

*Brave New World Revisited* (Harper & Brothers, US, ; Chatto & Windus, UK, ), written by Huxley almost thirty years after *Brave New World*, is a non-fiction work in which Huxley considered whether the world had moved toward or away from his vision of the future from the s. He believed when he wrote the original novel that it was a.

Aldous Huxley bases his novel in a futuristic and dystopian world. The story opens in London, nearly six centuries into the future. In the story, human life has been entirely industrialized. Every aspect of human life is in control of a few individuals who are at the top of a World State. In the first scene, they offered a tour of the lab where they make babies. The babies are in the strict caste system of the society. It establishes a theme of a dehumanized life. The main protagonist of the story is Bernard Marx, an Alpha-plus psychologist. He sets himself apart as one who is not happy with the system. To him the world in which material comfort and physical pleasure is not everything, but the only thing. The people engage in physical pleasures through recreational sex and through taking a drug called Soma. Bernard Marx, therefore, ends up being scorned by women. Bernard and Lenina then agree to spend a vacation week far away from the technologically controlled the world that is London, at the remote Savage Reservation that is in New Mexico. It happens when the D. C reveals a secret to Bernard. He tells Bernard that long ago when he also visited the Savage Reservation, he too was accompanied by a woman but lost her unfortunately while they were on vacation. C then turns on Bernard because he is embarrassed by the disclosure of what he considered a socially unacceptable emotion. He threatens Bernard with banishment because Bernard does not engage enthusiastically enough in soma and sex. While Bernard is away on vacation with Lenina at the Savage Reservation, he meets a woman named Linda who has a son named John. Linda is from London, and she gave birth to John 20 years ago. Bernard sees this as an opportunity to have power over his superior, the D. C because the D. C is the father of the child. When Bernard gets back to London, he brings Linda and John with him. He publicly presents them to the D. C who was just about to banish him. C is shocked and humiliated because he is horrified by the thought of being connected to natural birth. It leaves him one option to flee in terror. Throughout the story, Aldous Huxley explores how technology can be dangerous and what it could do to the whole world. You can get your hands on the Brave New World free copy and get to enjoy the storyline of this highly gripping book. The book has a total of 18 chapters that are unnamed. You can get the Brave New World pdf download on Pirated ebooks. He was born into a prominent intellectual family. During his early life, Huxley had dreams of being a scientist. However, this was not to be due to a severe illness that he suffered in his youth that left him severely blind. He, therefore, chose to pursue a career in Literature. He attended Balliol College at Oxford University and graduated in with honors. His debut novel was called Chrome Yellow and published in He then followed his first book with several satirical stories. However, in , Aldous Huxley published his most successful and critically acclaimed novel, the Brave New World. It is a book that became very popular since it was a nightmarish vision of the future. The Brave New World is widely regarded to be one of the greatest novels of the 20th century. Novels in some way usually write what they think, believe and know.

Chapter 2 : Aldous Huxley Biography - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Aldous Huxley's tour de force, Brave New World is a darkly satiric vision of a "utopian" future "where humans are genetically bred and pharmaceutically anesthetized to passively serve a ruling order.*

He is a prominent philosopher as well. The writer is said to be one of the most intelligent persons of his generation. His creative heritage counts for nearly fifty books. Aldous Huxley was born on July 26 in in English town. His father, Leonard Huxley, became famous as a writer as well. When Huxley was 13, his mother Julia Arnold passed away. Three years later boy caught some kind of an eye virus. However, the first novel was never published. Huxley was studying Literature at the Balliol College, Oxford. At the age of 20, he decided to start a professional career as a writer. In his works, Aldous Huxley raised such problems as loss of the humanism because of scientific progress. Having read these two books and compared them, we understand that the author changed his opinion completely. His brother made a career as a biologist as well. The fact of belonging to kind of scientific family influenced Huxley a lot. He applied the appearance and habits of different animals while describing the characters. In addition, characters in his novels found it interesting to observe the behavior of animals. One of them, for example, liked watching the flock of starlings and even was able to predict when they would take off. In the early writings the experiments are totally safe, but in the novels of s years, Aldous Huxley described sinister ones, which were connected with the human nature. A writer with his family moved to Los-Angels in , hoping that the climate of this city will improve the state of his eyesight which was getting worse and worse. This period of his life is considered to be the most fruitful one of his writing career during which he deeply explored the human nature. In Aldous Huxley got acquainted with Jiddu Krishnamurti. That even had a noticeable impact on his life. After it, the writer became curious about spiritual subjects and mysticism. It reflected in the following works: In he agreed to take part in the experiment of Humphrey Osmond. It was aimed at finding out the effect of mescaline to human consciousness. It is believed that being terminally ill, Huxley asked his wife to significantly increase the dose of the drug while she was injecting. That led to his death. All his handwritings were burnt in a fire which had taken place at his own house shortly before his death. Actual happiness always looks pretty squalid in comparison with the overcompensations for misery. And being contented has none of the glamour of a good fight against misfortune, none of the picturesqueness of a struggle with temptation, or a fatal overthrow by passion or doubt. Happiness is never grand. How about receiving a customized one?

