

Authors	Texts	Key Quotations
Aldous Huxley	<b>Brave New World</b>	"One believes things because one has been conditioned to believe them."
Ray Bradbury	<b>Fahrenheit 451</b>	"It was a pleasure to see things eaten, to see things blackened and changed."
George Orwell	<b>1984</b>	"War is Peace; Freedom is Slavery; Ignorance is Strength" / "To have freedom removed is worse than not having freedom at all."
Margaret Atwood	<b>The Handmaid's Tale</b>	"The republic of Gilead, said Aunt Lydia, knows no bounds. Gilead is within you."
Anthony Burgess	<b>A Clockwork Orange</b>	"Each man kills the thing he loves"
Richard Matheson	<b>I Am Legend</b>	"How quickly one accepts the incredible if only one sees it enough."

Key Terms		Key Concepts	
<b>Dystopia</b>	A world in which the problems that plague our world are often more extreme.	<b>Totalitarianism</b>	A system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state
<b>Propaganda</b>	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.	<b>Communism</b>	A theory or system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
<b>Utopia</b>	A perfect world with no problems like war, disease, poverty, oppression, discrimination, inequality and so forth.	<b>Indoctrination</b>	The process of persuading a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
<b>Irony</b>	Language that signifies the opposite of the intended meaning typically for humorous or emphatic effect.	<b>Fascism</b>	Associated with dictatorship or a strict hierarchical, authoritarian structure where the state has total control.
<b>Symbolism</b>	Things/objects used to represent ideas or qualities.	<b>Socialism</b>	A political/economic theory of social organisation in which the means of production, distribution, and exchange are owned/regulated equally by all citizens.
<b>Satire</b>	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues.	<b>Feminism</b>	The advocacy of women's rights on the grounds of gender-equality.
<b>Futility</b>	Pointlessness or uselessness of a situation or element.	<b>Marxism</b>	An economic theory proposed by Karl Marx in which there is no class system. The government controls all resources and means of production to, in theory, ensure equality.
<b>Proletariat</b>	Working-class people regarded collectively (lowest class citizens).	<b>Misogyny</b>	A dislike of, contempt for, or ingrained prejudice against women.

Timeline			
<b>1903</b>	Eric Blair - born June 25th in Bengal (known as George Orwell)	<b>1938-1939</b>	Kristallnacht - Hitler's reform. Russia and Germany sign a non-aggression pact.
<b>1904</b>	Moves to England	<b>1939-1945</b>	World War 2.
<b>1914- - 1918</b>	World War I	<b>1944-1945</b>	<u>Orwell starts writing 1984</u> - his wife dies.
<b>1917</b>	Russian Revolution	<b>1948</b>	<u>1984 completed.</u>
<b>1917 - 1921</b>	Orwell attended Eton	<b>1950</b>	<u>Orwell died</u> following an illness from <u>Tuberculosis</u> .
<b>1924</b>	Labour Party takes office in Britain for the first time.	<b>1953</b>	<u>Bradbury writes Fahrenheit 451</u> based on when he was a youth while Stalin's purge was taking place.
<b>1931</b>	<u>Brave New world written</u>	<b>1961</b>	<u>Clockwork Orange published.</u>
<b>1936 -1937</b>	Spanish Civil War - Orwell moves to Spain with his wife to support the republicans. Stalin's purge on writers, artists and politicians	<b>1984</b>	<u>Atwood writes a Handmaid's Tale</u> in West Berlin, where equality of women was becoming the norm.