The Mukhtasar Al Quduri is one of the most celebrated and influential treatises in any Muslim school of methodology and thought and is the foundation for the Hanafi school. It is both the first and the definitive treatise of that school. It was written by Imam Abu Hanifa in 700 AD and was translated into English by Charles Hamilton in 1791. Around 70 hude commentaries, some spread over a dozen volumes, have been written on it. The number of explanatory glosses is in the thousands. Comprehensive in content and conveniently organized, with the publication of this book all previous works that discussed Islamic jurisprudence according to Hanafi law became outmoded and soon fell into disuse. If revealed books are not taken into account, never has a book received so much attention as the Hidayah. This landmark publication of The Hidayah not only has been translated in its entirety for the first time but has been done so from Arabic, the language in which it was written.

The Hidayah dominates the field of Islamic jurisprudence since it was written over 800 years ago. It has been the primary text used by Muslim jurists to instill authoritative and reliable rulings on Islamic law according to the school of Imam Abu Hanifa (d 150/767CE). The Hidayah commands such an authoritative position amongst the doctors of law that the knowledge of a scholar who has not read it is not considered reliable. Around 70 huge commentaries, some spread over more than a dozen volumes, have been written on it. The number of explanatory glosses is in the thousands. Comprehensive in content and conveniently organized, with the publication of this book all previous works that discussed Islamic jurisprudence according to Hanafi law became outmoded and soon fell into disuse. If revealed books are not taken into account, never has a book received so much attention as the Hidayah. This landmark publication of The Hidayah not only has been translated in its entirety for the first time but has been done so from Arabic, the language in which it was written.

The Hidayah dominates the field of Islamic jurisprudence since it was written over 800 years ago. It has been the primary text used by Muslim jurists to instill authoritative and reliable rulings on Islamic law according to the school of Imam Abu Hanifa (d 150/767CE). The Hidayah commands such an authoritative position amongst the doctors of law that the knowledge of a scholar who has not read it is not considered reliable. Around 70 huge commentaries, some spread over more than a dozen volumes, have been written on it. The number of explanatory glosses is in the thousands. Comprehensive in content and conveniently organized, with the publication of this book all previous works that discussed Islamic jurisprudence according to Hanafi law became outmoded and soon fell into disuse. If revealed books are not taken into account, never has a book received so much attention as the Hidayah. This landmark publication of The Hidayah not only has been translated in its entirety for the first time but has been done so from Arabic, the language in which it was written. The author, Shaykh Al Islam, Burhan Al Din Manshary (593 AH/1197 CE) was considered to be the leading jurist of the Muslim world in his times. The Hidayah is justly celebrated as the most practical and useful summary of Islamic law written in Arabic. It has been a standard work in the curricula of Islamic schools since the 12th century. The text has been translated into and from many languages, including English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. The Mukhtasar Al Quduri is one of the most celebrated and influential treatises in any Muslim school of methodology and thought and is the foundation for the Hanafi school. It is both the first and the definitive treatise of that school. It was written by Imam Abu Hanifa in 700 AD and was translated into English by Charles Hamilton in 1791. Around 70 hude commentaries, some spread over a dozen volumes, have been written on it. The number of explanatory glosses is in the thousands. Comprehensive in content and conveniently organized, with the publication of this book all previous works that discussed Islamic jurisprudence according to Hanafi law became outmoded and soon fell into disuse. If revealed books are not taken into account, never has a book received so much attention as the Hidayah. This landmark publication of The Hidayah not only has been translated in its entirety for the first time but has been done so from Arabic, the language in which it was written. The author, Shaykh Al Islam, Burhan Al Din Manshary (593 AH/1197 CE) was considered to be the leading jurist of the Muslim world in his times. The Hidayah is justly celebrated as the most practical and useful summary of Islamic law written in Arabic. It has been a standard work in the curricula of Islamic schools since the 12th century. The text has been translated into and from many languages, including English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian.

The Mukhtasar Al Quduri is one of the most celebrated and influential treatises in any Muslim school of methodology and thought and is the foundation for the Hanafi school. It is both the first and the definitive treatise of that school. It was written by Imam Abu Hanifa in 700 AD and was translated into English by Charles Hamilton in 1791. Around 70 hude commentaries, some spread over a dozen volumes, have been written on it. The number of explanatory glosses is in the thousands. Comprehensive in content and conveniently organized, with the publication of this book all previous works that discussed Islamic jurisprudence according to Hanafi law became outmoded and soon fell into disuse. If revealed books are not taken into account, never has a book received so much attention as the Hidayah. This landmark publication of The Hidayah not only has been translated in its entirety for the first time but has been done so from Arabic, the language in which it was written. The author, Shaykh Al Islam, Burhan Al Din Manshary (593 AH/1197 CE) was considered to be the leading jurist of the Muslim world in his times. The Hidayah is justly celebrated as the most practical and useful summary of Islamic law written in Arabic. It has been a standard work in the curricula of Islamic schools since the 12th century. The text has been translated into and from many languages, including English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian.

The Mukhtasar Al Quduri is one of the most celebrated and influential treatises in any Muslim school of methodology and thought and is the foundation for the Hanafi school. It is both the first and the definitive treatise of that school. It was written by Imam Abu Hanifa in 700 AD and was translated into English by Charles Hamilton in 1791. Around 70 hude commentaries, some spread over a dozen volumes, have been written on it. The number of explanatory glosses is in the thousands. Comprehensive in content and conveniently organized, with the publication of this book all previous works that discussed Islamic jurisprudence according to Hanafi law became outmoded and soon fell into disuse. If revealed books are not taken into account, never has a book received so much attention as the Hidayah. This landmark publication of The Hidayah not only has been translated in its entirety for the first time but has been done so from Arabic, the language in which it was written. The author, Shaykh Al Islam, Burhan Al Din Manshary (593 AH/1197 CE) was considered to be the leading jurist of the Muslim world in his times. The Hidayah is justly celebrated as the most practical and useful summary of Islamic law written in Arabic. It has been a standard work in the curricula of Islamic schools since the 12th century. The text has been translated into and from many languages, including English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian.
subject and date, and a pragmatic approach has been adopted for the formal entries which are supplemented by first lines quoted in Arabic script and references to bindings and other special features. Each volume in the series is fully indexed in both Arabic script and romanization by author and title. Translated by C. Hamilton, with preface and index by S.G. Grady."