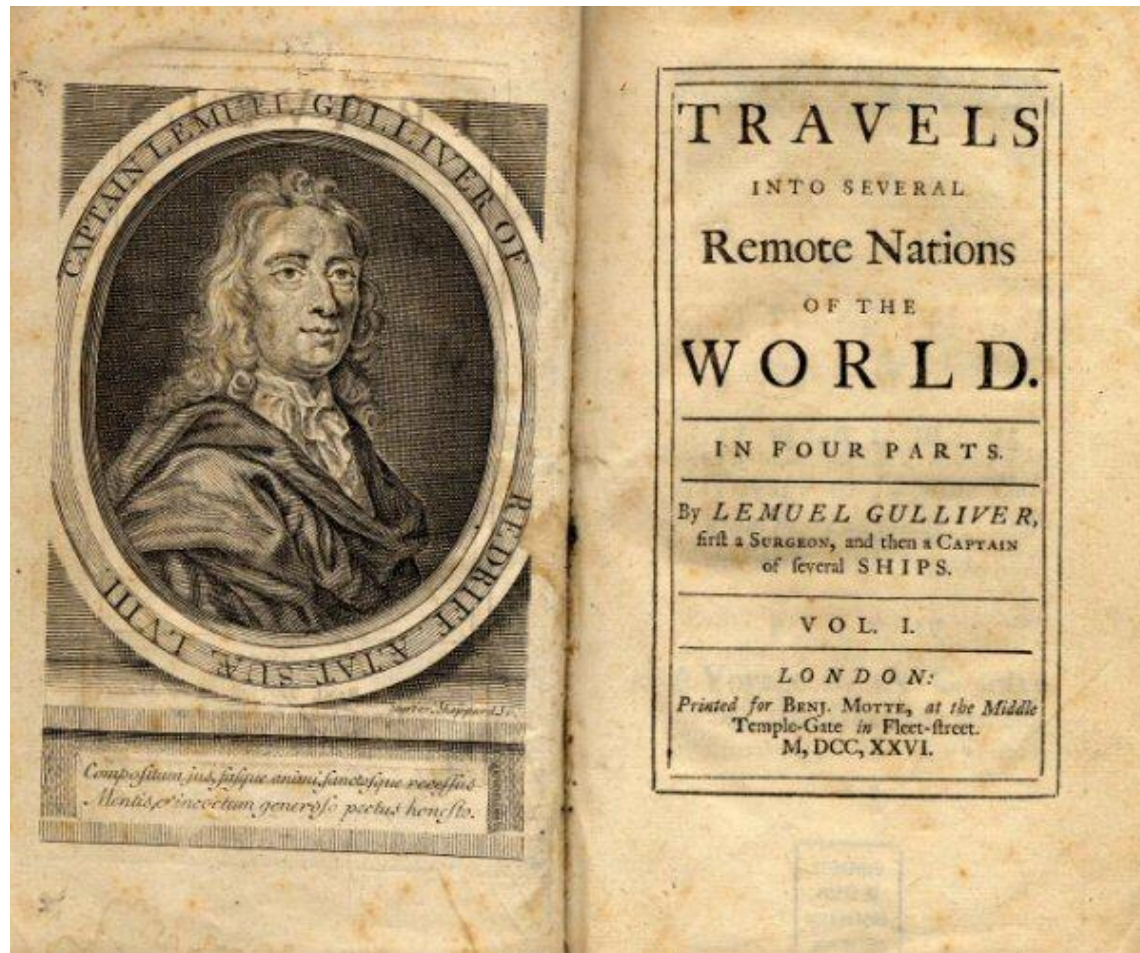


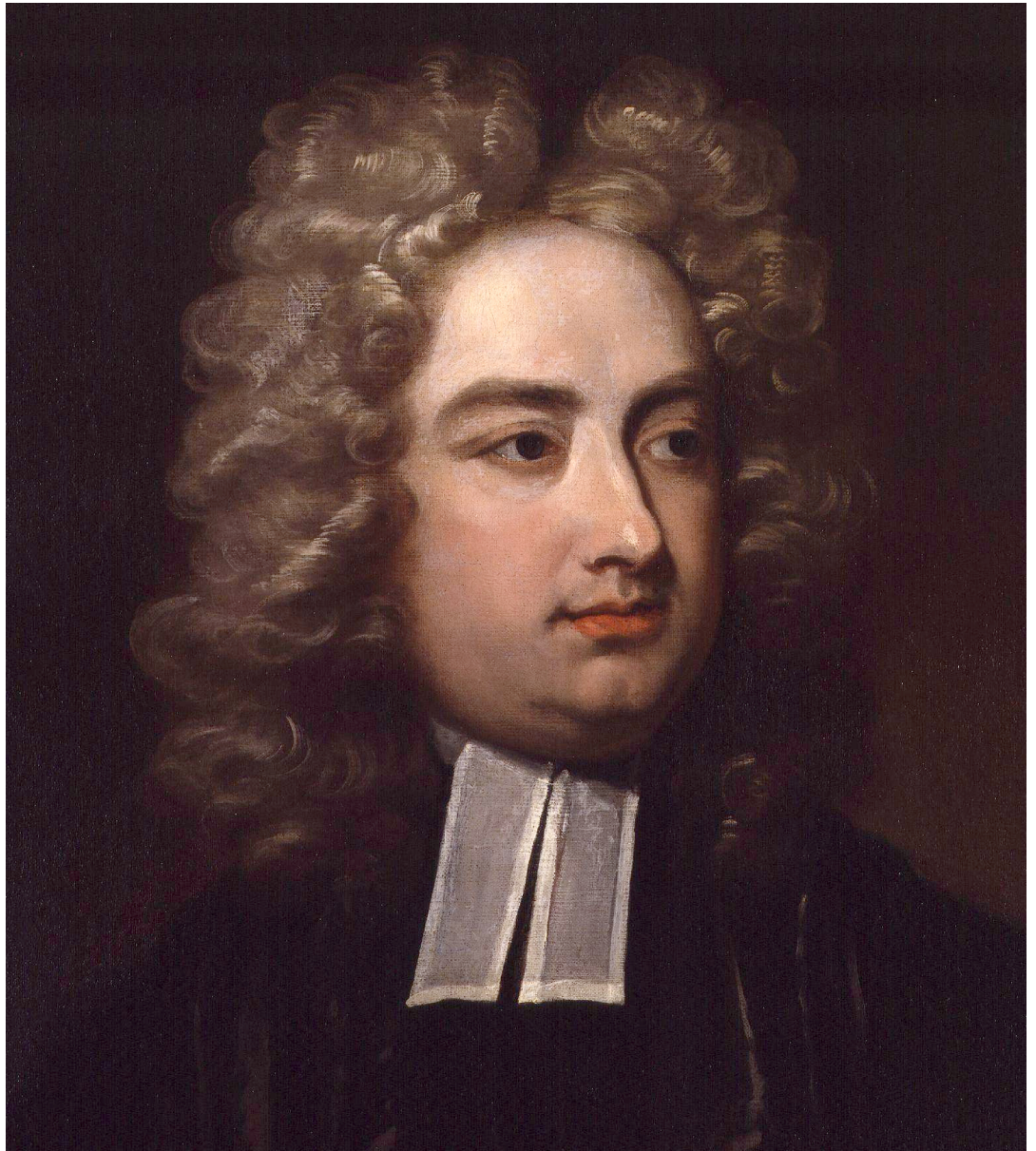
# Letteratura distopica

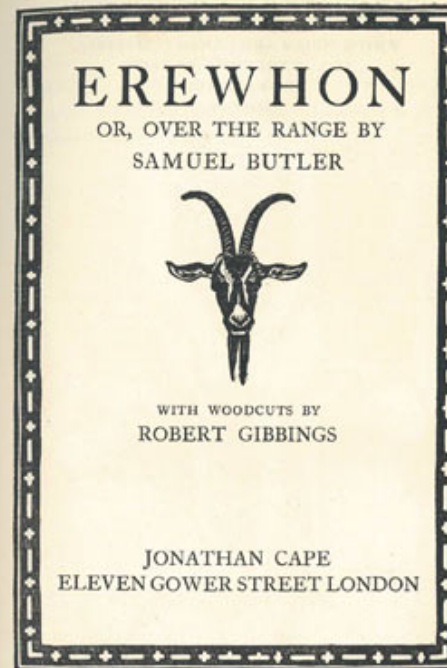
- **Periodo di formazione (XVII secolo – Inizio XX secolo):** dalle utopie satiriche di Swift e di Butler ai romanzi proto-fantascientifici di H.G. Wells.



I viaggi di Gulliver (1726)

