



Important Events in the History of Islamic Law

During Muḥammad's Lifetime I

c. 570	Muḥammad's birth in Mecca
c. 610	Beginning of the first revelations → revelation of the Meccan suras
616	Emigration (<i>hijra</i>) of a Muslim group to Abyssinia
622	Emigration (<i>hijra</i>) of Muslims to Yathrib (modern-day Medina) → revelation of the Medinese suras

During Muḥammad's Lifetime II

622-629	Drafting of the so-called Constitution (<i>ÒaĪĎfa, dustÙr</i>) of Medina regulating relations between the immigrating Muslims and the inhabitants of Medina
628	<i>Treaty of Íudaybiyya</i> leading to a truce (planned for 10 years) between the Muslims and the Meccans (<i>Quraysh</i>)
632	Muḥammad's death; establishment of the caliphate (<i>khilÁfa</i>) with the election of AbÙ Bakr and beginning of the era of the so-called rightly guided caliphs (<i>al-khulafÁP al-rÁshidÙn</i>) which lasted through 661

The Rightly Guided Caliphs, Their Successors, and the Schism Between Sunnism and Shiism

634-644	Reign of ŸUmar ibn al-KhaŸAb; establishment of the first “ministry” (<i>dŸwān al-jund</i> , military payroll)
656-661	Reign of ŸAŸ ibn AbŸ Ÿlib causing division between the followers of the caliphal tradition (<i>sunna</i>) and those who would only recognize ŸAŸ ibn AbŸ Ÿlib as MuŸammad’s legitimate successor (<i>ŸŸŸa</i>)
661-750	Umayyad caliphate
680	Battle of KarbalāŸ (680) – culmination of the schism
c. 750-1258	Abbasid caliphate
929-c. 1000	Umayyad caliphate on the Iberian peninsula
969-1171	Fatimid (Isma’ili) caliphate in Egypt

Development of the Legal Schools and Doctrines (*madhÁhib*) Recognized in the *Amman Message* (2004/2005) I

695-740	Zayd ibn ÝAID (founder of the <i>ZaydÐ</i> school, which is especially prevalent in Yemen)
699-767	AbÙ ÍanÐfa (founder of the <i>ÍanafÐ</i> school, which is especially prevalent in the area of the former Ottoman Empire, in Central Asia, and in India)
702-765	JaÝfar ibn ÑÁdiq (founder of the <i>JaÝfarÐ</i> school, which is especially prevalent in Iran, the east of Iraq, Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, and parts of Afghanistan)
708	ÝAbdullÁh ibn IbÁÃ (founder of the <i>IbÁÃÐ</i> school, which is especially prevalent in Oman)
708/716-796	MÁlik ibn Anas (founder of the <i>MÁlikÐ</i> school, which is especially prevalent in North Africa and parts of the Arabian peninsula)

Development of the Legal Schools and Doctrines (*madhÁhib*) Recognized in the *Amman Message* (2004/2005) II

767-820	al-ShÁfiÝÐ (founder of the <i>ShÁfiÝÐ</i> school, which is especially prevalent in Southeast Asia and East Africa)
c. 780	MÁlik ibn Anas begins reviewing the large <i>ÁadÐth</i> corpus which he collects in his <i>MuwaÔÔaP</i>
780-855	AÁmad ibn Áanbal (founder of the <i>ÁanbalÐ</i> school / <i>ÁanÁbila</i> , which is especially prevalent in Saudi Arabia) – compiles an immense <i>ÁadÐth</i> collection which is known as <i>Musnad AÁmad ibn Áanbal</i>
c. 790 onwards	al-ShÁfiÝÐ develops the foundations of Islamic jurisprudence (<i>fiqh</i>) and its methods by unifying the legal sources (Quran, <i>ÁadÐths</i> , <i>ijmÁÝ</i> , and <i>qiyÁs</i>)
815-883	DÁwud al-ÚÁhirÐ (founder of the <i>ÚÁhirÐ</i> school, which is scattered in very few places)

