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Clarisse fahrenheit 451 description

This article is about a novel. For other uses, see 1953 Ray Bradbury Fahrenheit 451 dystopian novel The Cover of the First Edition (clothbound)AuthorRay BradburyIllustratorJoseph Mugnaini[1]CountryUnited States KalbauageEnglishGenreDystopian[2]PublishedOctober 19, 1953 (Ballantine Books)[3]Pages256ISBN978-0-7432-4722-3 (current cover edition)OCLC5310107 9Dewey Decimal813.54 22LC ClassPS3503.R167 F3 2003 Fahrenheit 451 is a dystopian novel by American writer Ray Bradbury, first published in 1953 Often considered one of his finest works[4], the novel presents a future American society in which books are banned and firefighters burn any ones found. [5] The book verse explains the title. Fahrenheit 451 is the temperature at which book paper catches fire and burns...., also known as the autoignition temperature. The main character, Guy Montag, is a firefighter who becomes frustrated with his role in censoring literature and destroying knowledge, eventually quitting his work and committing to preserving literary and cultural writings. The novel was the subject of interpretations, focusing on the historical role of burning books by suppressing different ideas for change. In a 1956 radio interview,[6] Bradbury said that he wrote Fahrenheit 451 because of his concerns at the time (during the McCarthy era) about the threat of book burning in the United States. In later years, he described the book as a comment on how the media is reducing interest in reading literature. [7] 1954 Fahrenheit won the American Academy of Literature and the California Commonwealth Club gold medal. [8] [9] In 1984, she won the Prometheus Hall of Fame award[11] and the Retro Hugo Award, one of the limited number ever given the best novel retro hugos. [12] Bradbury was honored with a Spoken Word Grammy Nomination for the 1976 audiobook. [13] The novel's adaptation includes an adaptation of François Truffaut's 1966 film and the 1992 BBC radio dramatization. [14] Bradbury released a stage version of the game in 1979 and helped create an interactive fiction computer game called Fahrenheit 451 in 1984, as well as his short story set called A Pleasure to Burn. HBO has released a television movie based on the novel and in 2018 was written and directed by Ramin Bahrani. The plot summary of Fahrenheit 451 is set in an unspecified city (most likely in the American Midwest) in 1999 (according to Ray Bradbury's Coda), although it's written as if set in the distant future. [Note 1] The earliest editions clearly show that it does not take place before 1960 [Note 2] [16] [17] The novel is divided into three parts: The Hearth and the Salamander, The Sieve and the Sand and Burning Bright. The Hearth and the Salamander Guy Montag is a firefighter used to burn houses that contain banned books. It married but has no children. One autumn night, after returning from work, he meets his new neighbor, a teenager named Clarisse McClellan, whose free-thinking ideals and liberating spirit cause him doubts about his life and his own perceived happiness. Montag returns home to learn that his wife Mildred overdosed on sleeping pills, and he calls the doctor. Two uncaring EMTs pump Mildred's stomach, drain her poisoned blood, and fill her with new blood. After an EMT holiday to rescue another victim of overdose, Montag goes outside and overheats Clarisse and her family talking about how life is in this hedonistic, illiterate society. Montag's mind is bombarded with Clarisse's destructive thoughts and the memory of his wife's near death. Over the next few days, Clarisse faithfully meets Montag every night as he walks home. She tells him about how her simple pleasures and interests make her outcast among her peers and how she is forced to go into therapy for her behavior and thoughts. Montag is waiting for these meetings, and as he begins to count on them, Clarisse disappears. He feels something's wrong. [18] On other days, while working with other firefighters, he robbed an old woman's house filled with books and poured kerosene before the imminent burning. Montag steals the book before any of his co-workers report. The woman refuses to leave her house and her books, choosing instead to light the match and burn herself alive. Jarred woman's suicide, Montag returns home and hides a stolen book under her pillow. Later Montag wakes Mildred out of sleep and asks her if she has seen or heard anything about Clarisse McClellan. She reveals that clarisse's family moved out after Clarisse was hit by a speeding car and died four days ago. Worried that she hadn't mentioned it before, Montage was wrongly trying to fall asleep. Outside, he suspects The Mechanical Hound, an octopus-like creature that lives in a fire department and helps firefighters in hunting book hoards. Montag wakes up badly the next morning. Mildred tries to take care of her husband, but gets more involved in the entertainment of the cabin wall in the living room – large TVs filling the walls. Montag suggests that maybe he should take a break from the fireman after what happened last night, and Mildred panicked over the thought of losing