

Islamic Education Educators during the Abbasid Dynasty (Analysis of Historical Studies of Islamic Education)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the names of educators during the Abbasid Dynasty and to find out who the caliphs were during. The historical method consists of data collection, source criticism, interpretation and finally historiography. The research approaches used in this research are a geographic approach, a sociological approach, an educational approach and historical education. The results of this research are that the educators presented by the researchers were 14 people, namely: 1) Imam Abu Hanifah Rahimahullah (80-150 H/700-767 M), 2) Imam Malik Rahimahullah (93 -179 H/712-796 M), 3) Imam Syafi'i Rahimahullah (150-204 H/767-820 M), 4) Imam Ahmad Rahimahullah (164-241 H/781-856 M), 5) Imam Ad-Darimi Rahimahullah (181-255 H/798-869 M), 6) Imam Al-Bukhari Rahimahullah (194-256 H/810-871 M), 7) Imam At-Tarmidzi Rahimahullah (200-279 H/816-892 M), 8) Imam Abu Daud Rahimahullah (202-275 H/818-889 M), 9) Imam Muslim Rahimahullah (204-261 H/820-875 M), 10) Imam Ibnu Majah Rahimahullah (209-273 H/825-887 M), 11) Imam An-Nasaai Rahimahullah (215-303 H/830-906 M), 12) Abu Ja'far Muhammad bin Jarir Ath-Thabari Rahimahullah (224-310 H/839-923 M), 13) Imam Daarud Ad-Qudni Rahimahullah (306-385 H/919-995 M), dan 14) Imam Al-Baihaqi Rahimahullah (384-458 H/995-1.066 M).

Keywords: Educators, Abbasid Dynasty, History of Islamic Education

A. INTRODUCTION

The Abbasid dynasty, which ruled from 132 AH/750 AD to 656 AH/1,258 AD, witnessed the golden age of Islam in various fields, including science, art and literature. However, one aspect that is often overlooked is the contribution of the leading teachers in this dynasty to the journey of Islamic science and education. Through this research, we will explore the key roles of some of the leading teachers of that time and during whose period of the caliphate.

An educator is a person who educates, and can also be said to be a teacher, lecturer and lecturer. Islamic education is the process of learning the teachings of the Islamic religion as a whole and as taught by the Prophet sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam and as understood by his friends, Radiallohu Anhum. So an Islamic Education Educator is someone who teaches and educates the teachings of the Islamic religion to other people, can be called a Teacher, Educator, Lecturer, Lecturer, Ustad, Ustazah, Buya, Syaikh, etc. In this discussion the author will write about several Islamic education educators during the Abbasid era. Of course the author knows that there were still many teachers at that time, but due to writing limitations, the author only describes 14 people. In this case the author gives the title "Islamic Education Educators during the Abbasid Dynasty (Analysis of Historical Studies of Islamic Education)" with the aim of knowing the names of educators during the Abbasid dynasty.

In this research the author uses historical methods or historical methods. The historical method consists of data collection, source criticism, interpretation and finally historiography. (Lubis, 2020) The research approaches used in this research are the geographical approach, sociological approach, educational approach and historical education (Kartodirdjo, 1993) Hasan Asari (2018: 4-6) in Harahap (2022: 8-10) explained that the object of studying the history of Islamic Education has 5 points, namely: 1) General historical context; namely knowledge of the context behind an event, 2) Educational Institutions; namely human activities that last for a long time in a container or institution within an Islamic education institution, such as schools, madrasas, universities along with the components of the facilities and infrastructure of these educational institutions. 3) Educational Content; namely the curriculum taught at the Islamic education institution, such as the Koran, Hadith, and so on, 4) Educational Methods; namely the method used in delivering the Islamic Education curriculum at certain educational institutions, and 5) Life in the academic community; namely the actors who run the wheels of Islamic education, such as educators, students and educational staff. The research entitled "Islamic Education Educators during the Abbasid Dynasty (Analysis of Historical Studies of Islamic Education)" is included in the Qualitative Descriptive research type. In this

research, the primary data source was obtained from original books found in the STAI As-Sunnah Library.

B. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Brief History and Areas of Power of the Abbasids

1. Brief History of the Abbasids

The Abbasid Caliphate was an Islamic government in the form of Mulkan 'Adhdhan located in Baghdad, Iraq. This Caliphate developed rapidly and put the Islamic world at the peak of scientific civilization with ink and paper. The name of the Abbasid caliphate was named after one of the youngest uncles of the Prophet ﷺ, namely Abbas bin Abdul Muthallib bin Hisham (566-652 M). (Ali Muhammad Ash-Shalabi, 2016: 139) This dynasty was founded by Abdullah As-Saffah bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Abdullah bin Al-Abbas (750-754 M) (Badri Yatim, 2002: 49).

The power of the Abbasids lasted for 524 years or more than five centuries, namely between 132-656 H/750-1258 M (M. Abdul Karim, 2009: 143). Dan (Harahap, 2022: 59). continued the rule of the Umayyad dynasty. As-Saffah became the founder of the third Arab Islamic dynasty after Khulafa ar-Rasyidin and the Umayyad dynasty which was very large and lasted a long time (Philip K. Hitti, 2002: 359).