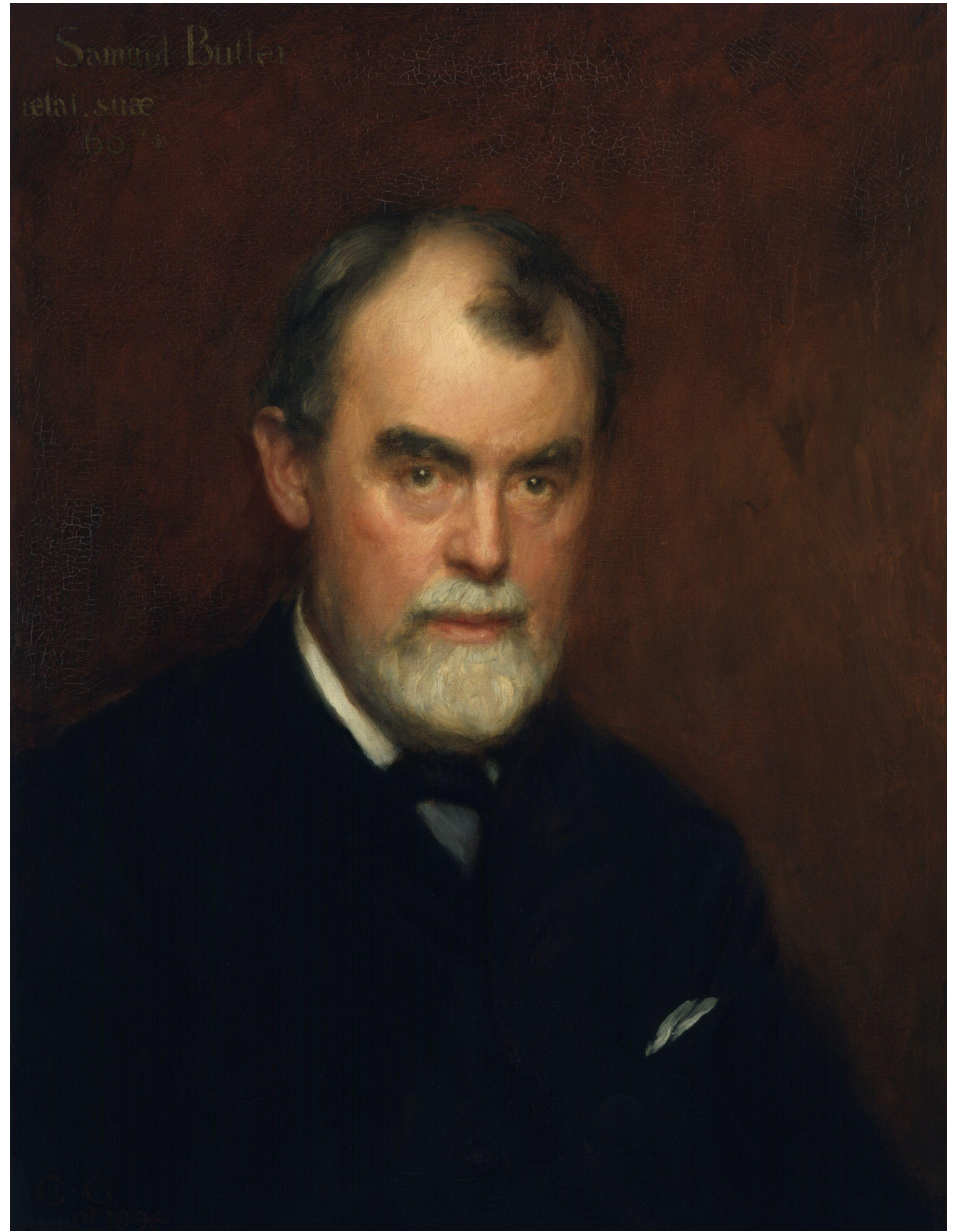
**Jonathan  
Swift  
(1667-1745)**



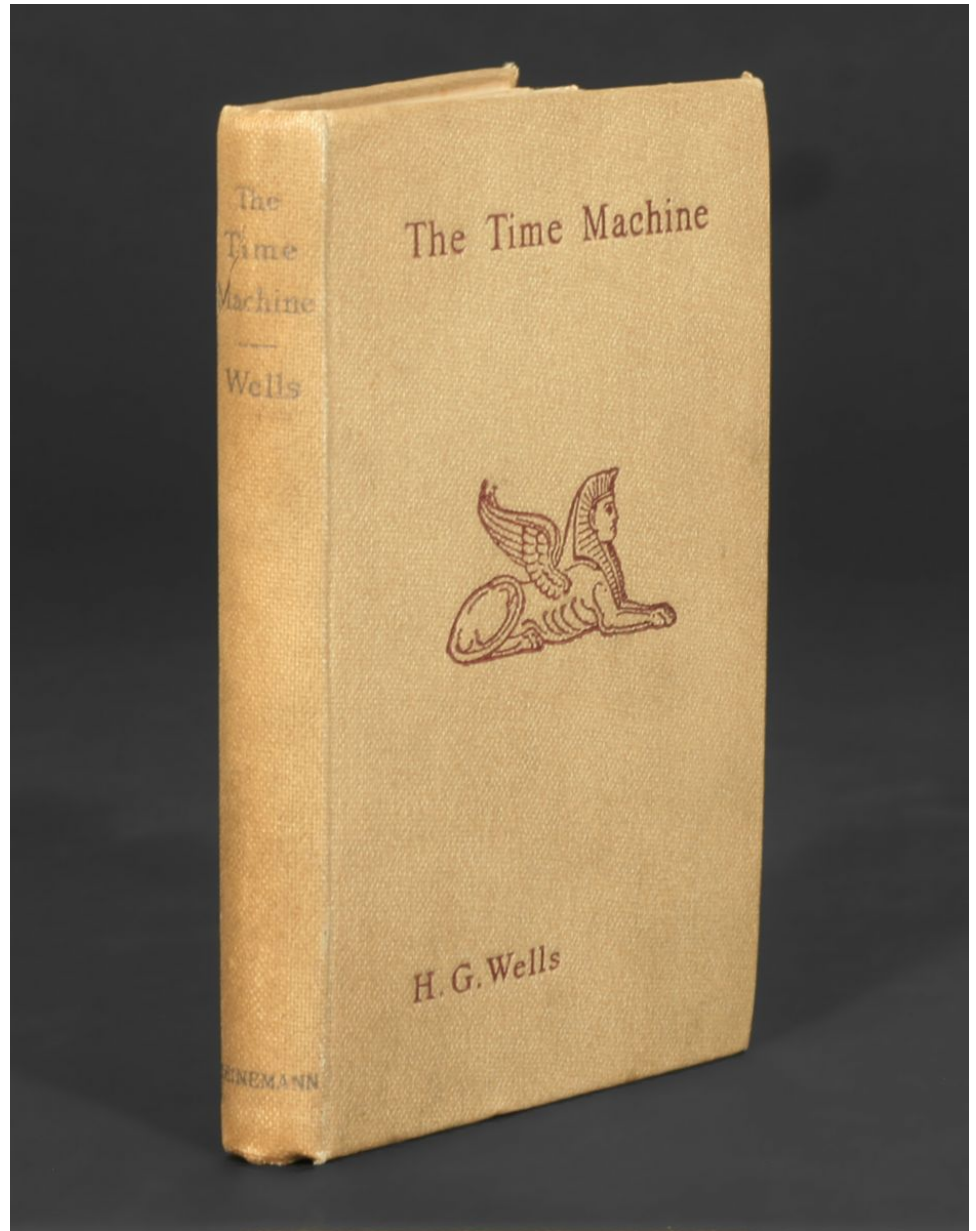


**Erewhon (1872)**

# Samuel Butler (1835-1902)



# La macchina del