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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

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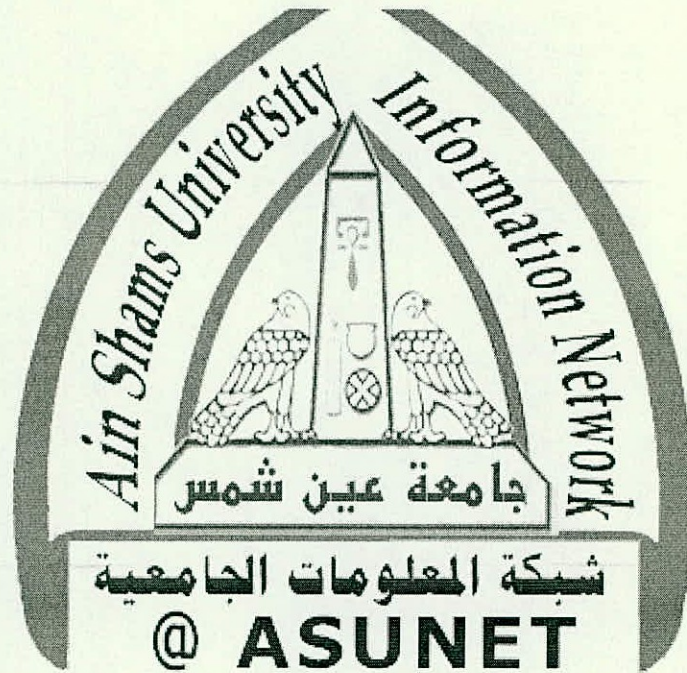
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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

*English Department
Faculty of Arts
Ain Shams University*

A March to Freedom

*A Cultural Study of Egyptian- Irish
Patriotic Struggles at the beginning of the
previous Century till the Twenties*

&

Their impact on Selected Literary Works

*A thesis submitted in the fulfilment of the
Requirement for a PhD Degree in English
Literature and Comparative Culture.*

**Presented by
Hala Ahmed Zaky**

**Under The Supervision of
Prof. Fawzia El Sadr**

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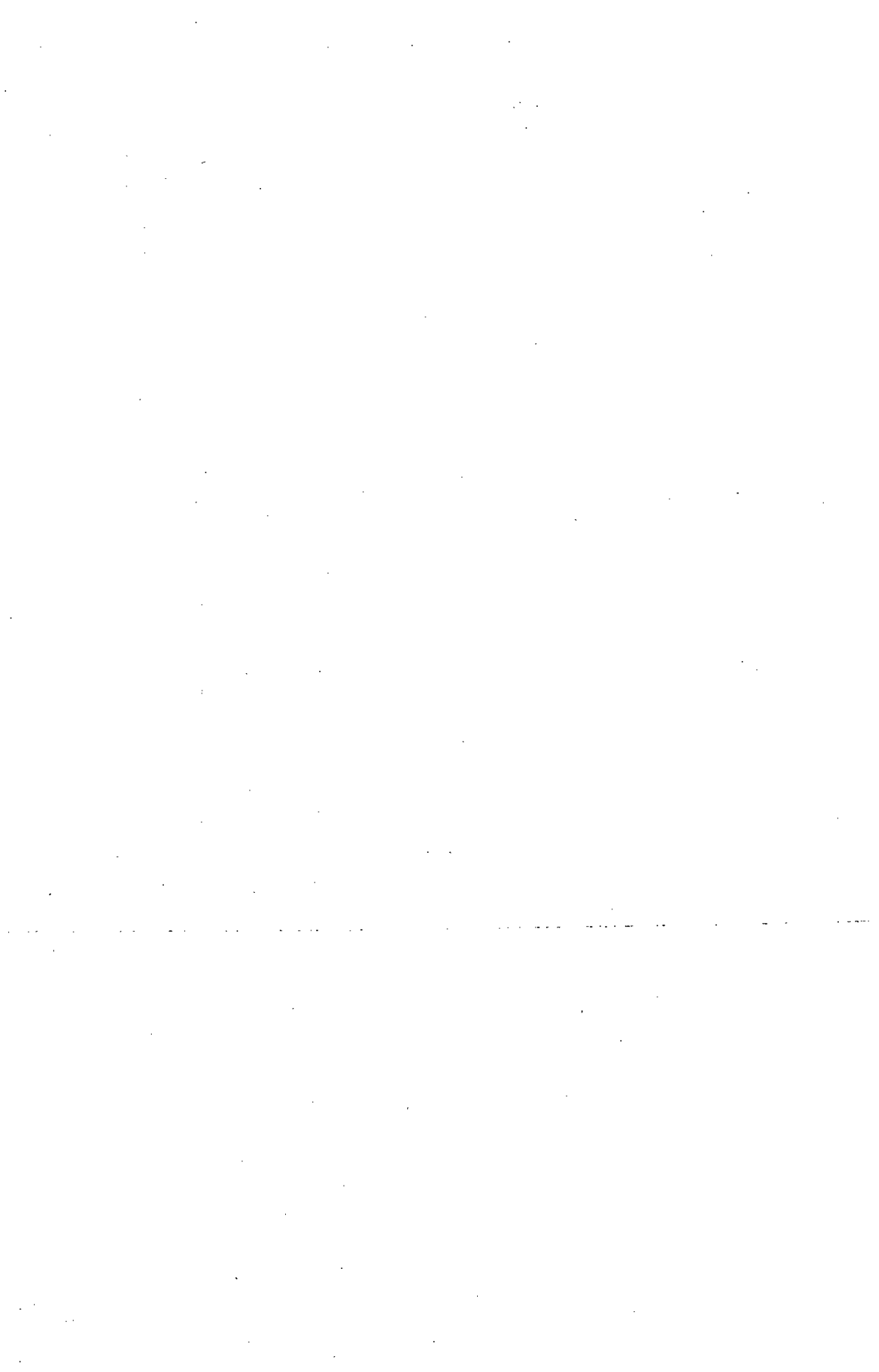
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1879

