

## 1984 George Orwell

ABOUT THE BOOK Few novels have influenced the way generations of readers shaped their understanding of society as much as George Orwell's 1984, or added as many terms to the English lexicon: Big Brother, doublethink, Room 101, and thoughtcrime, to name a few. Even the term "Orwellian" invokes an immediate sense of caution against a repressive totalitarian regime who monitors our every move and manipulates the masses for its own gain. Published by British publisher Secker and Warburg in 1949, only one year before the author's death, 1984 is one of the most popular English novels of all time and has been translated into over 65 languages. In 2005, Time Magazine listed 1984 as one of the best English-language novels since 1923. According to banned-books.org.uk, the novel was banned in the USSR for its criticisms of Stalin's regime. It was also banned in Florida for its communist and sexual content.

EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK For the first time in the novel, Winston is not alone. Chapter 3 The next time Winston and Julia meet is a couple weeks later in a belfry of a deserted church. Winston discovers that Julia is 26, works in the Fiction Department at the Ministry of Truth (at one point she even worked on Pornsec, creating cheap porn for Proles), lost her virginity at 16, and hates the Party, in a kind of superficial, rebellious-youth kind of way. In turn, Winston tells Julia about his wife Katharine, how she made sex unbearable, and how on one occasion, he was tempted to kill her by pushing her over a cliff. When Julia asks him if he regretted not doing it, Winston tells her it doesn't make a difference. He says, "In this game we're playing, we can't win." Julia is annoyed by Winston's fatalist attitude, dismisses his talk about dying and makes plans to meet again. — In chapter 3, two important distinctions are made between Winston's deep-rooted rebellion against the Party, and Julia's more superficial one. While Winston dreams of an organized rebellion led by the Brotherhood and backed in real numbers by the Proles, Julia's ideal is to simply living under the Party while taking as many liberties as possible, since an organized rebellion would never work. While Winston can vaguely remember a time before the Revolution, the young Julia has known nothing but Party rule and rebels against its doctrines like a teenager rebelling against his parents. "Except when it touched upon her own life she had no interest in Party doctrine...She had never heard of the Brotherhood, and refused to believe in its existence. Any kind of organized revolt against the Party, which was bound to be a failure, struck her as stupid. The clever thing was to break the rules and stay alive all the same..." (131). In this chapter we also see a distinction between Winston's fatalistic attitude and Julia's relatively optimistic one. Whenever Winston expresses his belief that their actions against the Party mean they are as good as dead, Julia can't understand his apparent decision to give up on life as it is. Though she understands the ramifications of betraying the Party, Julia still refuses to accept defeat in her daily life. "In a way she realized that she herself was doomed, that sooner or later the

Thought Police would catch her and kill her, but with another part of her mind she believed that it was somehow possible to construct a secret world in which you could live as you chose... Buy the book to continue reading! Follow @hyperink on Twitter! Visit us at [www.facebook.com/hyperink](http://www.facebook.com/hyperink)! Go to [www.hyperink.com](http://www.hyperink.com) to join our newsletter and get awesome freebies! CHAPTER OUTLINE Quicklet on George Orwell's 1984 George Orwell's 1984 + About the Book + About the Author + Overall Summary + Chapter-by-Chapter Summary and Commentary + ...and much more

Winston rebels against Big Brother, but the State has anticipated everything, and Winston is brainwashed back into perfect conformity.

It is difficult now to recall the enormous impact that George Orwell's classic dystopia, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, had on the psyche of the western world. Written by a dying man in the grimmest of circumstances, the novel was intended as both a warning against totalitarianism and the debasement of language, and as a reaction to Orwell's personal experiences with English socialism and World War II. Clearly, "1984" has turned out differently than Orwell depicted. Yet the power of the novel remains undiminished: it continues to scare and enlighten future generations of readers nearly a half century after its original publication. Well-known scholar Robert Plank provides a psychological examination of the roots of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, and the curious parallels between the book and its antecedents, including the film *Citizen Kane*, the novels of Dostoevsky and Kafka, the philosophy of Whorf, Orwell's own life and works, and many other obvious and hidden influences. Complete with chronology, notes, bibliographies, and index.