tempo (1895)

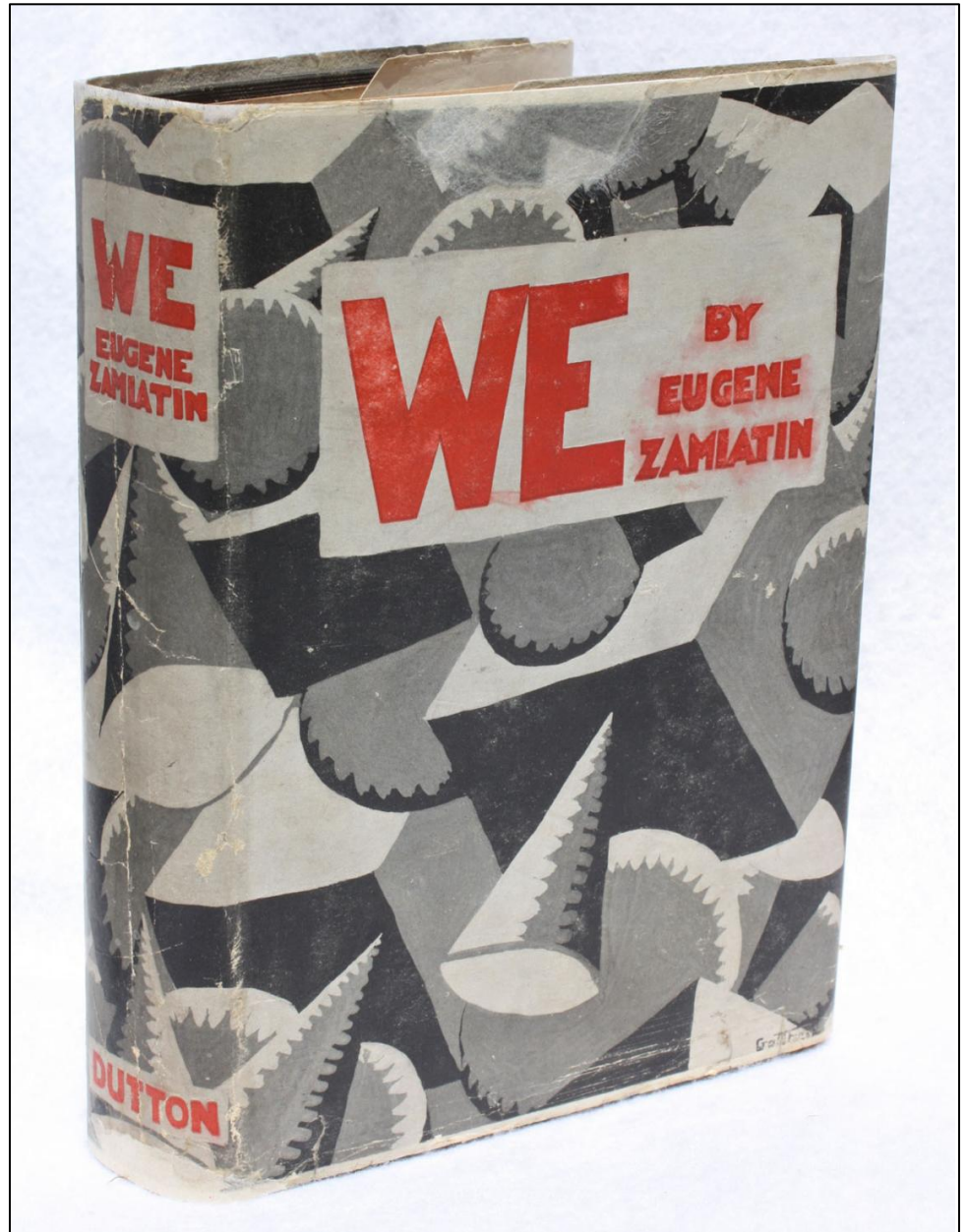


**Herbert George  
Wells  
(1866-1946)**



- **Primo periodo (1924-1949):**  
rappresenta la forma classica,  
canonica, di distopia.

