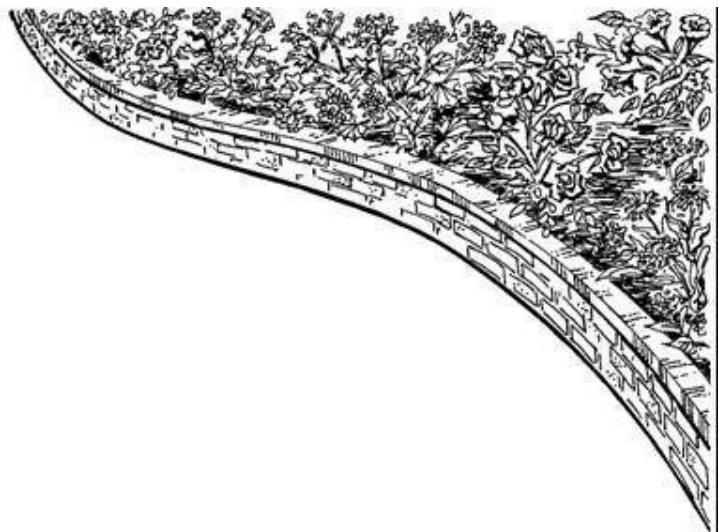


# Islamic Studies

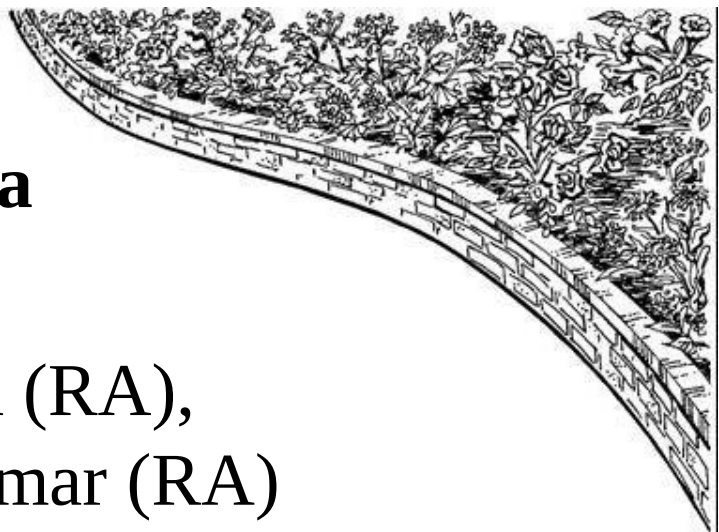
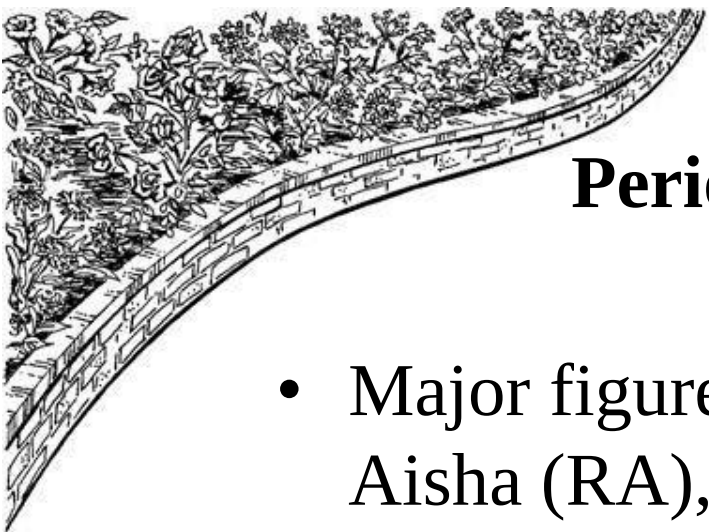
The introduction to Hadith



