

Glossary

<i>Ahil-al-dimah</i>	Non-Muslim subjects of the state.
<i>Ahl al-Kitab</i>	(People of the book); Scriptuaries.
<i>Al'aqid shari'at almuta'aqedyan</i>	A term equivalent to <i>pacta sunt servanda</i> .
Al-Kufah	A city in Iraq.
Al-Madinah	The city of Medina, the birthplace of the Muslim State.
<i>Al-Siyar Al-Kabīr</i>	The grand <i>siyar</i> (a book was written by Al-Shaybani on international law in the eighth century).
<i>Ama'an</i>	Al-Ama'an (definite), also written as Amān: guarantee of safety, pledge of security or safe conduct. A contract or grant that can be made by any Muslim and would be binding upon all subject and rulers, in which a foreigner/group of foreigners or a whole state is granted a pledge of security over his/her life and property, normally with permission to enter the country.
<i>Ar'ay</i>	The opinion: this refers to the Hanafi School's method of reasoning.
<i>Baiet alm'al</i>	Literally the house of money referring to where public money was held.
Caliph (Khalifah)	Ruler of the Muslim State considered as a successor of the Prophet Muhammad as head of state.
<i>Dar al-harb</i>	Territories that are not controlled by Muslims.
<i>Dar al-Islam</i>	The territory controlled by a Muslim state.

<i>Dhimmi</i>	A member of the people of the book (such as Christians and Jews) who lives in the Muslim State with a covenant granting him/her protection and obliging him/her to pay poll tax and not to commit treason.
<i>Fata</i>	Man or boy; for women, <i>fatah</i> is girl.
<i>Fatwa</i>	An opinion, or responsum, issued by Islamic jurists.
<i>Fay</i>	Wealth acquired from the enemy without fighting.
<i>Fiqih</i>	Islamic jurisprudence. It is wider than the mere study of what is lawful and unlawful. It contains rules concerning what is detested or abhorred as well as what is liked, preferred or encouraged.
<i>Ghanimah</i>	Legally obtained spoils of war in a legally permissible action.
<i>Ghazw</i>	Raid.
<i>Hadieth</i>	(Also Hadith.) Sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad.
<i>Harbi</i>	Alien (from <i>Dar al-harb</i> which is: territories that are not controlled by Muslims.)
<i>Ijma'a</i>	General consensus among scholars.
<i>Ijtihad</i>	Analogical extraction of rules. It is a scholarly tool that allows jurists to weigh arguments, evidence and sources of the Law to come up with a certain rule. This can only be done by professionals.
Imam	A leading person: including in congregational prayers or in scholarly achievements.
<i>Istihsan</i>	Juristic preference.
<i>Istinbat</i>	Elicitation used in the processes of inferring rules from sources.
<i>Istinqaad</i>	Humanitarian intervention upon request and under defined rules.
<i>Jihad</i>	Struggle or fighting a legitimate war.
<i>Jiziyah</i>	Tax levied on non-Muslim subjects of a Muslim state who will not have to pay Islamic obligatory charity. Similar to Roman poll tax.

<i>Kharaj</i>	A type of tax usually levied on cultivated lands.
<i>Makrooh</i>	A detested act that is not punishable yet unacceptable.
<i>Mu'ahadah</i>	Treaty.
<i>Mujtahid</i>	A person conducting <i>ijtihad</i> .
<i>Musta'aman</i>	A person who is granted <i>ama'an</i> .
<i>Musta'amanoon</i>	Plural of <i>musta'aman</i> .
<i>Qiyas</i>	Analogical or systematic reasoning.
<i>Qura'an</i>	Also Quran or Qur'an: Holy Book; Islamic book of divine revelation.
<i>Ra'y</i>	Juristic opinion.
<i>Ribat</i>	Holding steadfast in the frontiers to respond to any attack by any enemy; it also refers to making the bordering areas safe for passers-by.
<i>Shari'ah</i>	Islamic law or way of life.
<i>Siyar</i>	<i>Al-Siyar</i> in the definite form, and the plural of <i>sirah</i> . It is used by scholars to refer to Islamic international law.
<i>Sulih</i>	Reconciliation, conciliation or armistice.
<i>Sunnah/Sunna</i>	Prophetic traditions: a collection of sayings and actions of the prophet Muhammad.