Abu Al-Abbas Abdullah bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Abdullah bin Abbas was born in 104 H. He was nicknamed As-Shaffah and was the first caliph of Ibn Abbas. On Friday night, 13 Rabiul Akhir 132 H, Abu Al-Abbas As-Saffah was sworn in as caliph when he was 28 years old (Ahmad Al-Khani, 2018: 482). The reign of this dynasty was very short, namely from 750-754 AD or only 4 years. Next, he appointed his brother Abu Ja'far with the title Al-Mansur (754-775) (Philip K. Hitti: 360) it means God's sultan on His earth. He was the greatest caliph of the Abbasid dynasty, who was tough in facing his political opponents, especially those from the Umayyads, the Khawarij sect, and the Shiite sects. To strengthen his power, one by one he eliminated big figures from his own relatives who might be his rivals (Rachmad Abdullah, 2018: 285).

2. The Abbasid Territory



Picture 1. The Abbasid Territory

Names of Caliphs during the Abbasid Period

In this discussion the author will describe 37 names of Caliphs and their periods of power. The details of the discussion are as follows:

1. Abu al-Abbas Abdullah bin Muhammad As-Saffah (132-136 H/750-754 M)
2. Abu Ja'far Al-Manshur (136-158 H/754-775 M)
3. Abu Abdullah Al-Mahdi (158-168 H/775-785 M)
4. Abu Muhammad Al-Hadi (158-159 H/785-786 M)
5. Harun Al-Rasyid (159-168 H/786-809 M)
6. Abu Musa Al-Amin (168-193 H/809-813 M)
7. Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)
8. Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)
9. Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)
10. Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)
11. Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)
12. Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)
13. Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)
14. Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)
15. Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)
16. Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tadid (279-289 H/892-902 M)
17. Abu Ahmad Al-Muktafi (289-296 H/902-908 M)
18. Abul Fadl Al-Muqtadir (296-320 H/908-932 M)
19. Abul Mansur Al-Qahir (320-322 H/932-934 M)

20. Abu Abbas Ar-Radi (322-329 H/934-940 M)
21. Abu Ishaq Al-Muttaqi (329-333 H/940-944 M)
22. Abdullah Al-Mustakfi (333-335 H/944-946 M)
23. Abul Qasim Al-Muti' (335-364 H/946-974 M)
24. Abdul Karim At-Ta'i (364-381 H/974-991 M)
25. Ahmad Al-Qadir (381-422 H/991-1.031 M)
26. Al-Qa'im (422-468 H/1.031-1.075 M)
27. Abu Qasim Al-Muqtadi (468-487 H/1.075-1.094 M)
28. Abu Abbas Al-Mustazhir (487-512 H/1.094-1.118 M)
29. Abul Mansur Al-Mustarsyid (512-530 H/1.118-1.135 M)
30. Abu Ja'far Ar-Rasyid (530-531 H/1.135-1.136 M)
31. Abu Abdullah Al-Muqtafi (531-555 H/1.136-1.160 M)
32. Abul Muzaffar Al-Mustanjid (555-566 H/1.160-1.170 M)
33. Hasan Al-Mustadi (566-576 H/1.170-1.180 M)
34. Abul Abbas An-Nasir (576-622 H/1.180-1.225 M)
35. Muhammad Az-Zahir (622-623 H/1.225-1.226 M)
36. Abu Ja'far Al-Mustansir (623-640 H/1.226-1.242 M)
37. Abdullah Al-Musta'sim (640-656 H/1.242-1.258 M)

Islamic Education Educator during the Abbasid Period

An educator is a person who educates, and can also be said to be a teacher, lecturer and lecturer. Islamic education is the process of learning the teachings of the Islamic religion as a whole and as taught by the Prophet sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam and as understood by his friends, Radiallohu Anhum. So an Islamic Education Educator is someone who teaches and educates the teachings of the Islamic religion to other people, can be called a Teacher, Educator, Lecturer, Lecturer, Ustad, Ustazah, Buya, Syaikh, etc. In this discussion the author will write about several Islamic education educators during the Abbasid era. Of course the author knows that there were still many teachers at that time, but due to writing limitations, the author only describes 14 people. The details of the discussion are as follows:

1. Imam Abu Hanifah Rahimahullah (80-150 H/700-767 M)

Abu Hanifah is a Jurisprudence Imam who lives in Iraq, Abu Hanifah's lineage is An-Nu'man bin Tsabit bin Jautho At-Tamimi (Samsuddin Muhammad Bin Ahmad bin Ustman Az-Zahabi, Juz 6: 391). Abu Hanifah was his kunyah and he Rahimahullah was born in 80 H and died in 150 H (Ali bin Sulthon Muhammad Al-Qori, 1332 H, Juz 1: 5).

