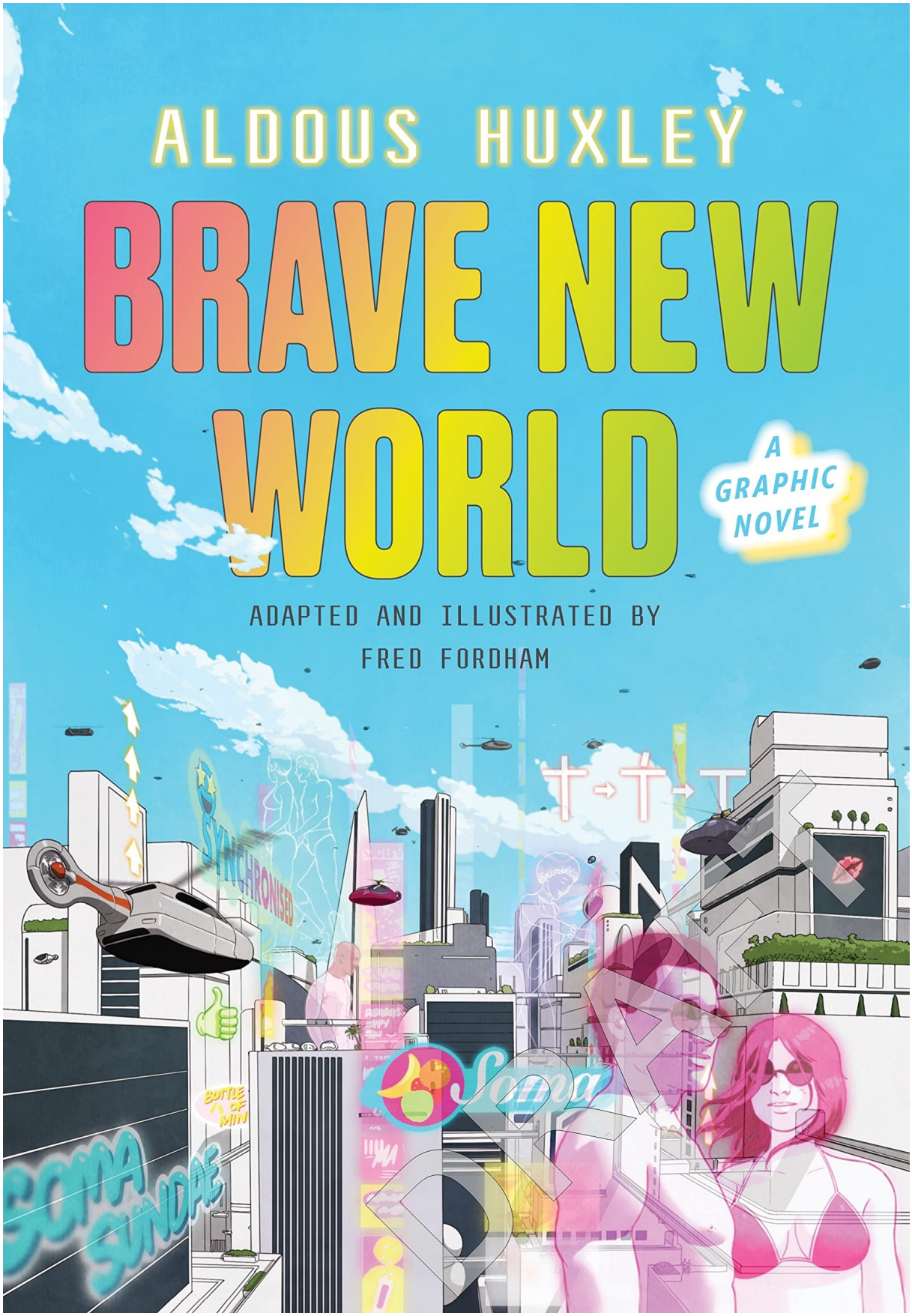
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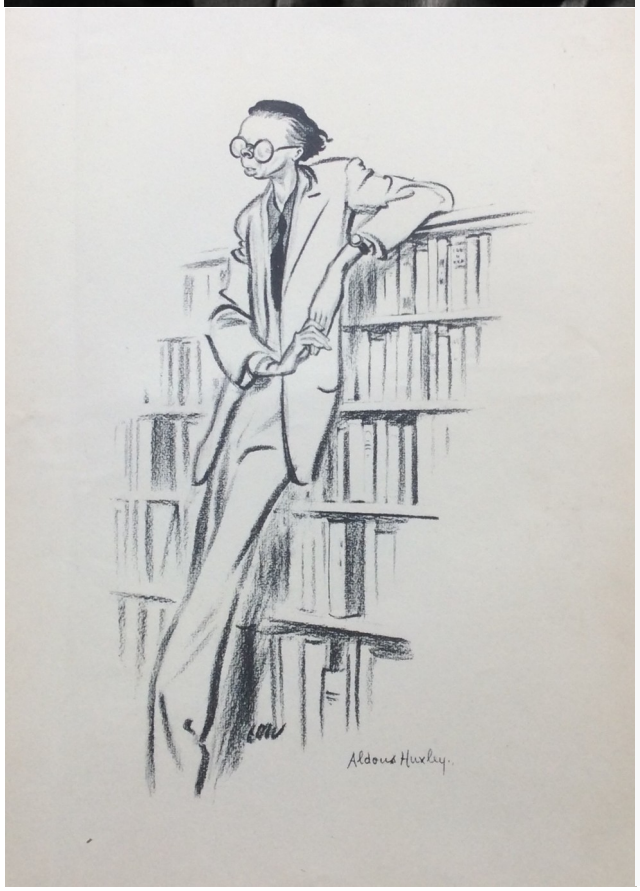
Accompanying dossier for advanced learners

