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Considering Walt Whitman as a mystic and a Sufi is an amazing subject. The passion, depth and richness of the Leaves of Grass themes are more praiseworthy than any other work. The resemblance between the Leaves of Grass and the works of Sufi poets depicts the inner revolution of the poet. Apparently Walt Whitman found his true homeland in his inner relationship with God. Rather, it is my point to discuss the Sufi elements in Whitman's poetry to the extent that one can imagine Whitman being influenced by Sufism and his remarkable poem, a Persian Lesson is the epitome of his long-term acquaintance and drowning in Sufism.

1. **Mysticism.** Mysticism is an amazing collection of the various Schools of philosophical values of the world. The enduring poetic power of Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass stems chiefly from its boldness of theme, its use of procreant mysticism, and its expression of life experience through the "self." Whitman's work evinces the fact that he paid close attention to the world and wished to be paid attention to in turn. He wanted to [boldly] confront his audience face to face, to see and to be seen (Karbiener, Introduction XIII). However risky and groundbreaking Whitman's work was in reference to politics, society, and rejection of accepted literary subject matter, the most shocking to the sensibilities of the day was the unrestrained sensuality of the poems—its celebration of the physical.

Transcendentalism is a philosophical movement that developed in the late 1820s and 1830s in the eastern United States. A core belief is in the inherent goodness of people and nature, and while society and its institutions have corrupted the purity of the individual, people are at their best when truly "self-reliant" and independent. Transcendentalists saw divine experience inherent in the every day, rather than believing in a distant heaven. Transcendentalists saw physical and spiritual phenomena as... As a philosophy, Transcendentalism is deeply rooted in faith and spirituality. Transcendentalists believed in the possibility of personal communication with God leading to an ultimate understanding of reality. Leaders of the movement were influenced by the elements of mysticism found in Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic religions, as well as the American Puritan and Quaker faiths. The transcendentalists equated their belief in a universal reality to the Quakers' belief in a divine Inner Light as a gift of God's grace. In addition, the movement also influenced American artists from the Hudson River School, who focused on the American landscape and the importance of communing with nature. Updated by Robert Longley. Cite this Article.