2. Imam Malik Rahimahullah (93 -179 H/712-796 M)

The fate of Imam Malik Rahimahullah is Muhammad bin Anas bin Malik bin Abi Amir bin Amru bin Al-Haris bin Ghaiman bin Khusail bin ‘Amar bin Al-Harist keluarga dari Asbaha Al-Asbahiyyu Al-Khimriyyu (Bassar ‘Awad Ma’ruf dan Mahmud Muhammad Khalil, Jilid 1, 1318 H/1998 M: 7-8). Imam Malik Rahimahullah have kuniyyah Abu Abdillah, and he was nicknamed as Syaikhul Islam, Hujjah Ummat, and Imam Daarul Al-Hijrah (Bassar ‘Awad Ma’ruf dan Mahmud Muhammad Khalil, Jilid 1, 1318 H/1998 M: 6). Imam Malik Rahimahullah was born in 93 H/712 M and died in 179 H/796 M. Imam Malik Rahimahullah has a book of Hadith, namely Al-Muwattho’ Imam Malik. This book has 2 volumes with details: a) Volume 1, starting from Chapter 1 about “Wukuutu As-Shalah” until Chapter 35 about “Ma Jaa Pil ‘Ajla”. From numbers 1 to 1,734 with pages 1-668. b) Volume 2 starts from Chapter 1 about “Ma Jaa Pir Radha’ah” until Chapter 14 about “Miras ahlu Al-Milal”. From numbers 1,735 to 3,069 with pages 5-631 (Bassar ‘Awad Ma’ruf dan Mahmud Muhammad Khalil, Jilid 1 dan 2, 1318 H/1998 M).

3. Imam Syafi’i Rahimahullah (150-204 H/767-820 M)

The fate of Imam Syafii Rahimahullah is Muhammad bin Idris bin Abbas bin Ustman bin Syafii bin As-Tsaibi bin ‘Ubaid bin Abdu Yazid bin Hasim bin Al-Mutholib bin Abdu Manaf bin Qusoy, with kuniyah Abu Abdillah. As-Syafii Rahimahullah was born in Gazah (Palestine) in 150 H/767 AD, not long after the birth of Imam Rahimahullah his father died and after he was 2 years old his mother took him to Mecca because his mother's family was in Mecca (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 6). Imam Syafii Rahimahullah memorized the Koran at the age of 7 years, and at the age of 10 he had memorized the book Al-Muwattho' by Imam Malik (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 8). In terms of the management and management of Imam Rahimahullah's Islamic education, it is of course after God's destiny and then a mother's efforts.

He took the knowledge of Fiqh from Muslim bin Kholid Al-Zanaji at that time as Mufti in Mecca and Imam Malik Rahimahullah in Medina. The knowledge of Hadith was taken by Imam Rahimahullah from Sufyan bin 'Uyainah in Mecca (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 7). Imam Syafii

Rahimahullah went to Baghdad and met Muhammad bin Al-Hasan and studied with him. With the knowledge of Islamic religion that Imam Syafii and Imam Muhammad bin Al-Hasan Rahimahullah had, this amazed the caliph and invited them to the palace, then they both met Caliph Harun Ar-Rasid. After meeting Caliph Harun Ar-Rasid, Imam Syafii Rahimahullah received a prize of 50 Dinars. With this gift, Imam Syafii Rahimahullah spent money to buy a book by Muhammad bin Al-Hasan (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 9). After 2 years in Baghdad he returned to Mecca (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 10), In 199 H he Rahimullah left for Egypt (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 11). In this journey we can see that a leader of the country, namely the Caliph at that time, really appreciated someone who had knowledge and those who taught it or were called those who educated their people would continue to be respected both morally and materially. When Imam Syafii was in Mecca and Medina, this is what is often called the Old Opinion/Old Fatwa of Imam Syafii Rahimahullah, while when he left and studied in Baghdad, Iraq with Imam Muhammad Al-Hasan, namely his student, Imam Abu Hanifah Rahimahumallah, he then taught until his death in Egypt. with the title New Opinion/New Fatwa of Imam Syafii Rahimahullah.

The books written by Imam Syafii Rahimahullah are: 1) Al-Kitab Al-Bakdadi Al-Hujjah. This book was first written by Imam Syafii while in Baghdad (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 10). 2) Kitab Al-Ummu. This book was written by Rhamiahullah while in Egypt (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1: 12). The Al-Umm Book consists of 11 volumes with the details being 1) Volume 1 starts from the Muqoddimah, namely the author's foreword, an explanation of the method used by Imam Syafii Rahimahullah in writing the book, namely from pages 5-116. And discussion of the noble "Ar-Risala" from pages 1-281. So the number of pages in this volume is 397 pages. 2) Volume 2 discusses "At-Tharah, As-Shalah and Al-Janaaij, namely noble pages 5-678. 3) Volume 3 discusses "Az-Zakah, AS-Siyam, Al-Haj, Ad-Dhohaya, As-Shoidu wa Azabhu, Al-Ath'imah and An-Nazar", namely from pages 5-680. 4) volume 4 discusses "Al-Buyuu', A-Rahan, At-Taflis, Al-Hajar, As-Sulhu, Al-Khawaalah, Ad-Domaan, As-Syarikah, Al-Wakalah, Al-Ikkaar, and Al-Ghadob wal Mustakrohah", namely from pages 5-551. 5) Volume 5 discusses "As-Syafa'ah, Ihyaul Mawaat, Al-Luqthoh, Al-Faraid, Al-Washoya,

