**Maliki Scholars
and Technical Terms**

Taken from *Al-Madkhal al-Wajiz fi Istilat madhhab as-Sadat al-Malikiyya,* by Ibrahim al-Mukhtar Ahmad 'Umar al-Jabruti az-Zayla'i

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| **Maliki Scholars** |
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| Known as | Name | year died | where buried |
| Imam Malik, founder of the school | Malik ibn Anas | 179/795 | Madina |
| Ibn al-Qasim, student of Imam Malik | 'Abdu'r-Rahman ibn al-Qasim | 191/806 died | Egypt |
| Ibn Wahb | 'Abdullah ibn Wahb ibn Muslim | 197/812 | Egypt |
| Ibn Bashir | Muhammad ibn Bashir ibn Israfil | ca. 198/813 | Cordoba |
| Ashhab | Miskin ibn 'Abdu'l-'Aziz | 204/820 | Egypt |
| Ibn Nafi' as-Sa'igh | 'Abdullah ibn Nafi' | ca. 207/823 | Madina |
| Ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam | 'Abdullah ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam | 210/826 | Egypt |
| Asad, the author of the basic text of the *Mudawwana* | Asad ibn Furat ibn Sinan | 214/829 | Sicily |
| Ibn al-Majishun | 'Abdu'l-Malik ibn 'Abdu'l-'Aziz | 214/829 | Madina |
| Ibn Nafi' the Younger az-Zubayri | 'Abdullah ibn Nafi' | 216/831 | Madina |
| Ibn Maslama al-Makhzumi | Muhammad ibn Maslama | 221/216/831 | Madina |
| Mutarrif | Mutarrif ibn 'Abdullah ibn Mutarrif | 220/835 | Madina |
| Ibn Maslama al-Qa'nabi | 'Abdullah ibn Maslama | 221/836 | Madina |
| Yahya al-Laythi, the transmitter of the *Muwatta'* of Malik | Yahya ibn Yahya | 224/839 | Cordoba |
| al-Asbagh, student of Ibn al-Qasim | Asbagh ibn al-Faraj ibn Sa'id | 225/840 | Egypt |
| Ibn Habib, author of the *Wadiha* | 'Abdu'l-Malik ibn Habib as-Sulami | 38/852 | Andalusia |
| Sahnun | 'Abdu's-Salam ibn Sa'id | 240/854 | Qayrawan |
| Al-'Utbi, author of the *Mustrakharja* | Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn 'Abdu'l-'Aziz | 255/869 | Andalusia |
| Ibn Sahnun | Muhammad ibn Sahnun | 257/871 | Andalusia |
| Ibn 'Abdus | Muhammad ibn Ibrahim | 261/875 |  |
| Ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam the younger | Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam | 268/882 | Egypt |
| Ibn al-Mawwaz, the student of Ibn al-Majishun | Muhammad ibn Ibrahim | 281/894 | Damascus |
| Qadi Isma'il, author of *al-Mabsuta* | Isma'il ibn Ishaq | 282/895 | Iraq |
| Ibn Sha'ban | Muhammad ibn al-Qasim ibn Sha'ban | 355/966 | Egypt |
| Ibn Shiblun al-Qayrawani | 'Abdu'l-Khaliq ibn Abi Sa'id | 391/1001 | Qayrawan |
| Al-Abhari | Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah | 355/996 | Baghdad |
| Ibn Abi Zayd al-Qayrawani, author of the *Risala* | 'Abdullah ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman | 386/996 |  |
| Ibn al-Qassar al-Baghdadi | 'Ali ibn Ahmad | 398/1008 |  |
| al-Baqillani | Muhammad Abu Bakr ibn at-Tayyib | 403/1013 | Baghdad |
| al-Qabisi | 'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Maghafiri | 404/1014 | Tunis |
| Ibn al-Fakhkhar al-Qurtubi | Muhammad ibn 'Umar ibn Yusuf | 419/1019 | Valenica |
| Qadi 'Abdu'l-Wahhab al-Baghdadi | 'Abdu'l-Wahhab ibn Nasr | 422/1031died | Egypt |
| Ibn al-Qassar al-Qurtubi | Yunus ibn Muhammad | 429/1038 | Cordoba |