Chapter 3 : Aldous Huxley - Wikipedia

*A short summary of Aldous Huxley's Brave New World. This free synopsis covers all the crucial plot points of Brave New World. An Easier Way to Study Hard. Sponsored.*

Julia was the niece of poet and critic Matthew Arnold and the sister of Mrs. His brother Julian Huxley and half-brother Andrew Huxley also became outstanding biologists. Aldous had another brother, Noel Trevelyan Huxley , who committed suicide after a period of clinical depression. After Hillside, he went on to Eton College. His mother died in when he was In he contracted the eye disease keratitis punctata which "left [him] practically blind for two to three years. I believe his blindness was a blessing in disguise. For one thing, it put paid to his idea of taking up medicine as a career His uniqueness lay in his universalism. He was able to take all knowledge for his province. From April to July , he was in charge of ordering supplies at the Air Ministry. He was mainly remembered as being an incompetent schoolmaster unable to keep order in class. Nevertheless, Blair and others spoke highly of his excellent command of language. According to the introduction to the latest edition of his science fiction novel Brave New World , the experience he had there of "an ordered universe in a world of planless incoherence" was an important source for the novel. In the s he was also a contributor to Vanity Fair and British Vogue magazines. Later, in Crome Yellow he caricatured the Garsington lifestyle. Jobs were very scarce, but in John Middleton Murry was reorganising the Athenaeum and invited Huxley to join the staff. He accepted immediately, and quickly married the Belgian refugee Maria Nys, also at Garsington. In Brave New World, set in a dystopian London, Huxley portrays a society operating on the principles of mass production and Pavlovian conditioning. Huxley was strongly influenced by F. Matthias Alexander and included him as a character in Eyeless in Gaza. Starting from this period, Huxley began to write and edit non-fiction works on pacifist issues, including Ends and Means , An Encyclopedia of Pacifism, and Pacifism and Philosophy, and was an active member of the Peace Pledge Union. He lived in the U. The book contains tracts on war, religion, nationalism and ethics. Heard introduced Huxley to Vedanta Upanishad-centered philosophy , meditation, and vegetarianism through the principle of ahimsa. In , Huxley befriended Jiddu Krishnamurti , whose teachings he greatly admired. Huxley and Krishnamurti entered into an enduring exchange sometimes edging on debate over many years, with Krishnamurti representing the more rarefied, detached, ivory-tower perspective and Huxley, with his pragmatic concerns, the more socially and historically informed position. Not long after, Huxley wrote his book on widely held spiritual values and ideas, The Perennial Philosophy , which discussed the teachings of renowned mystics of the world. Huxley became a close friend of Remsen Bird, president of Occidental College. He spent much time at the college, which is in the Eagle Rock neighbourhood of Los Angeles. Eventually, the film was completed by MGM in with a different director and cast. Huxley received screen credit for Pride and Prejudice and was paid for his work on a number of other films, including Jane Eyre The script was not used, however. From these, he made some warnings in his writings and talks. In a televised interview conducted by journalist Mike Wallace , Huxley outlined several major concerns: When Huxley refused to bear arms for the U. Nevertheless, he remained in the U. In Huxley turned down an offer of a Knight Bachelor by the Macmillan government without putting forward a reason; his brother Julian had been knighted in , while another brother Andrew would be knighted in Together with Gerald Heard , Christopher Isherwood , and other followers he was initiated by the Swami and was taught meditation and spiritual practices. From until , Huxley contributed 48 articles to Vedanta and the West, published by the society. He also served on the editorial board with Isherwood, Heard, and playwright John van Druten from through Huxley also occasionally lectured at the Hollywood and Santa Barbara Vedanta temples. Two of those lectures have been released on CD: Knowledge and Understanding and Who Are We? Huxley had initiated a correspondence with Dr. About Huxley encountered the Bates method for better eyesight, and a teacher, Margaret Darst Corbett , who was able to teach the method to him. Huxley then said that his sight improved dramatically with the Bates Method and the extreme and pure natural lighting of the southwestern American desert. He reported that, for the first time in more than 25 years, he was able to read without glasses and without strain. He even tried driving a car along

