**Marriage History From the Era of Polygamy to Monogamy: The Perspective of QS Annisa Verse 3**

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**ABSTRACT:**

The purpose of this research is to explore the history of marriage in Islam, especially the changes in marriage practices from the era of polygamy to monogamy, with an emphasis on the message contained in QS Annisa Verse 3. This research also aims to understand the impact of this message on modern Islamic marriage practices. This research method involves historical analysis and literature review. Data was collected through the study of Al-Quran texts, commentaries, Islamic history books, and related research. This study also explores the views of scholars on this theme. The results of the study reveal that the practice of marriage in Islam has undergone significant changes over time. From the early days of Islam which involved profuse polygamy, slowly, Muslim societies began to adopt the practice of monogamy as the norm. Verse 3 in QS Annisa provides ethical guidelines regarding polygamous marriages, emphasizing the importance of fairness in the marriage relationship. This influences the understanding and practice of marriage in modern Islam. This research results in a deeper understanding of the history of marriage in Islam and how the messages in QS Annisa Verse 3 have influenced changes in marriage practices. The main impact is that the message about justice and the protection of women's rights in marriage remains relevant in the context of modern Islamic marriage. The conclusion of this study is that the history of marriage in Islam reflects the evolution from polygamy to monogamy, with an emphasis on justice and protection of women's rights in marriage. The message in QS Annisa Verse 3 continues to guide the practice of marriage in Islam today, emphasizing the importance of ethics and equality in marriage relations.

**Keywords:** *History, Marriage, Polygamy, Monogamy, Perspective QS Annisa Verse 3*

**ABSTRAK:**

Tujuan penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggali sejarah pernikahan dalam Islam, terutama perubahan praktik pernikahan dari era poligami menuju monogami, dengan penekanan pada pesan yang terkandung dalam QS Annisa Ayat 3. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk memahami dampak pesan ini pada praktik pernikahan Islam modern. Metode penelitian ini melibatkan analisis historis dan kajian literatur. Data dikumpulkan melalui studi teks Al-Quran, tafsir, buku-buku sejarah Islam, dan penelitian terkait. Penelitian ini juga menggali pandangan ulama tentang tema ini. Hasil penelitian mengungkap bahwa praktik pernikahan dalam Islam telah mengalami perubahan signifikan seiring berjalannya waktu. Dari masa awal Islam yang melibatkan poligami yang banyak, perlahan-lahan, masyarakat Muslim mulai mengadopsi praktik monogami sebagai norma. Ayat 3 dalam QS Annisa memberikan pedoman etis terkait pernikahan poligami, menekankan pentingnya keadilan dalam hubungan pernikahan. Ini mempengaruhi pemahaman dan praktik pernikahan dalam Islam modern. Penelitian ini menghasilkan pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang sejarah pernikahan dalam Islam dan bagaimana pesan dalam QS Annisa Ayat 3 telah mempengaruhi perubahan praktik pernikahan. Dampak utama adalah bahwa pesan tentang keadilan dan perlindungan hak-hak perempuan dalam pernikahan tetap relevan dalam konteks pernikahan Islam modern. Kesimpulan Penelitian ini yaitu Sejarah pernikahan dalam Islam mencerminkan evolusi dari poligami menuju monogami, dengan penekanan pada keadilan dan perlindungan hak-hak perempuan dalam pernikahan. Pesan dalam QS Annisa Ayat 3 terus memandu praktik pernikahan dalam Islam saat ini, menegaskan pentingnya etika dan kesetaraan dalam hubungan pernikahan.

**Kata Kunci :** Histori, Pernikahan, Poligami, Monogami, Perspektif QS Annisa Ayat 3.

**INTRODUCTION**

The history of marriage is a rich domain of social, cultural, and religious developments. One interesting aspect is the shift from polygamous to monogamous marriages, which have occurred in various societies around the world[[1]](#footnote-1) . In the Islamic context, QS Annisa verse 3[[2]](#footnote-2) in the Qur'an plays an important role in regulating marriage practices, especially those related to polygamy.

Polygamous marriage, in which a man has several wives simultaneously, has become a permissible practice in Islam with special conditions explained in QS Annisa verse 3[[3]](#footnote-3). However, over time, this practice has changed in some Muslim societies, which are more inclined to adopt monogamy. The historical background to this shift involves factors such as changing interpretations of religion, culture, and social dynamics in Muslim societies[[4]](#footnote-4).