| Ibn Battal, the commentator on al-Bukhari | 'Ali ibn Khalaf | 444/1054 |  |
| Ibn Yusuf as-Siqilli, author of*al-Jami'* | Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah | 451/1061 |  |
| Ibn 'Abdu'l-Barr | Yusuf ibn 'Umar | 463/1071 | Shatiba |
| al-Baji, author of*al-Muntaqa* | Sulayman ibn Khalaf | 474/1081 | Almeria |
| al-Lakhmi, author of *al-Tabsira* | 'Ali ibn Muhammad ar-Rib'i | 498/1092 | Sfax |
| Ibn Rushd (*al-Jadd*, 'the grandfather'), author of *al-Muqaddimat* | Muhammad ibn Ahmad | 520/1126 | Cordoba |
| at-Tarushi, author of *Siraj al-Muluk* | Muhammad ibn al-Walid | 520/1126 | Alexandria |
| al-Maziri, student of al-Lakhmi | Muhammad ibn 'Ali at-Tamimi | 536/1142 |  |
| Qadi Sanad, commentator on the *Mudawwana* | Sanad ibn 'Inan | 541/1147 | Alexandria |
| Qadi Abu Bakr ibn al-'Arabi\*, commentator on at-Tirmidhi [The name of this Ibn al-'Arabi is with the definite article (al-) to distinguish him from Shaykh al-Akbar Ibn 'Arabi.] | Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah ibn al-'Arabi | 543/1148 | Fes |
| Qadi 'Iyad | 'Iyad ibn Musa | 544/1149 | Marrakesh |
| ash-Shatibi, author of the *Hirz al-Amani* | Abu'l-Qasim ibn Fira ibn Khalaf | 590/1193 | Muqattam, Cairo |
| Ibn Rushd (al-Hafid, "the grandson") the philosopher, author of *Bidayat al-Mujtahid* | Muhammad ibn Ahmad | 595/1198 | Cordoba |
| Ibn Shas, author of *al-Jawahir ath-Thamina* | 'Abdullah ibn Muhammad | 616/1188 | Damietta, Egypt |
| Ibn al-Hajib, author of*Jami' al-Ummaha*t | 'Uthman ibn 'Umar | 646/1221 | Alexandria |
| Ibn Daqiq al-'Id | Muhammad Abu'l-Fath | 667/1268 | Qarafa, Cairo |
| al-Qurtubi, author of the *Tafsir* | Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Abi Bakr | 671/1272 | Munya |
| al-Qarafi, author of *adh-Dhakhira* | Ahmad ibn Idris | 684/1285 | Qarafa, Cairo |
| Ibn Abi Jamra | 'Abdullah ibn As'ad | 699/1300 | Qarafa, Cairo o |
| Ibn ash-Shat, author of *Anwar al-Buruq* | Qasim ibn 'Abdullah | 723/1333 | Ceuta |
| Ibn al-Hajj, author of *al-Madkhal* | Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-'Abdari | 737/1347 | Qarafa, Cairo |
| Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi | Muhammad ibn Yusuf ibn 'Ali | 745/1355 | Egypt |
| as-Sayyid 'Abdullah al-Manufi, the teacher of Abu'd-Diya Khalil | 'Abdullah | 748/1358 | Qarafa, Cairo |
| Ibn 'Ashir al-Andalusi | Ahmad ibn Muhammad | 765/1364 | Sale, Morocco |
| Abu'd-Diya Khalil, author of the famous *Mukhtasar* | Ibn 'Ashir Khalil ibn Ishaq | 767/1366 | Qarafa, Cairo |
| Ar-Rahuni, commentator of the *Mukhtasar* of Ibn al-Hajib | Yahya ibn Musa | 775/1374 |  |
| Ibn Marzuq at-Tilimsani the grandson | Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad | 842/1439 | Tlemcen |
| Al-Mawwaq, the author of *at-Taj wa'l-Iklil* | Muhammad ibn Yusuf al-'Abdari | year 897/1491 | Granada |
| At-Tata'i, the commentator on the *Mukhtasar* of Khalil | Muhammad ibn Ibrahim | 940/1533 | Egypt |
| Abu'l-Hasan, commentator of the *Risala* | 'Ali ibn Muhammad al-Manufi | 939/1532 | Egypt |
| Al-Hattab, author of *Mawahib al-Jalil* | Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman | 954/1547 |  |