Al-Fai wal Ghonimah, Al-Jihad wal Jijyah, Qital Ahli Al-Bagyi wa Ahli Ar-Riddah, Al-Khukmu Qitaali Al-Musrikiin wa Masaailatu Maali Al-Harbi, and Sairil Waqidi”, namely from page 5-733. 6) volume 6 discusses "An-Nikah, Ar-Rodo', As-Shodaqoh, As-Shighoor, 'Asrotu An-Nisa', Al-Firqotu baina Al-Jawaj bi At-Thalaq wal Fasah, Ath-thalaq, Al -Khulu' wa An-Nusyuuq, Al-'Adad, Al-Ibla', At-Zihar, and Al-Li'an” namely from page 5-762. 7) Volume 7 discusses "Jarooah Al-'Amd, Al-Qosamah, Diyaat Al-Khothoou, Al-Huduud wasifah An-Nafyu, and Al-'Qdhiyah", namely from page 5-648. 8) Volume 8 discusses "Ad-Dakwa wa Al-Bayanaat, As-Syahadaat, Al-Aiman wa An-Nuzuur, wal Al-Kaffararaat fil Aiman, Ihktilaafil Al-'iraaqoyyin, Ihkhtilaafi Ali wa Abdullah bin Mas'ud Radiyaullohu anhuma, and Ihkhtilaafi Malik was As-Shafi'I radiallohu anhuma”, namely from page 5-788. 9) Volume 9 discusses "Jima'ul 'ILMI, Ibtzolul Ihtihsan, Ar-Roddu 'Ala Muhammad bin Al-Hasan, Siro Al-Aujaa'I, Al-Qur'ah, Ahkamu At-Tadbir, and Al-Makaatib”, namely from page 5-454. 10) Volume 10 discusses "Ihktilaful Al-Hadith", namely from page 5-327. and 11) volume 11 discusses "Al-Fahaarisul Al-Ammah" namely from page 7-443 (Muhammad bin Idris As-Syafii, 1422 H/2001 M, Jilid 1-11).

4. Imam Ahmad Rahimahullah (164-241 H/781-856 M)

Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal Rahimahullah's lineage is Ahmadbin Hanbal bin Hilal bin Asad bin Idris Az-Zuhailiyu As-Syaibaniyyu Al-Majiiyyu Al-Bagdadi. He Rahimahullah granted others the title of Shaykhul Islam and High Imam, with kunyah Abu Abdillah. He Rahimahullah was born in the month of Rabi'ul Akhir, 164 H/781 H. At the age of 16, namely exactly in 179 H, he Rahimahullah began to study. Then in 183 H he Rahimullah left for Kufa, then to Bsrah, Makkah, Medina, Yemen, Al-Zajirah, and Syam (Ahmad bin Hanbal, 1419 H/ 1998 M: 15). Imam Ahmad Rahimahullah died on Friday, 12 Rabi'ul Awal 241 H/856 M at 2 pm (Ahmad bin Hanbal, 1419 H/ 1998 M: 20). He Rahimahullah is a hadith expert and wrote these hadiths in his book entitled "Musnad Al-Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal". In this book he wrote the first hadith with hadith number 1 (Ahmad bin Hanbal, 1419 H/ 1998 M: 20) until number 28.1999 hadith (Ahmad bin Hanbal, 1419 H/ 1998 M: 2.065) and a list of the contents of the book after that (Ahmad bin Hanbal, 1419 H/ 1998 M: 2.069-2.105). This book only has one volume with 2,105 pages.

5. Imam Ad-Darimi Rahimahullah (181-255 H/798-869 M)

The lineage of Imam Ad-Darimi Rahimullah is Abdullah bin Abdur Ar-Rahman bin Al-Fadhil bin Bahram bin Abdullah At-Tamimi Ad-Darimi As-Samarkandi. He Rahimahullah had the kunyah of Abu Muhammad and he Rahimahullah was given the titles of Al-Imam and Al-Hafidz. He Rahimahullah was born in 181 H/798 M. He Rahimahullah died on Friday of the month of Zuhijjah in 255 H/869 M and was buried in Arafah. Rahimahullah, he is 65 years old (Ad-Darimi, 1426 H/2006 M: 8). He Rahimullah had students namely Muslim, Abu Daud, At-Tarmidhi, etc (Ad-Darimi, 1426 H/2006 M: 7). He is a hadith expert and has a hadith book, namely "Sunan Ad-Darimi". This book has 2 zuz in one book. In this book starting from page 5-664. This book has hadith numbering starting from number 1 (Ad-Darimi, 1426 H/2006 M: 16) to number 3.497 (Ad-Darimi, 1426 H/2006 M: 3.497).