**The Importance of Understanding Marriage History from an Islamic Perspective:**

Understanding the history of marriage from an Islamic religious perspective, especially in the context of the transition from polygamous to monogamous marriages by referring to QS Annisa verse 3 in the Qur'an, has a number of significant reasons[[5]](#footnote-5):

Cultural and Social Context: The history of marriage in Islam reflects cultural and social changes in Muslim societies. Understanding these changes helps us understand how social norms have evolved over time and how marriage practices have adapted to those changes [[6]](#footnote-6).

Religious Rules: The Qur'an is the main source of law in Islam, including the law on marriage. A deep understanding of QS Annisa verse 3 and how it is interpreted by various Islamic schools of thought allows us to dig deeper into how the Islamic religion influences the practice of marriage in society.[[7]](#footnote-7)

Influence on Gender Roles: The practice of marriage in Islam has an impact on gender roles in Muslim societies. An understanding of the history of marriage can help us see how changes in marriage practices have affected women and men in these societies[[8]](#footnote-8) .

Then the Modern context: In the context of the modern world, where social values ​​and norms are constantly changing, understanding the history of marriage from an Islamic religious perspective can help Muslims face the challenges of marriage in the contemporary world [[9]](#footnote-9).

QS Annisa verse 3 is a verse in the Qur'an which regulates the practice of marriage in Islam. This verse provides an important theological basis for understanding marriage in Islam, especially in the context of the transition from polygamous to monogamous marriages. The following is a further explanation of the context of QS Annisa Verse 3[[10]](#footnote-10):

Permission to Polygamy with Strict Conditions: This clause permits a man to have up to four wives simultaneously, but with very strict conditions. One of the main conditions described in this verse is the obligation to treat existing wives fairly. This means that a husband who chooses polygamy must treat his wives fairly and equally, both economically and emotionally[[11]](#footnote-11).

Justice as the Main Principle: The concept of justice (fair) is the main principle in this verse and forms a strong theological foundation in the practice of marriage in Islam. This verse emphasizes that if a husband cannot treat his wives fairly, then he should only have one wife. This principle of justice balances the permission of polygamy with high moral and ethical responsibilities [[12]](#footnote-12).

Control and Responsibility: This verse places great control and responsibility on the man in marriage. By granting permission for polygamy under strict conditions, this verse emphasizes that men must act wisely and fairly in managing their household. This influences the way husbands understand and practice marriage in Islam[[13]](#footnote-13).

The development of marriage from the era of polygamy to monogamy in Islamic history is a complex journey and can be influenced by various factors, including religious interpretations, culture, and social changes. Here is an overview of this development:

Early Islamic Era: In early Islam, the practice of polygamous marriage was common especially in the context of war and changing social circumstances. QS Annisa verse 3 provides strict guidelines for the practice of polygamous marriages, including the requirement to be fair to existing wives[[14]](#footnote-14).

Understanding and Interpretation: Over time, various understandings and interpretations have emerged of the verse QS Annisa verse 3. Some Islamic schools of thought strictly interpret the requirements of fairness, thus making the practice of polygamous marriages more difficult. On the other hand, other schools may have a looser interpretation[[15]](#footnote-15).

Cultural Changes: The practice of marriage in Islam is also affected by cultural changes. For example, in societies that have adopted monogamy as a stronger social norm, the practice of polygamous marriages has become rare[[16]](#footnote-16).

Social and Political Influences: Changes in marriage in Islam can also be affected by social and political changes. For example, in societies that adopt laws restricting the practice of polygamous marriages, this practice may decline[[17]](#footnote-17).

Changes in Gender Roles: The development of marriage in Islam is also associated with changes in gender roles. Muslim women's access to greater rights in society can influence the way marriages are conducted[[18]](#footnote-18) .

**METHOD**

Research Methods in Understanding Marriage History from the Era of Polygamy to Monogamy, namely:

1. Research Archives and Historical Documents:

This method involves the collection and analysis of historical documents such as marriage records, ancient letters, legal documents, and historical texts that can provide insight into the development of marriage from the era of polygamy to monogamy.

2. Analysis of Religious Texts:

In the context of this theme, an analysis of religious texts such as the Koran and hadith can provide a deep understanding of the Islamic view of marriage, including the change from polygamy to monogamy.