Sepanjang hidupnya, Winston berusaha menjadi warga negara yang baik dengan mematuhi setiap aturan Partai meski jauh di dalam hati dan pikirannya bersemayam antipati terhadap kediktatoran yang ada di negaranya. Walaupun begitu, Winston tidak berani melakukan perlawanan secara terbuka. Tidak mengherankan, karena Polisi Pikiran, teleskrin, dan mikrofon tersembunyi membuat privasi hanya serupa fantasi. Bahkan, sejarah ditulis ulang sesuai kehendak Partai. Negara berkuasa mutlak atas rakyatnya. Yang berbeda atau bertentangan akan segera diumumkan. 1984 merupakan satire tajam, menyajikan gambaran tentang luhunya kehidupan masyarakat totalitarian masa depan yang di dalamnya setiap gerak warga dipelajari, setiap kata yang terucap disadap, dan setiap pemikiran dikendalikan. Hingga kini, 1984 merupakan karya penting Orwell yang mengantarkannya ke puncak kemasyhuran. [Mizan, Bentang Pustaka, Masa Depan, Novel, Terjemahan, Satire, Indonesia]

*1984* or *Nineteen Eighty-Four*: A Novel, is a dystopian novel by English novelist George Orwell. It was published on 8 June 1949. *1984* is one of George Orwell's most powerful politically charged novels, a beautifully crafted warning against the dangers of a totalitarian society, and one of the most famous novels in the dystopian genre. Winston Smith is a low-ranking member of the ruling party in London whose every move is monitored by telescreens. Everywhere Winston









is an allegorical novel, or fairy tale. The book tells the story of a group of farm animals who rebel against their human farmer, hoping to create a society where the animals can be equal, free, and happy. Ultimately, however, the rebellion is betrayed, and the farm ends up in a state as bad as it was before, under the dictatorship of a pig named Napoleon. 1984 Nineteen Eighty-Four, often published as 1984, is a dystopian novel. Thematically, 1984 centres on the consequences of totalitarianism, mass surveillance, and repressive regimentation of all persons and behaviours within society. Orwell modeled the authoritarian government in the novel after Stalinist Russia. More broadly, the novel examines the role of truth and facts within politics and the ways in which they are manipulated. \*\*\* Number of pages Equivalent to 400 pages of a book. Summary (with active index) - Animal Farm -- Chapters 1 to 10 - 1984 -- Part 1 --- Chapters 1 to 8 -- Part 2 --- Chapters 1 to 10 -- Part 3 --- Chapters 1 to 6 -- Appendix: The Principles of Newspeak - Epilogue: The life and times of George Orwell [ an Eternal Classics edition, distributed by Bibliomundi ]

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"Winston Smith lives in a society where the government controls people's lives every second of the day. Alone in his small, one-room apartment, Winston dreams of a better life. Is freedom from this life of suffering possible? There must be something that the Party cannot control - something like love, perhaps?"--Page 4 of cover.

1984 is George Orwell's terrifying vision of a totalitarian future in which everything and everyone is slave to a tyrannical regime lead by The Party. Winston Smith works for the Ministry of Truth in London, chief city of Airstrip One. Big Brother stares out from every poster, the Thought Police uncover every act of betrayal. When Winston finds love with Julia, he discovers that life does not have to be dull and deadening, and awakens to new possibilities. Despite the police helicopters that hover and circle overhead, Winston and Julia begin to question the Party; they are drawn towards conspiracy. Yet Big Brother will not tolerate dissent - even in the mind. For those with original thoughts they invented Room 101. . .