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About the Author





Born	Aldous Leonard Huxley 26 July 1894 Godalming, Surrey, England
Died	22 November 1963 (aged 69) Los Angeles County, California, United States
Resting place	Compton, Surrey
Occupation	Writer · philosopher
Education	Balliol College, Oxford
Notable works	*Brave New World* · *Island* · *Point Counter Point* · *The Doors of Perception* · *The Perennial Philosophy* · *The Devils of Loudun*
Spouse	Maria Nys (m. 1919; died 1955) Laura Archera (m. 1956)
Children	Matthew
Relatives	Thomas Henry Huxley (grandfather) Leonard Huxley (father) Julia Arnold (mother) Andrew Huxley (half-brother) Julian Huxley (brother) Peter Eckersley (cousin)

Signature



Introduction

Welcome to "Brave New World," a seminal work of dystopian literature penned by Aldous Huxley. In this thought-provoking novel, Huxley invites readers to explore a future society where technology, conditioning, and social engineering have reshaped human existence.

Philosophical Discussions: At its core, "Brave New World" sparks profound philosophical discussions about the nature of humanity, individuality, and societal structures. Through Huxley's narrative, readers confront ethical dilemmas surrounding freedom, happiness, and the pursuit of knowledge. The novel challenges us to contemplate the consequences of sacrificing personal autonomy for societal stability and the cost of relinquishing emotional depth in favor of superficial contentment.

Comparison to Modern Times: Despite being published in 1932, "Brave New World" remains eerily relevant to contemporary society. Huxley's portrayal of a world consumed by consumerism, mass entertainment, and technological advancement resonates deeply with our own era of rapid globalization and digital connectivity. As we delve into the novel, we'll examine the parallels between Huxley's dystopia and the complexities of our modern world, prompting critical reflections on the direction of society and the implications of unchecked progress.

Answering Questions: Throughout our exploration of "Brave New World," we'll seek to answer fundamental questions about human nature and societal organization. What defines a meaningful existence in a world devoid of suffering and struggle? How do individuals navigate the tension between conformity and individuality? Can a society built on uniformity truly foster

genuine happiness and fulfillment? By grappling with these inquiries, we'll uncover the enduring relevance of Huxley's cautionary tale and its implications for our own lives.

As we embark on this literary journey, prepare to be challenged, provoked, and inspired by the timeless wisdom of "Brave New World" and its profound insights into the human condition.

Overview

Chapter I – III: Structure of the new world

Chapter IV – VI: Culture of conformity

Chapter VII – VIII: Life at the reservation

Chapter IX – XVIII:The savage in civilization



Character List

Bernard Marx An Alpha-Plus psychologist, rumored to have received alcohol in his blood surrogate, a circumstance that would explain his shortness. Identifying himself as a true individual, Bernard bristles at the social pressures for conformity and longs for the intense, heroic feelings but lacks the ability to be a rebel. He brings John the Savage and Linda back from the Savage Reservation and so makes possible the conflict that informs the last third of the novel.

John the Savage The son born of parents from the brave new world but raised in the Savage Reservation, John represents a challenge to the dystopia. He is the character closest to being the hero of the novel.

Lenina Crowne A technician, attracted by Bernard, in love with John. A conventional young woman who is drawn unconsciously toward danger, she represents ideal beauty for John.