the house and her salon wall to the family. Captain Beatty, The Fire Chief of Montag, visits Montage personally to see how he's doing. Feeling his worries, Beatty tells the story of how books have lost their value and how firefighters have adapted to their current role: over the decades, people have begun to adopt new media (in this case film and television), sports and the ever-accelerating pace of life. The books were ruthlessly shortened or degraded to attention is included, and minority groups have protested over controversial, outdated content they have perceived in the literature. At the same time, due to technological advances, almost all buildings were made of refractory materials, and the traditional role of firefighters in preventing fires was no longer necessary. Instead, the government turned firefighters into public calm officers: instead of extinguishing the fires, they became responsible for their release, especially for the sources of books that were condemned as confusion and oppressive thoughts that only make people's lives more difficult. After an awkward encounter between Mildred and Montag over a book hidden under a Montag pillow, Beatty becomes suspicious and casually adds a passing threat as he leaves, telling Montag that if the firefighter had a book, he would be asked to burn it in the next 24 hours. If he refuses, other firefighters will come and burn him for him. The encounter leaves Montag shaken. After beatty leaves, Montag reveals to Mildred that over the past year, he has accumulated books that he kept hidden in the air conditioning duct in their ceiling stash. In a moment of panic, Mildred pulls the book and rushes to throw it into the kitchen in the oven. Montag enslaves her and tells her that two of them are going to read books, or they have value. If they dont do it, he promises that the books will be burned and everyone will return to the normal tracks. Sieve and Sands Montag and Mildred discuss stolen books, and Mildred refuses to go along with it, questioning why she or anyone else should take care of the books. The montage goes on about Mildred's suicide attempt, Clarisse's disappearance and death rant, an old woman who burned herself, and an imminent threat of war that goes ignored by the masses. He suggests that perhaps the books of the past contain messages that can save society from its own destruction. The conversation interrupted mildred's girlfriend, Ms. Bowles, and they set a date as that night at Mildred's home to monitor the walls of the cabin. Montag acknowledges that Mildred is a lost cause and he will need help understanding the books. He remembers an old man named Faber, an English professor against the ban on books he once met in the park. Montag makes a subway trip to Faber's home along with a rare copy of the Bible, a book he stole in a woman's home. Once there, Montag pushes the frightened and reluctant Faber into helping him methodically copy pages from the Bible. Faber recognizes and gives Montag a home ear piece communicator so he can offer permanent guidance. At home Mildred's friends Mrs. Bowles and Ms. Phelps arrive to watch the cabin walls. Not interested in this insipid pastime, Montag turns off the walls and tries to engage women in a meaningful conversation, only to reveal them how indifferent, and the call they really ear. Infuriated by his idiocy, Montagas briefly leaves and returns with a book of poetry. This confuses the woman and alarms Faber, who listens remotely. Mildred tries to dismiss Montag's actions as a tradition of firefighters acting once a year: they find an old book and read it as a way to make fun of how stupid the past is. Montag begins to recite the poem in Dover Beach, causing Ms. Phelps to cry. Fabero at one point in the ear piece, Montag burns the book. Mildred's friends leave disgust while Mildred locks himself in the bathroom and tries to commit suicide again after an overdose of sleeping pills. Montag hides his books in the yard before returning to the fire station late at night, where he finds Beatty playing cards with other firefighters. Montag hands Beatty a book cover of one he thinks Beatty knows he stole the night before, which is unceremoniously tossed in the trash. Beatty tells Montag that he had a dream in which they fought endlessly by quoting books on each other. So Beatty reveals that, despite his frustration, he was once an enthusiastic reader. Sounds like a fire alarm, and Beatty takes the address from the dispatcher system. They drive careless firefighters truck to their destination: Montag House. Burning Bright Beatty orders Montag to destroy his house in flames, not the more powerful salamander, which is usually used by a team of firefighters, and tells him that his wife and her friends notified him after what happened the next night. Montag watches as Mildred walks out of the house, too traumatized about losing his salon wall to the family without even acknowledging her husband's existence or the situation going on around her, and catches a taxi. Montag obeys his boss, destroying a piece of the house after a piece, but Beatty discovers Montag's earphone and plans to hunt Faber. Montag threatens Beatty with a