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About: **The Islamic legal system**





PROJECT PLAN

1- SHARIA LAW

2- THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

3- GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

4- SOURCES OF LAW

5-EXAMPLE (FROM THE FAMILY LAW)

1- SHARIA LAW

❖ *Sharia is Islam's legal system. It is derived from the Quran, Islam's holy book, as well as the Sunnah and Hadith - the deeds and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad. ... Sharia acts as a code for living that all Muslims should adhere to, including prayers, fasting and donations to the poor.*

2- THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

- ✦ *Before Islam the nomadic tribes inhabiting the Arabian peninsula worshiped idols. These tribes frequently fought with one another. Each tribe had its own customs governing marriage, hospitality, and revenge. Crimes against persons were answered with personal retribution or were sometimes resolved by an arbitrator. Muhammad introduced a new religion into this chaotic Arab world. Islam affirmed only one true God. It demanded that believers obey God's will and laws.*

2- THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ *The Koran sets down basic standards of human conduct, but does not provide a detailed law code. Only a few verses deal with legal matters. During his lifetime, Muhammad helped clarify the law by interpreting provisions in the Koran and acting as a judge in legal cases. Thus, Islamic law, the Sharia, became an integral part of the Muslim religion.*

2- THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ *After the death of Prophet Muhammad's in A.D. 632, companions of Muhammad ruled Arabia for about 30 years. These political-religious rulers, called caliphs continued to develop Islamic law with their own pronouncements and decisions. The first caliphs also conquered territories outside Arabia including Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Persia, and Egypt. As a result, elements of Jewish, Greek, Roman, Persian, and Christian church law also influenced the development of the Sharia.*

2- THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

- ✦ *Islamic law grew along with the expanding Muslim Empire. The Umayyad dynasty caliphs, who took control of the empire in 661, extended Islam into India, Northwest Africa, and Spain. The Umayyads appointed Islamic judges, kadis, to decide cases involving Muslims. (Non-Muslims kept their own legal system.) Knowledgeable about the Koran and the teachings of Muhammad, kadis decided cases in all areas of the law.*

2- THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ *Following a period of revolts and civil war, the Umayyads were overthrown in 750 and replaced by the Abbasid dynasty. During the 500-year rule of the Abbasids, the Sharia reached its full development.*

3- GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

- ❖ *Islamic law is based on divine sources because the Islamic law, its principles, its methods are derived from Glorious Quran and Sunna of the prophet Muhammad Also it is comprehensive in terms of its ruling, methods, and ethics. therefore It covers all aspects of life. Allah says: « And there is no creature on the earth or bird that flies with its wings except (that they are) communities like you. We have not neglected in the Register a thing. Then unto their Lord they will be gathered*

3- GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

- ❖ *It is universal in a way that is not only limited to a specific human race, certain places, or color. rather. it is guidance for all humanity. Allah the almighty says: and we have sent you (o Muhammad) except as a mercy to the worldsit is rational and realistic because it deals with tangible facts, not illusions and superstitions.*

4- SOURCES OF LAW

The two primary and transmitted sources of Islamic Law are the Quran and the Sunna (Prophetic traditions and practices). This combination of the two crucial sources of Islamic Law is seen as a link between reason and revelation. Indeed, the marriage between these two sources has resulted in the emergence of Islamic Law.

4- SOURCES OF LAW.

- ✦ *The Quran is considered the most sacred and important source of Islamic Law, which contains verses related to god, human beliefs and how a particular believer should live in this worldly life. The human conduct that should govern the believers' life, which is clearly stated in the Quran, is indeed the domain of Islamic Law. The Quran comprises about five hundred legal verses that explicitly set out legal rulings that need to be applied by all believers Even non-legal verses in the Quran do support the establishment of the legal system of Islam.*

4- SOURCES OF LAW

- ❖ *The second primary and transmitted source of Islamic Law is the Sunna, which represents the Prophet Mohammad's (peace be upon him) deeds and sayings, which were formulated in the form of narratives and became known as Prophetic Hadith.*

4- SOURCES OF LAW

- ❖ *The Sunna also comprises a number of legal provisions that must be applied by all believers of Islam. Certain legal rulings in these transmitted Islamic sources are definitive. In other words, the law-giver (God) has formulated them in such a way which does not need personal legal reasoning and is not open to different interpretations as they are clear and definitive.*

ICE ANATOMY

- ❖ An Illustrated Topographic Anatomy of Saw Cuts Made in Three Dimensions across the Frozen Human Body
- ❖ It was published in Latin in four volumes. The volumes cover saw cuts of head, neck and spine, thorax, abdomen, and arms and legs. Pirogov wanted to investigate the “normal and pathological position of different organs and body parts by sections made in three main directions.

5- EXAMPLE (FROM THE FAMILY LAW)

Family law always made up an important part of the Sharia.