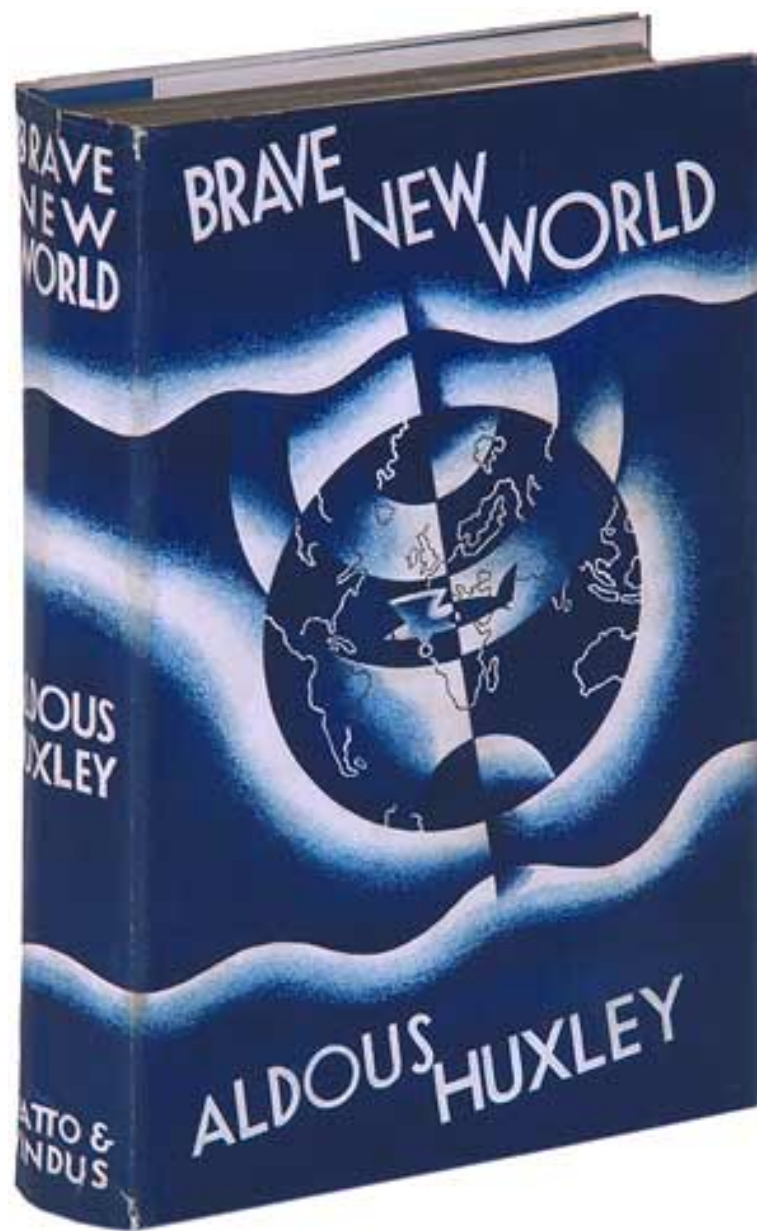
# Noi (1924)



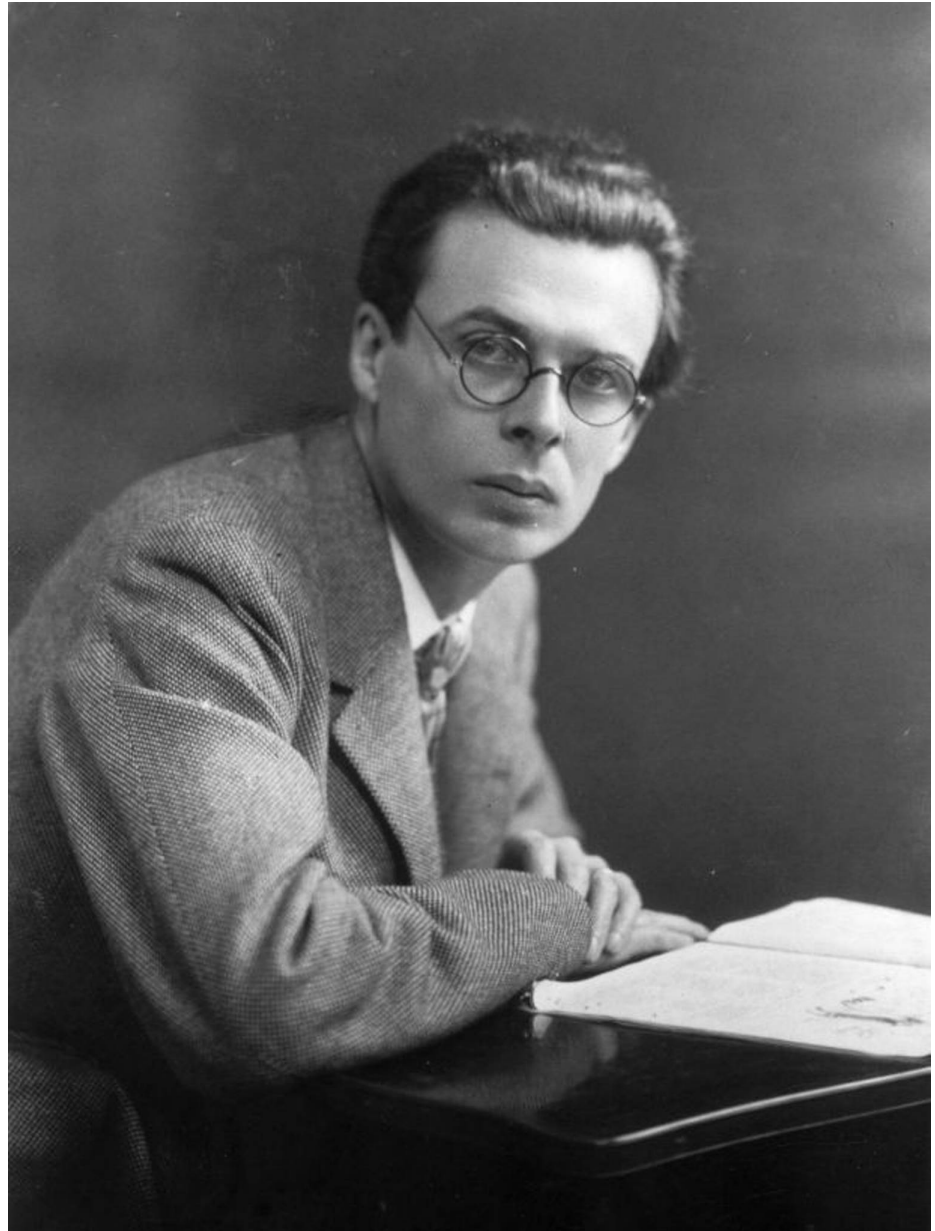
**Evgenij  
Ivanovič  
Zamjatin  
(1884-1937)**