flamethrower and, after Beatty taunts him, Montag burns Beatty alive and knocks his coworkers unconscious. As Montag escapes from the scene, the mechanical hound attacks him, managing to inject his leg with sedatives. He destroys the hound with the flame and limps away. Before he fled, however, he realizes that Beatty wanted to die a long time ago and was deliberately goaded Montag also gave him a gun. Montag runs through the city streets towards Faber's house. Along the way he crosses a wide road as a speeding car tries to run it, but he manages to avoid the vehicle and realizes that he almost suffered the same fate as Clarisse. Faber urges him to make his way to the village and connect with the exiled book lovers who live there. He mentions that he will leave early on the bus heading to St. Louis and that he and Montag may rendezvous there later. On Faber's television, they watch news reports about another mechanical rubble that is released Down and kill Montag, with news helicopters following him to create a public spectacle. After shaking the breath all over the house in the hope of thwarting Scalia, Montag leaves Faber's house. He escapes the manhunt waving into the river and flying downstream. Montag leaves the river in the village, where he meets exiled drifters led by a man named Granger. Granger shows Montag going on a manhunt for a portable battery and predicts that Montag will be caught in the next few minutes; as predicted, an innocent man is then caught and killed. Drifters are all former intellectuals. They each memorable books should the day arrive, that society comes to an end and is forced to rebuild itself again, with survivors learning to accept past literature. Granger asks Montag what he needs to contribute to the band and Montag finds that he's partly remembered in Ecclesiastes' book, discovering that the band has a special way to unlock photographic memory. While learning the philosophy of exiles, Montag and the group watch helplessly watch bombers fly over their heads and destroy the city with nuclear weapons: the inevitable war began and ended the same night. Although Faber would have left the van early, everyone else (including Mildred) was immediately killed. Montag and the group are injured and dirty, but manage to survive the shock wave. The next morning, Granger teaches Montag and others about the legendary phoenix and his never-ending long life cycle, death in flames, and revival. He adds that phoenix must have some connection with humanity, which constantly repeats its mistakes, but explains that a person has something that Phoenix does not have: humanity can remember its mistakes and try never to repeat them. Granger then muse that a large factory of mirrors should be built so that people can take a long look at themselves and reflect on their lives. When the food is over, the deportees return to the city to rebuild society. Characters Guy Montag is a protagonist and firefighter who presents the dystopian world in which he lives first through the eyes of an employee loyal to him, then as a man in conflict on it, and finally, as someone decided to be without him. For most of the book, Montag lacks knowledge and he only believes in what he hears. Clarisse McClellan inspires Montag changes, although they don't know each other for very long. Clarisse McClellan is a young girl one month before her 17th birthday, who is a neighbor of Montag. [Note 3] She walks with Montag on trips home from work. The contemporary critic described her as an example of Manic Pixie's Dream Girl[21] because Clarisse is an unusual person compared to others living in a books, hedonistic society; outgoing, naturally cheerful, unconventional and intuitive. She is unpopular with peers and does not like teachers asks why, not as in focusing on nature, not technology. A few days after the first meeting with Montag, she disappears without any explanation; Mildred tells Montag (and Captain Beatty confirms) that Clarisse was hit by a speeding car and that her family moved after her death. In a later edition, Bradbury points out that the film adaptation changed the ending so that Clarisse (who in the film is now a 20-year-old teacher who was fired for being unconventional) lived with the exiles. Bradbury, far from unhappy with that, was so pleased with the new ending that he wrote it in his later stage edition. Mildred Millie Montag is the wife of Guy Montag. She is addicted to sleeping pills absorbed in shallow dramas played on the walls of her cabin (flat-screen TVs) and indifferent to the oppressive society around her. In the book she is described as thin as a prayer mantis from the diet, her hair burned with chemicals to brittle straw, and her body as white bacon. Despite her husband's attempts to break it out of the spelling of society, Mildred continues to be shallow and indifferent. After Montag scares his friends away while reading Dover Beach, and find himself unable to live with someone who has been accumulating books, Mildred betrays Montag by notifying him of firefighters and leaving him, and dying when the city is bombed. Captain Beatty is Montag's boss and the main antagonist of the book. Once an avid reader, he