3. Literature Study:

Through literature studies, you can analyze the works of scholars and writers who discuss the history of marriage in Islam, especially the development from polygamy to monogamy.

4. Interpretation and Fiqh Studies:

Studying the interpretation of the Koran and Islamic legal literature (fiqh) that discusses marriage and changes in Islamic law's view of marriage.

Formulation of the problem

How is the development of marriage from the era of polygamy to monogamy in Islam ?

What can be understood from QS Annisa Verse 3 about marriage in Islam ?

Is there a relationship between the development of marriage in Islamic history and QS Annisa Verse 3 ?.

Research purposes

To examine the development of marriage in Islam from the era of polygamy to monogamy.

To understand the contents of QS Annisa Verse 3 in the context of marriage in Islam.

To analyze whether QS Annisa Verse 3 reflects changes in marriage practices in Islamic history.

Benefits of research

Provides a better understanding of the development of marriage in Islam.

Explaining the relevance of QS Annisa Verse 3 in the current context of marriage.

Assist the community in understanding changes in Islamic marriage practices.

**DISCUSSION**

The Concept of Marriage in Islam

Marriage in Islam is a legal bond between a man and a woman regulated by Islamic law. This marriage is one of the most respected institutions in the Islamic religion.

The Concept of Marriage in Islam:

Marriage in Islam is an institution regulated by the teachings of Islam. The concept of marriage in Islam includes a number of important principles:

1. Worship (worship): Marriage in Islam is seen as worship to Allah. Husband and wife are expected to live their married life in full obedience to Allah and obey His teachings. This includes understanding that marriage is a way to draw closer to God[[19]](#footnote-19).

2. Family Unity: Marriage in Islam is not only about the union of two individuals, it is also about the union of two families. This reflects the importance of family relations in Islam and the responsibility to maintain closeness with one's own family[[20]](#footnote-20).

3. and Equality: The concepts of justice (fair) and equality between husband and wife are emphasized in Islam. Verses such as QS Annisa verse 3 establish the principle that husbands who choose polygamy must treat their wives fairly, thus emphasizing the importance of equality in the treatment of wives[[21]](#footnote-21).

4. The Purpose of Procreation and Continuation of Offspring: One of the goals of marriage in Islam is procreation and continuance of offspring. Having children is considered a blessing from Allah, and husband and wife are expected to take good care of the children and educate them in Islamic teachings[[22]](#footnote-22).

5.Source of Understanding and Happiness: Marriage in Islam is seen as a source of understanding, serenity, and happiness. Husband and wife are expected to support each other in their life's journey and strive to achieve a common goal of goodness and obedience to Allah[[23]](#footnote-23).

**The practice of polygamous and monogamous marriages in Islamic history.**

The history of marriage in Islam reflects the development and variation in marriage practices, including polygamous and monogamous marriage practices. Here is an overview of this practice in Islamic history:

Polygamous Marriage:

Polygamous marriage is a practice in which a man has more than one wife at the same time. In Islam, polygamous marriages are permitted based on provisions in the Qur'an, especially QS Annisa verse 3. In the early history of Islam, the practice of polygamous marriages was quite common. This can be explained by social conditions and war affecting the availability of men and the responsibility to care for women widowed by war[[24]](#footnote-24).

In early Islam, the practice of polygamous marriages was tied to social obligations, such as caring for women who had lost their husbands in war. However, over time, the understanding and practice of polygamous marriage in Islamic societies has varied. Some societies widely practice polygamous marriage, while others are more inclined to adopt monogamy as a stronger social norm[[25]](#footnote-25).

**Monogamous Marriage:**

Monogamous marriage is a practice in which a man has only one wife at a time. Although the Koran permits polygamous marriage, many Muslim societies around the world have adopted monogamous marriage as a more common practice. This could be due to social, cultural, and political changes affecting marriage norms in Muslim societies[[26]](#footnote-26).

Over time, in many Muslim societies, monogamous marriages were more common than polygamous marriages, especially in places where polygamous marriages were considered to be inappropriate to social conditions and societal needs. Some countries have even enacted laws that limit or strictly regulate the practice of polygamous marriages to protect women's rights[[27]](#footnote-27).

Analysis of the interpretation and meaning of QS Annisa Verse 3.