the dirt road beside the ranch. For example, some ten years after publication of *The Art of Seeing*, in , Bennett Cerf was present when Huxley spoke at a Hollywood banquet, wearing no glasses and apparently reading his paper from the lectern without difficulty: He had learned it by heart. To refresh his memory he brought the paper closer and closer to his eyes. It was an agonising moment. Alvarez , she tempered this: For instance, although Aldous did not wear glasses, he would quite often use a magnifying lens. Words, even the pregnant words of poets, do not evoke pictures in my mind. No hypnagogic visions greet me on the verge of sleep. When I recall something, the memory does not present itself to me as a vividly seen event or object. By an effort of the will, I can evoke a not very vivid image of what happened yesterday afternoon They had one child, Matthew Huxley 19 April – 10 February , who had a career as an author, anthropologist, and prominent epidemiologist. These lectures were fundamental to the beginning of the Human Potential Movement. Huxley wrote a draft of the speech he intended to give at the society; however, his deteriorating health meant he was not able to attend. Los Angeles time , on 22 November Lewis – was overshadowed by the assassination of U. Kennedy on the same day. Lewis, who wrote the *Chronicles of Narnia* series. Huxley, at least, made it interesting: At his request, his wife shot him up with LSD a couple of hours before the end, and he tripped his way out of this world.

Chapter 4 : Brave New World by Aldous Huxley | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Brave New World is Aldous Huxley's dystopian novel. Borrowing from The Tempest, Huxley imagines a genetically-engineered future where life is pain-free but meaningless. The book heavily influenced George Orwell's and science-fiction in general.*

The boys learn about the Bokanovsky and Podsnap Processes that allow the Hatchery to produce thousands of nearly identical human embryos. During the gestation period the embryos travel in bottles along a conveyor belt through a factorylike building, and are conditioned to belong to one of five castes: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, or Epsilon. The Alpha embryos are destined to become the leaders and thinkers of the World State. Each of the succeeding castes is conditioned to be slightly less physically and intellectually impressive. The Epsilons, stunted and stupefied by oxygen deprivation and chemical treatments, are destined to perform menial labor. Lenina Crowne, an employee at the factory, describes to the boys how she vaccinates embryos destined for tropical climates. The Director then leads the boys to the Nursery, where they observe a group of Delta infants being reprogrammed to dislike books and flowers. The Director explains that this conditioning helps to make Deltas docile and eager consumers. Meanwhile, inside the Hatchery, Lenina chats in the bathroom with Fanny Crowne about her relationship with Henry Foster. Fanny chides Lenina for going out with Henry almost exclusively for four months, and Lenina admits she is attracted to the strange, somewhat funny-looking Bernard Marx. After work, Lenina tells Bernard that she would be happy to accompany him on the trip to the Savage Reservation in New Mexico to which he had invited her. Bernard, overjoyed but embarrassed, flies a helicopter to meet a friend of his, Helmholtz Watson. He and Helmholtz discuss their dissatisfaction with the World State. Bernard is primarily disgruntled because he is too small and weak for his caste; Helmholtz is unhappy because he is too intelligent for his job writing hypnopaedic phrases. In the next few days, Bernard asks his superior, the Director, for permission to visit the Reservation. The Director launches into a story about a visit to the Reservation he had made with a woman twenty years earlier. During a storm, he tells Bernard, the woman was lost and never recovered. Finally, he gives Bernard the permit, and Bernard and Lenina depart for the Reservation, where they get another permit from the Warden. Bernard is angry and distraught, but decides to head into the Reservation anyway. On the Reservation, Lenina and Bernard are shocked to see its aged and ill residents; no one in the World State has visible signs of aging. They witness a religious ritual in which a young man is whipped, and find it abhorrent. After the ritual they meet John, a fair-skinned young man who is isolated from the rest of the village. John tells Bernard about his childhood as the son of a woman named Linda who was rescued by the villagers some twenty years ago. Bernard realizes that Linda is almost certainly the woman mentioned by the Director. Talking to John, he learns that Linda was ostracized because of her willingness to sleep with all the men in the village, and that as a result John was raised in isolation from the rest of the village. Bernard invites him to return to the World State with him. John agrees but insists that Linda be allowed to come as well. While Lenina, disgusted with the Reservation, takes enough soma to knock her out for eighteen hours, Bernard flies to Santa Fe where he calls Mustapha Mond and receives permission to bring John and Linda back to the World State. Meanwhile, John breaks into the house where Lenina is lying intoxicated and unconscious, and barely suppresses his desire to touch her. But Bernard turns the tables by introducing John and Linda. John becomes a hit with London society because of his strange life led on the Reservation. But while touring the factories and schools of the World State, John becomes increasingly disturbed by the society that he sees. His sexual attraction to Lenina remains, but he desires more than simple lust, and he finds himself terribly confused. In the process, he also confuses Lenina, who wonders why John does not wish to have sex with her. He quickly takes advantage of his new status, sleeping with many women and hosting dinner parties with important guests, most of whom dislike Bernard but are willing to placate him if it means they get to meet John. After Bernard introduces them, John and Helmholtz quickly take to each other. John reads Helmholtz parts of Romeo and Juliet, but Helmholtz cannot keep himself from laughing at a serious passage about love, marriage, and parents' ideas that are ridiculous, almost scatological in World State culture. But John responds to her advances with curses,

