This is an authorized facsimile, made from the microfilm master copy of the original dissertation or masters thesis published by UMI.

The bibliographic information for this thesis is contained in UMI's Dissertation Abstracts database, the only central source for accessing almost every doctoral dissertation accepted in North America since 1861.

UMI Dissertation Information Service

University Microfilms International
A Bell & Howell Information Company
300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
800-521-0600 OR 313/761-4700

Printed in 1989 by xerographic process
on acid-free paper
INFORMATION TO USERS

The most advanced technology has been used to photograph and reproduce this manuscript from the microfilm master. UMI films the original text directly from the copy submitted. Thus, some dissertation copies are in typewriter face, while others may be from a computer printer.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send UMI a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyrighted material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.

Oversize materials (e.g., maps, drawings, charts) are reproduced by sectioning the original, beginning at the upper left-hand corner and continuing from left to right in equal sections with small overlaps. Each oversize page is available as one exposure on a standard 35 mm slide or as a 17" × 23" black and white photographic print for an additional charge.

Photographs included in the original manuscript have been reproduced xerographically in this copy. 35 mm slides or 6" × 9" black and white photographic prints are available for any photographs or illustrations appearing in this copy for an additional charge. Contact UMI directly to order.
CHANGING ATTITUDES IN LITERARY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
ISLAMIC EAST AND CHRISTIAN WEST WITH PRIMARY
EMPHASIS UPON THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

An Abstract of a Dissertation
Presented to
The Faculty of Arts and Humanities
University of Denver

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctor of Philosophy

by
Sana al-Humoud
November 1987
ABSTRACT

This study traces the beginning of the Western awareness of the Islamic East from the Middle Ages until the nineteenth century. It touches specifically upon the Western spirit of intolerance toward the Islamic East.

Peter the Venerable, a Spanish physician who settled in England, and who translated Arabic science into Latin, was responsible for the crude caricature of the Moslem in European literature. Peter represented Islam to Latin Europe as a mere heresy which needed to be refuted. The hostile image of Islam was sustained until the late eighteenth century when the spirit of intolerance toward all non-Christian beliefs began to subside.

This study is divided into six chapters. Chapter I gives a short survey of the European awareness of Islam during the Middle Ages until the late eighteenth century. Chapter II traces the intellectual change in European attitude and the emergence of a relatively humanized vision of Islam and Moslem. Chapters III, IV, and V examine the vision of Islam in the Oriental poetry of Southey, Moore, and Lord Byron. Chapter VI summarizes the previous findings in comparison with the Oriental poetry of Goethe, the German romantic poet who succeeded in representing an authentic vision of Islamic East.
The image that Southey, Moore, and Byron sought of the East was far-fetched, exotic, and excessively embellished but never authentic. The nearest to genuine representation of the East among the British authors of the nineteenth century is Byron. However, his authenticity stems from a personal experience rather than from his understanding of the spirit of the East.

The sarcastic attitude which permeates the Western attitude toward Islamic faith did not disappear from these British authors' works. It appears repeatedly throughout.