Databases

Search 200+ research databases for articles from academic journals, magazines and newspapers!

Alphabetical List
Subject List

Most Popular Databases

For Use On Campus
- Academic Search
- Business Source
- LexisNexis
- SIRS Researcher

For Use Off Campus
- Academic Search
- Business Source
- LexisNexis
- SIRS Researcher

Opposing Viewpoints

Electronic Journals
Alphabetical List
Subject List

Magazines in the Edison Library
Search Now
Browse by Issue (see next page) or by subject area.
Select link to go to full report.
Islamophobia

Islamophobia is the fear of and prejudice against the religion of Islam and Muslims, who are followers of Islam.

Islamophobia is an irrational fear. Some say that it is not irrational to fear Muslims, while others say that this fear has led to discrimination against Muslims, who are unfairly judged by their religion and their race. Islamophobia did not originate in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. The term had been around since the 1960s but became more commonly used after 9/11. Analysts said that the number of hate crimes against Muslims in the United States increased after the attacks, but experts were guarding in classifying this spike as a result of the terrorist attacks.

Islamophobia began around the seventh century, when Islam was founded. About this time, Middle Eastern countries were converted to Muslim rule, which escalated tensions with Christians over several centuries. Both Muslims and Christians were persecuted. The result was the Crusades, or religious wars, which lasted until the thirteenth century. The Crusades occurred when many European Christians sought access to Jerusalem and other significant areas, which perpetuated the hatred and distrust between Christians and Muslims. Some believe this animosity has continued into the twenty-first century.

Types of Islamophobia

Experts have recognized four major types of Islamophobia.

Discrimination against Muslims because of their beliefs and values is known as pre-reflective personal Islamophobia. Someone who believes in this type of Islamophobia may act in hostile ways against a person just because he or she is Muslim. These individuals may also participate in hate crimes and avoid contact with Muslims.

Post-reflective personal Islamophobia is discrimination because a person believes that the ideals of Islam are inferior to those of the West.

Institutional Islamophobia occurs when practices in social institutions intentionally ignore the beliefs of a Muslim. An example of this would be a school holding examinations during a Muslim holiday.

The fourth type is political Islamophobia, in which politicians use Islamophobia to their advantage to increase their popularity. This can be seen in the form of policies or acts that intentionally discriminate against Muslims with a professed goal of protecting the public.

Who Is Responsible?

In the United States, the media is largely blamed for the spread of Islamophobia. Through the 2000s, most of the media reports about Islam and Muslims focused on negative incidents, such as violent protests and deadly suicide attacks. In 2006, the media heavily reported the deadly aftermath and protests that followed the publication of Danish
Islamophobia is the fear of and prejudice against the religion of Islam and Muslims, who are followers of Islam.

A phobia is an irrational fear. Some say it is not irrational to fear Muslims, while others say that this fear has led to discrimination against Muslims, who are unfairly judged by their religion and their race. Islamophobia did not extend in the years after the attack.

Citation Tools

Choose Citation Format:

MLA 8th Edition

Export To:

Select...

Data elements have been formatted to meet the latest citation standards. These citations are not a replacement for the latest guidebooks or your instructor’s requirements. Double-check capitalization, dates, and names and make any necessary corrections.

Copy citation and paste into your document.

Be sure to read the fine print!
If you need more assistance:
visit the Library’s information desk, call the library at (937) 778-7950 or e-mail us at library@edisonohio.edu