blows, and lines from Shakespeare. She retreats to the bathroom while he fields a phone call in which he learns that Linda, who has been on permanent soma-holiday since her return, is about to die. The boys are simply curious, but John becomes enraged. After Linda dies, John meets a group of Delta clones who are receiving their soma ration. He tries to convince them to revolt, throwing the soma out the window, and a riot results. After the riot is calmed by police with soma vapor, John, Helmholtz, and Bernard are arrested and brought to the office of Mustapha Mond. Mond explains that social stability has required the sacrifice of art, science, and religion. John protests that, without these things, human life is not worth living. Bernard reacts wildly when Mond says that he and Helmholtz will be exiled to distant islands, and he is carried from the room. Helmholtz accepts the exile readily, thinking it will give him a chance to write, and soon follows Bernard out of the room. John and Mond continue their conversation. They discuss religion and the use of soma to control negative emotions and social harmony. John bids Helmholtz and Bernard good-bye. Refused the option of following them to the islands by Mond, he retreats to a lighthouse in the countryside where he gardens and attempts to purify himself by self-flagellation. Curious World State citizens soon catch him in the act, and reporters descend on the lighthouse to film news reports and a feely. After the feely, hordes of people descend on the lighthouse and demand that John whip himself. Lenina comes and approaches John with her arms open. The next morning he wakes up and, overcome with anger and sadness at his submission to World State society, hangs himself.

**Chapter 5 : SparkNotes: Brave New World: Plot Overview**

*One A SQUAT grey building of only thirty-four stories. Over the main entrance the words, CENTRAL LONDON HATCHERY AND CONDITIONING CENTRE, and, in a shield, the World State's motto, COMMUNITY, IDENTITY, STABI-*

Brave New World, novel by Aldous Huxley , published in 1932. The book presents a nightmarish vision of a future society. The novel examines a futuristic society, called the World State, that revolves around science and efficiency. Huxley begins the novel by thoroughly explaining the scientific and compartmentalized nature of this society, beginning at the Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre, where children are created outside the womb and cloned in order to increase the population. The reader is then introduced to the class system of this world, where citizens are sorted as embryos to be of a certain class. The embryos, which exist within tubes and incubators , are provided with differing amounts of chemicals and hormones in order to condition them into predetermined classes. Embryos destined for the higher classes get chemicals to perfect them both physically and mentally, whereas those of the lower classes are altered to be imperfect in those respects. The Alphas are bred to be leaders, and the Epsilons are bred to be menial labourers. Bernard Marx, an Alpha, is one of the main characters of the story. When the two arrive, they see people living there engaging in unfamiliar rituals. They also stumble upon a woman Linda and her son John, also referred to as the Savage who Marx correctly assumes to be the lost family mentioned by the Director. The Director had recently been threatening to send Marx away for his antisocial behavior, so Marx decides to bring the two home with him. She eventually dies because of it, which causes John to go on an anti-soma rampage in the hallway of the hospital. John becomes angrier and angrier with this society, until eventually he runs away to a lighthouse to live in isolation. He is able to evade tourists and reporters for a while, but eventually they find him and gawk as he engages in self-flagellation. The intensity of the crowd increases when John whips not only himself but a woman as well. Crowds descend from helicopters to witness the spectacle. Another woman appears who is implied to be Lenina , and John attempts to whip her too. John is soon overcome with passion, and, after coming under the influence of soma, he falls asleep. The next morning, appalled at his complicity in the system, he hangs himself. Huxley picked up on such optimism and created the dystopian world of his novel so as to criticize it. Much of the anxiety that drives Brave New World can be traced to a widespread belief in technology as a futuristic remedy for problems caused by disease and war. Unlike his fellow citizens, Huxley felt that such a reliance was naive, and he decided to challenge these ideas by imagining them taken to their extremes. Aldous too had hoped to pursue a career in the sciences, but a disease left him partially blind as an adolescent and thus unable to continue on his scientific path. Huxley denied having read the book, and the similarities between the novels can be seen as an expression of common fears surrounding the rapid advancement of technology and of the shared opinions of many tech-skeptics during the early 20th century.

