helped me find and understand Fāțimid Ismā'īlī sources. Russell Harris, of the Institute of Ismaili Studies, made the beautiful maps. Will Hammell and Kate Gavino of Cambridge University Press facilitated publication. Most of all, this work would not have been possible without the generosity, patience, and goodwill of my interview subjects, from whom I learned so much.

In order to conduct the interviews in Syria and Iran, I had both practical and financial help. For my trip to Syria in 2004, I received a grant from the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies. I would especially like to thank Huda al-Habash, who took me under her wing for intensive study sessions in Damascus. When I returned to Syria in 2005, I was befriended by Mariam Roncero, who went to great lengths to help me.

My trip to Iran in 2011 was enabled by the sponsorship of Mofid University and funding from the British Academy Small Grants Programme. The arrangements made by Mofid University ensured the

x Acknowledgements

success of my trip, and I am grateful for the generosity of my colleagues there for arranging my visa, housing, room in the library, and interviews. I owe special thanks to Dr Majid Rezaei, director of the Center for Qur'anic Studies, and Mr Hedayat Yousefi, then deputy for the director of the Center for Human Rights Studies (now Chief of Staff for the Office of the President and faculty member of the Department of Political Science), for their professionalism, generosity, patience, and kindness during my stay in Iran. More recently Mr Yousefi was a great help when I needed to get back in touch with all of my interview subjects. I would also like to thank Dr Hamed Shivapour and Mrs Fatemeh Muslimi, both of whom accompanied me to interviews (and added to them!), and Fatemeh for her work translating the interviews in Persian. Miss Behnaz Hajizadeh shared her apartment in Tehran and accompanied me to interviews there. This book would not be what it is without the research I conducted in Iran, and I would particularly like to thank the then-Vice Chancellor of Mofid University, Dr Seyed Masoud Moosavi Karimi, for agreeing to sponsor my trip.

Finally, I would like to thank my husband Peter, who has been very supportive and who has done more than his fair share of the housework while I have been completing this project, and our son Simon, for being such a delight.

Although I have sought to present the views of my sources accurately in quotes and text, the analysis of these views is mine alone, and as such may not represent the opinions of my interview subjects. Nor does this work represent the views of the institutions that have supported me financially or through their sponsorship. I have had much helpful advice and feedback on this work, but neither interview subjects nor colleagues bear any responsibility for its mistakes.

A Note on Names and Transliterations

I have used the common, shortened version of medieval authors' names in text. These short names are used for alphabetisation in the bibliography. A fuller version of the name is also provided in the first footnote and the bibliography.

I have maintained transliteration for modern names in Arabic. Many of my Iranian interview subjects have a preferred spelling of their name in English, which I have followed. In some cases I provide the fully transliterated name on the first mention, and in the bibliography.

Transliteration is alphabetic, rather than phonetic, with some common exceptions.