Tafsir verses of the Koran, including QS An-Nisa Verse 3, have been analyzed and interpreted by various Islamic scholars in their various commentary books. In the context of the theme "Marriage History From the Era of Polygamy to Monogamy: Perspectives of QS An-Nisa Verse 3," the following is an analysis of the interpretations and meanings of these verses from several well-known scholars along with their references to their books:

Ibn Kathir: Kitab Tafsir Ibn Kathir: Ibn Kathir, in his famous commentary, explains that verse 3 of Surah An-Nisa gives permission for a man to marry up to four women at a time, on condition that he is able to treat them fairly. Ibn Kathir also highlighted the importance of being fair to different wives and providing them with a decent living[[28]](#footnote-28).

Al-Qurtubi: Kitab Al-Jami' li Ahkam al-Qur'an: Al-Qurtubi, a Spanish-Islamic scholar in the 13th century, in his commentary, explains that this verse provides concessions for polygamous marriages as a response to current social conditions. that, like a war that left many widows and orphans. This verse not only regulates polygamous marriages but also emphasizes the importance of treating different wives fairly [[29]](#footnote-29).

History of Marriage in Islam.

Islam reflects the development of marriage practices in Muslim societies throughout history. The following is an explanation of this theme along with some relevant journal references:

1. Early Development of Marriage in Islam:

Early in Islamic history, polygamy was a common practice in Arab society. The prophets, including Prophet Abraham and Prophet Sulayman, are reported to have had several wives. Polygamy is also permitted in Islam with several conditions[[30]](#footnote-30):

2. Development of the Monogamy Concept:

As time went on and social changes in Muslim societies, the concept of monogamy started to gain greater acceptance. Islamic thinkers such as Ibn Taymiyyah and Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya discussed the advantages of monogamy in several cases[[31]](#footnote-31):

3. The Influence of Law and Justice in Monogamous Marriage:

The concept of justice is an important factor in the verses of the Koran governing marriage in Islam[[32]](#footnote-32).

4. Application of Monogamy in Modern Society:

In the modern era, many Muslim societies have tended to adopt monogamous marriage as a form that is more suitable to today's social and economic conditions. This reflects how the understanding and practice of marriage has continued to evolve[[33]](#footnote-33).

**The Development of Marriage in the Period of Rasulullah SAW**

Marriage to Khadijah (early polygamy):

At the beginning of the preaching of Islam in Mecca, Rasulullah SAW married Khadijah, who was his first wife. This marriage took place in a state of monogamy, and Khadija was the only wife of the Prophet during the first few years of preaching[[34]](#footnote-34).

Development of Polygamy after Migration to Medina[[35]](#footnote-35):

After moving to Medina, Rasulullah SAW began to marry more than one wife. This included his marriage to Saudah bint Zam'ah, his first wife after Khadijah [[36]](#footnote-36) .

Al-Quran verses regarding polygamy, including QS An-Nisa verse 3, provide guidelines regarding limits and obligations in polygamous marriages[[37]](#footnote-37).

Monogamous Marriage (For Example, Aisha and Hafsah):

Although the practice of polygamy was common at that time, Rasulullah SAW also practiced monogamous marriages[[38]](#footnote-38). For example, the marriages to Aisyah bint Abi Bakr and Hafsah bint Umar are two important examples of monogamous marriages[[39]](#footnote-39).

The Influence of Al-Quran and Hadith Manuscripts:

The influence of the verses of the Al-Quran which regulate marriage and justice in marriage, as well as the hadiths that record the marriage of the Prophet Muhammad, are very influential in shaping the understanding of marriage practices in Islam[[40]](#footnote-40).

Changes in marriage practices in the period after Rasulullah SAW.

Changes in marriage practices in the post-Prophet Muhammad SAW period included a number of significant developments in Muslim society that influenced the way marriages were arranged and practiced. The following is a brief explanation along with relevant references:

1. Reduction of Polygamy:

After the time of Rasulullah SAW, the practice of polygamy in Muslim societies still existed, but the reduction of polygamy became more common. This happens because the understanding of the condition of justice (QS An-Nisa verse 3) becomes stricter, and many Islamic scholars emphasize the importance of treating wives fairly[[41]](#footnote-41).

2.Improvement of Women's Rights:

Significant changes in the understanding and application of women's rights in marriage occurred after the time of Rasulullah SAW. Women's rights in matters such as education, work, and freedom in marriage are increasingly recognized [[42]](#footnote-42).

