In classical Islamic legal theory, the world is divided into two main territories. The first iscalled *dar al-Islam* (Islamic territory); it includes the community of Muslims as well as the non-Muslim communities who have accepted Islamic authority. The second is called *dar al-kufr/harb* (disbelief or war territory) and includes all communities outside *dar al-Islam*. However, with the passage of time, *dar al-Islam* had to find ways to establish relations with the non-Muslims’ political entities outside its borders. The end result was that some classical jurists, particularly from the Shafi’ legal school, introduced an intermediate territory called *dar al-Sulh* (peace arrangement territory). This territory is not under Islamic authority, but its non-Muslim inhabitants have agreed to pay *jizya* (tax) or accept giving up some of their territorial rights to *dar al-Islam*.