**Reception** The reception of Brave New World at its publication was primarily negative. Many schools and libraries all over the world banned the novel, and even today it remains on lists of censored books. In a perfect world with no poverty, sickness, or sadness, what is society missing? This question and the answers provided by Huxley in Brave New World are, perhaps, the reason the novel continues to resonate.

*the text of Brave New World by Aldous Huxley. Chapter One. A SQUAT grey building of only thirty-four stories. Over the main entrance the words, CENTRAL LONDON HATCHERY AND CONDITIONING CENTRE, and, in a shield, the World State's motto, COMMUNITY, IDENTITY, STABILITY.*

It has stood the test of time. Aldous Huxley wrote several influential books over the course of a long writing career but none has caused as much controversy and debate as Brave New World. Published in 1932, when fascism was beginning to raise its ugly head in Europe, the book went far beyond any totalitarian dream and introduced readers to a new nightmarish world controlled by cold, calculating scientific bureaucrats. You could say all inhabitants of this world have been manipulated from birth and are sleepwalking their way through uneventful lives. Yet, there is a human twist midway through the book which adds spice to an already intriguing story. In Act 5 Scene 1 Miranda, daughter of the exiled magician Prospero, says: How many goodly creatures are there here! How beauteous mankind is! The world is run by ten controllers who maintain happiness through various forms of intensive conditioning and a drug called soma. The majority are content to live with the status quo. Those who rebel are sent to islands or got rid of. No-one is ever alone except when they take soma, and emotional engineering ensures that rebellious feelings are nullified. Sexual experiences are encouraged from early age. Marriage, parenthood, family and home are long lost concepts. Illness and old age are a thing of the past. Recreation comes in the form of electro-magnetic or Obstacle golf, tennis and flying around in special planes and helicopters. The only humans living outside of this conditional existence are the savages who follow traditional old fashioned ways inside a Savage Reservation, based in New Mexico. Only elite members of the controlling majority are allowed into this special fenced off area. Touch the fence and you die. These opening paragraphs help set the scene for the development of Henry and Lenina, who happen to be in a bit of an odd relationship. In this Brave New World promiscuity is encouraged and anyone becoming too familiar in a partnership might be viewed with suspicion. Yes, everyone belongs to everyone else! Eventually Lenina Crowne meets up with another man, Bernard Marx, a psychologist who also happens to be an Alpha Plus intellectual. But this Bernard is seen as a bit of a loner. Bernard has a male friend, another high flyer Alpha Plus, Helmholtz Watson, a Synthetic Composer of hypnopaedia messages. Both are somehow different from the average Brave New Worlder in that they want something more than society can give them. Not many ordinary people get the chance to visit a Savage Reservation. This seemingly trivial anecdote turns out to be the pivotal part of the whole human story. John takes with him the one item he cherishes and quotes from - The Complete Works of William Shakespeare. This turns out to be a disastrous move for all concerned. Lenina becomes infatuated with John but cannot understand his aggressive reactions in the face of her advances. He comes from a culture which promotes loyalty to one partner only, she from just the opposite. Over time, John becomes tired of his new found status and rebels against stability and happiness, despite the close friendship of Helmholtz Watson, who loves to read from Shakespeare: Bernard and Helmholtz are exiled to islands whilst John goes off to live by himself in a lighthouse out in the Surrey countryside. Here he reverts back to type, makes bows and arrows, hunts and, as he did on the Reservation, regularly whips himself to bloodiness. Without giving too much away this is the end of the road for John. His quest for solitude is spoiled when reporters and media crews start to invade his personal space, greedy for images of the celebrity savage who whips himself. Crowds gather to witness the spectacle, eager to experience a human in real pain, for they know nothing of this sensation. A tragic end for a young man who, born naturally to a confused but loving mother, could not face a sterile future in this Brave New World. The Most Important Theme? This book raises all sorts of questions about where our society is heading and how it will be shaped. An important theme throughout is stability; how to maintain happiness for the majority and keep subversive elements away from the mainstream. Control of individuals begins at birth. Babies are grown or farmed in huge numbers and brainwashed from a very early age. For starters, test tube babies are here. Genetic research and manipulation seems to be taking us down the path towards perfecting forms. Plus, our increasingly high tech world means we have less time to enjoy nature, appreciate our inner emotional energies

and form lasting, wholesome partnerships. Is this Brave New World already taking shape inside us?

