

Luisteroefening Cat Stevens (25 min.)

1. Hoe zag zijn leven er in de jaren 60 uit?
2. Waarom was hij zo uitzonderlijk in de jaren 70. Noem 2 dingen.
3. Welke dingen veranderde hij en waarom?
4. Wat gebeurde er in 1975? Waarom was deze gebeurtenis zo belangrijk?
5. Welke rol heeft zijn broer in dit verhaal gespeeld?
6. Waarom is het islamitische geloof zo 'familiar'?
7. Waar was zijn laatste concert en hoe zag zijn afscheid van de muziek wereld eruit.
8. Wat betekent 'Muslim' als je het vanuit het Arabisch vertaalt.
9. Wat accepteerde hij ook, nadat hij had besloten dat de Koran inderdaad het boek van God was?
10. Waarom maakte hij – nadat hij de Islam had omarmd – toch nog een album?
11. Waarom stopte hij met de muziek?
12. Was het stoppen echt noodzakelijk? Waarom?
13. Wat was het probleem van Salman Rushdie's boek?
14. Hoe raakt Yusuf bij dit alles betrokken. Wees nauwkeurig!



The Satanic Verses controversy

The Satanic Verses controversy, also known as the **Rushdie Affair**, was the heated and frequently violent reaction of some Muslims to the publication of Salman Rushdie's novel *The Satanic Verses*, which was first published in the United Kingdom in 1988. Many Muslims accused Rushdie of blasphemy or unbelief and in 1989 Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran issued a fatwā ordering Muslims to kill Rushdie. Numerous killings, attempted killings, and bombings resulted from Muslim anger over the novel.

The Iranian government backed the fatwā against Rushdie until 1998, when the government of Iranian President Mohammad Khatami said the government no longer supported the killing of Rushdie.

The issue was said to have divided "Muslim from Westerners along the fault line of culture," and to have pitted a core Western value of freedom of expression—that no one "should be killed, or face a serious threat of being killed, for what they say or write"—against the view of many Muslims—that no one should be free to "insult and malign Muslims" by disparaging the "honour of the Prophet" Muhammad.

Controversial elements of *The Satanic Verses*

"Vehement protest against Rushdie's book" began with the title itself (especially as translated into Arabic), "which Muslims found incredibly sacrilegious", and took to mean the book's author claimed verses of the Qur'an, in fact the whole book, was "the work of the Devil".

The title refers to an alleged incident in the ministry of the Prophet Muhammad, when a few verses were supposedly spoken by Muhammad as part of the Qur'an and then subsequently withdrawn on the grounds that the devil had sent them, deceiving Muhammad into thinking they came from God. These "Satanic Verses" are therefore not found in the Qur'an, but are described by Ibn Ishaq in the first biography of Muhammad, and also appear in other biographies of the prophet's life. The disputed verses permitted prayers of intercession to be made to three pre-Islamic Meccan goddesses: Al-lāt, Uzza, and Manah— a violation of the Islamic principle of monotheism. The utterance and withdrawal of the so-called Satanic Verses forms an important subplot in the novel, which recounts several episodes in the life of Muhammad.

Perhaps most offensive to Muslims, in Rushdie's novel the brothel of the city of Jahilia is staffed by prostitutes who take the names of Muhammad's wives. Since Muslims believe that the wives of the Prophet are 'the Mothers of all Believers', they esteem them.

Fatwā by Ayatollah Khomeini

While there was already a considerable amount of protest by Muslims in the first months after the book's publishing, the fatwā issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Supreme Leader of Iran, created a major international incident.

On 14 February 1989, Ayatollah Khomeini, a Shi'a Muslim leader, issued a fatwā calling for the death of Rushdie and his publishers. Khomeini is thought to have issued the fatwa after hearing about a 10,000-strong protest against Rushdie and his book in Islamabad, Pakistan, where six protesters were killed in an attack on the American Cultural Center.

Although Khomeini did not give the legal reasoning for his judgement, it is thought to be based on the ninth chapter of the Qur'an, called At-Tawba, verse 61: "Some of them hurt the prophet by saying, 'He is all ears!' Say, 'It is better for you that he listens to you. He believes in God, and trusts the believers. He is a mercy for those among you who believe.' Those who hurt God's messenger have incurred a painful retribution".

Several days after the *fatwā* was declared, Iranian officials offered a bounty for the killing of Rushdie, who was thus forced to live under police protection for the next nine years. On 7 March 1989, the United Kingdom and Iran broke diplomatic relations over the Rushdie controversy.

Rushdie

The author of the book himself was not killed or injured as many militants wished, but visibly frustrated by a life locked in 24-hour armed guard – alternately defiant against his would-be killers and attempting overtures of reconciliation against the death threat. A week after the death threat, and after his unsuccessful apology to the Iranian government, Rushdie described succumbing to "a curious lethargy, the soporific torpor that overcomes ... while under attack"; then, a couple of weeks after that, wrote a poem vowing "not to shut up" but "to sing on, in spite of attacks". But in June, following the death of Khomeini, he asked his supporters "to tone down their criticism of Iran".

His wife, Marianne Wiggins, reported that in the first few months following the fatwā the couple moved 56 times, once every three days. In late July Rushdie separated from Wiggins, "the tension of being at the center of an international controversy, and the irritations of spending all hours of the day together in seclusion", being too much for their "shaky" relationship.

