

LOOKING AT THE TRACES OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN SAUDIA ARABIA (STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION)

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the names of Islamic educational institutions, and to find out some of the names of educators and Islamic education figures. In this research the author uses historical methods or historical methods. The historical method consists of data collection, source criticism, interpretation and finally historiography. The research approaches used in this research are the geographical approach, sociological approach, educational approach and historical education. The results of this research are A) Saudi Arabia has 34 universities, with details of 26 state universities, namely: 1) Universitas Raja Saud, 2) Universitas Islam Madinah, 3) Universitas Raja Fahd untuk Perminyakan dan Mineral, 4) Universitas Raja Abdul Aziz, 5) Universitas Islam Imam Muhammad bin Saud, 6) Universitas Raja Faisal, 7) Universitas Umm Al-Qura, 8) Universitas Raja Khalid, 10) Universitas Qashim, 11) Universitas Taibah, 12) Universitas Ta'if, 13) Universitas Raja Saud bin Abdul Aziz untuk Ilmu Kesehatan, 14) Universitas Al-Bahah, 15) Universitas Ha'il, 16) Universitas Al-Jauf, 17) Universitas Jazan, 18) Universitas Najran, 19) Universitas Tabuk, 20) Universitas Putri Nurah binti Abdurrahman, 21) Universitas Al-Hudud Asy-Syamaliyyah, 22) Universitas Dammam, 23) Universitas Pangeran Salman bin Abdul Aziz, 24) Universitas Syaqla, 25) Universitas Al-Mujamma'ah, dan 26) Universitas Elektronik Saudi. dan 9 Perguruan Tinggi Swasta, yaitu: 1) Universitas Pangeran Sultan, 2) Universitas Terbuka Arab, 3) Universitas Internasional Al-Madinah, 4) Universitas Al-Yamamah, 5) Universitas Raja Abdullah untuk Sains dan Teknologi, 6) Universitas Al-Faisal, 7) Universitas Pangeran Muhammad bin Fahd, 8) Universitas Pangeran Fahd bin Sultan, dan 9) Universitas Darul 'Ulum. B) several figures and educators in Saudia Arabia are: 1) Ibn Taimiyyah Rahimahullah, 2) Muhammad Ibn Abd Al-Wahab Rahimahullah, 3) Abdul Aziz bin Shalih bin Nashir bin Abdurrahman Alu Shaikh

rahimahullah, 4) Syaikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Baz Rahimahullah, dan 5) Syaikh Muhammad bin Shalih al-Utsaimin Rahimahullah.

Keywords: History, Education, Islam

Introduction

Education is an investment in civilization. Education plays a very important role in determining the progress and decline of a nation's civilization. The progress and decline of a country is determined by the quality of its human resources. If a country's human resources are quality, then all areas of life will be quality too. What causes quality resources is education (Sustrisno and Suyatno, 2015:6). Education is the learning of knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people from generation to generation through teaching, training, or research. Education has been a major concern in Saudi Arabia since the state was proclaimed. Islamic education has strong historical roots in Saudi Arabia. So it can be said that the development of Islamic education from century to century in the region of Saudi Arabia has a unique character. The distinctive character referred to is in the form of the main style of education which maintains the continuity of the transformation of religious knowledge in a certain way, even though several different forms will later be found.

History in the Indonesian dictionary is 1) old literature: genealogy, origins, 2) events and

happenings that really happened in the past, 3) science, learning stories about events and events that really happened in the past (Department of National Education, 2008). History is retelling or reviewing events or events in the past using various trusted sources in the form of data or non-dates and arranged systematically using certain methods and approaches (Muhammad Sapii Harahap, 2019: 21). Meanwhile, Islamic Education is an event or occurrence of Islamic religious education that has occurred since the emergence of the Islamic religion, namely from the time of the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam until now (Zuhairi, 1997). From the statement of opinion above, it can be concluded as stated by Hasan Asari (2018: 4) in Harahap (Muhammad Sapii Harahap, 2022: 8) that the history of Islamic Education is a science that discusses various aspects or components of education that have occurred and have been carried out by the Islamic ummah.