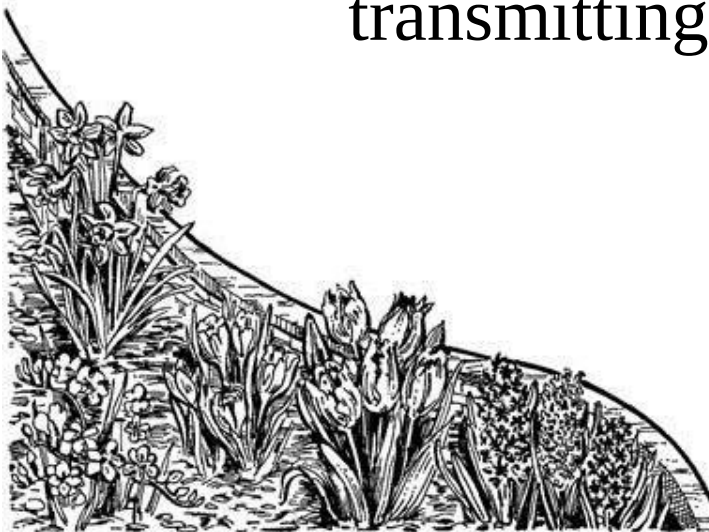
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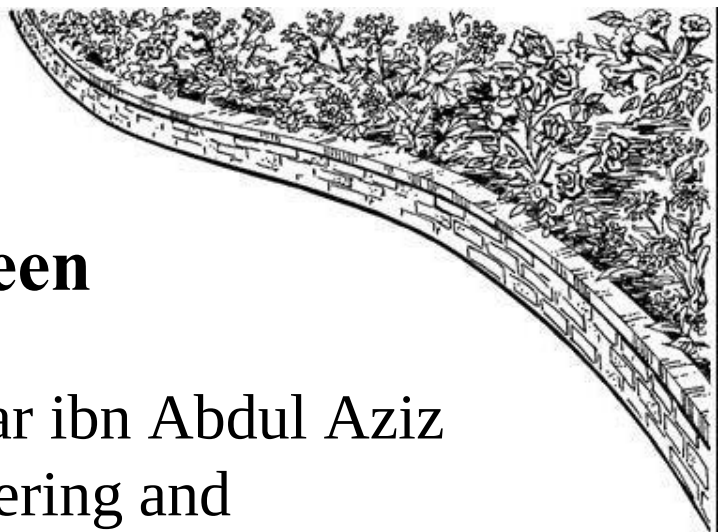
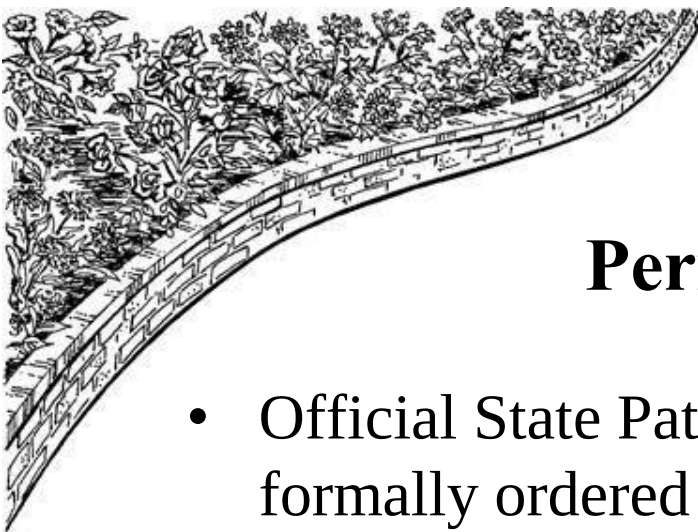
Outline the three key periods of Hadith preservation and identify major scholars and methods used in each period.



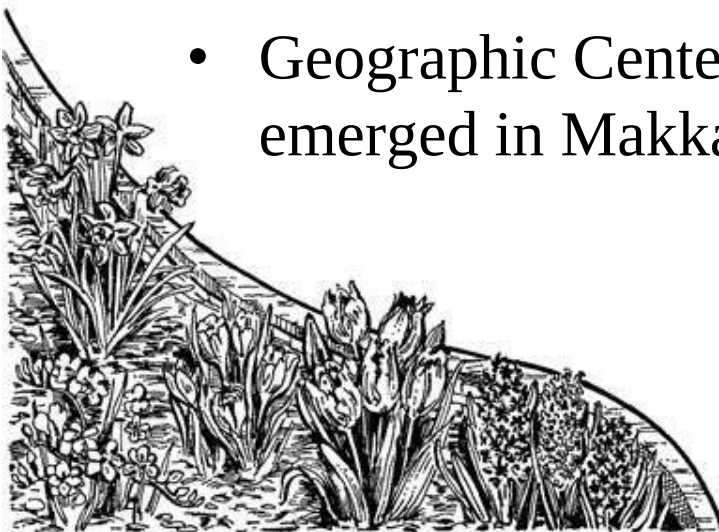
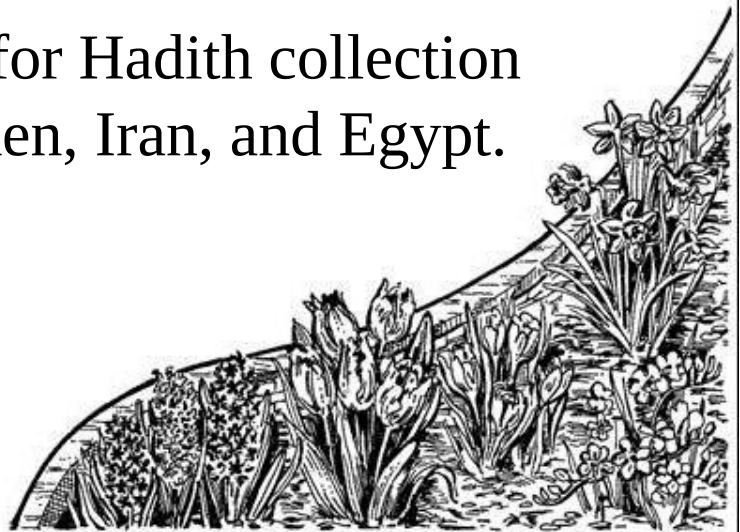


