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SCHOLARS OF THE NOBLE HADITH IN THE ISLAMIC EAST IN THE
BOOK “MU’JAM AL-BULDAN” BY YAQUT AL-HAMAWI (D. 626 AH)

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ABSTRACT

This study dealt with a presentation of the most prominent efforts of hadith scholars in the Islamic East in the field of the noble hadith and its sciences during the era of Islamic conquests, where the hadith is considered the second origin in Islamic legislation after the Holy Qur’an. These efforts on the modern scientific renaissance in the Islamic East, especially in the Levant, and the reasons for that. The study found a significant scientific impact for the scholars of the Islamic East, who provided great services from modern literature, explanations on the books of the Sunnah, and scientific methods in dealing with the Prophetic Sunnah, and a solution to its issues and problems, which benefited and contributed to the renaissance of the Islamic nation.

Scholars Of the Islamic East in The Hadith

The Prophet’s hadith is considered the second origin in Islamic legislation, and it has been given great importance by scholars in writing it down and narrating it and investigating its chains of transmission and checking its conformity with the Holy Qur’an. The terminology of the Meroitic hadith, and its purpose is to conform to the rules of the Arabic language and the foundations of Islamic law, and the science of hadith means familiarity with studying the corroboration of the narrators hadith, ensuring the truth and authenticity of its narration, and how it is connected to the Prophet (Peace be upon him), and identifying its narrators in terms of their control and justice, and making sure that its chain of transmission is connected and not interrupted. , This section is called the origins of the hadith ,

In the beginning, the science of hadith depended on the oral narration, which is what the Companions and their followers and those after them used to do. After that, another science was called the science of the wound and the modification, and thus the science of hadith acquired the origins, rulings, rules and conventions mentioned by the scholars and explained by the men of hadith, at the beginning of the third century AH / ninth century AD, the books of the Sahih, the Sunan, the Musnad and others were written down, in addition to these works, the science of strange hadith arose, which is the statement of strange terms that are difficult to understand, and that require explanation and clarification, and scholars have classified many books in this science.

Yaqut al-Hamawi mentioned in his dictionary more than (150) great hadith scholars, and the study decided to choose the most prominent of them not to be prolonged, including:

Sufyan al-Thawri al-Marwazi:

Abu Saeed Sufyan bin Saeed bin Masrouq al-Hamdani al-Kufi, born in the year 97 AH / 517 AD, one of the great jurists, hadiths and commentators, he has many sayings in the books of jurisprudence, he took knowledge from senior followers, such as: Al-Aswad bin Qais and Muharib bin Dathar and his father, he took from him Abdullah bin Al-Mubarak, Ibn Wahb, Sufyan bin Uyaynah and others, and he is one of the peers of Malik and Abu Hanifa, and his father was one of the scholars of Kufa, so he took from him and excelled in it until he became one of the owners of the famous schools of jurisprudence, and he had sayings and opinions in matters of jurisprudence, and he was also one of the imams of hadith, interpretation and language. And others, he died in 161 AH / 777 AD.

Ibn al-Mubarak al-Marwazi:

Abu Abd al-Rahman Abdullah ibn al-Mubarak from Wasiq al-Marwazi, born in the year 118 AH / 736 AD, one of the greatest jurists and hadith scholars, he took jurisprudence from Abu Hanifa, Malik, al-Thawri and others, and narrated the hadith on the authority of Hamid al-Taweel, al-Rabi` ibn Anas and Hisham ibn Urwah, he has jurisprudential sayings in books Knowledge, and he had collected knowledge, jurisprudence, literature, grammar, language, asceticism, poetry, eloquence and others, and he was the first to classify in the chapters of science, among his books: Book of Jurisprudence in Sunan, Book of Asceticism and Flakes, Book of Interpretation, Book of Righteousness and Connection, Book of Jihad and others, Bahit died in the year 181 AH. / 797 AD.

Abu Ishaq al-Surini:

Ibrahim bin Nasr bin Mansour, he is called Al-Sorani Al-Faqih, Yaqut Al-Hamawi did not mention the year of his birth, he left for the Levant and studied with a number of its sheikhs, a number of non-jurists and hadith scholars narrated from him, and he was the first to show the science of hadith

in Nishapur, he died in the year 210 AH / 833 AD.