6. Imam Al-Bukhari Rahimahullah (194-256 H/810-871 M)

Imam Al-Bukhari Rahimahullah's lineage is Muhammad bin Ismail Bin Ibrahim bin Al-Mughirah bin Bardajbih Al-Ja'fi Al-Buhkari, he Rahimahullah has the kunyah of Abu Abdillah. Imam Rahimahullah was born in Bukhari on 13 Shawwal 194 H/23 July 810 M. His birthplace was Bukhara, Uzbekistan, Central Asia. He Rahimahullah began memorizing hadiths when he was a child and he became famous in his country in 205 H/816 M. In 205 H/816 M. 210 H/826 M he Rahimahullah with his brothers and mother went to the city of Makkah to perform the Hajj and settled in Makkah and he Rahimahullah studied hadith with hadith experts in Makkad, Khurasan, Syria, Egypt, the cities of Iraq, and Baghdad. Rahimahullah, he died on the night of Eid al-Fitr and was buried after midday prayers on 1 Shawwal 256 H/ 871 M in a village in the city of Samarkand (Muhammad bin Ismail Al-Bukhori, 1421 H/2000 M. Muqoddimah). Rahimahullah, he had a hadith book that was famous in his time until now, namely "Saheeh Al-Bukhari". In this book he included 7,563 hadiths, namely from pages 1-1305, and had 97 chapters which he wrote in 1 volume starting from pages 1-1,513 (Muhammad bin Ismail Al-Bukhori, 1421 H/2000 M). This book is called the best hadith book and is recognized by all groups of scholars. This book has 97 chapters, namely Rahimahullah starting from the chapter "Badail Wahyu" to the chapter "At-Tauhid" (Muhammad bin Ismail Al-Bukhori, 1421 H/2000 M).

7. Imam At-Tarmidzi Rahimahullah (200-279 H/816-892 M)

Imam At-Tarmidzi Rahimahullah's lineage is Muhammad bin 'Isa bin Surah bin Musa bin Ad-Dhahak As-Salami Ad-Dhorir Al-Bughy At-Turmidzi. Named after the famous descendant of Salim Qobilah, namely Qobilah Qois bin 'Ailan. He Rahimahullah was born in Turmidhi in 200 H/816 M. He Rahimahullah had a kunyah with Abu 'Isa (Muhammad bin 'Isa At-Tarmidzi, 1421 H/2000 M: w). Imam At-Turmidzi Rahimullah died in Turmidzi, Bughy village on the night of Monday in the month of Rajab in 279 H/892 M. He Rahimullah studied in his city then went to Khurasan, to Iraq, to Al-Hijaj, and he did not go to Egypt and Syria (Muhammad bin 'Isa At-Tarmidzi, 1421 H/2000 M: w). He Rahimahullah is a hadith expert and he has a book, namely "Jaami'ut At-Tirmidhi". In the book that Rahimahullah wrote, he has 47 (Muhammad bin 'Isa At-Tarmidzi, 1421 H/2000 M: w) Chapters, namely from Chapter 1, discuss "At-Thaharoh 'An Rasulullah Shalallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam" to Chapter 47 discussing "Al-'Ilal". This Jaami'ut At-Tirmidzi book has hadith numbering starting from number 1 (Muhammad bin 'Isa At-Tarmidzi, 1421 H/2000 M: 1) up to number 3.956 (Muhammad bin 'Isa At-Tarmidzi, 1421 H/2000 M: 888), This book has one volume with 1.056 pages.

8. Imam Abu Daud Rahimahullah (202-275 H/818-889 M)

Imam Abu Daud's birthplace, Rahimahullah, is Sulaiman bin Al-Ash'asy bin Ishaq bin Bisyr bin Sydad bin Amru bin Imron Al-Ajdy As-Sijistani. Rahimahullah, he had the kunyah of Abu Daud, and was given the titles of Al-Imam, Al-Hafidz, and Al-'Ilmi. He Rahimahullah was born in Sijistan in 202 H/818 M. He Rahimahullah studied hadith in Basrah and settled there. He Rahimahullah also studied hadith in various regions such as Khurasan, Iraq, Jazair, Syria and Egypt (Abu Daud, 1421 H/2000 M: 7). He Rahimullah died on Friday, 16 Shawwal 275 H/889 M in Basrah (Abu Daud, 1421 H/2000 M: 11). Rahimahullah is a menstruation expert and he has a hadith book entitled "Sunan Abi Daud". This book has 944 pages with 1 volume, and discusses 35 chapters, starting from Chapter 1 on "Ath-Thoharah" (Abu Daud, 1421 H/2000 M: 13) and chapter 35 about "Al-Adab" (Abu Daud, 1421 H/2000 M: 676). In this book the numbering of hadiths starts from number 1 (Abu Daud, 1421 H/2000 M: 13) until number 5.274 (Abu Daud, 1421 H/2000 M: 7339).