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	P: 5
Introduction	P: 7
Chapter I: <i>Nationalism and the idealization of the past</i>	P: 19
Chapter II: <i>When The (I) Versus The (Other)</i>	P: 85
Chapter III: <i>When the Question of Identity is Dramatized</i>	P: 135
Chapter IV: <i>Shawky and Yeats- The voice of Nationalism</i>	P: 187
Chapter V: <i>Another point of view In The Irish and Egyptian Novels - Alhakim & Bowen</i>	P: 223
Conclusion:	P: 263
Bibliography:	P: 273
Summary:	P: 285



Preface

Among the international discussions that focus on the new themes of cultural life which are the communication, conflict of cultures and dialogues among civilizations, this thesis attempts to discuss the national resistances that existed in both Egypt and Ireland at the beginning of the Twentieth century and upto the Twenties.

Actually, nations do respect each other, and that was clear in Egypt. The idea of Nationalism was deep inside every Egyptian before the coming of the French Expedition. The Egyptians wanted to idealize their past from the very beginning to introduce a typical national method to the world of modernization. At the same time, they were against condemning the other cultures. In some special cases, the (I) must versus the other when the latter one tries to abolish the entire local features of that I. This was the similar case that faced both nations after the long history of struggle that began years before the start of the Twentieth century. This thesis tries also to find similar features between the two nations on the land of creation.

In fact, these patriotic struggles were translated into many plays, poems, and novels. The Irish were the pioneers of the European Drama till the start of the Twentieth century. They gave their

national resistance a special taste and feelings. Besides, the Irish Dramatic Movement flourished when Yeats, Lady Gregory and the others participated by their own works that were especially dedicated for the Irish spectators. As for the Egyptians, censorship was quite critical, so Dr. Aly Alraay certifies there was no dramatic play dedicated especially to the 1919 revolution. Aldar Alsakil was the only example that was not played on stage.

In the realm of poetry, Shawky and Yeats was the best representative of dual attitude towards nationalism. In brief, the thesis proves that both poets were nationalists who suffered from dualism in some cases.

In the last chapter, the public point of view was very important to be displayed through the art novel. Elizabeth Bowen and Twefik Alhakim were sharing the same feelings when their narrators spoke of the identity and dignity of their homelands. It was a long march for the writer to analyze and select these works that spoke for the patriotic marches for freedom.

Introduction

