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DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

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DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the development and evolution of Islamic schools of thought, which include aspects of fiqh, aqidah, and tasawuf. Development refers to how these schools of thought began and continue to develop over time, while evolution shows how these schools of thought adapt to changes in time, place, and social conditions. The diversity of views within a school is not a form of opposition, but rather a blessing that shows the flexibility and dynamism of Islamic teachings in facing the realities of life. This study aims to identify the basic concepts of the development and evolution of Islamic schools of thought, analyze the factors that contribute to the advancement of Islamic thought and civilization, and evaluate the impact of these changes. The methodology of this study is based on content analysis from authentic scientific journals and articles. Overall, the findings of this study found that the development and change of Islamic schools of thought is a form of Fiqh al-Muqaran knowledge that examines the diversity of laws and the views of mujtahids from the main schools of thought in Islam. With this study, it is hoped that readers can open their eyes in deepening their knowledge about the diversity of schools of thought and not view other schools as a mistake. Understanding and appreciating the views of each different school of thought according to the development and changes of the times is very important among Muslims. Therefore, this study also makes an important contribution in educating the community about the beauty and wisdom behind the diversity of laws in the four main schools of thought that remain relevant throughout the ages.

Keyword: *Development, Evolution, Islamic Schools of Thought, Fiqh al-Muqaran*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Islamic thought began to grow during the era of the Khulafa al-Rashidin in the middle of the 7th century M and developed rapidly during the Umayyad Dynasty, reaching its peak during the Abbasid Dynasty. The peak of Islamic civilization during this period was the result of freedom of thought, political support, economic stability, and the scientific spirit of Muslim scholars in developing various disciplines, both religious and scientific. After the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate in 1258 M, Islamic intellectual activity experienced stagnation until the revival movement emerged again in the 18th century M. Islamic thought began to emerge in the 7th century M, led by the Rightly Guided Caliphs, and continued to develop during the Umayyad Dynasty, reaching its peak during the Abbasid Dynasty. The height of Islamic civilization during this period was a positive impact of the intellectual activities of Muslims, which developed like mushrooms after the rain (Zakariya, 2020).

After the fall of the Abbasid Dynasty in 1258 M, Islamic civilization began to decline due to stagnation. However, in the 18th century M, Muslims began to rise and pursue the outside world. The development of Islamic thought and civilization was supported by caliphs who loved science, created political and economic stability, and encouraged the advancement of religious, humanitarian, and exact sciences. This led to the development of various disciplines, including religious sciences, social sciences, and exact sciences. The development of Islamic thought and civilization reached its peak during the Abbasid Dynasty, characterized by prosperity, abundant wealth, and peace (Zakariya, 2020).