



The Dynamics Of Islamic Civilization During The Appointment Process Of Caliph Umar Bin Khattab

¹Arjung Marendeng ²Abdul Mutholib ³Hasaruddin ⁴Syamzan Syukur

¹⁻⁴Pascasarjana UIN Alauddin Makassar

Email: ¹arampal481@gmail.com ²abdulmutholib3105@gmail.com

³Hasaruddin@uin-alauddin.ac.id ⁴syamzan.syukur@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

This study discusses the dynamics of Islamic civilization during the process of the appointment of Caliph Umar ibn Khattab and the influence of his leadership on the political, social, and administrative development of Islamic governance. The focus of the research is directed toward the succession process of Islamic leadership after the death of Abu Bakr al-Shiddiq and Umar ibn Khattab's contribution in establishing a more structured Islamic governmental system. This research employed a qualitative method with a library research approach through the examination of various scientific sources, including national and international journals, Scopus-indexed articles, books on Islamic civilization history, and other academic references relevant to the research topic. The data analysis technique was conducted descriptively and qualitatively using a historical approach to understand the socio-political dynamics and the development of Islamic civilization during the reign of Umar ibn Khattab. The results of the study indicate that the appointment process of Umar ibn Khattab as the second caliph was carried out through a deliberative mechanism reflecting the principle of shūrā in the early Islamic political system. The appointment became an important momentum in maintaining the stability of the Muslim community while strengthening the foundation of Islamic governance after the death of Abu Bakr al-Shiddiq. Furthermore, Umar ibn Khattab's leadership had a significant influence on the development of Islamic civilization through the establishment of state administrative systems, the management of baitul māl, the division of governmental territories, the strengthening of legal systems, and social policies oriented toward public welfare. During his reign, the Islamic territory expanded widely to include Persia, Syria, Egypt, and parts of the Eastern Roman Empire, which contributed to political, economic, social, and intellectual advancement within Islamic civilization. Therefore, the era of Umar ibn Khattab's leadership became one of the most important periods in the history of Islamic civilization because it successfully laid the foundations of a just, systematic, and welfare-oriented Islamic government.

Keywords: Islamic Civilization, Umar ibn Khattab, Khulafā' al-Rāshidīn, Islamic Leadership, Government Administratio.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic civilization during the era of the Khulafa' al-Rashidin represented an important phase in the historical development of Islamic politics and administration. One of the most decisive moments in this dynamic was the appointment process of Caliph Umar bin Khattab as the successor to Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq. The appointment of Umar was not merely understood as a transfer of leadership, but also as a form of political consolidation among Muslims following the death of Muhammad, emphasizing the importance of social legitimacy, consultation (shura), and the stability of the Muslim community within the early Islamic governmental system. In the context of Islamic civilization history, the succession process of Umar bin Khattab marked the beginning of a more structured state administrative system oriented toward the welfare and public interest of society (Muhammad Idkham Khalid, Afrizal 2024).

Studies on Umar bin Khattab in academic literature over the last ten years have shown an increasing attention from researchers toward aspects of leadership, political policy, social reform, and the development of Islamic civilization during his era. Various Scopus-indexed articles and reputable scientific journals portray Umar as a transformational figure who successfully transformed the Islamic governmental system into a more systematic structure through the establishment of administrative institutions, the management of the baitul mal (state treasury), the division of provincial territories, as well as the strengthening of legal and Islamic educational systems (Wahab et al. 2024).

Historically, the appointment process of Umar bin Khattab took place through a direct nomination by Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq shortly before his death. Nevertheless, the process still involved consultations with the companions of the Prophet and consideration of the aspirations of the Muslim community. This indicates that the concept of early Islamic politics was not

absolute in nature, but rather contained the value of *shūrā* (consultation) as the foundation of political legitimacy. The appointment of Umar also became a response to the socio-political conditions of the Muslim community, which was facing both internal and external threats following the Ridda Wars. Therefore, the presence of Umar was regarded as essential in maintaining state stability and ensuring the continuity of Islamic da'wah (Sehan Rifky, Masduki Duryat 2022).

From the perspective of civilization, the leadership period of Umar bin Khattab is often regarded as the early golden age of Islamic development. Under his leadership, the Islamic territory expanded extensively to include Persia, Syria, Egypt, and parts of the Eastern Roman Empire. This expansion not only affected political and military aspects, but also generated cultural, economic, and intellectual interactions that accelerated the development of Islamic civilization. The governmental system established by Umar became an important foundation for the development of Islamic state administration in subsequent periods (Enur Nurjanah Eneng Dewi Siti Sobariah 2023).

In addition, Umar bin Khattab was widely known as a leader who implemented the principles of social justice and strict supervision over state officials. His policies in the fields of economics, education, and law demonstrated an adaptive capacity for *ijtihad* in responding to the dynamics of society. Contemporary studies assess that Umar's success was closely related to his intellectual capacity, spirituality, and firmness in administering a government oriented toward the welfare of the people (Syamsiar Syukur 2023).