Hasan Asari (2018: 4-6) in Harahap (Muhammad Sapii Harahap, 2022: 8-10) explains that the object of studying the history of Islamic Education has 5 points, namely: 1) General historical context; namely knowledge of the context behind an

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event, 2) Educational Institutions; namely human activities that last for a long time in a container or institution within an Islamic education institution, such as schools, madrasas, universities along with the components of the facilities and infrastructure of these educational institutions. 3) Educational Content; namely the curriculum taught at the Islamic education institution, such as the Koran, Hadith, and so on, 4) Educational Methods; namely the method used in delivering the Islamic Education curriculum at certain educational institutions, and 5) Life in the academic community; namely the actors who run the wheels of Islamic education, such as educators, students and educational staff.

Before being founded, an educational institution must be carefully planned and well prepared. An Islamic elementary school educational institution needs to have clear objectives, effective teaching methods, and a curriculum that is relevant to Islamic values. Apart from that, choosing teaching staff who are qualified and committed to educating students is also very important (Adi Saputra, 2020).

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher was interested in conducting research with the title "Tracing Traces of Islamic Education in Saudia Arabia (Study of the History of Islamic Education)". This research will discuss the names and identities of Islamic education

institutions and the names of Islamic education figures in Saudi Arabia.

Methodology

In this research the author uses historical methods or historical methods. The historical method consists of data collection, source criticism, interpretation and finally historiography (Lubis, 2020). The research approaches used in this research are the geographical approach, sociological approach, educational approach and historical education (Kartodirdjo, 1993). Hasan Asari (2018: 4-6) in Harahap (Muhammad Sapii Harahap, 2022: 8-10) explains that the object of studying the history of Islamic Education has 5 points, namely: 1) General historical context; namely knowledge of the context behind an event, 2) Educational Institutions; namely human activities that last for a long time in a container or institution within an Islamic education institution, such as schools, madrasas, universities along with the components of the facilities and infrastructure of these educational institutions. 3) Educational Content; namely the curriculum taught at the Islamic education institution, such as the Koran, Hadith, and so on, 4) Educational Methods; namely the method used in delivering the Islamic Education curriculum at certain educational institutions, and 5) Life in the academic community; namely the actors who run the wheels of Islamic education, such as

educators, students and educational staff. The research entitled "Tracing Traces of Islamic Education in Saudia Arabia (Study of the History of Islamic Education)" is included in the type of Qualitative Descriptive research.

Result and Discussion

In this research, the researcher presents the results of this research in two parts, namely 1) the names and identities of Islamic educational institutions in Saudi Arabia and 2) the names of figures and teachers in Saudi Arabia. The details are as follows:

1- Islamic educational institutions in Saudia Arabia

In 1369 AH, the Sharia College was established in Mecca, which was the first higher education institution in this country, followed by the construction of a College for Teachers in Mecca in 1372 AH, whereupon the two Colleges were transformed into the Faculty of Education under Raja University. Abdul Aziz, Jeddah in 1382 AH. In 1401 AH, Umm Al-Quran

University was established in Mecca, so the two high schools which were originally under King Abdul Aziz University were changed to become part of Umm Al-Qura University.

Apart from these two high schools, the Sharia High School was also established in Riyadh in 1373 AH, the Arabic Language High School in Riyadh in 1374 AH, the Abdul Aziz Military High School in 1375 AH. The first university established in Saudi Arabia was Riyadh University was founded in 1377 AH and is currently called King Saud University (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kementerian_Pendidikan_Tinggi_Arab_Saudi, accessed on Tuesday, 28 July 2022, at 15.42 WIB).