Linda John's mother. An upper-caste Londoner, she commits the ultimate social sin by bearing a child. She is deeply ashamed and longs for escape, finding it in peyote, mescal, sex, and soma.

Mustapha Mond The World Controller, intellectually and politically powerful. He offers a historical view of the brave new world at the beginning of the novel and later debates John and Helmholtz on society's values. Mond sentences Bernard and Helmholtz to be banished to the Falkland Islands and determines that John must stay in London.

Helmholtz Watson Bernard's friend, later a friend of John. An Emotional Engineer, he longs to become a poet. He represents a more courageous and intellectual character than Bernard.

The D.H.C. The Director of Hatcheries and Conditioning, called "Tomakin" by Linda. He occupies an important position in the brave new world but loses it when Linda announces that he is the father of their son, John.

Henry Foster An Alpha who is seeing Lenina Crowne. He is a typically conventional Londoner.

Fanny Crowne Lenina's friend. Fanny represents the conventional views of the brave new world. She encourages Lenina to pursue John sexually if he will not take the lead.

Popé Linda's lover in Malpais. Popé's involvement with Linda inspires John's deep revulsion for sex.

Mitsima An old Indian man in Malpais who begins to teach John to mold clay and presides in the marriage ceremony John witnesses. He represents the beginning and end of John's involvement in the traditional life of Malpais.

1. Translate the Title «Brave New World» and suggest its meaning.

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   _____
   _____

2. What is a *utopia?*

   _____
   _____

3. What does the sentence: “Ending is better than mending!” mean? What could it imply? (p.3)

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   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Discuss: What year are we living in (guess)? Why? Explain your answer…

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5. Translate and explain the slogan: “COMMUNITY/IDENTITY/STABILITY” What do you think about it? What comes to mind? (p.7)



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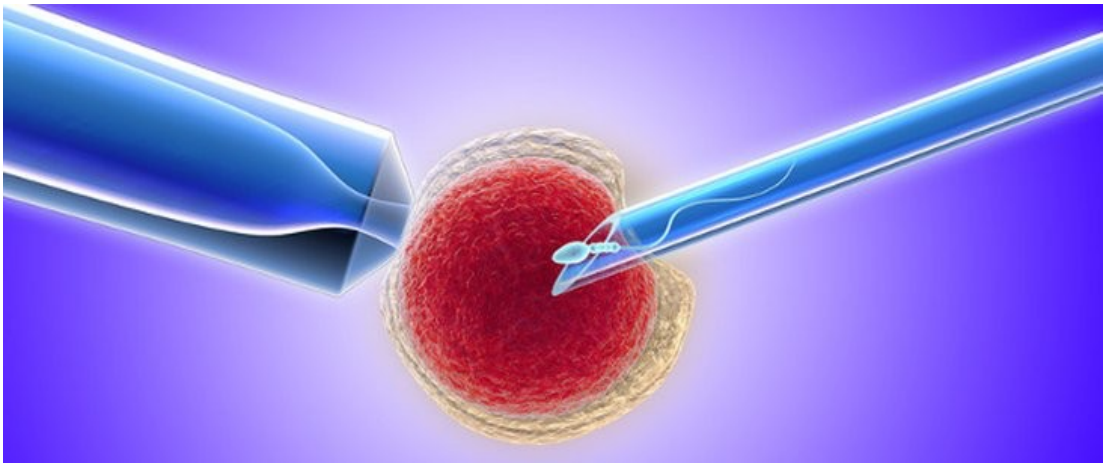
6. If you could create your own society, what would your slogan be?

Why? Explain…

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7. Discuss: How does fertilization take place at the “Hatchery”? Do similar processes exist today?

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8. What is “Bokanovsky’s process? What is it good for? Explain/Suggest…

_____
_____

9. Describe the Embryo-Store, what's special about it? What happens there?

10. What's the difference between ALPHAS and EPSILONS?

11. It is being said that the secret to happiness and virtue is – "liking what you've got to do". Would you agree with this statement? Why/why not?