Ibn Rahawayh al-Marwazi:

Abu Muhammad Ishaq bin Ibrahim bin Makhlad bin Ibrahim bin Matar Al-Tamimi Al-Handhali, inmate of Nishapur, born in 161 AH / 778 AD , heard from Abdullah bin Al-Mubarak, Jarir bin Abdul Hamid, Al-Fudayl bin Iyad and their class, narrated by Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Al-Tirmidhi, Abu Dawood, Ahmed and others, He was famous for jurisprudence, hadith and others, and he had debates with senior scholars, such as: Al-Shafi'i and others. Among his books are: His Debate with Al-Shafi'i in the Houses of Makkah, Al-Musnad in Hadith, Book of Interpretation and others. He died in the year 238 AH/851 AD.

Ahmed bin Hanbal Al-Marwazi:

Abu Abdullah Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal bin Hilal bin Asaad bin Idris bin Abdullah bin Hayyan Al-Shaibani, one of the great imams in the science of hadith and others. He was born in the year 164 AH / 780 AD, and he heard from the great scholars of his time such as: Sufyan bin Uyaynah, Ibrahim bin Saad and Abbad bin Servants of others, and it was taken from him by Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawood and Abu Al-Qasim Al-Baghawi, Abu Abdullah was an imam in hadith, jurisprudence, interpretation, biography, history and others. A text of branches and origins".

Among his books: Al-Musnad, which contains thirty-one thousand hadiths, and he used to say to his son Abdullah: "Keep this Musnad, for it will be an imam for the people" , his son Abdullah said: "Abu Al-Misnad classified the year one hundred and eighty, and the interpretation is one hundred and twenty thousand, the abrogator and the abrogated, the history and hadith are a branch, the front and back in the Qur'an, the volumes of the Qur'an, the major and minor rituals, asceticism, ills and drinking, the response to the Jahmiyyah, and obedience to the Messenger and issues. and others" , he died in 241 AH/855 AD .

Al-Bukhari:

Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Ismail bin Ibrahim bin Al-Mughirah bin Bardaba, Al-Bukhari was born in the year 194 AH/809 AD. And he discusses them, and when he reached the age of sixteen, he memorized the books of Abdullah bin Al-Mubarak, and knew the words of the people of opinion and the origins of their doctrines, then he left after that to seek knowledge, so he entered the Levant, Egypt, Al-Jazeera, Basra, Hijaz, Kufa, Baghdad and others .

Al-Bukhari said: "I wrote about one thousand and eighty men", the most famous of them are: Ali bin Al-Madini, Ahmed bin Hanbal, Yahya bin Ma'in and others, and more than ninety thousand people heard from him, including: Muslim, Al-Tirmidhi, Al-Nasa'i and others. Men are one of the signs of God Almighty. He has many books, the most important of which are: The Book of the Sahih Mosque, The Great and Small History Book, The Book of Al-Adab

Al-Mufrad, The Book of Sunan in Fiqh, The Book of Creating Acts, The Book of Names and Nicknames and others. He died in 256 AH / 869 AD.

Ibn Majah al-Qazwini:

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yazid ibn Majah al-Rub'i, the author of the Sunan, was born in the year 209 AH/824 AD, and heard from Abdullah ibn Muawiyah, Ibrahim ibn al-Mundhir al-Hazzami, Hisham ibn Ammar and their class. He heard from him: Muhammad ibn Issa al-Abhari, Abu al-Hasan al-Qattan and Ahmed ibn Rouh al-Baghdadi. and others, Abu Ya'la al-Khalili said: "Ibn Majah is trustworthy, great and agreed upon as evidence. He has knowledge, memorization, and a journey to countries", Abu al-Hasan al-Qattan said: "In the Sunan there are one thousand five hundred chapters, and in total there are four thousand hadiths.", he was trustworthy and agreed upon his majesty in knowledge, and among his books: Kitab al-Sunan, Kitab al-Tafsir and Kitab al-Tarikh. He died in the year 273 AH/886 AD.

Al-Tirmidhi:

Abu Issa Muhammad bin Surah bin Issa, the author of the Sunan, took the jurisprudence from Al-Bukhari and a group of sheikhs, including: Qutayba bin Saeed, Ibrahim Al-Harawi, Suwaid bin Nasr and Ali bin Hajar. Hammad bin Shakir, Al-Haytham bin Kulaib, Ahmed bin Ali and others, and he used an example. In memorizing the hadith and its narration, Al-Tirmidhi said: "I compiled this book and presented it to the scholars of the Hijaz, Iraq and Khurasan, and they were obligated to do so, and whoever has this book in his house, it is as if he is in his house a son speaking", and among his books: Sunan, the Prophet's merits, Illness in hadith, a treatise on disagreement, history, Al-Tirmidhi died in the year 279 AH/892 AD.