In Saudi Arabia, there are 34 universities, in the form of 26 state universities and 9 private universities. The details are as follows (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kementerian_Pendidikan_Tinggi_Arab_Saudi, accessed on Tuesday, 28 July 2022, at 15.42 WIB):

No	Nama Perguruan Tinggi	Tempat	Tahun Pendirian	Rektor	Jenis Perguruan Tinggi	Situs web
1	Universitas Raja Saud	Riyadh	1377 H	Dr. Bandar bin Muhammad al-Umar	Negeri	www.ksu.edu.sa
2	Universitas Islam Madinah	Madinah	1381 H	Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman bin Abdullah bin	Negeri	www.iu.edu.sa

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Muhammad as-Sanad						
3	Universitas Raja Fahd untuk Perminyakan dan Mineral	Dhahran	1383 H	Dr. Khalid bin Shalih as-Sultan	Negeri	www.kfupm.edu.sa
4	Universitas Raja Abdul Aziz	Jeddah	1387 H	Dr. Usamah bin Shadiq Thayyib	Negeri	www.kau.edu.sa
5	Universitas Islam Imam Muhammad bin Saud	Riyadh	1394 H	Dr. Sulaiman bin Abdullah Aba al-Khail	Negeri	www.imamu.edu.sa
6	Universitas Raja Faisal	Al-Ahsa	1395 H	Dr. Abdul Aziz bin Jamaluddin as-Sa'ati	Negeri	www.kfu.edu.sa
7	Universitas Umm Al-Qura	Mekkah	1401 H	Dr. Bakri bin Ma'tuq 'Asas	Negeri	www.uqu.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2019-05-25 di Wayback Machine.
8	Universitas Raja Khalid	Abha	1419 H	Dr. Abdurrahman bin Hamad bin Muhammad ad-Dawad	Negeri	www.kku.edu.sa
9	Universitas Pangeran Sultan	Riyadh	1421 H	Dr. Ahmad bin Shalih al-Yamani	Swasta	www.psu.edu.sa
10	Universitas Terbuka Arab	Riyadh	1421 H	Dr. Abdullah bin Ibrahim as-Salamah	Swasta	www.arabou.org.sa Diarsipkan 2006-07-07 di Wayback Machine.
11	Universitas Internasional Al-Madinah	Madinah	1423 H	Dr. Muhammad bin Khalifah at-Tamimi	Swasta	www.mediu.org Diarsipkan 2020-07-25 di Wayback Machine.
12	Universitas Al-Yamamah	Riyadh	1423 H	Dr. Husain bin	Swasta	www.alyamamah.edu.sa

				Muhammad al-Farihi		
13	Universitas Qashim	Buraidah	1424 H	Dr. Khalid bin Abdurrahman al-Hamudi	Negeri	www.qn.edu.sa ^[pranala nonaktif permanen]
14	Universitas Taibah	Madinah	1424 H	Dr. Adnan bin Abdullah al-Mazru'	Negeri	www.taibahu.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2005-06-27 di Wayback Machine.
15	Universitas Ta'if	Ta'if	1424 H	Dr. Abdul Ilah bin Abdul Aziz Banajih	Negeri	www.tu.edu.sa
16	Universitas Raja Saud bin Abdul Aziz untuk Ilmu Kesehatan	Riyadh	1425 H	Dr. Bandar bin Abdul Muhsin al-Qanawi	Negeri	www.ksau-hs.edu.sa
17	Universitas Al-Bahah	Al-Bahah	1425 H	Dr. Saad bin Muhammad al-Huraiqi	Negeri	www.bu.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2009-11-21 di Wayback Machine.
18	Universitas Ha'il	Ha'il	1426 H	Dr. Khalid bin Ibrahim as-Salamah	Negeri	www.uoh.edu.sa
19	Universitas Al-Jauf	Al-Jauf	1426 H	Dr. Muhammad bin Umar Budair	Negeri	www.ju.edu.sa
20	Universitas Jazan	Jazan	1426 H	Dr. Muhammad bin Ali Alu Hayazi'	Negeri	www.jazanu.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2010-06-09 di Wayback Machine.
21	Universitas Najran	Najran	1427 H	Dr. Muhammad bin Ibrahim al-Hasan	Negeri	www.nu.edu.sa
22	Universitas Tabuk	Tabuk	1427 H	Dr. Abdul Aziz bin Saud al-'Anazi	Negeri	www.ut.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2021-01-23 di Wayback Machine.