The Canonization of *ĪadḌ* ×

810-870	al-BukhÁrḌ – compiles <i>ÑaĪḌĪ al-BukhÁrḌ</i>
817-875	Muslim ibn al-ĪajjÁj – compiles <i>ÑaĪḌĪ Muslim</i> (together <i>ÑaĪḌĪ al-BukhÁrḌ</i> and <i>ÑaĪḌĪ Muslim</i> are known as <i>al-ÑaĪḌĪÁn</i>)
817-888	AbÙ DÁwud – compiles <i>Sunan AbḌ DÁwud</i>
824-886	Ibn MÁja – compiles <i>Sunan Ibn MÁja</i>
825-892	al-TirmidhḌ – compiles <i>JÁmiÝ al-TirmidhḌ</i>
830-915	al-NasÁḐḌ – compiles <i>al-Sunan al-ÒughrÁ</i> (together these six <i>ĪadḌth</i> collections are known as <i>al-kutub al-sitta</i>)

Eminent Scholars and Their Contributions (Non-Exclusive List) I

c. 731-798	AbÙ YÙsuf (<i>ÍanafĐ</i> jurist and author of <i>KitÁb al-kharÁj</i> on taxation issues (c. 786 onwards); first supreme judge in Baghdad)
750-804	al-ShaybÁnĐ (<i>ÍanafĐ</i> jurist and author of many works on international relations and <i>siyar</i>)
948-1022	Shaykh al-MufĐd (Shiite theologian and jurist and author of <i>KitÁb al-irshÁd</i> on the lives of the twelve Shiite imams)
c. 970	Foundation of <i>al-Azhar</i> University in Cairo
974-1058	al-MÁwardĐ (<i>ShÁfiÝĐ</i> jurist and author of <i>al-AÎkÁm al-sulÔÁniyya</i> on the establishment and functions of the caliphate (between 991 and 1031))
1058-1111	al-GhazÁİĐ (Muslim scholar associated with Sufi practices and author of works on numerous subjects such as jurisprudence, mysticism, philosophy, and theology)

Eminent Scholars and Their Contributions (Non-Exclusive List) II

1090	Death of <i>al-Sarakhsī</i> (<i>Īnanafī</i> jurist and author on books about <i>uḤŪl al-fiqh</i> and <i>furŪġ al-fiqh</i> (<i>KitĀb al-mabsŪŪ</i>) as well as commentator on works of al-ShaybĀnī)
1147-1223	Ibn QudĀma (<i>Īnbalī</i> jurist and author of <i>al-Mughnī</i> about the <i>fiqh</i> of his school)
1263-1328	Ibn Taymiyya (<i>Īnbalī</i> theologian, jurist, and prolific author aiming at a renaissance of Muslim practices as in the early decades of Islam, influenced by Ibn QudĀma)
1292-1350	Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya (<i>Īnbalī</i> theologian, jurist, and prolific author of comments on the Quran and books on <i>fiqh</i> and <i>ĪadḌths</i> , student of Ibn Taymiyya)
c. 1300-1373	Ibn Kathīr (<i>ShĀfiġī</i> scholar, historian, and collector of <i>ĪadḌths</i> , famous for his <i>Tafsīr</i>)
1388	Death of al-ShĀŪibī (Andalusian <i>MĀlikī</i> jurist and author of books on <i>uḤŪl al-fiqh</i> and religious innovations (<i>bidaġ</i>))

The Ottoman and Mughal Empires and Colonialism I

16 th century	Establishment of the office of <i>shaykh al-islām</i> as the highest-ranking religious-legal office in the Ottoman Empire; broad »legislation« on the basis of »qānūn nāmehs«
1703-1762	ShÁh WalÐullÁh al-DihlawÐ (Indian reformer, theologian, <i>ġadÐth</i> collector)
c. 1703-1792	Muġammad ibn ÝAbd al-WahhÁb (Muslim theologian on the Arabian Peninsula and author of <i>KitÁb al-tawġġd</i> , advancing the renaissance of Muslim practices as in the early decades of Islam, influenced by Ibn Taymiyya and allied with the <i>amÐr</i> Muġammad ibn SaÝÙd (1744 onwards), forefather of the Àl al-Shaykh, who continue to hold religious-legal positions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia until the present)