Late the next year Rushdie declared, "I want to reclaim my life", and in December signed a declaration "affirming his Islamic faith and calling for Viking-Penguin, the publisher of *The Satanic Verses*, neither to issue the book in paperback nor to allow it to be translated". This also failed to move supporters of the fatwā and by mid 2005 Rushdie was condemning Islamic fundamentalism as a... project of tyranny and unreason which wishes to freeze a certain view of Islamic culture in time and silence the progressive voices in the Muslim world calling for a free and prosperous future. ... along comes 9/11, and now many people say that, in hindsight, the fatwā was the prologue and this is the main event.

1. Wat hield de Rushdie affaire precies in?
2. Was de Iraanse regering *voor* of *tegen* de fatwa?
3. Wat was deze 'fault line of culture' precies?
4. Wat zijn de 'satanic verses' en waarom heten ze zo?
5. Wat vonden de muslimes het ergst aan het boek?
6. Wat is een 'Fatwa'?
7. Waarom had Khomeini een Fatwa uitgevaardigd?
8. Waar is de Fatwa waarschijnlijk op gebaseerd?
9. Wat wordt hier over de relatie tussen de UK en Iran gezegd?
10. Hoe heeft Rushdie geprobeerd de Fatwa 'ongedaan' te maken?
11. Om welke twee redenen is Rushdie van zijn vrouw gescheiden?
12. Hadden ze voor die tijd al huwelijksproblemen? *Ja* of *nee*.
13. Vertaal de onderstreepte woorden.



Anti-Muslim film ignites controversy



Violent riots continue to break out across the Middle East in response to the small, low-budget, American film released over YouTube. This film, “Innocence of Muslims,” whose creator had been operating under a false identity, has outraged the Islamic community due to its negative portrayal of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. Since the release of this film, the Middle East has broken out into a series of violent riots. The Islamic community is directing its anger and rage towards the United States regarding the creation of this privately-made, anti-Islam film.

Riots over the film began at the United States embassy in Benghazi, Libya, which resulted in the death of four United States citizens, including the embassy’s ambassador. The protesting throughout the Middle East region is continuing with equal brutality as fires and violence break out through the streets, resulting in more deaths and injuries. Outraged Middle Eastern countries believe that the views expressed in the film are cumulatively representing the views of the entire United States. The search is ongoing for the man who created this suspicious and privately produced film as the Middle Eastern violence and hatred towards the United States continues.

The mystery grows about who this anti-Islamic film creator is after his believed identity turned out to be a fraud, and his current location is unknown. Those who participated in the creation of this film, such as the actors and actresses, became suspicious after the script was drastically changed from the film that they believed they had been cast for. These featured actors and actresses, as well as most of the film’s crew, were under the impression that they were working to create an action and adventure film that would be called “Desert Warrior.” The sudden script changes blindsided the cast as the film transformed from an action movie to an expression of hate and negativity. The new script, and the final film, portraying the Muslim community and its beliefs in a negative way, became a reflection of the derogatory and hateful views of the film’s creator.

With the release of this film, the idea of expressionism through moving pictures has been turned from an art form into a way to spread negative and hateful messages. This poor quality and derogatory film expresses its creator’s personal views; these views are now being inaccurately attributed to belonging to the United States as an entire country. The targeted Muslim population fought against the anti-Islamic messages in this film with expressions of its own. These expressions have been violent, including burning the American flag, as well as many riots that have escalated to killings and injuries. The views shared through this film have led to a worldwide outbreak of controversy and violence and have endangered the lives of many.

The violence caused by the freedom of speech and expression that this filmmaker used in order to publish his unpopular views has transformed the idea of how far the effects of expressionism can go. The growing danger due to the daily violence that this film has provoked is turning expressionism into a volatile worldwide influence. In the past, expressionism through art forms had been known as a positive way to channel emotions, or entertain a crowd; it is now becoming known as a potential for initiating violence.

This new film differs from controversial films in the past due to the extent to which the views are shown, as well as the hateful nature in which they are expressed. The historically controversial film, “The Last Temptation of Christ,” directed by Martin Scorsese and released in 1988, was a film that raised questions and was even banned in some countries. Although this classic film pushed boundaries, it was not a film that degraded an entire culture and religious group. Audiences who viewed “The Last Temptation of Christ” saw a well-directed movie that provoked thought; the artistic work in Scorsese’s film emphasized his true dedication to pursuing his art.

Contrastingly, in the violence-provoking, anti-Islam film, it is clear that the purpose was not to create a well-directed artistic film or to provoke thought in audiences. This film’s low quality, shaky shots and poorly designed sets are indicative of the creator’s true intentions. His goal was to communicate negative and inappropriate views of the Muslim culture, views that would insult an entire religious culture. When expression crosses boundaries, as this film has done, the idea of what a film is quickly changes; it goes from being a positive artistic expression that can inspire viewers to a negative expression of hate that can lead to the loss of lives. The persisting Middle Eastern violence resulting from the messages in this film has caused chaos around the world. The violence continues along with the question of how great an effect expressionism can have on a global scale.

Opdracht

1. Maak een samenvatting van deze tekst in het Nederlands. Doe dit door elke alinea in één zin samen te vatten. Je samenvatting bestaat dus uit 7 zinnen. Als je deze 7 zinnen leest, zou je in grote lijnen moeten weten waar de tekst over gaat.
2. Bedenk 5 vragen bij deze tekst. Je moet bij de volgende categorieën vragen maken: één scan vraag; één hoofdgedachte vraag; twee gedetailleerde vragen, één ‘gap’ vraag.
3. Wissel je vragen uit met je buurman/buurvrouw en maak elkaars vragen en kijk die na.