came to hate books because of their unpleasant content and contradictory facts and opinions. After he forced Montag to burn down his house, Montag kills him with a flamethrower, only to later realize that Beatty gave him a flamethrower and goaded him into the target that Montag would kill him. However, it is still unclear whether Beatty was ever on Montag's side, or whether he was simply suicidal. In a scene written years ago in Bradbury for the Fahrenheit 451 play, Beatty invites Montag to his home, where he shows him a wall of books left by a moldier on their shelves. Stoneman and Black are Montag collaborators at the fire department. They do not have much influence on history and function only to show the reader a contrast between the firefighters who obediently do as they say, and something like Montag, who used to be proud of his work, but later understands how damaging it is to society. Black later framed Montag to have books. Faber is a former English professor. He spent years regretting that he did not defend the books when he saw steps to ban them. Montag turns to him for advice, remembering him from the opportunity to meet in the park sometime before. Faber initially refuses to help Montag, and later realizes Montag is just trying to learn about the books rather than destroying them. He secretly communicates with Montag through an electronic ear piece and helps Escape to the city, then gets on the bus to St. Louis and escapes the city himself before it is bombed. Bradbury notes in its expression that Faber is part of the name of the German pencil manufacturer Faber-Castell. Ms. Ann Bowles and Ms. Clara Phelps are Mildred's friends and representative of the anti-intellectual, hedonistic mainstream society presented in the novel. During a social visit to Montag's home, they boast of ignoring bad things in their lives and have a knights' attitude to the impending war, their husbands, children and politics. Ms. Phelps's husband Pete has been called to fight in the upcoming war (and believes he will be back in the week because of how fast the war will be) and believes that having children serves no purpose other than ruining life. Mrs Bowles is a three-time married single mother. Her first husband broke up with her, the second died in a jet accident, and the third committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. She has two children who do not like and disrespect her because of her permissive, often negligent and offensive paternly; Mrs Bowles boasts that her children have beaten her, and she is glad she can hit back. When Montag reads To Dover Beach to them, he strikes a chord with Mrs. Phelps, who begins to cry like a hollow in her life. Ms. Bowles chastises Montag to read silly scary damaging words; Granger is the leader of a group of wandering intellectual exiles who remember books to preserve their content. Title The book's home page explains the title as follows: Fahrenheit 451 — The temperature at which the book paper catches fire and burns.... When asked what temperature to ignite the paper, Bradbury was told that 451°F (233°C) was the temperature of paper autoignition. [22] [23] In various studies, scientists have found that the autoignition temperature is between 424 and 475 °F (218 to 246 °C), depending on the type of paper. [24] [25] The historical context of Bradbury's lifelong passion for books began at an early age. After graduating from high school, the Bradbury family couldn't afford him to go to college, so Bradbury started spending time in the Los Angeles Public Library, where he basically studied himself. [26] As a frequent visitor to his local libraries from the 1920s to the 1930s, he recalls being disappointed because they did not include popular science fiction novels like Wells's novels, because they were not considered literary enough at the time. Among this, when he learned of the destruction of the Alexandria Library[27], the young man was given a great impression of the vulnerability of books to distrust and destruction. Later, as a teenager, Bradbury was appalled by the burning of Nazi books[28], and later Joseph Stalin's campaign of political repression, the Great Cleansing, in which writers and poets, among others, arrested and often carries out the death penalty. [29] Shortly after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II, the United States focused on the Soviet atomic bomb project and the development of Communism. The House Of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), formed in 1938 to investigate American citizens and organizations suspected of communist ties, held hearings in 1947 to investigate the alleged communist influence of Hollywood filmmaking. These hearings led to the blacklisting of the so-called Hollywood Ten.