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H. CON. RES. 116

Denouncing Sharia law in the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 3, 2026

Mr. SELF (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FULLER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Denouncing Sharia law in the United States.

Whereas the primary role of elected officials in the United States of America is to provide for the security and protections of its citizens as well as preserving the liberties provided to them by the Nation's Founders;

Whereas the Constitution of the United States of America and the laws made pursuant thereto are the supreme law of the United States of America;

Whereas any legal or political doctrine that places itself above the Constitution threatens the stability and unity of the Nation;

Whereas, to preserve Western values and the American social compact, the Nation must insist on assimilation into the constitutional order;

Whereas the people of the United States of America desire to preserve the blessings of liberty and the rule of law for themselves and their posterity and ensure that no foreign legal or political systems in conflict or incompatible with the Nation's laws, traditions, and individual liberties are applied in the United States;

Whereas Sharia law presents as religious while functioning as a political and legal order;

Whereas Islamic jurisprudence (Sharia) has functioned not merely as a religious liturgy, but also as a comprehensive political, legal, social, and economic system, deriving from primary Islamic texts, the Quran and Hadith, as well as jurisprudential sources such as consensus (ijma') and analogical reasoning (qiyas), where these sources collectively produce fiqh, the interpretive body of Islamic jurisprudence;

Whereas Sharia touches every aspect of life including criminal, civil, and commercial law, economic regulation, fiscal obligations, social conduct, public order, political authority, and governance structures;

Whereas, while the Constitution guarantees equal rights, due process, and individual autonomy, Sharia assigns legal distinctions among individuals and bases authority on religious mandates;

Whereas Sharia does not recognize the right to life as evidenced by threatening death for apostasy, which Sharia law defines as not being fully Muslim, along with threat-

ening death for blasphemy, which they define as saying anything negative about Mohammed or Islam;

Whereas Sharia does not recognize the right to liberty as evidenced by forcing submission to Allah over individual autonomy; restricting religious freedom and free speech; no respect for gender equality concerning the rights of women, those who live unapproved lifestyles, and the lengthy list of characteristics for which United States law does not permit discrimination; and restrictions on those under Sharia, including diet and social activities;

Whereas the supremacy claims of Sharia have proven to put women, dissidents, and non-Muslims into danger from the consequences resulting from Sharia's unequal legal standards and community-enforced norms, exposing individuals to pressures that undermine the safety and rights guaranteed in the Constitution;

Whereas, under Sharia, women are treated as subservient to men with half the testimonial value and receiving half the inheritance, often requiring permission for the choices they make;

Whereas an estimated 230,000,000 girls and women worldwide have undergone female genital mutilation, with the highest incidents in Muslim-majority nations of parts of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Whereas modern political science research demonstrates that Sharia operates as a political system in states that incorporate it into their constitutional or statutory law;

Whereas, in Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, and Turkey, portions of the principles of Sharia have been put into the government's legal code, and has been shown to have profound governance implications as it shapes legislative authority

and lawmaking processes, influences judicial organization and legal interpretation, and generates hybrid legal regimes that navigate between doctrinal consistency and pluralistic rights frameworks;

Whereas Islam has grown through conquering and forced conversion;

Whereas, in 1786, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams asked the Ambassador from Tripoli why his nation attacked peaceful countries with no provocation and he replied that it was their right and duty under their laws of the prophet and the Quran to make war on all who do not acknowledge Islamic authority to enslave prisoners, and that every fighter slain would go to paradise;

Whereas Sharia is incompatible with American values, equally, American values are incompatible with the principles held under Sharia;

Whereas America's way of life is not threatened by a religion, rather, it is threatened by those claiming a body of law that asserts jurisdiction over non-Muslims that is explicitly antithetical to the United States Constitution and democratic principles;

Whereas, on August 26, 2026, President Donald Trump acknowledged Sharia Law is being implemented in the United States and supports its prohibition; and

Whereas Sharia law is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That Congress denounces Sharia law in all

- 1 forms, and opposes any implementation of Sharia law
- 2 within the United States.