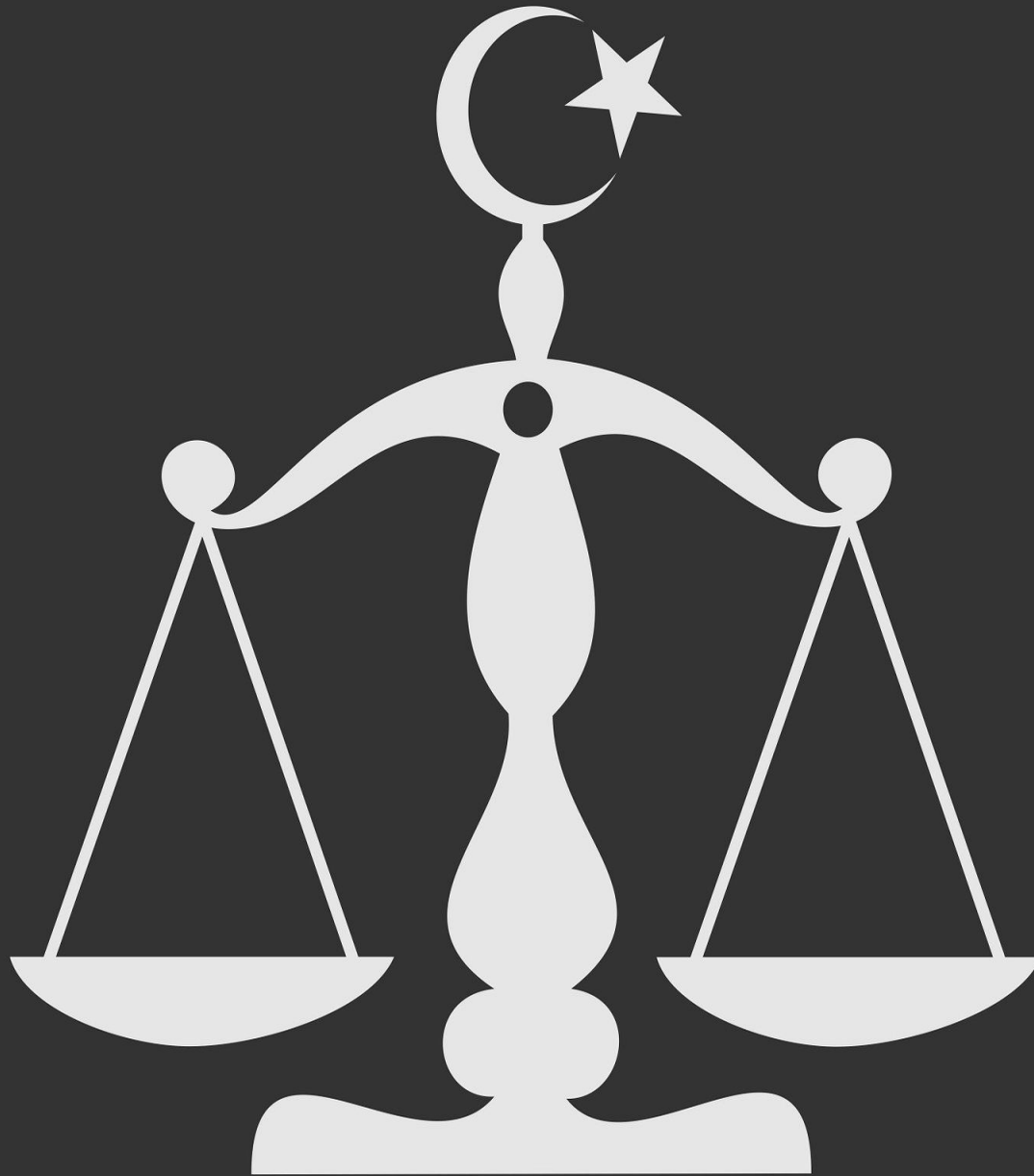
- Usually, an individual became an adult at puberty.*
- A wife could refuse to accompany her husband on journeys.*
- A wife had the right to food, clothing, housing, and a marriage gift from her husband.*
- The support of an abandoned infant was a public responsibility.*

5- EXAMPLE (FROM THE FAMILY LAW)

- *After a divorce, the mother usually had the right of custody of her young children.*
- *A husband could dissolve a marriage by repudiating his wife three times.*
- *In an inheritance, a brother took twice the amount as his sister. (The brother also had financial responsibility for his sister.)*
- *When the owner of a female slave acknowledged her child as his own, the child became free. The child's mother became free when the owner died.*

CONCLUSION

- ❖ The sharia law is more seen in Arabic countries such as Saudi Arabia And Egypt .
- ❖ The Islamic law is a classical system of governing applied in Islamic countries and tribes since 632 A.D.
- ❖ The main sources of Sharia law are: The Quran, the Sunna, and Legal Reasoning.



RESOURCES

❖ [https://www.britannica.com/
topic/Shariah](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Shariah)

❖ [https://www.sciencedirect.co
m/topics/social-sciences/isla
mic-law](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/islamic-law)

❖ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki
/Sharia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharia)



THANK YOU