*Huxley's grandson, Aldous Huxley, who was a social satirist, an advocate of psychedelic drugs, and the author of a dystopian classic, Brave New World (). The sense of dread was also cultivated by H.P. Lovecraft, who invented the famous Necronomicon, an imaginary book of knowledge so ferocious.*

The following review contains humor. Look for the irony of the italicized parts when compared to the previous statements. I have to apologize for this review. The concept of this book was so outlandish that I think it made my mind wander, and you may find some odd random thoughts scattered in it. Anyhow, this book was so silly and unrealistic. Like any of this could happen. I really should look into getting that data entry position I saw in the job postings. Subliminal messaging through infancy and childhood also condition people to repeat idiotic platitudes as if they are genuine wisdom. I need to turn that frown upside down. I should go buy some new ones and throw the old ones out. Should I get a new set of golf clubs? But would I play more if I got new clubs? The population even gets to zip around in their own private helicopters rather than cars. Man, when are they going to come out with jet packs for everyone. I want my jet pack! Casual sex is actively encouraged. These condom commercials on TV have gotten really racy. Like a businessman could ever become that popular. Is Steve Jobs making any announcements this week? While everyone seeks to be constantly entertained, all of the entertainment panders to the lowest common denominator. Hey, Jersey Shore is on! Perhaps the most far fetched idea in this is that the population has been trained to sedate themselves with a drug called soma that relieves any potential anxieties and keeps people from thinking about anything upsetting. I want a beer. I guess this Huxley guy might have gotten lucky and predicted a few things, but he was way off base about where society was going.

Chapter 8 : [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com): Brave New World (): Aldous Huxley: Books

*(Aldous Huxley, Brave New World Revisited) Soma was ingested daily by the citizens of Brave New World as it offered what Huxley called a "holiday from reality" (Aldous Huxley). Depending on the dosage, it stimulated feelings of euphoria, pleasant hallucinations, or acted as a powerful sleep-aid.*

Through far-sighted, iconoclastic thought and prolific, diverse writings, Huxley not only recorded but also transcended his age, greatly enriching intellectual life for the twentieth century and beyond. Arnold of Rugby was his great-grandfather, Matthew Arnold poet and educator was his great uncle, and the novelist Mrs. Humphrey Ward was his aunt. His schoolmaster father became an editor of the Cornhill Magazine, and his mother founded a very successful school for girls. Huxley attended Hillside Preparatory School and then was sent to Eton at age fourteen. He was an intellectually precocious youth who had already almost reached his full height of 6 feet 4 inches. A few months later Huxley suffered the first of three losses that deeply affected him. In November of 1913, his much-loved mother died of cancer at age forty-five. Years later, he expressed some of the devastation he experienced in *Eyeless in Gaza*, perhaps his most autobiographical novel. In 1918 came another life-altering trauma. He contracted a serious eye disease that resulted in near blindness for eighteen months, forced him to leave Eton, and left him visually handicapped for the rest of his life. Not knowing whether he would ever see again, Huxley faced this crisis with courage and patience by teaching himself to read Braille. Although he eventually recovered some sight, his visual impairment caused him to abandon his plan to become a doctor. A third tragedy occurred in 1920 when his older brother, Trevenen, committed suicide at age twenty-four, a victim of depression over his failure to achieve first-class honors at Oxford University and a place in the Civil Service. These early shocks left their mark on Huxley: His visual impairment caused him to turn toward literature rather than science, and much of the literature he created reflected a concern with physical suffering, malignant disease, decay, and death. It is unsurprising to find that skepticism about conventional social values as well as pleas for agnosticism, tolerance, and pacifism became characteristics of his works. Despite the need to read with a magnifying glass, Huxley attended Balliol College, Oxford, where he wrote and published poems and short stories, finished with first honors in English, and won the Stanhope Historical Essay Prize. A brief, unhappy stint as a schoolmaster at Eton and Repton from 1921 to 1923, during which time he continued to write, convinced him that the only way remaining to make a living was to become a professional writer. After his marriage to Maria at Bellem, Belgium, in 1924, Huxley began working as a literary journalist for various publications, at the same time working on his novels, short stories, and essays. Huxley eventually produced forty-seven books of fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and plays. Critics attacked *Antic Hay*, *Those Barren Leaves*, and *Point Counter Point* for promoting attitudes of sexual permissiveness, emotional detachment, postwar disillusionment, cynicism, brutality, and even hatred of existence. They complained that his characters lacked depth and were unsympathetic. A few of his friends, such as D. Lawrence and Lady Ottoline Morrell, recognized themselves in the novels and were not pleased. The entire section is 2, words.

