



ZEITSTRAHL

1956

heute

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WER ? Imam al-Hādī, Führer der Mahdisten, der religiösen Basis der Umma-Partei

WANN ? August 1966

Wie gefährlich solche Reformideen werden können, musste Mahmoud Muhammad Taha erfahren. Der um 1909 im Sudan geborene Gelehrte, Politiker und Anhänger des Sufismus, einer spirituell-mystischen Strömung im Islam, wurde wegen des Vorwurfs, vom Islam abgefallen zu sein, zum Tode verurteilt und XXXX erhängt. Tahas Interpretation des Koran tritt für Demokratie und die rechtliche Gleichstellung von Mann und Frau ein.

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WER ?

Middle East Research and  
Information Project

KONTEXT / ZEIT ?

Generalstreik 1984

*“I’m very glad that my photo let people around the world know about the revolution in Sudan ... Since the beginning of the uprising I have been going out every day and participating in the demonstrations because my parents raised me to love our home,” Salah said.*”

*“The day they took the photo, I went to 10 different gatherings and read a revolutionary poem. It makes people very enthusiastic. In the beginning I found a group of about six women and I started singing, and they started singing with me, then the gathering became really big.*”

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*“I have practiced presenting at the university; I don’t have an issue with speaking in front of people and at big gatherings.”*

*A line in the poem she read - “The bullet doesn’t kill. What kills is the silence of people” – is popular with protesters, and was chanted by demonstrators in January 2018 and during unrest in September 2013.*

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WER ?

Alaa Salah

KONTEXT / ZEIT ?

Revolution 2019

*“When we demanded political rights in XXXX the Islamic Front maintained that we were against Islam. Women were not allowed to have any political rights and equality with men was unheard of. That’s why two Muslim sisters stepped down from the executive council of our women’s union.”*

*“In parliament, we demanded complete equality for working women. In XXXX women received the same rights when it came to earnings, pension and working conditions. In addition, we also demanded that women be appointed judges of the Islamic faith. And we achieved that! Sudan was the only Islamic country that had female judges for Islamic law. Women became diplomats, joined the army, became policemen.”*

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*She was quoted by Qantara as saying, “When we demanded political rights in 1954 the Islamic Front maintained that we were against Islam. Women were not allowed to have any political rights and equality with men was unheard of. That’s why two Muslim sisters stepped down from the executive council of our women’s union.”*

*Ibrahim further explained, “In parliament, we demanded complete equality for working women. In 1969 women received the same rights when it came to earnings, pension and working conditions. In addition, we also demanded that women be appointed judges of the Islamic faith. And we achieved that! Sudan was the only Islamic country that had female judges for Islamic law. Women became diplomats, joined the army, became policemen.”*

WER ?

Sudanese women’s rights  
activist Fatima Ahmed Ibrahim

KONTEXT / ZEIT ?

Sudanese Women’s Union:  
Kampf für Frauenrechte im  
Sudan ab 1952