9. Imam Muslim Rahimahullah (204-261 H/820-875 M)

The birthplace of Imam Muslim Rahimahullah is Muslim bin Al-Hajjaj bin

Muslim Al-Qusyairy An-Naisabury. He Rahimullah was born in 204 H/820 M. He has the kunyah of Abu Al-Husain. He Rahimullah died in 261 H/875 M (Imam Muslim, 1421 H/2000 M: 1). He is a hadith expert and has a hadith book entitled "Saheeh Muslim". This hadith book is the second hadith book from the hadith book called "Kutubus As-Sitta" (Imam Muslim, 1421 H/2000 M: 1). The book "Shahi Muslim" has 54 discussion chapters, starting from the first chapter on "Kitabul Al-Iman" to Chapter 54 on "Kitabut At-Tafsir" (Imam Muslim, 1421 H/2000 M: 1.455-1.488). In this book the numbering of hadiths starts from number 1 (Imam Muslim, 1421 H/2000 M: 7). up to number 7.563 (Imam Muslim, 1421 H/2000 M: 1.311). This book is in one volume with the pages starting from p 1-1.488.

10. Imam Ibnu Majah Rahimahullah (209-273 H/825-887 M)

Imam Ibn Majah's birthplace, Rahimahullah, is Muhammad bin Yazid biibni Majah Ar-Rib'I Al-Qojwainy. Qojwaini is a large and famous city in Iran. Rahimahullah, he had Kuniyah Abu Abdillah and he was given the titles of Al-Imam, Al-Hafidz, and Al-Muhaddis (Imam Ibnu Majah, 1421 H/2000 M: j). He Rahimahullah was born in 209 H/825 M. He Rahimahullah studied in various areas such as Khurasan, Iraq, Hijaj, Egypt, Sham, Basroh, Kufa, Baghdad, and Mecca (Imam Ibnu Majah, 1421 H/2000 M: j). Rahimahullah died on Monday of the month of Ramdhan in 273 H/887 M, he was 64 years old (Imam Ibnu Majah, 1421 H/2000 M: y). He is a hadith expert and he has a famous book, namely the book "Sunan Ibnu Majah". This hadith book contains 29 chapters, namely Chapter 1 discussing "As-Sunnah" and the last Chapter 29 discussing "Az-Zuhud" (Imam Ibnu Majah, 1421 H/2000 M: 779-803). This book is in volume 1 with 804 pages, and the hadith numbering starts from 1 (Imam Ibnu Majah, 1421 H/2000 M: 1) up to number 4.341 (Imam Ibnu Majah, 1421 H/2000 M: 635).

11. Imam An-Nasaai Rahimahullah (215-303 H/830-906 M)

Imam An-Nasaai's lineage (rahmahullah) is Ahmad bin Su'aib bin Ali bin Sinan bin Bahar An-Nasaai. He Rahimahullah was born in the city of Khurasan in 215 H/833 M. He Rahimahullah first studied in Naisabur, then in 235 H/850 M he went to Baghdad, then he went to Iraq, then he went to Syria and Egypt (Ahmad bin Su'aib An-Nasaai, 1421 H/2000 M: j). Rahimahullah died and was buried in Makkah in the month of Sha'ban in 303 H/906 M and he was 88 years old (Ahmad bin Su'aib An-Nasaai, 1421 H/2000 M: m). He Rahimahullah is a hadith expert

and the book he wrote is "Sunan An-Nasaai". This hadith book has pages 1.005 (Ahmad bin Su'aib An-Nasaai, 1421 H/2000 M: 1-1.005), has 51 chapters starting with the chapter "At-Thaharah" and ending with the chapter "Al-Ast-Ribah" (Ahmad bin Su'aib An-Nasaai, 1421 H/2000 M: 971-1.005), and the discussion and table of contents of this book starts from page 1-979 (Ahmad bin Su'aib An-Nasaai, 1421 H/2000 M: 1-797j) with the number of hadiths discussed being 5.761 hadiths (Ahmad bin Su'aib An-Nasaai, 1421 H/2000 M: 1-777).

12. Abu Ja'far Muhammad bin Jarir Ath-Thabari Rahimahullah (224-310 H/839-923M)

Muhammad bi Jarir bin Yazid bin Katsir Ath-Thobari had a kunyah with Abu Ja'far Ath-Thobari. Abu Ja'far Ath-Thobari was born in Thibristan at the end of 224 H or at the beginning of 225 H (Bisyar 'Awaad Ma'ruf dan 'Ishom Faris al-Khurasani, 1994 M/1415 H, Jilid 1: 9). Abu Ja'far Rahmahullah spent his time in Baghdad practicing the school of Imam Syafii Rahmahullah. (Bisyar 'Awaad Ma'ruf dan 'Ishom Faris al-Khurasani, 1994 M/1415 H, Jilid 1: 10) He Rahimullah died on Sunday at Maghrib 2 Shawwal 310 H and was buried on his birthday in As-Salam City in Baghdad (Bisyar 'Awaad Ma'ruf dan 'Ishom Faris al-Khurasani, 1994 M/1415 H, Jilid 1: 11). He has a famous book, namely "Jami'ut Al-Bayaan An Ta'wili Al-Quran, Tafsir At-Thobari". This book is a book of interpretation of the Al-Quran.

