

Syllabus of the Subject

Subject:	History of Sharia Law
Study program:	Islamic Theology
Number of ECTS credits:	4 ECTS
Level and type of subject:	Mandatory
Code of the subject:	106
Fund of classes:	2+1
ACADEMIC YEAR:	2026/2027
Teacher:	Dr. Ajni Sinani
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A brief content of the course

The main topic of this science is study of periods of development of the Islamic legal science. Dividing into periods the history of sharia. Main courses of science development and legal practice of sharia. Sources of the law and social-historical circumstances. Modern period history of the law of sharia. Its comparison with the theories of European law schools (school of normative jurisprudence, historical school of law, sociology school, realistic school and the school of natural law). Issue of reception of foreign rights and efforts to renew Islamic legal opinions. Another key topic is the issue of methodology of history of Islamic law and the perspectives of sharia law.

Aim of the course

The aim of this subject is to explore the origin, development, directions, courses, characteristics and main features of Islamic Law. To begin with: studying of the Law in the historical aspect in Europe by focusing on school of normative jurisprudence, history school, sociology school, the realist and the school of natural law. In turn stages and periods through which the law of Sharia has gone. Know the early legal schools, founders and personalities of these schools, followed by periods of legal schools, political and social circumstances, in periods of emevite, abasite, ottoman and up to date. Encouraging debate and develop discussions, through different viewpoints and opinions in order to stimulate student in different manners of critical thinking.

Through scientific arguments, facts and historical evidence, with analytical method and critical thinking to evaluate the importance and contribution of Sharia Law as part of the law in general. The Law of Sharia as a result of its continuity for 14 centuries, broad expansion and high impact in many peoples of the world, values and specifics it possesses, it has contributed to general law. Therefore, its studying is valuable not only for Muslim peoples but also for studiers of the law anywhere in the world.

Expected learning outcome:

Following completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Explain the origin and stages of development of Sharia law
- Know the sources and development of Sharia Law
- Distinguish the characteristics and features of Sharia Law
- Discuss in scientific manner the values and importance of Sharia Law
- Aim learning the reasons and the need of knowing History of Sharia Law, by various studiers in general and Islamic studiers in particular.

Methodology of teaching:

- Teaching shall be carried out in form of lecture classes.
- Encouraging and stimulating debates.
- Inclusion of students in discussions.
- Seminar works and colloquiums.

Content of the subject:

First week: Period of following the legal schools.

Social-political circumstances and sources of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 87-91.

Second week: Legal Science and application of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 108-115.

Java e tretë: Period of reception of foreign laws and efforts to renew the Islamic legal opinions.

Social-political circumstances and sources of the law. Sharia and laic law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 119-124.

Fourth week: Legal Science and application of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 125-134.

Fifth week: Stage II - from 1336/1917 up to date.

Social-political circumstances and sources of the law. Sharia and laic law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 135-140.

Sixth week: Legal science and perspective of the Law of Sharia.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 142-148.

Seventh week: Sharia law in the period of Ottoman Empire.

Social-historical circumstances and sources of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 150-152.

Eighth week: Legal Science and application of the law

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 153-156.

Ninth week: Sharia law from conclusion of Ottoman rule until 1918.

Social-historical circumstances and sources of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 157-161.

Tenth week: Legal Science and application of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 161-164.

Eleventh week: Sharia law in the years 1918-1941.

Social-historical circumstances and sources of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 163-167.

Twelfth week: Legal Science and application of the law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 167-174.

Thirteenth week: Sharia law after year 1946.

Chronological overview of most important events in the history of Sharia law.

Bibliography: Mr. Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994, pg. 175-177.

Fourteenth week: Conclusion

Criteria and components of evaluation:

Attendance and engagement in lectures 10%

Seminar works 20%

Colloquium 20%

Final exam 50%

Total 100 %

Mandatory bibliography

- Fikret Karcic, Historia e së Drejtës së Sheriatit, Prizren, 1994

Consultative bibliography:

- D. Muhamed Jusri Ibrahim, Tarihu Et Teshri, Xhede, 1425/2005.

- Omer Sulejman El Eshekar, Historia e Fikhut, Nun, Shkup, 1426/2005.