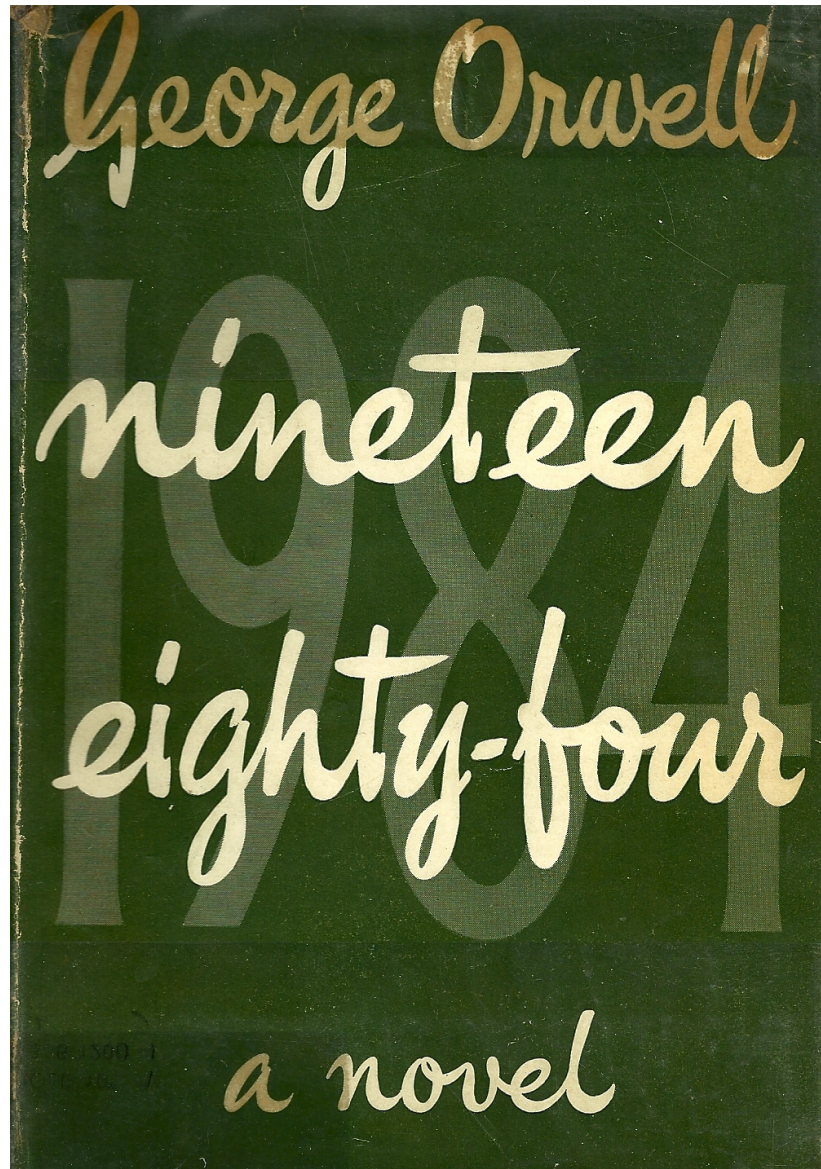
# Il mondo nuovo (1932)



# Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)



1984 (1949)



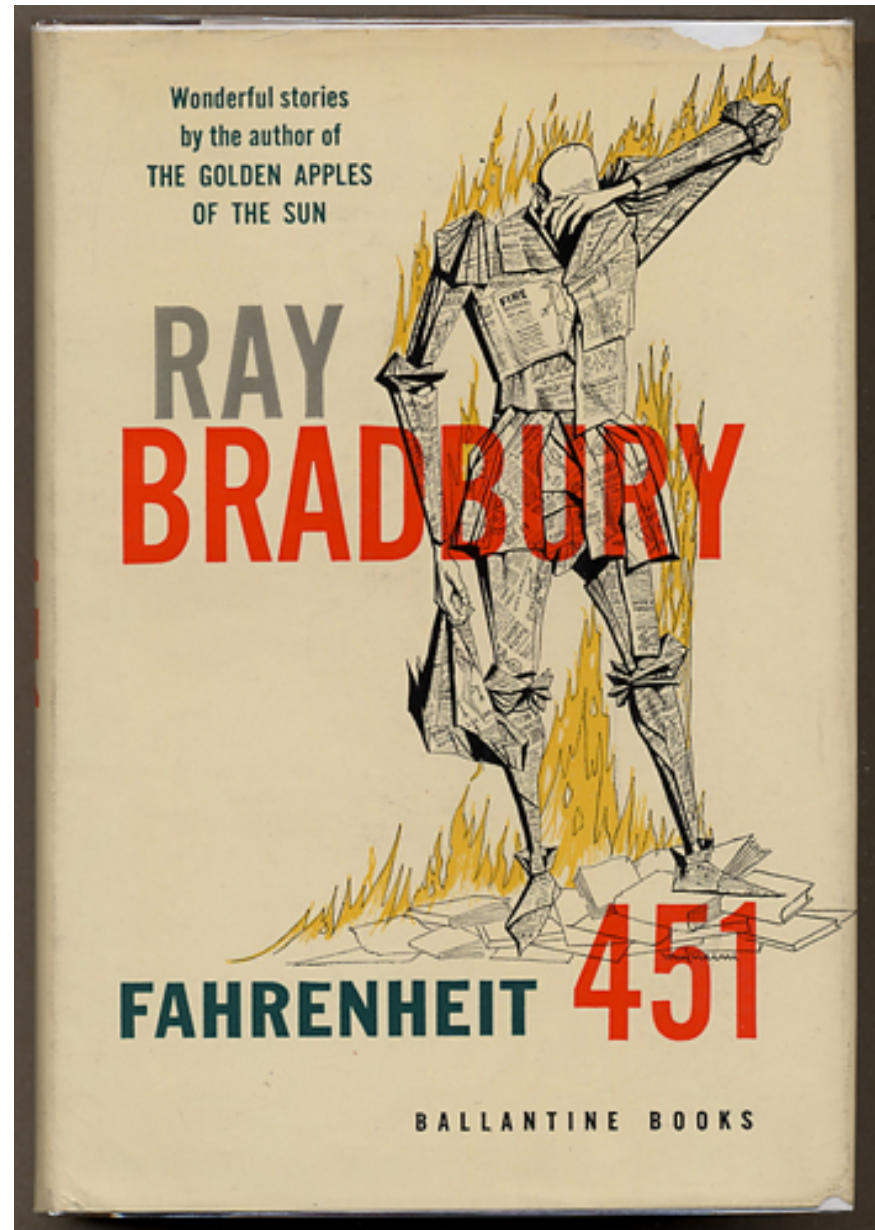
# George Orwell

(1903-1950)



- **Secondo periodo (anni '50-'60 del '900):** l'immaginario distopico si diffonde nella letteratura fantascientifica.