**Chapter 9 : SparkNotes: Brave New World**

*quotes from Brave New World: 'Words can be like X-rays if you use them properly -- they'll go through anything. You read and you're pierced.'*

How many goodly creatures are there here! How beautiful mankind is! He was a contributor to *Vanity Fair* and *Vogue* magazines, and had published a collection of his poetry *The Burning Wheel*, and four successful satirical novels: Huxley said that *Brave New World* was inspired by the utopian novels of H. He wrote in a letter to Mrs. Arthur Goldsmith, an American acquaintance, that he had "been having a little fun pulling the leg of H. Wells", but then he "got caught up in the excitement of [his] own ideas. Lenina Crowne, a hatchery worker, is popular and sexually desirable, but Bernard Marx, a psychologist, is not. He is shorter in stature than the average member of his high caste, which gives him an inferiority complex. Courting disaster, Bernard is vocal and arrogant about his criticisms, and his boss contemplates exiling him to Iceland because of his nonconformity. His only friend is Helmholtz Watson, a gifted writer who finds it difficult to use his talents creatively in their pain-free society. Bernard takes a holiday with Lenina outside the World State to a Savage Reservation in New Mexico, in which the two observe natural-born people, disease, the aging process, other languages, and religious lifestyles for the first time. The culture of the village folk resembles the contemporary Native American groups of the region, descendants of the Anasazi, including the Puebloan peoples of Acoma, Laguna and Zuni. Bernard and Lenina witness a violent public ritual and then encounter Linda, a woman originally from the World State who is living on the reservation with her son John, now a young man. She, too, visited the reservation on a holiday many years ago, but became separated from her group and was left behind. She did not try to return to the World State, because of her shame at her pregnancy. Ostracised by the villagers, John is able to articulate his feelings only in terms of Shakespearean drama, especially the tragedies of *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*. Linda now wants to return to London, and John, too, wants to see this "brave new world". Bernard sees an opportunity to thwart plans to exile him, and gets permission to take Linda and John back. On their return to London, John meets the Director and calls him his "father", a vulgarity which causes a roar of laughter. The humiliated Director resigns in shame before he can follow through with exiling Bernard. Bernard, as "custodian" of the "savage" John who is now treated as a celebrity, is fawned on by the highest members of society and revels in attention he once scorned. Considered hideous and friendless, Linda spends all her time using soma, while John refuses to attend social events organised by Bernard, appalled by what he perceives to be an empty society. She tries to seduce him, but he attacks her, before suddenly being informed that his mother is on her deathbed. Some children who enter the ward for "death-conditioning" come across as disrespectful to John until he attacks one physically. He then tries to break up a distribution of soma to a lower-caste group, telling them that he is freeing them. Helmholtz and Bernard rush in to stop the ensuing riot, which the police quell by spraying soma vapor into the crowd. Bernard, Helmholtz, and John are all brought before Mustapha Mond, the "Resident World Controller for Western Europe", who tells Bernard and Helmholtz that they are to be exiled to islands for antisocial activity. Bernard pleads for a second chance, but Helmholtz welcomes the opportunity to be a true individual, and chooses the Falkland Islands as his destination, believing that their bad weather will inspire his writing. Mond tells Bernard that exile is actually a reward. The islands are full of the most interesting people in the world, individuals who did not fit into the social model of the World State. Mond outlines for John the events that led to the present society and his arguments for a caste system and social control. John asks if he may go to the islands as well, but Mond refuses, saying he wishes to see what happens to John next. Jaded with his new life, John moves to an abandoned hilltop tower, near the village of Puttenham, where he intends to adopt a solitary ascetic lifestyle in order to purify himself of civilization, practising self-flagellation. This soon draws reporters and eventually hundreds of amazed sightseers, hoping to witness his bizarre behaviour; one of them is implied to be Lenina. At the sight of the woman he both adores and loathes, John attacks her with his whip. Onlookers and journalists who arrive that evening discover John dead, having hanged himself. Although Bernard is an Alpha-Plus the upper class of the society, he is a misfit. Unlike his fellow utopians, Bernard is often angry,

