

Banha University

Faculty of Arts

Arabic Department

Islamic Studies Division

**Categorization Curricula in the QuranicSciences and Trends in the Modern Era: A Descriptive Analytic Study**

**A Master’s Thesis**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

 Degree of Master of Arts in the Interpretation and Science of the Holy Qur'an

Submitted by

**Hams Muhammad Abdullah Alsayed**

To

The Arabic Department,

Faculty of Arts, Banha University

Under the Supervision of

**Prof. Dr. AlsayedAbdulmaqsoudJa'far Prof. Dr. Nasser Ali Abdulnabi**

*Professor in Islamic Studies Professor in Linguistic Studies*

*Faculty of Arts Faculty of Arts*

*Banha University Banha University*

2016 – 1438H

[www.benha-univ.edu.eg](http://www.benha-univ.edu.eg)

**Abstract**

This study sheds light on categorization curricula in theQuranic sciences and trends of in the modern era via studying certain categorizations. Throughout the study of various books, it is shown that there are three categorization curricula in the Quranicsciences of the Holy Qur'an: traditional, regenerative, and secular. This paper studies the three trends and differentiates between them via focusing on three Quranic sciences: Asbab al-nuzul (Circumstances of Revelation), Makki and Madini Science, and Abrogater and Abrogated Science. This study is based on a descriptive analytic methodology which relies on the interpretation of the current trend of categorization in the Holy Qur'an whatsoever, and reaches out to analyzing, connecting, and comparing between such categorizations. In order to receive results matching with the objectives of this study, it is therefore divided into four chapters: Chapter One (Introduction), focusing on the early literature in the Quranic sciences starting with the pre-notation age till those sciences fully formed by Sheik Al-Zarkashi and Sheikh Al-Siouti. Chapter Two is an attempt to reveal one of the authoring trends in the Quranic sciences; i.e. the traditional trend, with which its early scholars are satisfied in terms of studying issues of the Quranic sciences without any further consideration, while some samples are studied and analyzed already. Chapter Three tackles the regenerative school in terms of studying issues and trends of Quranic sciences, the trend in which its scholars reconsider various issues and studies without committing with one unipolar point of view or satisfying with the recent development of their ancestors. The researcher handles in this chapter some models attempting to develop the studies of Quranic sciences; especially Asbab al-nuzul (Circumstances of Revelation), Makki and Madini Science, and Abrogater and Abrogated Science. The concluding chapter is entitled "Secular Approaches of Studying Quranic sciences through *The Concept of Text*: A study in Quranic Sciences". The scholars of this trend focus on studying Quranic sciences and pay interest to its various aspects; however, such interest is limited to the desire to deprive the Holy Qur'an of its holiness and denial of its mono-godly source. The study made by prof. Dr. Nasr Hamed Abu Zaid tackles a model of this trend to investigate the features and characteristics of this trend. The study concludes with a set of findings stated in the concluding chapter as follows: regeneration is pivotal to religion and vital to its eternity. The Quranic sciences studies need more efforts to presume what the ancestors achieve. Most of the writings related to the Quranic sciences are merely traditional. Regeneration has its own standards that are limited to the Islamic sciences. The secular approaches of studying the Holy Quran are not matching with the traditional studies; however, they messed with fundamentals and axioms. This study recommends redirection of the efforts made by researchers to aspects related to this study.