# Fahrenheit 451 (1953)

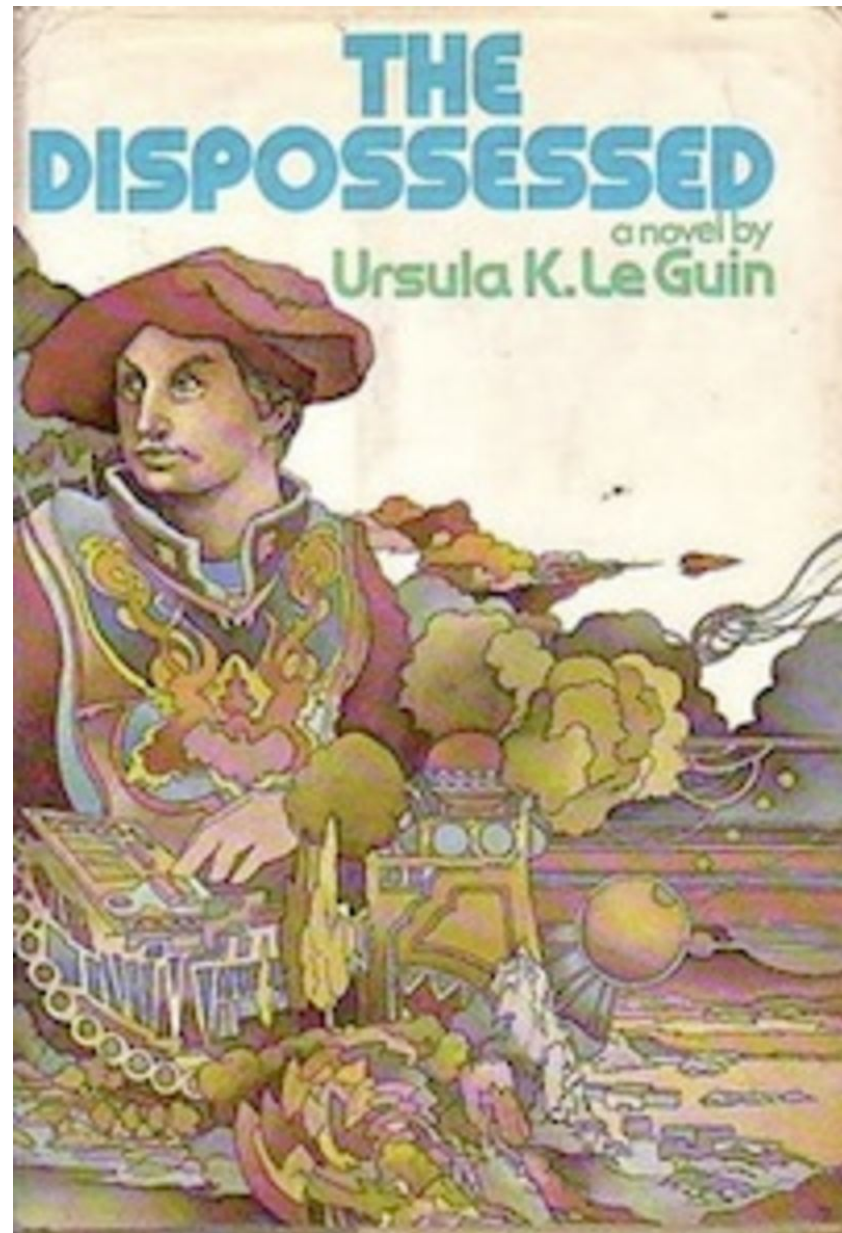


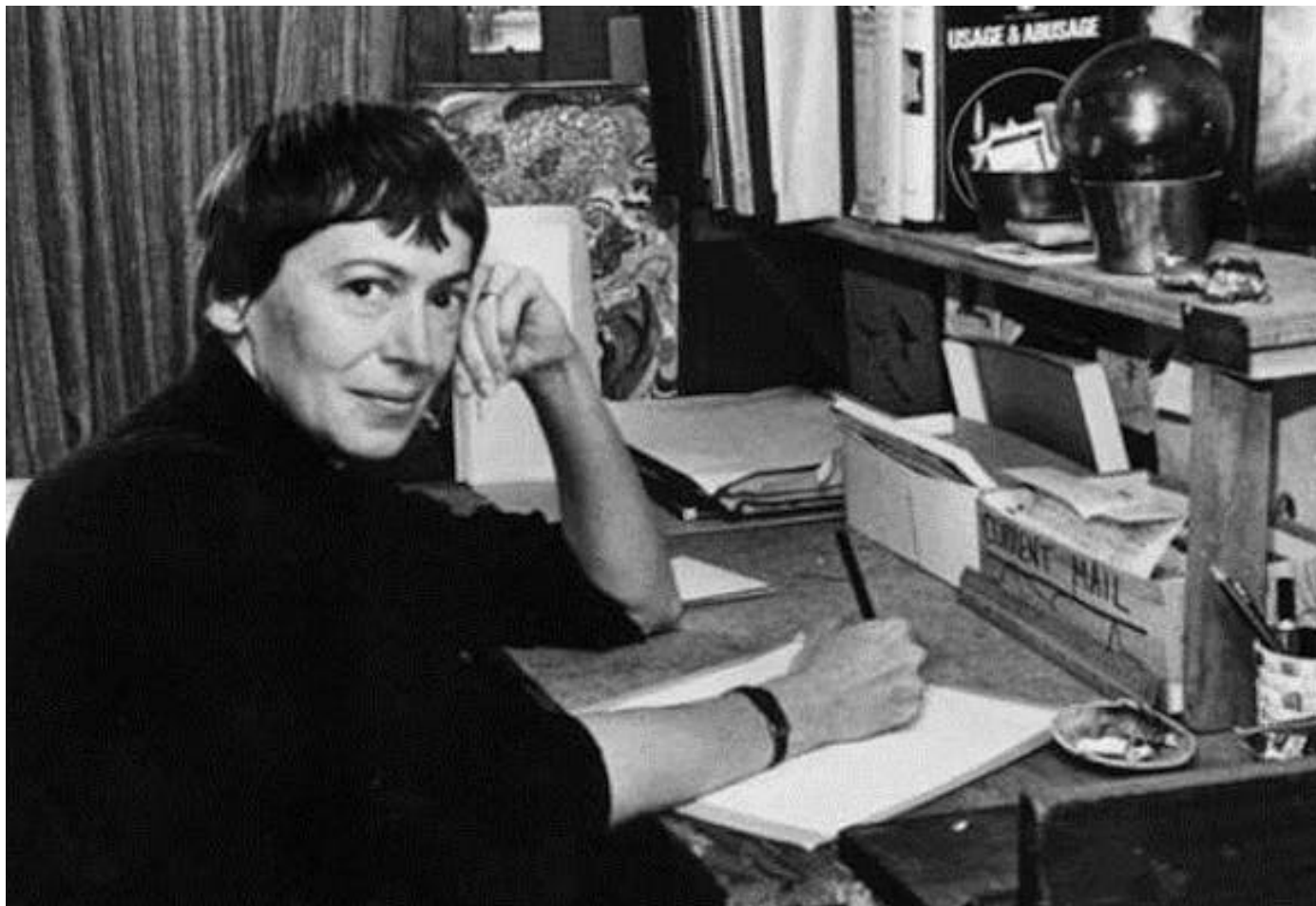


**Ray Bradbury (1920-2012)**

- **Terzo periodo (anni '70 del '900):**  
revival del romanzo utopico che  
assume la forma dell'utopia  
critica.