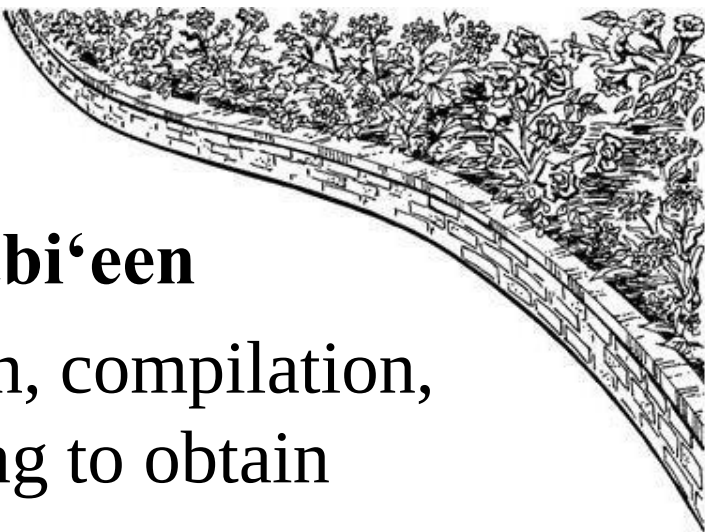
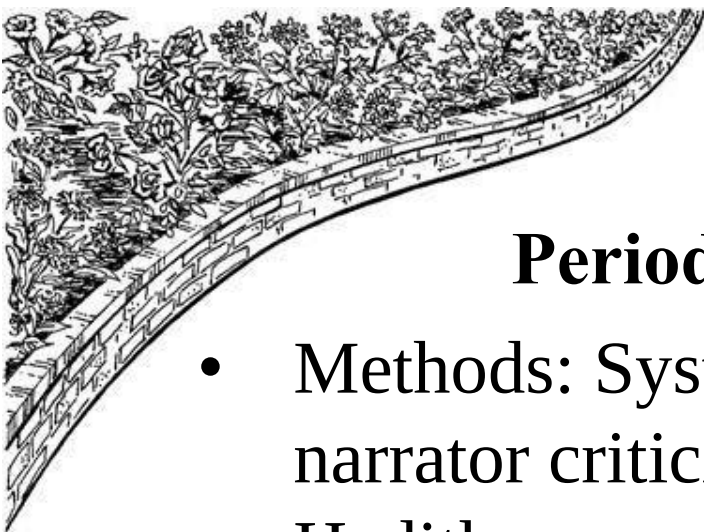
## Period of the Sahaba

