

## ANALYSIS OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN THE PERIOD OF KHULAFUR RASYIDIN AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION

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**Abstract:** Islamic education has long history And dynamic , started on time The Messenger of Allah SAW and develop rapid during time Caliph Rashidun . Time Caliph Rasyidin , which began after his death Rasulullah SAW, is period transition important in history Islam. Islamic Education in time Caliph Rashidun very important in context history And give lesson important For development Islamic education in the current era . In face challenge modernization And globalization , principles like simplicity , inclusion , and spiritual beliefs still relevant . In study this , review literature used , reviews literature containing description about theory , results , and material study others obtained from material reference For made into runway study The Caliphs Rashidun realize that the Qur'an And Hadith is source main Islamic teachings , which must be studied And understood by Muslims . The Caliphs Rashidun realize how importance own clear curriculum And designed with Good For ensure that education in progress with Good . Islamic education is built during government Caliph Rashidun play a very important role important in development sustainable Islamic education. By Because that , legacy education from time Caliph Rashidun Still relevant And become reference important in effort development Islamic education in the modern era because importance integration between religious values and knowledge knowledge in formation quality individuals.

**Keywords:** Islamic Education , Khulafaur Rasyidim, Islamic Education

### Introduction

Islamic education has a long and dynamic history, starting during the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW and developing rapidly during the time of the Khulafaur Rasyidin. The Khulafaur Rasyidin era, which began after the death of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, was an important transitional period in Islamic history. The first four caliphs of Islam—Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq, Umar bin Khattab, Uthman bin Affan, and Ali bin Abi Thalib—were responsible for the political and military affairs of the Muslim community, and paid great attention to the advancement of education (Iqbal & Andika, 2023). Islamic education began to be systematically structured at this time, which included teaching the Qur'an, hadith, and Islamic values in everyday life. This placed this period as the foundation of modern Islamic education (Zain et al, 2024). During the Khulafaur Rasyidin era, there were many difficulties and opportunities for the advancement of Islamic education.

The spread of Islamic teachings to a vast area with linguistic and cultural diversity was a major challenge at that time. For example, after the death of the Prophet Muhammad, Caliph Abu Bakr had to face disputes among Muslims, which disrupted social stability and the sustainability of the education process (Suryani & Dewi, 2024). Meanwhile, Umar bin

Khattab paid close attention to the establishment of an administrative system that supported education, including establishing educational institutions and employing qualified teachers.

Islamic education under the reign of the Khulafaur Rasyidin also had certain characteristics, one of which was the application of the Qur'an and hadith as the main sources of all kinds of knowledge (Daulay, 2019). Teaching was carried out in a simple but effective way, prioritizing memorization, understanding, and application of Islamic values. On the other hand, education also helped strengthen the solidarity of the people and spread Islamic teachings to new areas (Ningsih & Zalisman, 2024). For example, Caliph Uthman bin Affan was famous for his efforts to standardize the Qur'anic manuscripts, which had a major impact on Islamic education in various places.

Islamic education during the time of Ali bin Abi Thalib began to emphasize the importance of critical thinking and broader knowledge. He was known as a very knowledgeable person, and he often taught knowledge in a philosophical and profound way (Amaliyah et al, 2024). This method shows that Islamic education during the time of the Khulafaur Rasyidin included intellectual aspects and not just rituals, with the aim of building a knowledgeable and moral people.

Islamic education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era is very important in the historical context and provides important lessons for the development of Islamic education in the current era. In facing the challenges of modernization and globalization, principles such as simplicity, inclusion, and spiritual beliefs are still relevant. In addition, education shows how important leaders are in building a civilized society and encouraging the advancement of science (Judijanto et al, 2024).

The era of Khulafaur Rasyidin also emphasized the importance of continuing education to build civilization. Education was considered an obligation for both individuals and Muslims as a whole, as demonstrated by the efforts of the caliphs to ensure that everyone in society had access to education, whether through mosques, science assemblies, or other educational institutions (Tantowi, 2022). This method underlines that the greater goal of Islamic education is to form people who can help advance humanity and world civilization.