[30] a group of influential screenwriters and directors. This government intervention in the affairs of artists and creative types has angered Bradbury. [31] Bradbury was bitter and concerned about the work of his government, and at the end of 1949 a night clash with an overzealous police officer inspired Bradbury to write Pedestrian, a short story that would continue to become a firefighter, and then Fahrenheit 451. The rise of Senator Joseph McCarthy's hearings against the accused Communists, beginning in 1950s, deepened Bradbury's contempt for the government's exaggeration. [32] [33] The year that HUAC began investigating Hollywood is often considered the beginning of the Cold War, since the Truman Doctrine was published in March 1947. Around 1950, the Cold War was completely entrenched, and the fear of the American public about nuclear war and communist influence was at a feverish level. The stage was set in Bradbury to write a dramatic nuclear holocaust end to Fahrenheit 451, an example of a type of script feared by many Americans of the time. [34] Bradbury's early life became a witness to the Golden Age of Radio, and the transition to television in the golden age began around the time he began working on stories that would eventually lead to Fahrenheit 451. Bradbury saw these forms of media as a threat to reading books, indeed as a threat to society, because he believed they could distract attention from important matters. This contempt for the media and technology would express itself through Mildred and her friends and is an important theme of the book. [35] Writing and development fahrenheit 451 evolved from ideas that Bradbury visited in previously written stories. For many years he tended to single out walking interviews and lectures as a sort of proto-Fahrenheit 451. In his 2006 anthology match to the flame: Fancy roads to Fahrenheit 451 in the foreword he claims it is too significant. [36] The whole Genealogy of Fahrenheit 451, presented in match to Flame, is involved. The most important aspects are discussed below. [37] From 1947 to 1948, Bradbury wrote a short story, Bright Phoenix (not published before May 1963). Barnes. At the end of 1949, Bradbury was stopped and questioned by a police officer while walking late in the evening. [42] When asked what are you doing?, Bradbury wisely replied: Put one foot in front of the other. [42] [43] This incident inspired Bradbury to write a 1951 short story of Walking. [Note 4] [42] [43] Pedestrian, Leonard mead is persecuted and detained by the city's remotely operated police cruiser (there is only one) to take night walks, which has become very rare in this future environment: everyone else stays inside and watches TV (watch screens). One and without an alibi, mead is taken to the Center for Psychiatry to research regressive trends beyond its distinctive habit. Fahrenheit 451 would later replicate this theme of authoritarianian society, which is distracted by the broadcast media. [44] Bradbury expanded the premise of the book burning bright phoenix[45] and totalitarian futures of Pedestrians[46] to Fireman, a novel published in the February 1951 issue of Galaxy Science Fiction. [47] [48] The Fireman was assigned a book during the week of banned books, but she stopped reading several pages because of what she considered offensive language and a description of the burning of the Bible. In addition, parents protested the violence, the portrayal of Christians and the depiction of firefighters in the novel. [79] Topics Debates on Fahrenheit 451 are often central to its history as a warning of state censorship. Indeed, when Bradbury wrote a novel during the McCarthy era, he was concerned about censorship in the United States. In a radio interview in 1956,[80][81] Bradbury said: I wrote this book at a time when I was worried about how things were going in this country four years ago. Too many people feared their shadows; was a threat of burning books. At that time, many books were removed from the shelves. And, of course, in four years things have changed a lot. Things are back in a very healthy direction. But at that time I wanted to make some history where I could comment on what would happen to the country, if we let ourselves go too far in this direction, where then everyone thinks stops, and the dragon swallows the tail, and we sort of disappear into limbo and destroy ourselves in such action. Over time, Bradbury tended to reject censorship as the chief motivating factor in writing history. Instead, he generally claimed that the true information of Fahrenheit 451 was about an illiterate society, fascinated by the media, the dangers and the threat of minority and special interest groups to books. In the late 1950s, Bradbury recounted: When I wrote a short novel, Fahrenheit 451. I thought I was describing a world that could evolve in four or five decades. But just a few weeks ago, in Beverly Hills one night, husband and wife passed me, walking their dog. I stood staring after them, completely stunned. A woman held a small cigarette pack-sized radio in one hand, his antenna quivering. From this sounded small copper wires, which ended with a dainty cone connected to her right ear. There she was, a forgotten man and dog, listening to distant winds and whispers and soap opera cries, sleeping on foot, helped up and down the curb by a man who might as well have not been there. It wasn't fiction. [82] This story echoes mildred Seashell ear timbles (i.e. earphone brand), which act as an emotional barrier between her and Montag. In a 2007 interview, Bradbury claimed that people misinterpreted

