

NAME: mahmoud mohamed

Abdelaziz abdelkader

GROUP:20112a

TOPIC: The Islamic legal system

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- ▣ General characteristics of Islamic legal system
- ▣ Unlike the American legal system, which is secular, the Islamic legal system is of a religious nature. Islam is both a religion and a social order. As such, it comprises rules concerning devotional obligations as well as rules regulating civil and commercial relations

- The Five Pillars are the core beliefs and practices of Islam:
- Profession of Faith (shahada). The belief that "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the Messenger of God" is central to Islam. ...
- Prayer (salat).
- Alms (zakat).
- Fasting (sawm).
- Pilgrimage (hajj).

.General characteristic of Islamic legal system:

- After a lot of researches concerning Islamic law, the scholars of Islam had found therein a number of characteristics features including:
- First, It is moderate and balanced in terms of its view of man with its two essential components, namely the spiritual and the physical aspects of his nature.
Second, it is rational and realistic because it deals with tangible facts, not illusions and superstitions.
- Third, it is easy and free of hardships

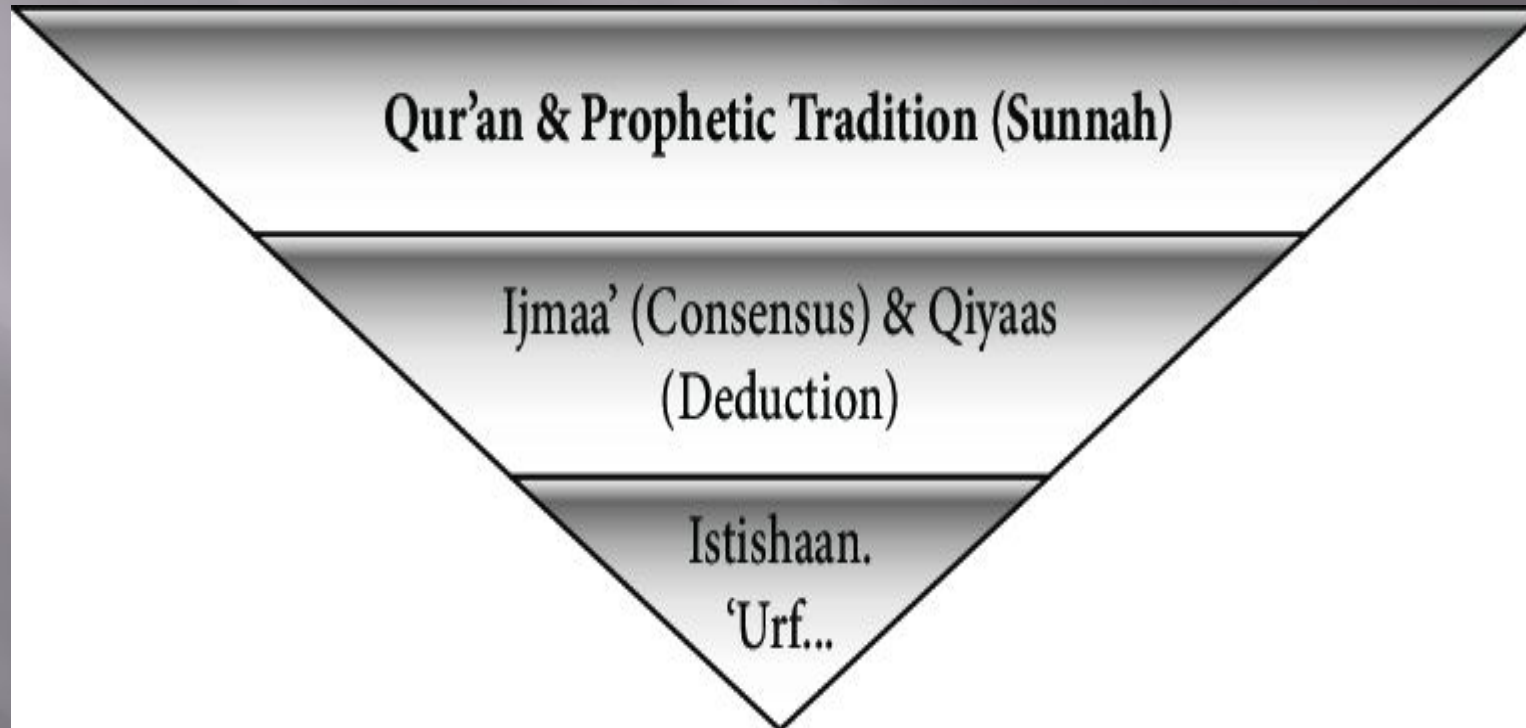
- ▣ History of Islamic legal system

- ▣ Thus, Islamic law, the Sharia, became an integral part of the Muslim religion. Following Muhammad's death in A.D. 632, companions of Muhammad ruled Arabia for about 30 years. These political-religious rulers, called caliphs (KAY liff), continued to develop Islamic law with their own pronouncements and decisions

- ▣ What is the Islamic system of law?

- ▣ Sharia law is Islam's legal system. It is derived from both the Koran, Islam's central text, and fatwas - the rulings of Islamic scholars. ... Sharia law acts as a code for living that all Muslims should adhere to, including prayers, fasting and donations to the poor

- ▣ Structure of Islamic law
- ▣ Traditional theory of Islamic jurisprudence recognizes four sources of Sharia: the Quran, sunnah (authentic hadith), qiyas (analogical reasoning), and ijma (juridical consensus)



- The Qur'an is the principal source of Islamic law, the Sharia. It contains the rules by which the Muslim world is governed (or should govern itself) and forms the basis for relations between man and God, between individuals, whether Muslim or non-Muslim, as well as between man and things which are part of creation

▣ Sources of Islamic law

- ▣ The primary sources of Islamic law are the Holy Book (The Quran), The Sunnah (the traditions or known practices of the Prophet Muhammad), Ijma' (Consensus), and Qiyas (Analogy)

Source of Islamic Laws/Shariah