Analysis of Islamic education during the era of Khulafaur Rasyidin provides an important picture of how traditional values can be applied in the modern education system, as it began at that time, the approach that integrates religious knowledge and worldly knowledge is still a major problem in the development of Islamic education today (Wiyono, 2020). As a result, this study not only aims to find out about the history of Islamic education during the reign of Khulafaur Rasyidin, but also to see how it is relevant and can be used to build a progressive and competitive Islamic education system.

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Islamic education began to emphasize critical thinking and broader knowledge during the time of Ali bin Abi Thalib, who was known as a very insightful figure and often taught in a deep and philosophical way (Qorib, 2020). This method shows that Islamic education

during the time of the Khulafaur Rasyidin included intellectual aspects and not just rituals, with the aim of building a knowledgeable and moral people.

Islamic education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era is very important in the historical context and provides important lessons for the development of Islamic education in the current era, in facing the challenges of modernization and globalization, principles such as simplicity, inclusion, and spiritual beliefs are still relevant (Niam, 2024). In addition, education shows how important leaders are in building a civilized society and encouraging the advancement of science. The Khulafaur Rasyidin era also emphasized the importance of continuing education to build civilization. Education is seen as an obligation for every Muslim (Nata, 2024).

This is reflected in the efforts of the caliphs to provide education to all people through mosques, science assemblies, and other educational institutions. This method emphasizes that the greater purpose of Islamic education is to form people who can help advance humanity and world civilization (Oktaviyenna & Zailani, 2023). An analysis of Islamic education during the era of the Khulafaur Rasyidin provides an important picture of how traditional values can be applied in a modern education system (Zailani, 2019). As it began at that time, the approach that integrates religious and worldly knowledge is still a major problem in the development of Islamic education today.

By raising this theme, it is expected that this research can contribute to Islamic education research in the fields of practice and academics. In addition, this research aims to inspire educators, policy makers, and the general public to learn from the history of Islamic education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era to build a better education system in the future that emphasizes moral and spiritual aspects in addition to science.

## **Literature Review**

### **A. Islamic Education During the Period of Khulafaur Rashidin**

#### **1. Definition of education Islam During the Time of Khulafaur Rashidin**

The educational process known as Islamic education aims to create individuals who have Islamic character, both intellectually and ethically (Achmad, 2024). Islamic education aims to instill a personality that is responsible to Allah SWT and society in addition to providing knowledge. Panji et al (2023) say that Islamic education is an effort to develop human potential in accordance with the teachings of the Koran and Sunnah, with a focus on balance between worldly and spiritual aspects.

The period of Khulafaur Rasyidin was the period after the death of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, which lasted for almost thirty years. The period of formation and consolidation of Islamic teachings occurred during this period (Amin, 2024). Among the unique characteristics of modern education is the emphasis on the Qur'an, hadith, and understanding of Islamic values.

Islamic education began during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era after the death of the Prophet Muhammad SAW in 632 AD, and became an important part of building a civilized Muslim society. According to Joni et al (2020). the focus of education today is the Qur'an and Hadith as the main sources of Islamic teachings. The Prophet's companions acted as educators, teaching new people . According to Gultom (2022) shows that education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era covered various fields of science related to daily life in addition to religious fields.

a. Education During the Time of Abu Bakar Ash Siddiq

Islamic education during the time of Abu Bakr Ash-Shiddiq (632–634 AD) concentrated on preserving Islamic teachings. The collection of the Qur'an in the form of a mushaf to maintain the integrity of Islamic teachings was an important achievement. In addition, amidst political and social challenges, preaching and education were carried out to strengthen the faith of Muslims.

b. Education During the Time of Umar Bin Khattab

During the reign of Umar ibn Khattab (634–644 CE), the Islamic empire was substantially expanded. Umar built mosques to serve as places of worship and education as well. In addition, he managed the administration and supported teachers who taught fiqh, hadith, and the Qur'an to the people. Now, education began to show systematization in teaching.

c. Education During the Time of Uthman Bin Affan

The focus of education during the time of Utsman bin Affan (644–656 AD) was the standardization of the Qur'anic manuscripts. This step was taken to overcome the increasing differences in readings in various Islamic regions. Utsman's efforts had a great impact on Islamic education in the following periods, especially in the teaching of the Qur'an.

d. Education During the Time of Ali bin Abi Talib

The era of Ali ibn Abi Thalib (656–661 AD) was filled with political problems. However, Islamic education continued to develop by emphasizing the values of knowledge and morals. Ali was a caliph who was famous for his knowledge and considered the importance of science. At this time, lessons began to include discussions on logic and philosophy.