- Major figures: Abu Hurairah (RA), Aisha (RA), Abdullah ibn Umar (RA)
  - Methods: Memorization, writing, and direct learning from the Prophet (PBUH)
  - Focus: Careful verification before transmitting Hadith.
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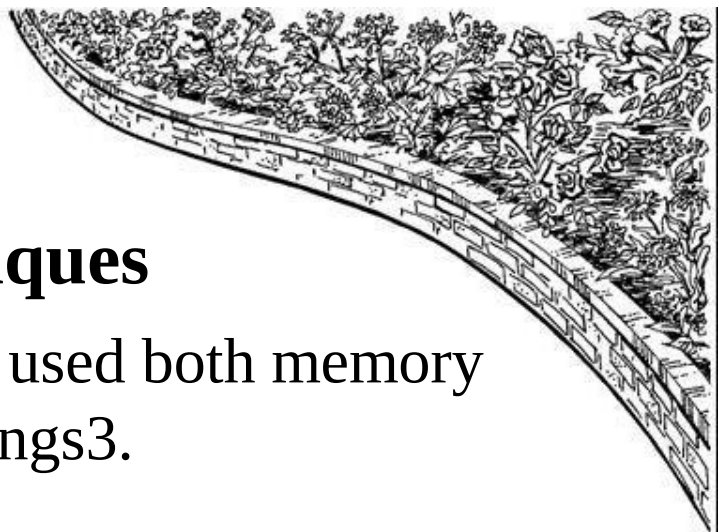
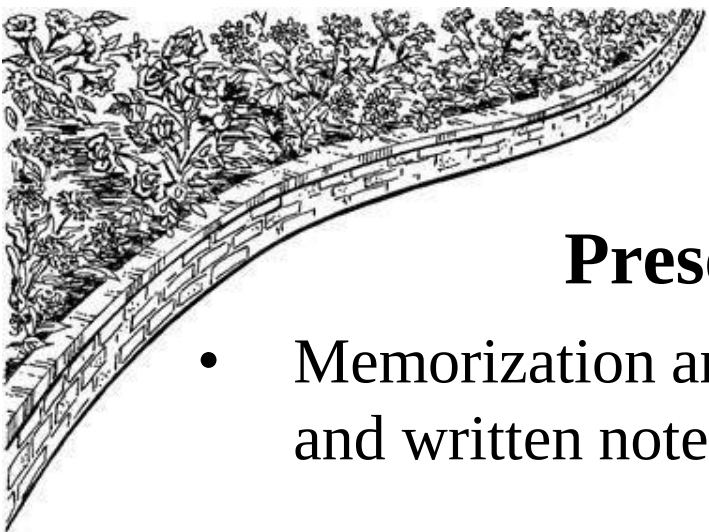
## Period of the Tabi'een

- Official State Patronage: Caliph Umar ibn Abdul Aziz formally ordered the systematic gathering and documentation of Hadith with verified chains of narration (Isnad).
  - Key Scholar: Muhammad bin Muslim bin Shihab al-Zuhri (d. 124 AH) was a pivotal figure in this era<sup>2</sup>.
  - Geographic Centers: Major centers for Hadith collection emerged in Makkah, Madinah, Yemen, Iran, and Egypt.
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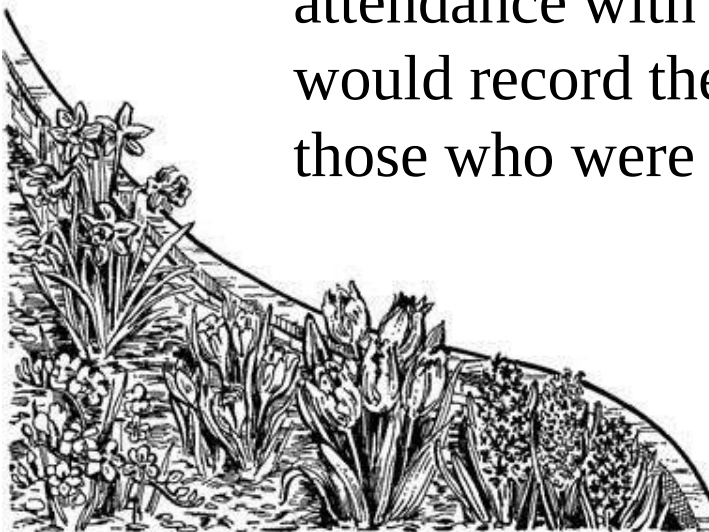


## **Period of the Taba Tabi'een**

- Methods: Systematic collection, compilation, narrator criticism, and travelling to obtain Hadith
  - Focus: Development of organized Hadith collections and sciences.
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## Preservation Techniques

- Memorization and Writing: Sahaba used both memory and written notes to preserve teachings<sup>3</sup>.
  - Scholarly Discussion: Companions would discuss Hadiths among themselves to resolve any confusion or problems<sup>3</sup>.
  - Coordinated Attendance: Companions would rotate their attendance with the Prophet (PBUH); those present would record the revelations and Hadiths to share with those who were absent.
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