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23	Universitas Putri Nurah binti Abdurrahman	Riyadh	1427 H	Dr. Huda binti Muhammad al-'Amil	Negeri	www.rug.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2009-08-31 di Wayback Machine.
24	Universitas Raja Abdullah untuk Sains dan Teknologi	Thuwal	1428 H	Prof. Jean-Lou Chameau	Swasta	www.kaust.edu.sa
25	Universitas Al-Faisal	Riyadh	1428 H	Dr. Alan Goodridge	Swasta	www.kff.com
26	Universitas Al-Hudud Asy-Syamaliyyah	Arar	1429 H	Dr. Said bin Umar Alu Umar	Negeri	www.nbu.edu.sa
27	Universitas Pangeran Muhammad bin Fahd	Khobar	1429 H	Dr. Isa bin Hasan al-Anshar	Swasta	www.pmu.edu.sa
28	Universitas Pangeran Fahd bin Sultan	Tabuk	1429 H	Dr. Riyadh Syadid	Swasta	www.fbsu.edu.sa
29	Universitas Darul 'Ulum	Riyadh	1429 H	Dr. Ubaid bin Saad al-'Abdali	Swasta	www.dau.edu.sa
30	Universitas Dammam	Dammam	1430 H	Dr. Abdullah bin Muhammad ar-Rabisy	Negeri	www.ud.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2015-09-19 di Wayback Machine.
31	Universitas Pangeran Salman bin Abdul Aziz	Al-Kharj	1430 H	Dr. Abdurrahman bin Muhammad al-Ashimi	Negeri	www.sau.edu.sa Diarsipkan 2015-04-03 di Wayback Machine.
32	Universitas Syaqra	Syaqra	1430 H	Dr. Said bin Turki al-Malh	Negeri	www.su.edu.sa

33	Universitas Al-Mujamma'ah	Al-Mujamma'h	1430 H	Dr. Khalid bin Saad al-Muqrin	Negeri	www.mu.edu.sa
34	Universitas Elektronik Saudi	Riyadh	1432 H	Prof. Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz al-Musa	Negeri	https://seu.edu.sa/

2- Figures and Teachers in Saudia Arabia

There are of course a lot of teachers in Saudia Arabia at the moment, and this is space for researchers to research again about the names of teachers in Saudia Arabia, while researchers currently only have a few names written down. Reform in Saudi Arabia was spearheaded by several figures including:

1. Ibn Taimiyyah Rahimahullah.

Ibn Taimiyyah Rahimahullah was born in Harran, on Monday 10 Rabiulawal 661 H. His full name was Taqiuddin Ahmad ibn Abd al-Halim ibn Taimiyyah. Known as a person who memorizes easily, he is someone who is thirsty for knowledge and has studied various disciplines, such as hadith, fiqh, Arabic and ushul fiqh. At the age of 17 his sensitivity to knowledge was obvious and at the age of 19 he had the courage to give fatwa (Ramayulis, 2011: 169). Ibn Taimiyah is nicknamed Shaykhul Islam, if you just say Shaykhul Islam without a name after Shikhul Islam then it will return to Ibn Taimiyah Rahimahullah, but if you say Shaykhul Islam Ahmad bin Hanbal then what is

meant is Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal Rahimahullah.

Ibn Taimiyyah Rahimahullah's updates in Islamic science education are:

- a. Tafsir of the Qur'an with the Al-Qur'an, Tafsir of the Qur'an with the Sunnah of the Prophet, with the words of the Companions, and with the words of the tabiin.
- b. Fiqh and Ushul Fiqh are based on ijma' agreed upon by Muslims collectively, namely the ijma' of the Companions. The information above is of course based on the Al-Qur'an and Hadith (Imam Munawir, 1985: 386).
- c. Kalam science which explains the existence of Allah, the oneness of Allah, the relationship between creator and obligatory creatures based on arguments taken from the Koran, Sunnah and atsar from Salaf scholars.
- d. Social Sector, in this field Ibn Taymiyyah struggled to create a Muslim Islamic society based on social behavior.
- e. Politics and government, in this case ibn Taimiyyah Rahimahullah views that the caliphate government

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system will not be able to happen again in history (Ramayulis, 1998: 11).