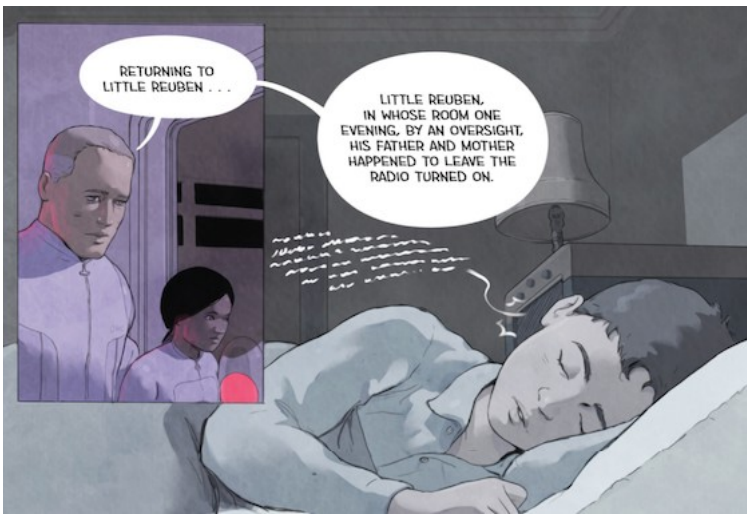
12. What does the term "conditioning" mean and how does it apply to humans?

13. Research the term “neo-pavlovian” and summarize its meaning. Do you think this process could be done in our time? What techniques are being used? Perhaps it’s an effective idea? Your thoughts…

14. What are the students on p.18 laughing about? What does this tell you?

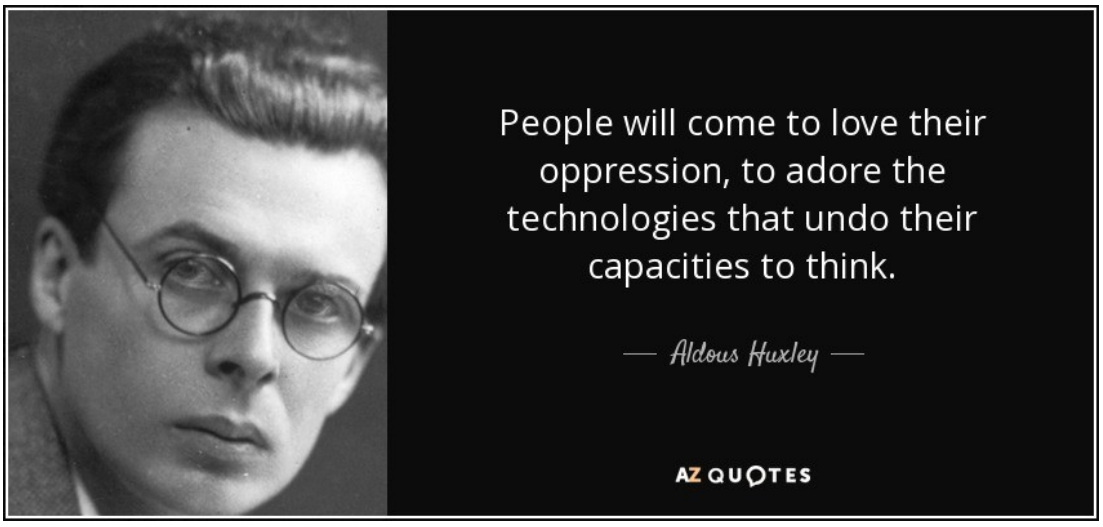
15. In Human development we distinguish between *nature* and *nurture.* Give 1 example for each and decide which one is more important. Explain…

16. Who was Ruben Rabinovitch? Why was he important? Explain… (p.20/21)



17. Do you think that <u>learning</u> takes place mostly conscious or unconscious? Explain…

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18. Discuss: - the Quote by Aldous Huxley.

19. Does Aldous Huxley reveal his own character in his writing?

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20. What is Hypnopedia?

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21. What colours do the different casts wear? Any particular reason why? (p.46)

Alpha	
Beta	
Gamma	
Delta	
Epsilon	

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22. Is Bernard consistent in his actions? Who is he? How does he relate to others? What is his position in society? Is he a fully developed character? How? Why?

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23. In the story the word “pneumatic” is often used. What could it mean, when applied to a person?

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24. What's in New Mexico? (p.95)

Draw your own picture.

25. How does the Reservation compare v

26. Compare/contrast Bernard with John (the Savage).







27. The word “Ford” is commonly used in the story throughout the text. What other word could/does it stand for?

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_____

28. On the picture below you see a photograph of Henry Ford. Who was this man and what made him famous? Do some research.