Alnisayy:

Abu Abd al-Rahman Ahmad ibn Shuaib ibn Ali ibn Bahr ibn Sinan al-Qadi al-Hafiz, the author of Sunan, born in the year 215 AH/830 AD, heard from Qutayba ibn Said, Ishaq ibn Rahwayh, Hisham ibn Ammar, Muhammad ibn al-Nasr al-Marwazi, and their likes in Khorasan, Iraq, Hijaz, the Levant, Egypt and the island, he excelled In hadith, he was unique in knowledge, mastery, and high chain of transmission, he resided in Egypt and took its scholars from him , and among his books: Kitab al-Sunan, he died in 303 AH / 915 AD .

Abu Bakr Al-Sijistani:

Abdullah bin Suleiman bin Al-Ash'ath bin Imam Abu Dawood, the author of Sunan, was born in the province of Sajistan in the year 230 AH/844 AD. He heard from his father, Isa bin Hammad, Muhammad bin Aslam and their class, and traveled to Iraq, the Levant, Egypt and the island. Al-Daraqutni narrated from him, Abu Ahmed Al-Hakim, Abu Hafs bin Shaheen and others., he used to say: "I have memorized thirty-six thousand hadiths", and when he was in Iraq he became the imam of hadiths, and the sultan was setting up a pulpit for him. Among his books are: Al-Musnad and Sunan, Tafsir, Naskh and

Abrogated, he died in 310 AH / 922 AD.

Abu Awana Al-Asfarini:

Yaqaub bin Ishaq bin Ibrahim bin Yazid, one of the memorizers of the world, had a journey in seeking hadith, so he heard from the notables of his time, such as: Ibn Uday, Al-Tabarani, Ali bin Harb and their class, and he is the owner of the correct chain of transmission on Sahih Muslim, and with his fame in hadith and his imam, he has the authors of Al-Jarh and Al-Ta'deel are unanimously documented in the hadith, he died in the year 316 AH / 928 AD.

Ibn Abi Hatim Al-Razi:

Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Hatim Muhammad ibn Idris ibn al-Mundhir al-Tamimi al-Handhali, born in the year 240 AH / 854 AD, his father passed away, and he reached the great sheikhs of knowledge, and he narrated on the authority of Abu Saeed al-Ashjaj, Yunus ibn Abd al-Ala, Ahmad ibn Sinan al-Qattan and others, and from him the hadith was taken by Ali ibn Muhammad al-Nasrabadi. And others, and he is one of the leading scholars of Al-Jarh and Al-Ta'deel in his time, and he wrote a book on men of hadith called Al-Jarh and Al-Ta'deel, and in addition to that, he compiled several books, including: Kitab al-Tafsir, and a book in response to the Jahmiyyah , he died in Muharram in the year 327 AH / 938 AD .

Abu Ali Al-Nisaburi:

Al-Hussein bin Ali bin Yazid bin Dawood, one of the greatest scholars of hadith in Khorasan, born in the year 277 AH/890 AD. He heard Ali bin Al-Hussein, Jaafar bin Ahmed Al-Hafiz, Al-Hussain bin Idris, Al-Hasan bin Sufyan and his class in Khorasan, Iraq, the Levant, the island and the mountains. He was one of his times in memorization. And mastery, piety, study and classification, and among his books: Al-Musnad, Al-Sunan, Al-Rijal, and others.

Yaqut said about him: "His remembrance of him in the East is like his remembrance of the West, presented in the study of the imams and the abundance of classification", he died in the year 349 AH / 960 AD.

Abu Bakr Al-Sijzi:

Dulaj bin Ahmad bin Daalj, the muhaddith of Baghdad, was born in the year 260 AH / 783 AD, and he heard from Ali bin Abdul Aziz, and from the sheikhs of the hadith scholars in Mecca, Basra, Nishapur and Herat, and he is one of the scholars in the narration of the noble hadith, narrated by Al-Daraqutni, Al-Hakim Al-Nisaburi, Abu Ishaq Al-Asfrayini, Ibn Bisran and others, he compiled al-Musnad al-Kabir and he was not like him at his time, he died in 351 AH / 962 AD.