## 2. Characteristics of Islamic Education During the Khulafaur Rashidin Period

Islamic education in the era of Khulafaur Rasyidin has simple but meaningful characteristics. One of them is (Indriana, 2019):

a. Mosque based:

The mosque is the main place for religious study, where friends and scholars teach religion.

b. Main sources of the Qur'an and hadith:

The main focus of Islamic education is an in-depth understanding of the Koran and hadith.

c. Inclusivity

Education is open to everyone, including women, and is not limited to certain groups.

d. Visionary leadership:

The caliphs paid great attention to education and provided facilities and support for teachers and students.

## 3. The Relevance of Education During the Khulafaur Rashidin Period to Modern Islamic Education

Islamic education under the rule of the Khulafaur Rasyidin provides important lessons that are relevant to the difficulties faced by Islamic education in the present era. The current education system can adopt principles such as simplicity, emphasis on spiritual values, and the importance of community-based education. In addition, the integration of religious knowledge with worldly knowledge that began during this period became an important foundation for the development of modern Islamic education (Andreani & Zailaini, 2022).

### B. Development of Islamic Education

#### 1. Understanding the Development of Islamic Education

Islamic education development is a term that refers to efforts to improve the quality and relevance of Islamic educational institutions so that they are in line with the demands of the times. Islamic education not only aims to make people devoutly religious, but also makes them capable of helping social, economic and political life. According to Awwaliyah & Baharun, (2019) progress in Islamic education requires changes to the curriculum, teaching approaches, and education management systems to achieve a balance between religious knowledge and worldly knowledge.

## **2. Principles Development Islamic Education**

Islamic education is based on several main principles as follows (Sudarto, 2020):

### **a. Tawhid as a foundation**

Islamic education is based on monotheism, and every aspect of learning is directed to instill awareness of the oneness of Allah SWT. Langgulong (1980) stated that the principle of monotheism provides a firm spiritual guideline for students in facing the challenges faced by modern society.

### **b. Balance between the worldly and the everyday**

Islamic education teaches to balance worldly and everyday demands. To produce holistic and contributing individuals, Syed Naquib al-Attas (1993) argues that Islamic education must integrate religious knowledge and world knowledge.

### **c. Dynamic and adaptive**

Islamic education is always changing without losing its values. This includes using modern technology in learning and adapting the curriculum to meet the needs of the world.

## **3. History of the development of Islamic education**

History shows that Islamic education continues to develop over time. Each era has made significant contributions to building a modern Islamic education system.

### **a. Classical period**

Madrasahs, which taught the Qur'an, hadith, fiqh, and other subjects, experienced a rapid development in Islamic education during the classical era. Important examples are the establishment of Al-Qarawiyyin University in Morocco in the nineteenth century and Al-Azhar University in Egypt in the nineteenth century.

### **b. Colonial period**

Islamic education faces major challenges due to the Western education system introduced by the colonialists during the colonial period. However, despite limited resources, Islamic boarding schools and other traditional educational institutions remain a stronghold for Islamic education.

### **c. Contemporary era**

Islamic education has undergone many innovations in the present era. Integrated Islamic schools, for example, combine the national curriculum with the Islamic curriculum to produce a spiritually and intellectually intelligent generation.

## **Method**

In this study, a literature review was used. According to Hasibuan, Zainal A. (2007), a literature review contains a description of the theory, results, and other research materials obtained from reference materials to be used as a basis for research. In search article journal This found 3,250 articles from 2019 to 2024. For the purpose of this research, various articles have been read, aiming to learn more about the topic discussed based on relevant

theories so that readers have a better understanding of the topic because relevant sources have discussed it.

## Results and Discussion

One of the important aspects of Islamic education provided by the Khulafaur Rasyidin was the emphasis on teaching the Qur'an and Hadith. The Khulafaur Rasyidin realized that the Qur'an and Hadith were the main sources of Islamic teachings, which must be studied and understood by Muslims (Nelly, 2024). As a result, they established various educational institutions, including mosques, which functioned as places for teaching. The scholars and companions of the Prophet taught the Qur'an and Hadith in these mosques. At that time, teachers taught orally, and students listened and memorized the lessons. This resulted in a strong and ongoing tradition of teaching that would form the basis of Islamic education in the future.