2. Muhammad Ibn Abd Al-Wahab Rahimahullah.

Muhammad Ibn Abd Wahab Rahimahullah was born in 1703 AD, and died in 1787 AD. During his youth, Muhammad always wandered from one area to another. At that time, it was a tradition to study a science, one had to meet scholars in various fields who lived in certain areas (IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Writing Team, 1992: 974).

The movement carried out by Muhammad ibn abd al-wahab is known as a social, religious and political movement. This teaching is a purification that wants to restore Islam as taught by the prophet Muhammad, especially the belief in monotheism or the oneness of God. Muhammad ibn Abd Wahab's reform was continued by Abd al-Aziz after re-entering saiyad, which was previously controlled by Muhammad Ali who at that time was the ruler of Egypt (IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Writing Team, 1992: 976).

In 1964 King Faisal ibn Abd al-Aziz took over the reins of government replacing his father al-Aziz. It was during this period that reforms were carried out in the field of education. Starting from kindergarten to university. Militant students are given scholarships for specialist studies and international institutes (Ramayulis, 2008: 79).

3. Abdul Aziz bin Shalih bin Nashir bin Abdurrahman Alu Shaikh rahimahullah.

Born in al-Mujamma'ah, Najd in 1329 H/1911M, died on 17 Safar 1415 H/25 July 1994) was the Imam of the Nabawi Mosque and Head of the High Court of Madinah Province. His fate goes back to his famous father. His father died when he was still small, and finally he was taken care of by his brother, Uthman, and taught him, until he memorized the Koran when he was little, then he studied the Koran from teachers in his country. He studied intensively with Shaykh Abdullah al-'Anqari in the fields of monotheism, fiqh, tafsir, hadith, inheritance and nahwu (Ramayulis, 2008: 80).

Because he was very serious about studying, his teacher appointed him as Imam and Khatib at the al-Mujamma'ah Mosque at the age of not yet twenty years, and was also appointed as Chairman of the Amar Ma'ruf Nahi Munkar Agency, and represented his teacher. in teaching students when the teacher cannot be present. He was nominated as a judge, but he was unable to do so so he was allowed not to be a judge, then he was asked again to be a judge and finally he became a judge in Medina.

4. Syaikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Baz Rahimahullah

'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdullah bin 'Abdurrahman bin Muhammad bin 'Abdillah bin Baz, was a Saudi Arabian cleric in 1990 AD/ 1330 H. At first he

could see normally, but his vision slowly deteriorated until it peaked at the age of around 20 years, he was completely blind. However, what great wisdom is hidden behind this disaster of losing his sight, one of which is the great reward that Allah promised in the hadith qudsi:

إذا ابتليتُ عبدي بفقد حبيبتيه عوّضتهما الجنة

"If I test My servant by losing both eyes, I will later replace both of them with Heaven" (HR. Bukhari no. 5653).

Syaikh bin Baz once served as Mufti or what is usually called the great advisor in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, rector of the Islamic University of Madinah, Hai'ah Kibaril Ulama' like the MUI in Saudi Arabia. He is also on the Science and Fatwa Research Council (*al-Lajnah ad-Daimah lil Buhuts al-Ilmiyah wal Ifta'*). He died in 1999 AD/1420 H.

There are several works by Sheikh bin Baz, namely (Abuddin Nata, 2022: 118):

- a. *Al-Faidhul Hilyah fi Mabahits Fardhiyah;*
- b. *At-Tahqiq wal Idhah li Katsirin min Masailil Haj wal Umh wa Ziarah;*
- c. *At-Tahdzir minal Bida';*
- d. *Risalah Mujazah fi Zakah wa Shiyam;*
- e. *Al-Aqidah as-Shalihah wama Yudhhdhuha;*
- f. *Wujubul Amal bis Sunnatir Rasul Shalallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam wa Kufru man Ankaraha;*

