

Abu Hafs Kabir and the Spread of the Hanafi Madhhab in Transoxiana

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the role of Abu Hafs Kabir in the spread of the Hanafi madhhab in Transoxiana. The historical contexts and cultural features of the region are considered, as well as the influence of Abu Hafs as an outstanding scientist and mentor. His teachings and methods that contributed to the popularization of Hanafism among the local population are analyzed. The article also discusses the social and political factors that contributed to the spread of this madhhab in Transoxiana, and its impact on subsequent generations of Islamic thinkers. The purpose of the study is to identify the importance of Abu Hafs Kabir in the formation of the religious identity of the region and his contribution to the development of Islamic law. Abu Hafs Kabir (Abu Hafs al-Kabir al-Bukhari), one of the outstanding Islamic scholars of the IX century, played a significant role in the spread of the Hanafi madhhab in the territory of Transoxiana (modern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan). He became the founder of the Hanafi law school in the region, which had a profound impact on the Muslim community in Central Asia.

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Biography of Abu Hafs Kabir

Abu Hafs Kabir was born in Bukhara at the beginning of the 9th century. Bukhara at that time was one of the most important centers of Islamic culture and science, as well as one of the first cities where the Hanafi Madhhab began to form. He studied under the students of Abu Hanifa himself, the founder of the Hanafi Madhhab. After becoming known for his deep knowledge of Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence), Abu Hafs gained a reputation as a scholar who followed not only knowledge, but also strict standards of morality and righteousness.

Influence on the spread of the Hanafi Madhhab

Prominent theologians such as Abu Yusuf (a disciple of Imam Abu Hanifa), as well as Central Asian scholars, played a key role in spreading the Hanafi Madhhab. One of the most famous was Muhammad al-Shaybani, who systematized the Hanafi law school. His writings had a great impact on the Muslim communities of the region and his disciple Abu Hafs Kabir became an important figure in the Islamic world, especially in Transoxiana. His activities in this region played a key role in making the Hanafi Madhhab the predominant legal school among Muslims in Central Asia.

1. Teaching activities. Abu Hafs was not only a scholar, but also an outstanding teacher. He trained many followers, who then spread the teachings of the Hanafi School in different parts of the region. Among his students were such famous figures as Abu Hafs al-Saghir, his son, who continued his father's work.
2. Legal writings and fatwas. Abu Hafs Kabir was known for his wisdom in making fatwas (religious rulings). His legal writings and interpretations of Islamic law became the basis for judicial practice in

Transoxiana, which contributed to the legitimization of the Hanafi School in the region.

3. Support from local rulers. The local rulers of Transoxiana, including the Samanids, supported the scholars and contributed to the development of the Hanafi madhhab. They provided Islamic scholars with the opportunity to teach, built madrassas and supported the dissemination of Islamic knowledge.

Features of the Hanafi Madhhab in Transoxiana

The Hanafi madhhab turned out to be the most acceptable for the residents of Transoxiana due to its flexibility and openness to various cultural and social conditions. This madhhab also provided an opportunity for a reasonable interpretation of Islamic norms, which contributed to the adaptation of Islam to local customs and traditions. The Hanafi madhhab became dominant in Transoxiana, although other schools such as the Shafi'i Madhhab also existed in the region. However, over time, Hanafism strengthened its position thanks to the support of the authorities and extensive educational activities.

The legacy of Abu Hafs Kabir

Abu Hafs Kabir's legacy lives on to this day. The Hanafi Madhhab, which he helped spread, remains the dominant legal school among Central Asian Muslims. Abu Hafs' contribution to the development of Islam in this region is recognized by many scholars and historians. His writings and approach to Fiqh continue to be studied in madrassas and universities.

Conclusion

Abu Hafs Kabir left a deep mark on the history of Islamic jurisprudence and played a decisive role in the formation of the Hanafi Madhhab in Transoxiana. His work contributed to the strengthening of Islam in Central Asia and the formation of strong Islamic traditions that still persist in this region.

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