| Al-Ujhuri, glossator on Khalil | 'Abdu'r-Rahman ibn 'Ali | 957/1550 |  |
| Nasiru'd-din al-Laqqani | Muhammad ibn Hasan | 958/1551 | Egypt |
| Ibn at-Turki, the commentator on *'Ashmawiya* | Ahmad ibn Turki ibn Ahmad | 979/1571 | Mugawarin, Cairo |
| Ibn Marzuq at-Tilimsani the grandfather | Muhammad ibn Ahmad | 781/1379 | Egypt |
| Ash-Shatibi, author of *al-Muwafaqat* | Ibrahim ibn 'Ali | 790/1388 |  |
| Ibn Farhun, author of *ad-Dibaj* | Ibrahim ibn 'Ali | 799 /1397 | Madina |
| Ibn 'Arafa | Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Arafa | 803/1401 | Tunis |
| Bahram, the author of the commentary on the *Mukhtasar* | Bahram ibn 'Abdullah | 805/1403 | Egypt |
| Ibn Khaldun, author of the *History* | 'Abdu'r-Rahman | 807/1405 | Egypt |
| Al-Afqahasi, commentator on the *Risala* | 'Abdullah ibn Miqdad | 823/1420 | Egypt |
| Ibn 'Asim, author of *Tuhfa al-Hukkam* | Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Asim | 829/1426 |  |
| Al-Ujhuri, author of 3 commentaries on the *Mukhtasar* | 'Ali ibn Zayn al-'Abidin | 1066/1656 | Qarafa, Cairo |
| Al-Laqqani, author of *Ithaf al-Murid* | 'Abdu's-Salam ibn Ibrahim | 1078/1667 | Egypt |
| Az-Zurqani, commentator on *Mukhtasar* | 'Abdu'l-Baqi | 1099/1688 | Mugawarin, Cairo |
| Al-Kharashi. commentator on the *Mukhtasar* | Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah | 1101/1689 | Mugawarin, Cairo |
| Ash-Shibrakhiti, commentator on the *Mukhtasar* and other books | Ibrahim ibn Mar'i | 1106/1694 | drowned in the Nile |
| Al-'Adawi, glossator on al-Kharashi | 'Ali ibn Ahmad ibn Mukarram | 1119/1707 | Cairo |
| An-Nafrawi, commentator on the *Risala* | Ahmad ibn Ghanim ibn Salim | 1124/1712 |  |
| Al-Bunani al-Maghribi, glossator on *Jam' al-Jawami'* | 'Abdu'r-Rahman ibn Jadullah | 1198/1784 | Egypt |
| ad-Dardiri, author of the commentaries,*al-Kabir* and *as-Saghir* | Ahmad ibn Muhammad | 1201/1787 | Egypt Ka'kabin |
| ad-Dasuqi, glossator on the *Great Commentary* | Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn 'Arafa | 1230/1815 | Mugawarin, Cairo |
| Al-Amir al-Kabir, author of*al-Majmu'* | Muhammad ibn Muhammad | 1232/1817 | Cairo |
| as-Sawi, commentator on the *Small Commentary* | Ahmad ibn Muhammad | 1241/1826 | Nabi |
| Shaykh 'Illysh, author of *Manh al-Jalil* and other books | Muhammad ibn Ahmad | 1299/1882 | Mugawarin, Cairo |
| Shaykh Hasan al-'Adawi, author of the *Tabsira* | Hasan al-Adawi al-Hamzawi | 1303/1886 | Egypt |
| Al-Hamid, glossator of al-Kafrawi | Isma'il ibn Musa | 1316/1898 |  |
| Shaykh Salim al-Bashari |  | 1335/1917 | Egypt |
| Shaykh al-Islam Abu'l-Fadl al-Jizawi | Muhammad | 1346/1927 | Egypt |
| Shaykh Mahmud as-Sabaki | Mahmud ibn Muhammad Khattab | 1352/1933 | Egypt |
| As-Salmaluti, author of *Dala'il al-Adab* | Muhammad ibn Ibrahim ibn 'Ali | 1353/1934 | Egypt |
| Shaykh Muhammad Hasanayn Makluf al-'Adawi | Muhammad | 1355/1936 | Mugawarin, Cairo |
| Shaykh Dasuqi 'Abdullah al-'Arabi |  | 1356/1937 | Cairo |
| al-Haddad, Shaykh of the reciters of Egypt | Muhammad ibn 'Ali ibn Khalaf | 1357/1938 | Mugawarin, Cairo |
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**Technical Terms**