13. Imam Daarud Ad-Qudni Rahimahullah (306-385 H/919-995 M)

Imam Darud Ad-Qudni Rahimahullah's lineage is Ali bin Umar bin Ahmad bin Mahdi bin Mas'ud bin An-Nu'man bin Dinar bin Abdullah Al-Baghdadi Al-Muqri Al-Muhaddis, he Rahimahullah has the kunyah of Abu Al-Hasan. Daarud Al-Qudni is the nisbat of a place in Baghdad. He Rahimullah was born on 5 Dzulqoddah 306 H/919 M (Daarud Ad-Qudni, 1426 H/2006 M: 9). He Rahimullah died on Thursday 8 Dzulqoddah 385 H/995 M (Daarud Ad-Qudni, 1426 H/2006 M: 12). Rahimahullah is a hadith expert and he has a hadith book, namely "Sunan Ad-Daaru Qudni", this book has 880 pages. In this book the numbering of the hadiths starts from number 1 (Daarud Ad-Qudni, 1426 H/2006 M: 14). up to number 4.790 (Daarud Ad-Qudni, 1426 H/2006 M: 789).

14. Imam Al-Baihaqi Rahimahullah (384-458 H/995-1.066 M)

Imam Al-Baihaqi's birthplace (rahimullah) is Ahmad bin Al-Husain bin Ali bin Musa Al-Khuruji Al-Akusani. Al-Baihaqi is one of the villages in Naisyabur.

He Rahimullah was born 384 H/995 M (Al-Baihaqi, 1425 H/2004 M, Zuz 1: 18). Rahimullah died in 458 H/1,066 M, he was 74 years old (Al-Baihaqi, 1425 H/2004 M, Zuz 1: 19). He has a famous book, namely "As-Sunan Al-Kubra". The numbering of the hadiths in this book is from number 1 (Al-Baihaqi, 1425 H/2004 M, Zuz 1: 27) up to number 22.440 (Al-Baihaqi, 1425 H/2004 M, Zuz 10: 581).

Details of the names of Islamic Education Educators and the names of the Abbasid caliphs can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 1: Details of the names of Islamic Education Educators and the names of the Abbasid caliphs

No	Name of Islamic Education Teacher	Order of the Caliphs	Caliph's name	Length of service
1	Imam Abu Hanifah Rahimahullah (80-150 H/700-767 M)	1	Abu al-Abbas Abdullah bin Muhammad As-Saffah (132-136 H/750-754 M)	4 Years
		2	Abu Ja'far Al-Manshur (136-158 H/754-775 M)	21 Years
2	Imam Malik Rhamiahullah (93 -179 H/ 712-796 M)	1	Abu al-Abbas Abdullah bin Muhammad As-Saffah (132-136 H/750-754 M)	4 Years
		2	Abu Ja'far Al-Manshur (136-158 H/754-775 M)	21 Years
		3	Abu Abdullah Al-Mahdi (158-168 H/775-785 M)	10 Years
3	Imam Syafi'i Rahimahullah (150-204 H/767-820 M)	2	Abu Ja'far Al-Manshur (136-158 H/754-775 M)	21 Years
		3	Abu Abdullah Al-Mahdi (158-168 H/775-785 M)	10 Years
		4	Abu Muhammad Al-Hadi (158-159 H/785-786 M)	1 Year
		5	Harun Al-Rasyid (159-168 H/786-809 M)	23 Years
		6	Abu Musa Al-Amin (168-193 H/809-813 M)	4 Years
		7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
4	Imam Ahmad Rahimahullah	5	Harun Al-Rasyid (159-168 H/786-809 M)	23 Years
		6	Abu Musa Al-Amin (168-193 H/809-813 M)	4 Years

	(164-241 H/781-856 M)	7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
		8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
5	Imam Ad-Darimi Rahimahullah (181-255 H/798-869 M)	6	Abu Musa Al-Amin (168-193 H/809-813 M)	4 Years
		7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
		8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years
6	Imam Al-Bukhari Rahimahullah (194-256 H/810-871 M)	7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
		8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years
		14	Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)	1 Year
		15	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)	22 Years
7	Imam At-Tarmidzi	7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years

	Rahimahullah (200-279 H/816-892 M)	8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years
		14	Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)	1 Year
		15	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)	22 Years
		16	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tadid (279-289 H/892-902 M)	10 Years
8	Imam Abu Daud Rahimahullah (202-275 H/818-889 M)	7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
		8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years
		14	Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)	1 Year
		15	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)	22 Years
9	Imam Muslim Rahimahullah (204-261 H/820-875 M)	7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
		8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years