**I reietti  
dell'altro  
pianeta  
(1974)**

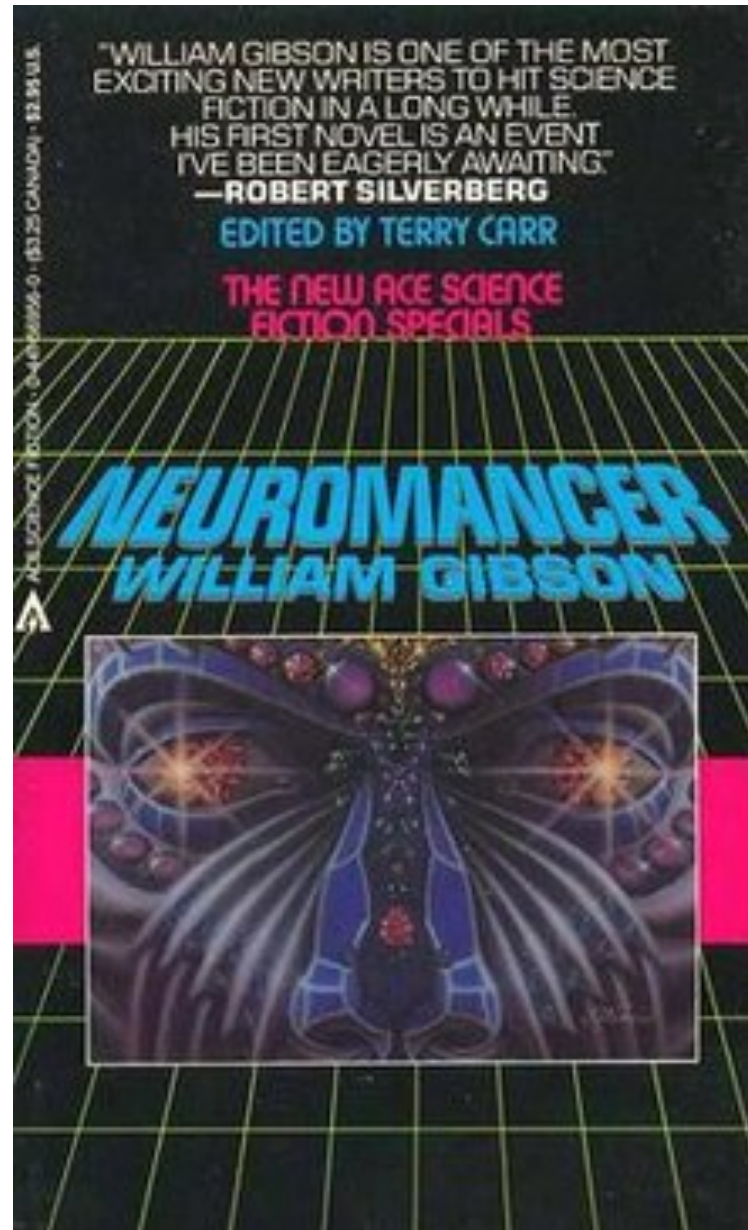




**Ursula Le Guin (1929-2018)**

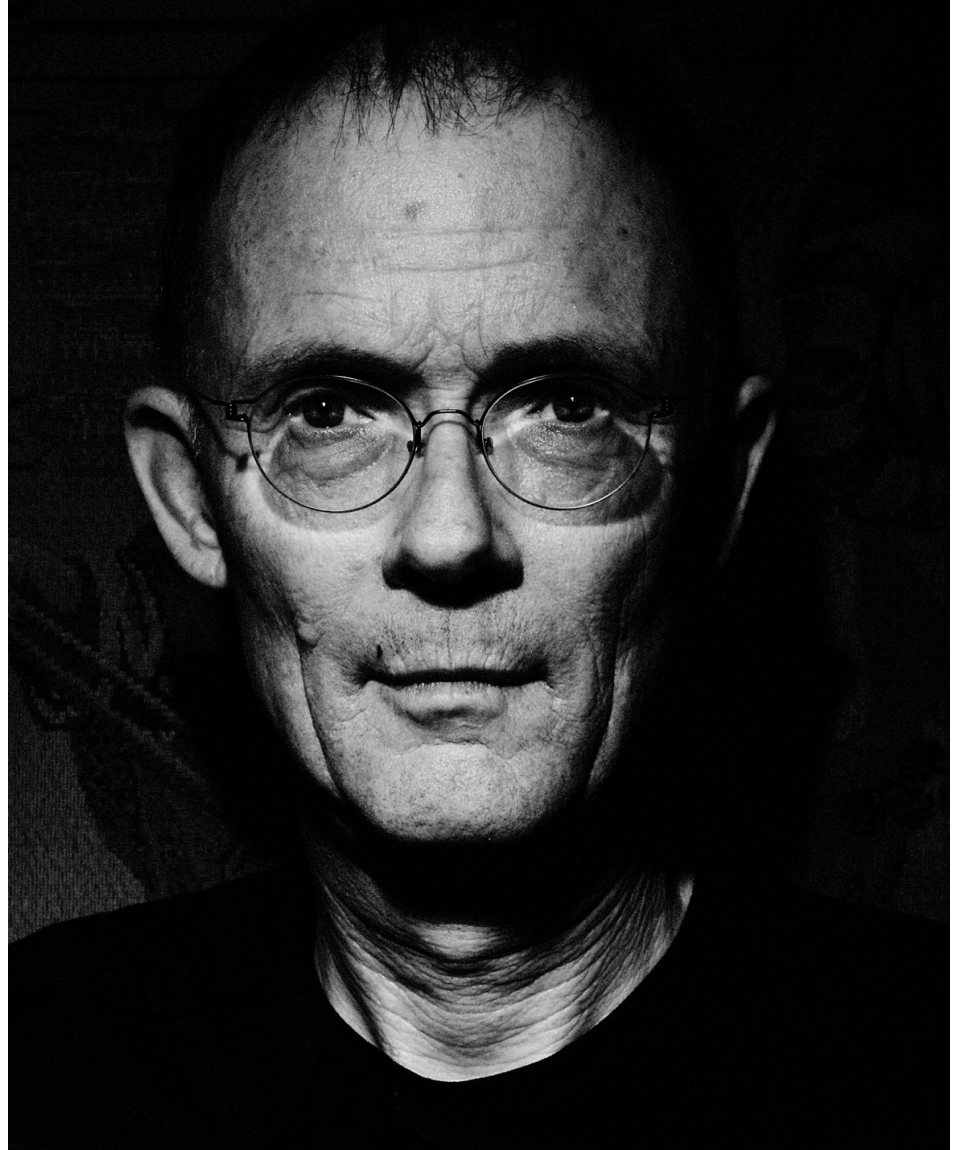
- **Quarto periodo (anni '80-'90 del '900):** nuova fioritura della narrativa distopica con l'“anniversario” di 1984 e la nascita del movimento cyberpunk.