**"The Book":**

By this they mean the *Mudawwana*.

**Ummahat (Primary Sources)**

**The Four Ummahat**

1. The *Mudawwana* by Sahnun, which is the most respect of the books of the School and its basis.

2. *Al-Mustakhrija* by Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-'Utbi al-Andalusi, known as*al-'Utibiyya.*

3. *Al-Mawwaziyya*by Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al-Iskandari, known as Ibn al-Mawwaz.

4. *Al-Wadiha* by 'Abdu'l-Malik ibn Habib as-Sulami.

**The Seven Diwans**

This includes the four books mentioned above plus:

5. *Al-Mukhtalita* by Ibn al-Qasim

6. *Al-Mabsuta* by Qadi Isma'il

7. *al-Majmu'a* by Ibn 'Abdus.

**The Seven Fuqaha'**

Sa'id ibn al-Musayyab

'Urwa ibn az-Zubayr

al-Qasim ibn Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr as-Siddiq

Kharija ibn Zayd ibn Thabit

'Ubaydullah ibn 'Utba ibn Mas'ud

Sulayman ibn Yasar,

There is disageement about the seventh. It is said to be Abu Salama ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman ibn 'Awf, Salim ibn 'Abdullah or Abu Bakr ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman.

**The 'Abdullahs**

They consist of four men:

'Abdullah ibn az-Zubayr,

'Abdullah ibn 'Amr ibn al-'As

'Abdullah ibn 'Umar ibn al-Khattab

'Abdullah ibn 'Abbas.

**The Madinans**

Among the followers of Malik, this indicates Ibn Kinan, Ibn al-Majishun, Mutarrif, Ibn Nafi' Ibn Maslama and their likes.

**The 'Egyptians**

This indicates Ibn al-Qasim, Ashhab, Ibn Wahb, Asbagh ibn al-Faraj, Ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam and their likes.

**The 'Iraqis**

This indicates Qadi Isma'il ibn Ishaq, Qadi Abu'l-Husayn ibn al-Qassar. Ibn al-Jallab, Qadi 'Abdu'l-Wahhab,

Qadi 'Abdu'l-Wahhab, Shaykh Abu Bakr al-Abhari and their likes.

**The Maghribis**

This indicates Shaykh Ibn Zayd, Ibn al-Qabisi, Ibn al-Lubbad, al-Baji, al-Lakhmi, Ibn Muhriz, Ibn 'Abdu'l-Barr, Ibn Rushd, Ibn al-'Arabi, Qadi Sanad, al-Makhzumi, Ibn Shiblun and Ibn Sha'ban.