3. Influence of Social and Economic Factors:

Changes in social and economic factors such as urbanization, higher education for women, and changes in women's employment patterns have influenced the practice of marriage. Many women choose to marry at an older age and pursue their careers before marriage[[43]](#footnote-43).

4. Development of Islamic Family Law

In many Muslim-majority countries, Islamic family law has undergone reforms to provide women with greater protection and rights in marriage. This includes reform of marriage and divorce laws[[44]](#footnote-44).

5. Changes in Monogamous Practices:

The practice of monogamous marriage is becoming more common in modern Muslim societies, along with social, cultural and economic changes. Many couples choose to have one wife or one husband [[45]](#footnote-45).

Changes in marriage practices in the post-Prophet Muhammad era were the result of various factors, including cultural changes, religious understandings, and social developments. The above references will provide further insight into this development and its impact on marriage practices in Muslim societies.

**RESEARCH RESULT**

The Development of Marriage in Islam

An overview of the development of marriage from the era of polygamy to monogamy.

1. Early Islam (Public Polygamy): In early Islam, polygamy was a common practice. In the early Islamic period, the practice of polygamous marriages was common. The Prophet Muhammad himself had several wives. Polygamy at that time was usually practiced for social and expedient purposes, such as providing protection to war widows, strengthening ethnic bonds, or helping women in need. The Koran regulates the practice of polygamous marriage in QS An-Nisa verse 3 with the stipulation that a husband may have up to four wives, provided they treat them fairly[[46]](#footnote-46).

2. Evolution of the Understanding and Practice of Monogamy: Over time, the understanding of marriage in Islam developed. Many Islamic scholars comment on the importance of treating wives fairly in polygamy, which can be found in the literature of Islamic scholars[[47]](#footnote-47).

3.Increased Monogamous Practices: Monogamous practices are increasingly common in modern Muslim societies, especially among societies that place greater emphasis on gender equality and fairness in marriage[[48]](#footnote-48).

4, Influence of Islamic Family Law: Family law reforms in several Muslim-majority countries have affected marriage practices, reflecting changes in law that support the protection of women's rights in marriage[[49]](#footnote-49).

5. Role of Women and Education: Improvement of women's education and their role in society has helped raise awareness of women's rights in marriage and has had an impact on marriage practices[[50]](#footnote-50).

**Factors influencing this change.**

In the history of marriage from the era of polygamy to monogamy: Perspectives, QS Annisa Verse 3" discusses the evolution of marriage in Islam from the practice of polygamy to monogamy, with reference to verse 3 of Surah An-Nisa (QS Annisa Verse 3) in the Koran as a foundation. So the factors influencing the change, along with the footnotes:

1. Historical Context: Historical factors influencing marriage in Islam from its beginnings to the present day[[51]](#footnote-51).

2. Interpretation of Verse 3 of Surah An-Nisa: Various views of Islamic scholars and scholars are related to verse 3 of Surah An-Nisa which regulates marriage in Islam [[52]](#footnote-52).

3. Local Cultural Influence: Changes in marriage practices influenced by local culture in various Islamic areas[[53]](#footnote-53).

4. Social Development: Changes in social and economic structure affecting polygamy and monogamy in Islamic societies[[54]](#footnote-54).

5. The Role of Women: The role of women in changing patterns of marriage, including their struggle for fair marriage rights [[55]](#footnote-55).

6. Contemporary Relevance: How polygamy and monogamy are viewed in the context of modern Islamic society and contemporary issues affecting the practice of marriage[[56]](#footnote-56).

7. Islamic Legislation: The role of Islamic law in regulating marriage, including changes to legislation relating to marriage in various Islamic countries[[57]](#footnote-57).

8. Theological Approach: Theological approach to the concept of marriage in Islam, including understanding the concept of monogamy in Islamic theology[[58]](#footnote-58).

9. Changes in Values ​​and Ethics: Changes in social values ​​and ethics that affect society's view of marriage [[59]](#footnote-59).

10. Globalization: The impact of globalization on the practice of marriage in Islamic societies and its effect on the change from polygamy to monogamy[[60]](#footnote-60).

These sources provide a deeper understanding of changes in the practice of marriage in Islam from the era of polygamy to monogamy by referring to the perspective of QS Annisa Verse 3 in the Al-Quran.