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29. Why is the society in "Brave New World" considered dystopian rather than utopian? Do you agree? Would you want to live in the World State? Why or why not? Explain…

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_____



30. How are children conditioned towards the subject of death? (p. 182 – 184)

31. What does John do at p. 188? Describe and explain… Discuss: Why?



32. Who is Mustapha Mond? What is his role in the World State? (E.g. p. 196/199)

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33. Have you heard about the so called “1%”? Who are they, what do they represent and what are they associated with? Research and explain…

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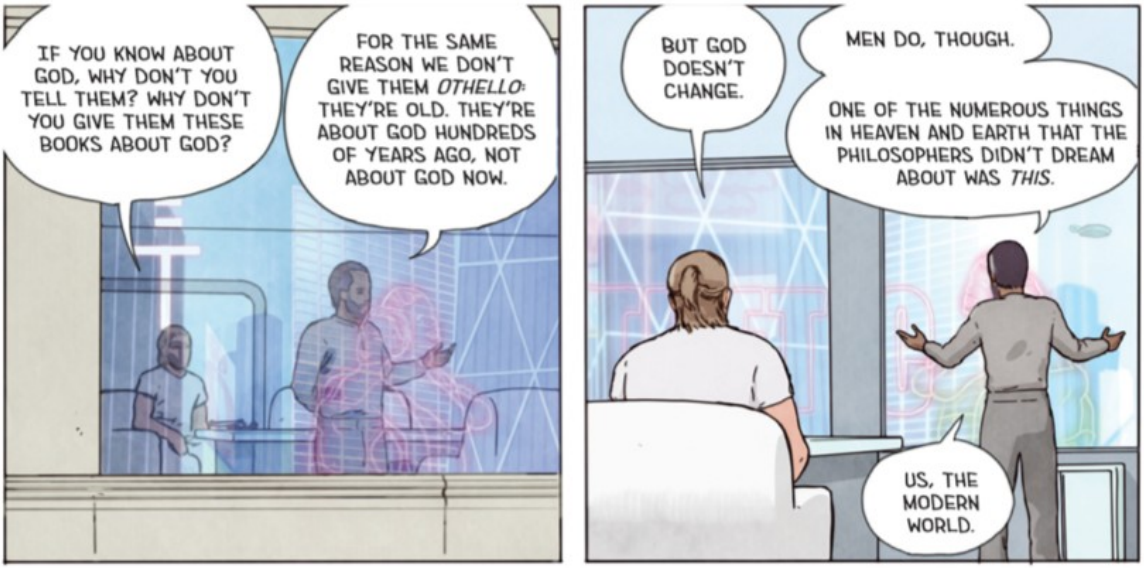
34. Discuss: Do you think that our World today, at large, is in one way or another controlled by someone or something or is it just a conspiracy?

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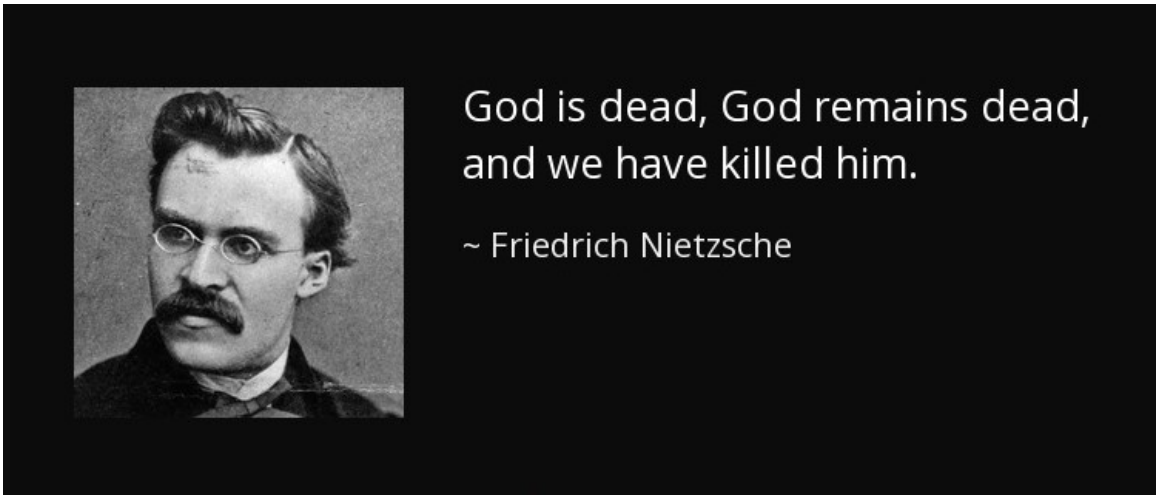
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35. Look at the excerpt below. Do you think that we in the post-modern world still need a concept/idea of God or are we as Mustapha puts it "passed" the idea of God? (p.202)

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36. Below you'll find a famous quote by Friedrich Nietzsche (German Philosopher).
Discuss: Do you agree with it? How does it relate to Brave new world?


God is dead, God remains dead,
and we have killed him.
~ Friedrich Nietzsche