g. *Ad-Dakwah Ilallah wa Akhlakud Da'iyah;*

h. *As-Syaikh Muhammad bin Abdil Wahhab (Dakwah wa Siratuhu), dll.*

5. Syaikh Muhammad bin Shalih al-Utsaimin Rahimahullah.

He is a contemporary era scholar who is an expert in science and fiqh. Better known as Shaykh Ibn 'Utsaimin or Shaykh 'Utsaimin. Born in the city of Unaizah in 1928. He once served as chairman of the Hai'ah Kibarul Ulama (a kind of MUI in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). He died in 2001 in Jeddah, prayed at the Grand Mosque, and was buried in the Al-Adl cemetery in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Little Shaikh Utsaimin started learning to read the Koran from his grandfather (his mother's father), namely Shaikh Abdurrahman bin Sulaiman Ali ad-Damigh, until he memorized it. After that, he began to seek knowledge and studied khot (the science of writing), arithmetic, and several fields of literature from his grandfather. Then Shaykh Utsaimin continued his studies at the Maktab (small school) of Shaykh Abdurrahman as-Sa'di, Shaykh Abdurrahman as-Sa'di assigned two of his students to teach the juniors (his young students). The two students were Sheikh Ali ash-Shalihin and Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdil Aziz al-Muthawwi'. To the latter (Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdil Aziz al-Muthawwi'), Shaikh Utsaimin studied the books "Mukhtashar Al-Aqidah Al-Wasithiyah" and "Minhaju Salikin fil

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Fiqh" by Shaikh Abdurrahman as-Sa'di. Apart from that, Shaykh Utsaimin also studied faraidh (inheritance) and fiqh from Shaikh Abdurrahman bin Ali bin 'Audan. Meanwhile, his main teacher, namely Shaykh Abdurrahman bin Nashir as-Sa'di, he studied the issues of monotheism, tafsir, hadith, fiqh, ushul fiqh, faraidh, musthalahul hadith (hadith sciences), nahwu, and Sharaf (Ali Trigiyatno, 2012 : 267-268).

Conclusion

Saudi Arabia has 34 universities, with details of 26 state universities, namely: 1) Universitas Raja Saud, 2) Universitas Islam Madinah, 3) Universitas Raja Fahd untuk Perminyakan dan Mineral, 4) Universitas Raja Abdul Aziz, 5) Universitas Islam Imam Muhammad bin Saud, 6) Universitas Raja Faisal, 7) Universitas Umm Al-Qura, 8) Universitas Raja Khalid, 10) Universitas Qashim, 11) Universitas Taibah, 12) Universitas Ta'if, 13) Universitas Raja Saud bin Abdul Aziz untuk Ilmu Kesehatan, 14) Universitas Al-Bahah, 15) Universitas Ha'il, 16) Universitas Al-Jauf, 17) Universitas Jazan, 18) Universitas Najran, 19) Universitas Tabuk, 20) Universitas Putri Nurah binti Abdurrahman, 21) Universitas Al-Hudud Asy-Syamaliyyah, 22) Universitas Dammam, 23) Universitas Pangeran Salman bin Abdul Aziz, 24) Universitas Syaqra, 25) Universitas Al-Mujamma'ah, dan 26) Universitas Elektronik Saudi. dan 9 Perguruan

Tinggi Swasta, yaitu: 1) Universitas Pangeran Sultan, 2) Universitas Terbuka Arab, 3) Universitas Internasional Al-Madinah, 4) Universitas Al-Yamamah, 5) Universitas Raja Abdullah untuk Sains dan Teknologi, 6) Universitas Al-Faisal, 7) Universitas Pangeran Muhammad bin Fahd, 8) Universitas Pangeran Fahd bin Sultan, dan 9) Universitas Darul 'Ulum. Several figures and educators in Saudia Arabia are: 1) Ibn Taimiyyah Rahimahullah, 2) Muhammad Ibn Abd Al-Wahab Rahimahullah, 3) Abdul Aziz bin Shalih bin Nashir bin Abdurrahman Alu Shaikh rahimahullah, 4) Syaikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Baz Rahimahullah, dan 5) Syaikh Muhammad bin Shalih al-Utsaimin Rahimahullah.

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