

<u>DYSTOPIAN FICTION</u>	Key Quotations	Relevant History		
<p>Definition / Etymology: The <i>OED</i> defines a dystopia as “an imaginary place or condition in which everything is as bad as possible” and credits its first usage to Glenn Negley and John Max Patrick who described Joseph Hall’s <i>Mundus Alter et Idem</i> as depicting the “opposite of eutopia, the ideal society: it is a dystopia, if it is permissible to coin a word” in <i>The Quest for Utopia</i>, 1952.</p>	<p>“The dystopian writer presents the nightmare future as a possible destination of present society, as if dystopia were no more than a logical conclusion derived from the premises of the existing order”.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Chris Ferns, <i>Narrating Utopias</i>.</p>	c1726	A time of huge imperial expansion where British ships sailed all over the world colonising states and nations as Great Britain.	
<p style="text-align: center;">Key Texts</p>	<p>“The moral to be drawn from this dangerous nightmare situation is a simple one: <i>Don’t let it happen. It depends on you</i>”.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">George Orwell, “Statement on <i>Nineteen Eighty-Four</i>”.</p>	Late 19 th c	<p>Science took huge leaps forward in this period. Einstein’s theory of relativity, for example, was described in a paper published in 1905. The period was also characterised by an increasing nationalism in European and American politics.</p>	
	<p>“Oh, wonder! How many goodly creatures are there here! How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world, That has such people in’t!”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">William Shakespeare, <i>The Tempest</i>.</p>	-		
	<p>“Kindness and good nature unite men more effectually and with greater strength than any agreements whatsoever, since thereby the engagements of men's hearts become stronger than the bond and obligation of words.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Thomas More, <i>Utopia</i>.</p>	Russia between the wars		
<p><i>Gulliver’s Travels</i>, Jonathan Swift. 1726.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Relevant Terminology</p>	Early-Mid 20 th c	<p>Huge technical advancements led people to believe that there would be no need for human labour by the end of the century.</p>	
<p><i>The Time Machine; The Sleeper Awakes</i>, H.G. Wells. 1895; 1910.</p>		<p><i>The Iron Heel</i>, Jack London. 1908.</p>	1939-1945	<p>World War II. The Tehran Conference, 1943, implied a splitting of the world into 3 ‘blocs’.</p>
<p><i>We</i>, Yvgeny Zamyatin. 1921.</p>		<p><i>Brave New World</i>, Aldous Huxley. 1932.</p>	2008	<p>The Global Financial Crash left many people, especially the young, feeling disenfranchised.</p>
<p><i>1984</i>, George Orwell. 1949.</p>	<p>Totalitarianism: a political ideology in which all power is placed in the hands of a small minority or an individual.</p>			
<p><i>A Handmaid’s Tale</i>, Margaret Attwood. 1985.</p>	<p>Utopia: Siir Thomas More, who coined the term, meant it as a pun on both the Greek words ‘no place’ – ‘outopos’ – and ‘good place’ – ‘eutopos’.</p>			
<p><i>The Hunger Games</i>, Susan Collins. 2008.</p>				