**The relevance of this verse in the context of modern Islamic marriage.**

Verse QS Annisa Verse 3 has strong relevance in the context of modern Islamic marriage. The message contained in this verse provides important ethical guidelines to guide marriage practices in today's Muslim society, including those living in the monogamous marriage era. The following explains the relevance of this verse in the context of modern Islamic marriage, along with the footnotes:

1. Equality in Marriage: Verse Annisa Verse 3 emphasizes the importance of equality in the treatment of wives in marriage. In modern Islamic marriages, this principle remains very relevant. Husbands and wives are expected to act fairly and respect each other's rights. Equality between husband and wife in decision making, family responsibilities, and rights to work and career are important guidelines in modern Islamic marriage[[61]](#footnote-61).

2. Protection of Women's Rights: This verse reflects Islam's efforts to protect women's rights in marriage. In modern marriages, this principle remains relevant and promotes the protection of the wife's rights, including the right to maintenance, fair treatment, and the right to lead a life with dignity. This principle is in accordance with the view of Islam which respects the dignity of women[[62]](#footnote-62).

3. Justice in Marriage: The message about being fair in verse Annisa Verse 3 also remains relevant in monogamous marriages. Husbands are reminded to be fair to their wives in terms of sharing time, attention, maintenance, and emotional support. This justice is considered as an important principle in maintaining a healthy and harmonious relationship between husband and wife in modern marriages[[63]](#footnote-63).

The Relationship Between Marriage History and QS Annisa Verse 3

The relationship between the history of marriage in Islam and QS Annisa Verse 3 is as follows:

1. History of Marriage in Islam: The history of marriage in Islam covers the evolution of marriage practices from the early days of Islam to the present day. Early in Islamic history, polygamy was a common and permitted practice. Polygamy was seen as a response to various social situations, including wars which left many widows and orphans. However, this practice also raises various problems, especially those related to equality and fair treatment of wives in polygamous marriages[[64]](#footnote-64).
2. QS Annisa Verse 3: QS Annisa Verse 3 is one of the verses in the Al-Quran which specifically discusses the practice of marriage, especially in the context of polygamy. This verse reads, "And if you are worried that you will not be able to do justice to (the rights of) women (your wives) then (marry) only one." This verse emphasizes the importance of being fair in the treatment of wives in marriage, especially in polygamous situations, and provides guidelines for those who wish to practice polygamy[[65]](#footnote-65).
3. The Relationship Between These Two Concepts: QS Annisa Verse 3 reflects Islam's response to the problems that arose in the practice of polygamy at that time. This verse provides a concrete solution, that is, if a husband is unable to treat his wives fairly in a polygamous marriage, then he should only marry one wife. This shows that the teachings of Islam, through the Koran, provide guidelines for overcoming problems that arose in marriage practices at that time. This verse emphasizes the importance of equality and justice in marriage, even in the context of polygamy[[66]](#footnote-66).

**CONCLUSION**

The conclusion of the theme "Marriage History From the Era of Polygamy to Monogamy: The Perspective of QS Annisa Verse 3" is as follows:

Evolution of Marriage in Islam: This theme describes the changes in marriage practices in Islam from the era of polygamy to monogamy. At first, the practice of polygamy was common, but over time, the practice of monogamy became more common.

The importance of QS Annisa Verse 3: QS Annisa verse 3 has a key role in understanding this change. This verse emphasizes the importance of equality and justice in the treatment of wives in polygamous marriages and provides guidelines on how to manage a fair marriage.

Importance of Equality in Marriage: The conclusion from this theme is that equality between wives in marriage is a very important principle in Islam. Even though polygamy is permitted, the interpretation of QS Annisa verse 3 emphasizes the need to maintain equality and justice in the treatment of these wives.

Influence of Social and Historical Context: Changes from the practice of polygamy to monogamy in Islamic history were not only influenced by religious teachings, but also by social, economic, and political factors. This shows how religion can adapt to changing social contexts.

Development of Values ​​and Norms: Values ​​and norms surrounding marriage in Muslim societies have changed over time. This reflects the development of thought and experience in society which has led to the recognition of the importance of equality in marriage.

This conclusion implies that in the Islamic context, marriage has undergone a change from polygamy to monogamy, with an emphasis on equality and justice between wives. The importance of understanding QS Annisa verse 3 and adapting to the current social context is the key to maintaining the values ​​of equality in marriage in Muslim societies.

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