The study of the dynamics of Islamic civilization during the appointment process of Caliph Umar bin Khattab is relevant to examine because it provides a deeper understanding of the succession patterns in classical Islamic leadership and their influence on the development of Islamic

politics and civilization. Amid the growing discourse on contemporary Islamic leadership, a historical analysis of Umar bin Khattab's appointment can serve as an academic reflection in understanding the concepts of political legitimacy, consultation (*shūrā*), and just governance from an Islamic perspective. Therefore, this study is important in revealing how the appointment process of Umar bin Khattab was not merely a political event, but also a strategic momentum in the formation of an advanced and influential Islamic civilization in world history.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research method with a library research approach. This approach was chosen because the study focuses on a historical examination of the dynamics of Islamic civilization during the appointment process of Caliph Umar bin Khattab and the influence of his leadership on the political, social, and administrative development of Islamic governance. The library research was conducted by examining various academic sources, including national and international journals, Scopus-indexed articles, books on the history of Islamic civilization, and other academic references relevant to the research theme. The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data (Sugari et al. 2025). Primary data were obtained from scholarly journals discussing the leadership of Umar bin Khattab, the Islamic governmental system during the era of the *Khulafā' al-Rāshidīn*, and the development of Islamic civilization in academic studies over the last ten years. Meanwhile, secondary data were collected from books on Islamic history, scientific publications, research documents, and other supporting sources related to the focus of the study (Hilalludin and Abdurrozak 2026).

The data collection technique was carried out through documentation studies by identifying, collecting, and classifying various literatures related to the appointment process of Umar bin Khattab and the dynamics of Islamic

civilization during his administration. The selected literature was then analyzed based on thematic relevance, source validity, and its relation to the formulation of the research problem. The data analysis technique employed descriptive-qualitative analysis with a historical approach (Halza et al. 2024). The collected data were analyzed systematically through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The historical approach was used to understand the socio-political background of Umar bin Khattab's appointment and the influence of his leadership on the development of Islamic civilization in a chronological and contextual manner. Through this approach, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of Islamic civilization during the appointment of Caliph Umar bin Khattab and his contribution to the development of the Islamic governmental system (Raharja and Hilalludin 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Dynamics of Islamic Civilization During the Appointment Process of Caliph Umar bin Khattab

The appointment process of Umar bin Khattab as the second caliph in Islamic history was one of the significant events that reflected the political dynamics and the development of Islamic civilization during the era of the *Khulafa' al-Rashidin*. After Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq became seriously ill before his death, concerns emerged regarding the stability of the Muslim community, which at that time was still facing both internal and external political threats. This condition encouraged Abu Bakar to appoint Umar bin Khattab as his prospective successor through a process of consultation (*shūrā*) with prominent companions of the Prophet (Muhammad Idkham Khalid, Afrizal 2024).

The appointment of Umar bin Khattab demonstrated that the early Islamic political system was established on the basis of social legitimacy and

the principle of *shūrā* (consultation). Although Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq directly recommended Umar as his successor, the decision still involved the consideration of prominent companions such as Utsman bin Affan, Ali bin Abi Thalib, Abdurrahman bin Auf, and other leaders of the Quraysh tribe. This indicates that the succession process in early Islamic leadership was not based on an absolute monarchical system, but rather prioritized the interests of the Muslim community and the stability of governance (Wahab et al. 2024).

From the perspective of Islamic civilization history, the appointment of Umar bin Khattab marked the beginning of a major transformation in the Islamic governmental system. Umar was known as a firm, just, and authoritative leader, and was therefore considered capable of continuing the leadership of Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq in maintaining the unity of the Muslim community. During the early period of his administration, Umar successfully established political stability, which became the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization in various fields (Philip K. Hitti 2019).

The dynamics of Islamic civilization during the appointment of Umar bin Khattab were also marked by the development of a more systematic governmental administration. Umar bin Khattab began organizing the structure of governance through the division of administrative regions, the appointment of governors, the establishment of the *baitul mal* institution, and the formulation of a supervisory system for state officials. These policies demonstrate that Umar's leadership was not only oriented toward territorial expansion, but also toward the development of an effective and just system of governance (Sehan Rifky, Masduki Duryat 2022).

In addition, the appointment process of Umar bin Khattab also reflected social changes within the Muslim community. At that time, Muslims were no longer solely focused on the spread of *da'wah*, but had begun to establish a more stable social and political system. Umar successfully placed the principle

of justice as the foundation of governance, thereby creating a harmonious relationship between the leader and society. His policies in the fields of law, economics, and social welfare became important indicators of the comprehensive development of Islamic civilization (Syamsiar Syukur 2023).

The development of Islamic civilization during the era of Umar bin Khattab was also influenced by the vast expansion of Islamic territories, which included Persia, Syria, Egypt, and parts of the Eastern Roman Empire. This expansion had a major impact on the cultural, economic, and intellectual interactions between Muslim society and other civilizations. In this context, Umar bin Khattab successfully integrated Islamic values with the contemporary governmental systems of his time, thereby giving rise to an advanced and influential Islamic civilization in world history (Ira M. Lapidus 2014).