The Ottoman and Mughal Empires and Colonialism II

1839	<i>KhaŦŦ-i sharŦf</i> of <i>GŦlhane</i> (legal reform document with regard to taxation, military service, and equal rights, beginning of the <i>TanŦŦmŦt</i> period)
1856	<i>KhaŦŦ-i HŦmŦyŦn</i> (legal reform document with regard to equality, freedom of religion, education, and religious minorities (establishment of »mixed tribunals« for civil and criminal cases between members of different religious groups), part of the <i>TanŦŦmŦt</i> reforms)
1857-1947	Era until the end of formal Mughal rule in India; introduction of Anglo-Muhammadan Law
1876	Drafting of the first Ottoman constitution (introduction of western concepts of liberty and parliamentarism to curb the sultan's absolute power, suspended in 1878, conclusion of the <i>TanŦŦmŦt</i> reforms)

The Ottoman and Mughal Empires and Colonialism III

1895	Creation of the Egyptian office for fatwa counseling (<i>DÁr al-iftÁÞ al-miÒriyya</i>)
1924	Abolition of the Ottoman caliphate (Mustafa Kemal Atatürk) and creation of the Turkish Presidency of Religious Affairs (<i>Diyanet</i>)
c. 1940s	Beginning of the independence movements in many parts of the colonized Islamic world → drafting of constitutions as well as national civil and penal codes to varying degrees based on European influence and Islamic legal elements

Eminent Scholars of the 20th and 21st Centuries and Their Contributions (Non-Exclusive List) I

1838/1839-1897	JamÁl al-DĐn al-AfghÁnĐ (Muslim reformer pleading for a renaissance of Muslim consciousness and pan-Islamism vis-à-vis the colonial powers)
1849-1905	Muġammad ÝAbduh (Egyptian jurist and author of <i>TafsĐr al-ManÁr</i> , grand mufti of Egypt (1899-1905), graduate of <i>al-Azhar</i> University, student of JamÁl al-DĐn al-AfghÁnĐ)
1865-1935	RashĐd RiÃÁ (Ottoman-Egyptian reformer aiming at a renaissance of Muslim practices as in the early decades of Islam (<i>al-salaf al-ÒÁliġ</i>), student of Muġammad ÝAbduh)
1888-1966	ÝAİĐ ÝAbd al-RÁziq (Egyptian jurist, government minister, and sheikh at <i>al-Azhar</i> University, author of <i>al-IslÁm wa-uÒÙl al-ġukm</i> (1925) arguing against the necessity of the caliphate)

Eminent Scholars of the 20th and 21st Centuries and Their Contributions (Non-Exclusive List) II

1902-1989	RûŨullÁh MÛsawĐ KhumaynĐ (leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, first Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and author of <i>VelÁyat-e faqĐh</i> (1970) on the proper Shiite system of government)
1903-1979	AbÛ al-AÝIÁ al-MawĐudĐ (Indo-Pakistani journalist and political-religious activist, author of <i>The Islamic Law and Constitution</i> (1941) about his concept of Islamic Democracy)
1910-1999	ÝAbd al-ÝAzĐz ibn BÁz (Saudi jurist, grand mufti of Saudi Arabia (1994-1999))
1914-1999	Muġammad NÁÒir al-DĐn al-AlbÁnĐ (famous for compiling <i>ĪadĐths</i> according to a stricter measure of their authenticity, regarded as a modern spiritual father of Salafi approaches to Islam)

Eminent Scholars of the 20th and 21st Centuries and Their Contributions (Non-Exclusive List) III

1926	Birth of YÙsuf al-QaraÃÁwÐ (Egyptian-Qatari jurist known as the »global mufti«, prolific author of numerous works on <i>fiqh</i> and of fatwa collections, proponent of an Islamic jurisprudence of Muslim minorities (<i>fiqh al-aqalliyyÁt al-muslima</i>))
c. 1932	Birth of Íasan al-TurÁbÐ (Sudanese politician, government minister, and leader of the Sudanese Muslim Brotherhood, involved in the establishment of <i>sharÐÝa</i> law in the Sudan)
1942	Birth of ÑÁdiq al-ÍusaynÐ al-ShÐrÁzÐ (Iraqi-born Shiite grand ayatollah and <i>marja Ý al-taqlÐd</i> , residing in Ghom)
1946	Birth of Abdullahi Al-Na'im (Sudanese-American jurist and university professor in the USA with a research focus on Islamic reform, liberal notions of Islam, international human rights, and constitutionalism in Islamic countries)



Thank you!