

Lesson 3 Worksheet

Short Answer Questions

1. Summarize Ibn Khaldūn's explanation for why Uṣūl al-Fiqh did not exist as a formal science among the earliest Muslims.
 2. Why was formal analysis of asānīd unnecessary during the time of the Companions?
 3. What role did the Prophet ﷺ play in the foundations of legal reasoning?
 4. Name three major mujtahid imams from different regions and their contributions.
 5. Why is al-Shāfi'ī's *al-Risālah* considered foundational?
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Define the Following

- Ijtihād
- Istīnbāt
- Manṭiq
- Kalām

- ‘Arabiyyah
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Conceptual Questions

1. Explain the historical conditions that made the codification of Uṣūl al-Fiqh necessary.
 2. How did translation of Greek works influence Islamic legal methodology?
 3. Why is mastery of the Arabic language essential for a scholar of Uṣūl al-Fiqh?
 4. Describe how kalām shaped the theoretical structure of Uṣūl al-Fiqh.
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Application Questions

1. Provide an example of how a linguistic principle (e.g., ‘umūm, khuṣūṣ, majāz) affects the derivation of a ruling.
 2. How might a jurist use logical premises in evaluating conflicting proofs?
 3. Choose one early Imam (e.g., Abū Ḥanīfah, Mālik, al-Shāfi‘ī) and explain how the legal culture of his city shaped his methodology.
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Critical Thinking

Ibn Khaldūn argues that Uṣūl al-Fiqh emerged when “all sciences became an industry.” Discuss what this means, and explain how systematization changes the nature of scholarly inquiry.