Thus, the dynamics of Islamic civilization during the appointment process of Umar bin Khattab demonstrate that the transition of leadership in Islam was not merely a political process, but also an important momentum in the formation of the governmental system and the development of Islamic civilization. Political stability, the strengthening of state administration, and the implementation of the principle of justice became the main factors that encouraged the advancement of Islamic civilization during that period.

The Influence of Umar bin Khattab's Leadership on the Political, Social, and Administrative Development of Islamic Government

The leadership of Umar bin Khattab had a significant influence on the development of Islamic politics. Umar successfully established a more organized system of government compared to the previous period. In the political sphere, he implemented leadership principles oriented toward the welfare of the Muslim community by emphasizing the importance of justice, supervision of state officials, and the social responsibility of leaders toward

their people (Enur Nurjanah Eneng Dewi Siti Sobariah 2023). These political policies made the Islamic government more stable and strengthened its legitimacy in the eyes of society.

One of the greatest contributions of Umar bin Khattab was the establishment of a structured state administrative system. Umar divided the Islamic territories into several provinces and appointed governors to administer those regions. In addition, he established the baitul mal institution as the central treasury for state financial management and developed a salary system for soldiers and government officials (Badri Yatim 2018). These policies demonstrated significant progress in Islamic governmental management and became the foundation of state administration in subsequent periods.

In the social sphere, Umar bin Khattab was widely known as a leader who paid great attention to the welfare of the people. He implemented policies aimed at protecting the poor, orphans, and vulnerable groups through the distribution of assistance from the baitul mal. Umar also directly supervised the condition of society by walking around at night to ensure the well-being of his people (Putri Nadiyah Elfadhilah et 2024). These social policies reflected the values of humanity and social justice that became the defining characteristics of Islamic governance during the era of Umar bin Khattab.

In the field of law, Umar bin Khattab demonstrated a very strong capacity for *ijtihad*. Umar did not merely adhere textually to Islamic law, but also considered the social conditions of society in formulating policies. One example was the suspension of the hand-cutting punishment during a period of famine in order to uphold the principle of justice. This approach illustrates that the Islamic legal system during Umar's era was dynamic and adaptive to the social realities of society (Tiara Putri Rizkia dan Muhammad Ricky Hardiyansyah 2022).

In addition, the leadership of Umar bin Khattab also influenced the development of Islamic education and intellectual life. Umar encouraged the spread of knowledge through the establishment of mosques as centers of Islamic education and teaching. The companions of the Prophet and Islamic scholars were given opportunities to develop intellectual studies, allowing the Islamic intellectual tradition to grow systematically (Syamsiar Syukur 2023). This became one of the important factors in the development of Islamic civilization during the classical period.

The expansion of Islamic territories during the era of Umar bin Khattab also had a major impact on the economic development of the Muslim community. The newly conquered regions provided significant sources of state revenue through taxation systems and the management of natural resources. Umar then utilized these revenues for the benefit of society and the development of the state (Ira M. Lapidus 2014). Thus, Umar's economic policies successfully created financial stability that supported the advancement of Islamic civilization.

Ultimately, the leadership of Umar bin Khattab became a model of ideal governance in Islamic history because it was able to integrate religious, political, social, and administrative values in a balanced manner. Umar's firmness, justice, and managerial capability made his reign one of the most influential periods in the development of Islamic civilization. Therefore, the influence of Umar bin Khattab's leadership was not only felt during his own time, but also became an inspiration for Islamic governmental systems in subsequent periods.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the dynamics of Islamic civilization during the appointment process of Caliph Umar bin Khattab demonstrated the development of an Islamic political system founded

upon the principles of consultation (shūrā), social legitimacy, and the stability of the Muslim community. The appointment process of Umar bin Khattab as the second caliph was not merely a transition of leadership, but also a strategic step in maintaining the unity of Muslims after the death of Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq. This appointment mechanism reflected the character of early Islamic politics, which prioritized the principle of shūrā as the foundation for determining leadership within the Muslim community.

Furthermore, the leadership of Umar bin Khattab had a tremendous influence on the political, social, economic, and administrative development of Islamic governance. Umar successfully established a more structured governmental system through the formation of state administration, the management of the baitul mal, the division of territorial authority, and the supervision of government officials. In the social sphere, Umar implemented policies oriented toward justice and public welfare, while in the legal sphere he demonstrated an adaptive capacity for ijtihad in response to the social conditions of the Muslim community. Under his leadership, Islamic territories expanded significantly, thereby accelerating the development of Islamic civilization in various aspects of life. Therefore, the period of Umar bin Khattab's rule can be regarded as one of the most important eras in Islamic history, as it successfully laid the foundation for an advanced, just, and influential Islamic civilization that shaped the development of Islamic governmental systems in subsequent periods.

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