During the time of the Khulafaur Rasyidin, students were taught in addition to the Qur'an and Hadith, also sciences such as mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, in their efforts to improve the quality of life of Muslims, the Khulafaur Rasyidin encouraged the development of science (Suroño & Efendi, 2021). For example, a leader like Caliph Umar bin Khattab strongly supported education and the advancement of science. He founded Baitul Hikmah, an institution for research and teaching. There, Muslim scientists could conduct research and develop their knowledge, which would help advance Islamic civilization. Education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era was not only limited to religious aspects, but also included the development of broader science.

One proof of the role of the Khulafaur Rasyidin in building Islamic education is their attention to children's education. They are aware that the younger generation is an important source for the future of Muslims. Therefore, they encourage parents to educate their children well. Education is not only provided in formal institutions, but also within the family, education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era tried to form a generation that was not only academically intelligent, but also had integrity and commitment to Islamic teachings by teaching children the importance of character and moral education from an early age (Azzahra & Zailani, 2024).

The policy of Caliph Umar bin Khattab which requires every parent to teach the Qur'an to their children is a real example of the attention of the Khulafaur Rasyidin to children's education. To facilitate children's access to education, he also encouraged the establishment of new schools in various regions. This policy shows that the Khulafaur Rasyidin paid great attention to education and tried to ensure that all children received a decent education, therefore, during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era, education was a shared responsibility of everyone. During the reign of the Khulafaur Rasyidin, a more organized education system emerged in the development of Islamic education (Al Kutsi et al, 2024).

The Khulafaur Rasyidin realized the importance of having a clear and well-designed curriculum to ensure that education takes place well (Mas'Ud, 2024). So that students can understand and master the material well, they organize the Qur'an and Hadith systematically. In addition, they encourage teachers to continue to improve the quality of their teaching through training and further education. Islamic education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era can develop well and benefit society with an organized teaching system.

Until now, Islamic education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era has a significant influence on the development of Islamic education. The strategies and policies used by the caliphs formed a strong foundation for spreading knowledge and building the character of

Muslims. This discussion will discuss how education during the Khulafaur Rasyidin era formed the paradigm of modern Islamic education and how it impacted the development of Islam today.

A revelation-based approach was the main characteristic of Islamic education under Khulafaur Rashidin's government. The Qur'an and Hadith are the main sources for teaching, functioning as sacred texts and providing guidance for everyday life (Solihin et al, 2024). This method instills universal principles such as justice, honesty and responsibility, which are still used in contemporary Islamic education.

Processes such as the collection of the Qur'an by Abu Bakr and the codification by Uthman show how important documentation is to ensure that knowledge continues to develop. Digitization and the design of technology-based education systems embody these principles in the contemporary world (Risdiyanto, 2019). In addition, the codification of knowledge shows the importance of uniformity in the spread of Islamic teachings, which is now implemented in standardized Islamic education curricula throughout the world.

Islamic education built during the reign of the Khulafaur Rasyidin made a very valuable contribution to the development of Islamic education in the contemporary era, the strategies and policies used by the caliphs not only maintained pure Islamic teachings but also enabled the ongoing transformation of education (Nelly, 2024). Islamic education has great potential to make a major contribution to global civilization by combining traditional values with modern innovations. Principles such as the codification of knowledge, and the emphasis on ethics are still valid today. As a result, Muslims must continue to explore and apply this heritage to build an education system that meets the needs of the times but still maintains the basic values of Islam.

## Conclusion

Islamic education built during the reign of the Khulafaur Rasyidin played a very important role in the development of sustainable Islamic education. They created an effective and organized education system that emphasized the teaching of the Qur'an and Hadith as the main sources of Islamic teachings, and encouraged the development of science in various fields, indicating that Islamic education cannot stop developing. They also produced generations that were not only intelligent but also had noble morals through character development and children's education. Therefore, the educational heritage from the Khulafaur Rasyidin era is still relevant and an important reference in efforts to develop Islamic education in the modern era because of the importance of integration between religious values and science in forming quality individuals.

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