A PBS Great American Read Top 100 Pick With extraordinary relevance and renewed popularity, George Orwell's 1984 takes on new life in this edition. "Orwell saw, to his credit, that the act of falsifying reality is only secondarily a way of changing perceptions. It is, above all, a way of asserting power."—The New Yorker In 1984, London is a grim city in the totalitarian state of Oceania where Big Brother is always watching you and the Thought Police can practically read your mind. Winston Smith is a man in grave danger for the simple reason that his memory still functions. Drawn into a forbidden love affair, Winston finds the courage to join a secret revolutionary organization called The Brotherhood, dedicated to the destruction of the Party. Together with his beloved Julia, he hazards his life in a deadly match against the powers that be. Lionel Trilling said of Orwell's masterpiece, "1984 is a profound, terrifying, and wholly fascinating book. It is a fantasy of the political future, and like any such fantasy, serves its author as a magnifying device for an examination of the present." Though the year 1984 now exists in the past, Orwell's novel remains an urgent call for the individual willing to speak truth to power.

\* Our summary is short, simple and pragmatic. It allows you to have the essential ideas of a big book in less than 30 minutes. \*As you read this summary, you will discover that



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1984 George Orwell Focus Study Guide is one in a series of educational units designed to help students with an understanding and appreciation of great and still relevant literature. Teachers new to the profession and seasoned teachers will find practical tools for reading Orwell's text as well as related materials that amplify his ideas. This guide is different from others in its approach to 1984 as a work that needs to be read and understood on a number of levels. As a reading experience it is the touchstone of most dystopian literature and uses the 'anti-utopian' codes in maximally efficient ways. As a satire, its extremes are imaginative, but critical in understanding the nearly unbelievable abuses of power of which people are capable and for which history has its political progenitors and practitioners. 1984 is also about the power of language as it is related to the way we think and express ourselves. And because language is at the root of dystopia's deception, the extremes of propaganda and their effects are revealed through Orwell's text and characters in ways that deserve closer scrutiny. This guide also moves the student from a familiar acquaintance with Orwell's powerful story to a series of ways students can assess the value of 1984 in contemporary, scholarly, and critical ways. When Edward Snowden leaked the NSA memos regarding the abuse of privacy, sales of 1984 spiked, reminding us that, while Orwell claimed his book was not a prophecy, it is, as he asserted, 'a warning.' As one of 1984's more powerful motifs, the idea of revisionism informs the narrative throughout. From the redacting of war heroes from record performed by Winston in the Ministry of Truth, to making obscure and eliminating language itself, Orwell instructs us to look deeply into the well of human experience and language that invigorate self-delusion and political deception. Included in this unit are high stakes testing questions geared to retention. While critics of high stakes testing decry rote learning as an inauthentic measurement of achievement, I provide some common sense assessments that test a basic knowledge of 1984. It is expected through contemplative and research-based writing, students will more deeply explore the profound themes and consequences of Orwell's novel. The writing assessments and suggested assignments are modeled throughout. As most schools have district-based rubrics, I choose the modeling paradigm as it has more universal applications for composition and critical thinking. Writing is possibly the greatest proof of scholarship, and any achievement in scholarship should lead to an exploration of knowledge beyond this text. Hopefully the resources included in this focus guide will encourage students to consider the greater context of literature. The "idea" of Orwell as a literary and political abstraction is permanent in our social and political culture, as the term Orwellian has taken prominence in all manner of conversation, for better or worse. .."[We] commonly use the term 'Orwellian' in one of two ways. To describe a state of affair as 'Orwellian' is to imply crushing tyranny and fear and conformism. To describe a piece of writing as 'Orwellian' is to recognize that human resistance to these terrors in unquenchable" (Hitchens 5). It is my hope that this guide help clarify these distinctions. Beyond the text, Orwell's thoughts on language, fascism, realpolitik, and his satirical theories regarding the structures of human behavior reveal a mind that is critically engaged. This unit is an attempt to pass on this engagement to the student. Hidden away in the Record Department of the sprawling Ministry of Truth, Winston