**When the Egyptians and Madinans disagree**

When the Egyptians and Madinans disagree, generally the Egyptians are put first. When the Maghribs and Iraqis disagree, the Maghribis are put first. Š Al-Ujhuri said, "Putting the Egyptians before others is evident because they are outstanding scholars of the School since they include Ibn Wahb, whose esteem is known, Ibn al-Qasim and Ashhab. Similarly, the Madinas are put before the Maghribis since they include the brothers. The Maghribis are put before the Iraqis since they include the two shaykhs."

**The Two comrades (*Qarinayn*)**

They are Ashhab and Ibn Nafi'. Ashhab was joined with Ibn Nafi' since he was blind, as al-'Adawi mentioned. Earlier people applied the term to Imam Malik and Ibn 'Uyayna. Part of that is what ash-Shafi'i, said,"If it had not been for the two comrades. Malik and Ibn 'Uyayna,. the knowledge of the Hijaz would have disappearedŠ."

**The Two brothers**

The two brothers are Mutarrif and Ibn al-Majishun. That is especially the case since they frequently agreed on rulings and held to them.

**The Two Qadis**

The two Qadis are Ibn al-Qassar and 'Abdu'l-Wahhab.

**The Two Muhammads**

Ibn al-Mawwaz and Ibn Sahnun. Ibn 'Arafa says that it is Ibn al-Mawwaz and Ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam.

**The Muhammads**

They are four who were alive at the same time among the imams of the Maliki school whose like had not existed in the same time. Two were from Qarawayn: Ibn 'Abdus and Ibn Sahnun, and two were Egyptian: Ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam and Ibn al-Mawwaz.

"Muhammad" refers to Ibn al-Mawwaz

**The Imam**

This is used for al-Maziri in fiqh, In books of *tafsir*, *usul* and *kalam*, it is usually Imam Fakhr'ud-din ar-Razi ash-Shafi'i. In Shafi'i *fiqh*, it was the Imam of the two Harams.

**The Shaykh**

This is used for Ibn Abi Zayd.

**The Two Sicilians**

They are Ibn Yunus and 'Abdu'l-Haqq.

**The Two Shaykhs**

They are Abu Muhammad 'Abdullah ibn Abi Zayd and Abu'l-Hasan 'Ali al-Qabisi.

This is in the following charts

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| **Two Comrades** | **Two brothers** | **Two Qadis** | **Two Muhammads** | **Muhammad** |
| Ashhab | Mutarrif | Ibn al-Qassar | Ibn al-Mawwaz | Ibn al-Mawwaz |
| Ibn Nafi' | Ibn al-Majishun | 'Abdu'l-Wahhab | Ibn Sahnun |  |

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| **Muhammads** | **Two Shaykhs** | **The Imam** | **The Shaykh** | **The Sicilians** |
| Ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakam | Ibn Abi Zayd | Al-Ma'ziri | Ibn Abi Zayd | Ibn Yunus |
| Ibn al-Mawwaz | al-Qabisi |  |  | 'Abdu'l-Haqq |
| Ibn 'Abdus | <="" td=""> |  |  |  |
| Ibn Sahnun | <="" td=""> |  |  |  |

**Riwayat and Aqwal**

The rule of Khalil and others in general is that by *riwayat* they mean the views of Malik and by *aqwal* the views of his people and those after him, like Ibn Rushd.

***Ittifaq*, *Ijma'*and *jumhur***

*Ittifaq* means the agreement of the people of the School.*Ijma'* means the consensus of he scholars. *Jumhur* means that of the the four imams.

**The Madhhab**

Later imams of the School apply this term to that on which there has been a *fatwa*.

**His School**

This means what he and those following his path have said. it is called "his school" since it is based on his rules and the basis on which he based his school. It does not mean what he alone believed apart from others of the people of Madina.

**The later scholars and the earlier scholars**

The first generation of the later scholars in the usage of the school is Ibn Abi Zayd and then those after it. The earlier scholars are those before him.