resentful, and jealous. At times, he is also cowardly and hypocritical. His conditioning is clearly incomplete. Success goes to his head. Despite his tearful pleas, he is ultimately banished to an island for his non-conformist behaviour. John is the illicit son of the Director and Linda, born and reared on the Savage Reservation "Malpais" after Linda was unwittingly left behind by her errant lover. John "the Savage", as he is often called is an outsider both on the Reservation where the natives still practice marriage, natural birth, family life and religion and the ostensibly civilised World State, based on principles of stability and shallow happiness. The admonishments of the men of Malpais taught him to regard his mother as a whore; but he cannot grasp that these were the same men who continually sought her out despite their supposedly sacred pledges of monogamy. Because he is unwanted in Malpais, he accepts the invitation to travel back to London and is initially astonished by the comforts of the World State. However, he remains committed to values that exist only in his poetry. He first spurns Lenina for failing to live up to his Shakespearean ideal and then the entire utopian society: He then ostracizes himself from society and attempts to purify himself of "sin" desire, but is finally unable to do so and hangs himself in despair. He feels unfulfilled writing endless propaganda doggerel, and the stifling conformism and philistinism of the World State make him restive. Unlike Bernard, he takes his exile in his stride and comes to view it as an opportunity for inspiration in his writing. Lenina is promiscuous and popular but somewhat quirky in her society: She is basically happy and well-conditioned, using soma to suppress unwelcome emotions, as is expected. Lenina has a date with Bernard, to whom she feels ambivalently attracted, and she goes to the Reservation with him. On returning to civilization, she tries and fails to seduce John the Savage. John loves and desires Lenina but he is repelled by her forwardness and the prospect of pre-marital sex, rejecting her as an "impudent strumpet". Lenina visits John at the lighthouse but he attacks her with a whip, unwittingly inciting onlookers to do the same. Her exact fate is left unspecified. Sophisticated and good-natured, Mond is an urbane and hyperintelligent advocate of the World State and its ethos of "Community, Identity, Stability". Mond argues that art, literature, and scientific freedom must be sacrificed to secure the ultimate utilitarian goal of maximising societal happiness. He defends the genetic caste system, behavioural conditioning, and the lack of personal freedom in the World State: Fanny voices the conventional values of her caste and society, particularly the importance of promiscuity: His success with Lenina, and his casual attitude about it, infuriate the jealous Bernard. She remembers that he is particularly hairy when he takes his clothes off. His plans take an unexpected turn, however, when Bernard returns from the Reservation with Linda see below and John, a child they both realize is actually his. This fact, scandalous and obscene in the World State not because it was extramarital which all sexual acts are but because it was procreative, leads the Director to resign his post in shame. Having been conditioned to the promiscuous social norms of the World State, Linda finds herself at once popular with every man in the pueblo because she is open to all sexual advances and also reviled for the same reason, seen as a whore by the wives of the men who visit her and by the men themselves who come to her nonetheless. Linda is desperate to return to the World State and to soma, wanting nothing more from her remaining life than comfort until death. He is blond, short, broad-shouldered, and has a booming voice. Darwin Bonaparte is known for two other works: He renews his fame by filming the savage, John, in his newest release "The Savage of Surrey". Others[ edit ] Freemartins: These women have been deliberately made sterile by exposure to male hormones during fetal development but still physically normal except for "the slightest tendency to grow beards. Although he reinforces the behaviour that causes hatred for Linda in Malpais by sleeping with her and bringing her mescal, he still holds the traditional beliefs of his tribe. In his early years John also attempts to kill him. He gave Linda a copy of the Complete Works of Shakespeare. Mitsima, an elder tribal shaman who also teaches John survival skills such as rudimentary ceramics specifically coil pots, which were traditional to Native American tribes and bow-making. Background figures[ edit ] These are non-fictional and factual characters who lived before the events in this book, but are of note in the novel: Henry Ford, who has become a messianic figure to the World State. It is also strongly implied that citizens of the World State believe Freud and Ford to be the same person. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, whose conditioning techniques are used to train infants. William Shakespeare, whose banned works are quoted throughout the novel by John, "the Savage". Mustapha Mond also knows them because as a World Controller he has access to a selection of books from throughout history, including the

Bible. Thomas Robert Malthus , 19th century British economist, believed the people of the Earth would eventually be threatened by their inability to raise enough food to feed the population. In the novel, the eponymous character devises the contraceptive techniques Malthusian belt that are practiced by women of the World State. John Henry Newman , 19th century Catholic theologian and educator, believed university education the critical element in advancing post-industrial Western civilization. Alfred Mond , British industrialist, financier and politician. Aldous Huxley has shown his usual masterly skill in Brave New World. Chesterton explained that Huxley was revolting against the "Age of Utopias". In the decade following the war the discourse shifted to an examination of the causes of the catastrophe. The works of H. Wells and George Bernard Shaw on the promises of socialism and a World State were then viewed as the ideas of naive optimists. Men like Ford or Mond seemed to many to have solved the social riddle and made capitalism the common good. But it was not native to us; it went with a buoyant, not to say blatant optimism, which is not our negligent or negative optimism. Much more than Victorian righteousness, or even Victorian self-righteousness, that optimism has driven people into pessimism. For the Slump brought even more disillusionment than the War. A new bitterness, and a new bewilderment, ran through all social life, and was reflected in all literature and art. It was contemptuous, not only of the old Capitalism, but of the old Socialism.