		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years
		14	Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)	1 Year
		15	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)	22 Years
10	Imam Ibnu Majah Rahimahullah (209-273 H/825-887 M)	7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
		8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years
		14	Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)	1 Year
		15	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)	22 Years
11	Imam An-Nasaai Rahimahullah (215-303 H/830-906 M)	7	Abu Abbas Al-Makmun (193-218 H/813-833 M)	20 Years
		8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years

		14	Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)	1 Year
		15	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)	22 Years
		16	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tadid (279-289 H/892-902 M)	10 Years
		17	Abu Ahmad Al-Muktafi (289-296 H/902-908 M)	6 Years
		18	Abul Fadl Al-Muqtadir (296-320 H/908-932 M)	24 Years
12	Abu Ja'far Muhammad bin Jarir Ath-Thabari Rahimahullah (224-310 H/839-923 M)	8	Abu Ishaq Al-Mu'tasim (218-227 H/833-842 M)	9 Years
		9	Abu Ja'far Al-Wathiq (227-232 H/842-847 M)	5 Years
		10	Ja'far Al-Mutawakkil (232-247 H/847-861 M)	14 Years
		11	Abu Ja'far Al-Muntasir (247-248 H/861-862 M)	1 Year
		12	Ahmad Al-Musta'in (248-252 H/862-866 M)	4 Years
		13	Abu Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz (252-255 H/866-869 M)	3 Years
		14	Abu Ishaq Al-Muhtadi (255-256 H/869-870 M)	1 Year
		15	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tamid (256-279 H/870-892 M)	22 Years
		16	Abu Abbas Al-Mu'tadid (279-289 H/892-902 M)	10 Years
		17	Abu Ahmad Al-Muktafi (289-296 H/902-908 M)	6 Years
		18	Abul Fadl Al-Muqtadir (296-320 H/908-932 M)	24 Years
13	Imam Daarud Ad-Qudni Rahimahullah (306-385 H/919-995 M)	18	Abul Fadl Al-Muqtadir (296-320 H/908-932 M)	24 Years
		19	Abul Mansur Al-Qahir (320-322 H/932-934 M)	2 Years
		20	Abu Abbas Ar-Radi (322-329 H/934-940 M)	6 Years
		21	Abu Ishaq Al-Muttaqi (329-333 H/940-944 M)	4 Years

		22	Abdullah Al-Mustakfi (333-335 H/944-946 M)	2 Years
		23	Abul Qasim Al-Muti' (335-364 H/946-974 M)	28 Years
		24	Abdul Karim At-Ta'i (364-381 H/974-991 M)	17 Years
		25	Ahmad Al-Qadir (381-422 H/991-1.031 M)	40 Years
14	Imam Al-Baihaqi Rahimahullah (384-458 H/995-1.066 M)	25	Ahmad Al-Qadir (381-422 H/991-1.031 M)	40 Years
		26	Al-Qa'im (422-468 H/1.031-1.075 M)	44 Years
		27	Abu Qasim Al-Muqtadi (468-487 H/1.075-1.094 M)	19 Years
		28	Abu Abbas Al-Mustazhir (487-512 H/1.094-1.118 M)	24 Years
		29	Abul Mansur Al-Mustarsyid (512-530 H/1.118-1.135 M)	17 Years
		30	Abu Ja'far Ar-Rasyid (530-531 H/1.135-1.136 M)	1 Year
		31	Abu Abdullah Al-Muqtafi (531-555 H/1.136-1.160 M)	24 Years
		32	Abul Muzaffar Al-Mustanjid (555-566 H/1.160-1.170 M)	10 Years
Total				508 Years

C. CONCLUSION

The Abbasid dynasty was not only an important period of political and cultural power in Islamic history, but was also a golden age in the development of science and education. Through the contributions of leading teachers such as: 1) Imam Abu Hanifah Rahimahullah (80-150 H/700-767 M), 2) Imam Malik Rahimahullah (93 -179 H/712-796 M), 3) Imam Syafi'i Rahimahullah (150-204 H/767-820 M), 4) Imam Ahmad Rahimahullah (164-241 H/781-856 M), 5) Imam Ad-Darimi Rahimahullah (181-255 H/798-869 M), 6) Imam Al-Bukhari Rahimahullah (194-256 H/810-871 M), 7) Imam At-Tarmidzi Rahimahullah (200-279 H/816-892 M), 8) Imam Abu Daud Rahimahullah (202-275 H/818-889 M), 9) Imam Muslim Rahimahullah (204-261 H/820-875 M), 10) Imam Ibnu Majah Rahimahullah (209-273 H/825-887 M), 11) Imam An-Nasaai Rahimahullah (215-303 H/830-906 M), 12) Abu Ja'far Muhammad bin Jarir Ath-Thabari Rahimahullah (224-310 H/839-923 M), 13) Imam Daarud Ad-Qudni Rahimahullah (306-385 H/919-995 M), dan 14) Imam Al-Baihaqi Rahimahullah (384-458 H/995-1.066 M). The author is very grateful to STAI As-Sunnah,

Deli Serdang for helping to complete this research. and I recommend to the public or students to make a schedule to visit the STAI As-Sunnah library and take advantage of the books of rabbaniyin scholars.

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