Ibn Hibban Al-Basti:

Abu Hatim Muhammad bin Hibban bin Ahmed bin Hibban bin Muadh bin Ma'bad bin Shahid bin Hadiya bin Murrah Al-Tamimi, born in the year 270 AH / 884 AD, heard from Al-Hussein bin Idris Al-Harawi, Abu Khalifa Al-Jamahi, Abu Abd Al-Rahman Al-Nasa'i, Imran bin Musa and others in Khorasan, Hijaz and Egypt, narrated Al-Hakim Al-Nisaburi, Mansour bin Abdullah Al-Khalidi, Muhammad bin Ahmed Al-Noqani and others was an imam in hadith, collecting various sciences, such as: jurisprudence, medicine, stars, history, and so on. Famous scholars of the regions, Tabaqat Al-Asbahani, Book of Knowledge of the Qibla, died in the year 354 AH / 965 AD

Ibn Uday Al-Jurjani:

Abu Ahmed Abdullah bin Uday bin Abdullah bin Muhammad bin Al-Mubarak, known as Ibn Al-Qattan, one of the many imams of hadith and travellers. He was born in the year 277 AH / 890 AD. He traveled to the countries, narrated from their sheikhs and scholars, wrote down and wrote what they have, and Abu Saad al-Malini and Hamza took from him Bin Youssef Al-Sahmi, Al-Hassan Bin Ramin and others, and among his books are: Kitab Al-Kamil fi Al-Jarh and Al-Ta'deel, Kitab Al-Intisar, Lexicon of its Sheikhs, he died in the year 365 AH / 975 AD.

Basti's Speech:

Abu Suleiman Hamad bin Muhammad bin Ibrahim bin Khattab, heard Abu Saeed Al-Arabi in Mecca and Ismail bin Muhammad Al-Saffar and his class in Baghdad, and Abu Al-Abbas Al-Asam and others, narrated by Al-Hakim Al-Naysaburi, Abu Hamid Al-Asfaraini, Abu Dhar Al-Harawi, Abdul Ghaffar Al-Farsi and others, he is one of the scholars who served hadith and its sciences, and he has many classifications, including: Gharib al-Hadeeth, Milestones of the Sunan, Explanation of the Most Beautiful Names, rich in speech and its people, he died in the year 388 AH / 998 AD.

Abu Bakr Shirazi:

Ahmed bin Abd al-Rahman bin Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Musa al-Farsi, was born in Shiraz in the year 321 AH / 933 AD, and he heard al-Tabarani, Abdullah bin Uday al-Jurjani, Muhammad bin al-Hasan al-Sarraj, Abdullah bin Omar and others, he is considered one of the leading scholars of hadith of his time, and he was known for memorization and perfection. Many of the scholars of hadiths of Shiraz, Rayy and Nishapur took from him, and he is the author of the Book of Titles in the Modernists, who died in 411 AH/1020 AD.

Abu Saad Al Malini:

Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Abdullah bin Hafs bin Al-Khalil Al-Ansari, born in the year 334 AH / 945 AD, was one of the travelers in seeking hadith and many of it. He wrote in the countries of Khurasan and Beyond the River, Persia, Ray, Iraq, the Levant, Egypt and others. : Muhammad bin

Abdullah Al-Sulaiti, Ibn Najeed, Abi Hatim Al-Harawi, Ibn Uday and others, and he had heard and wrote from long books and great works that he did not have with anyone else, and he was one of the best modernists in his youth, his translators did not mention his writings, he died in the year 412 AH / 1021 AD

Al-Bayhaqi:

Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn al-Husayn ibn Ali ibn Musa al-Jisr Jurdi, one of the great scholars of Khorasan. He was born in the year 384 AH / 994 AD, and he heard from Muhammad ibn al-Husayn al-Alawi, al-Hakim al-Nisaburi, Abu Abd al-Rahman al-Salami and others. All scholars of his time took from him, He authored many books, such as: Al-Sunan Al-Kubra, The Names and Attributes, The Great Forty, The Virtue of Al-Shafi'i, The People of Faith and others, He combined hadith and jurisprudence and the reasons for hadith. He died in 458 AH/1065 AD.

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