# Neuromante (1984)

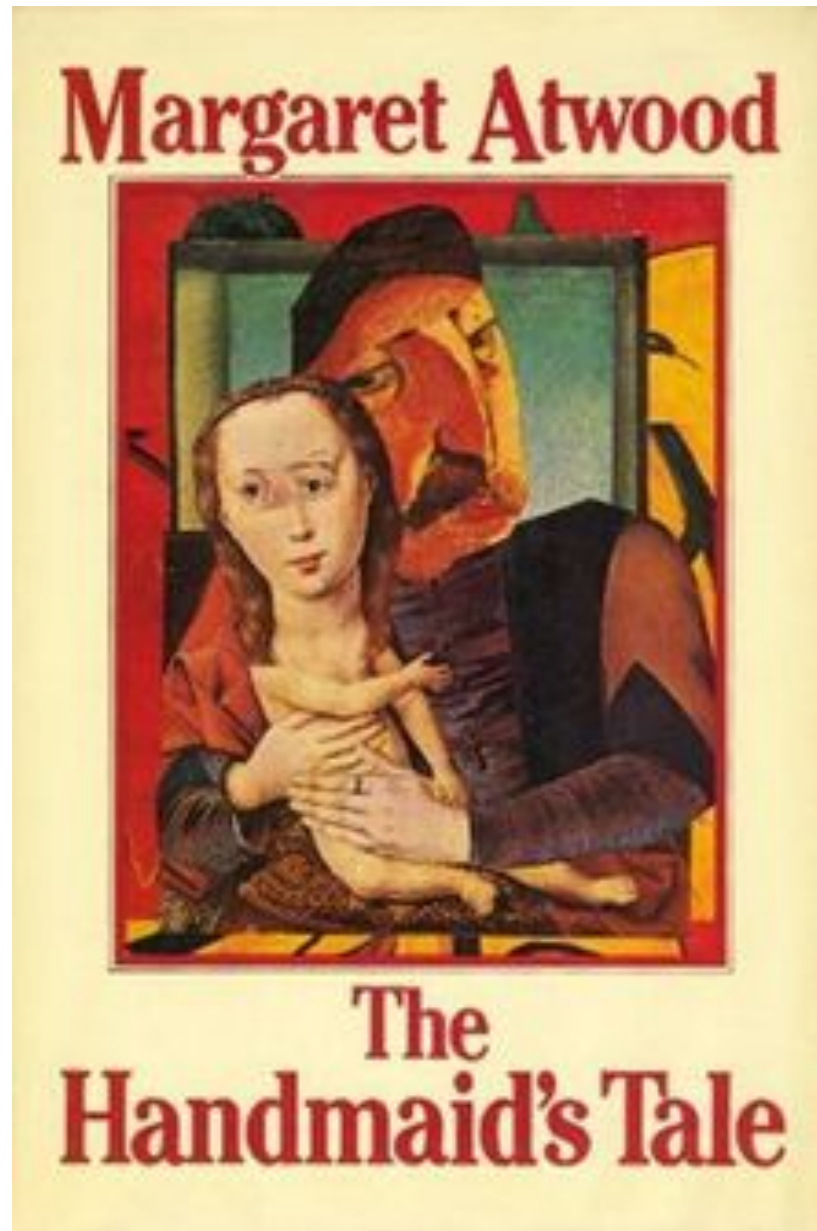


# William Gibson

(1948-)



# Il racconto dell'ancella (1985)

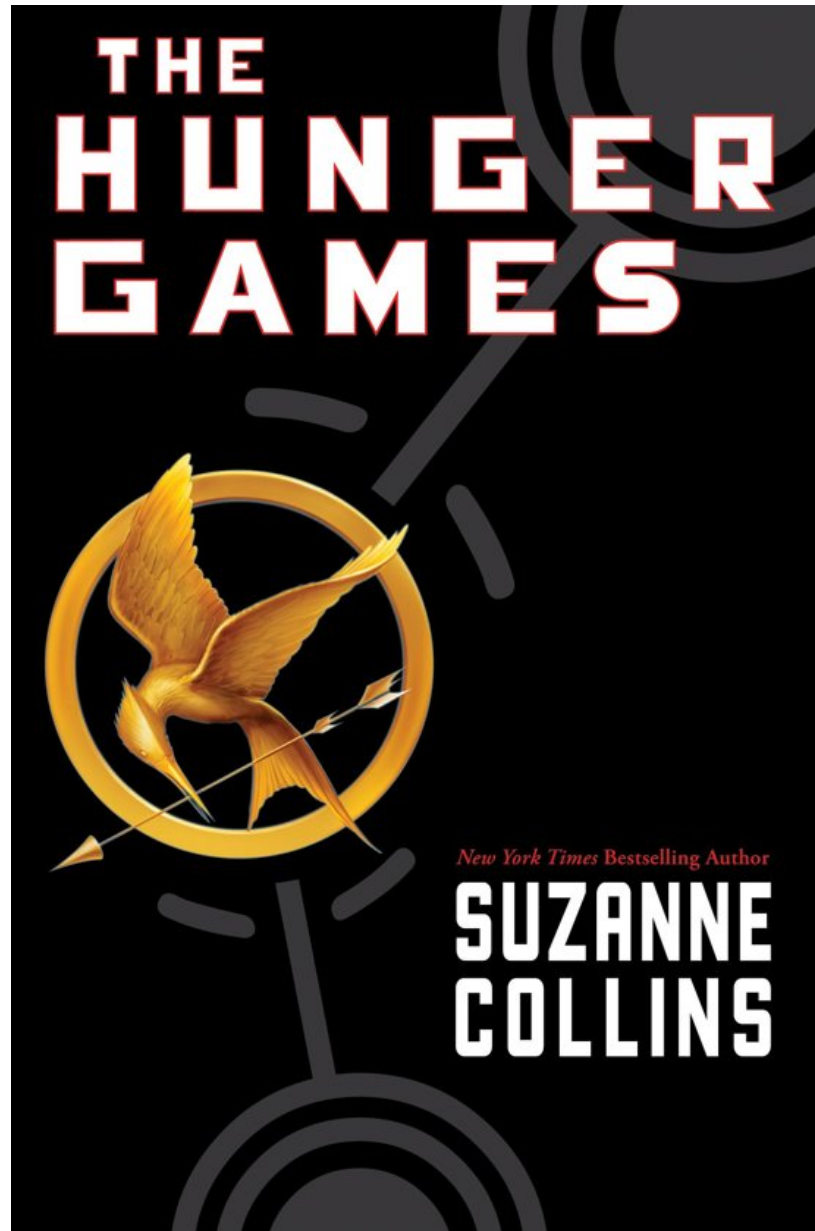




**Margaret Atwood (1939-)**

- **Quinto periodo (anni 2000):**  
diffusione dell'immaginario  
distopico all'interno della *young  
adult literature*.

# Hunger Games (2008)

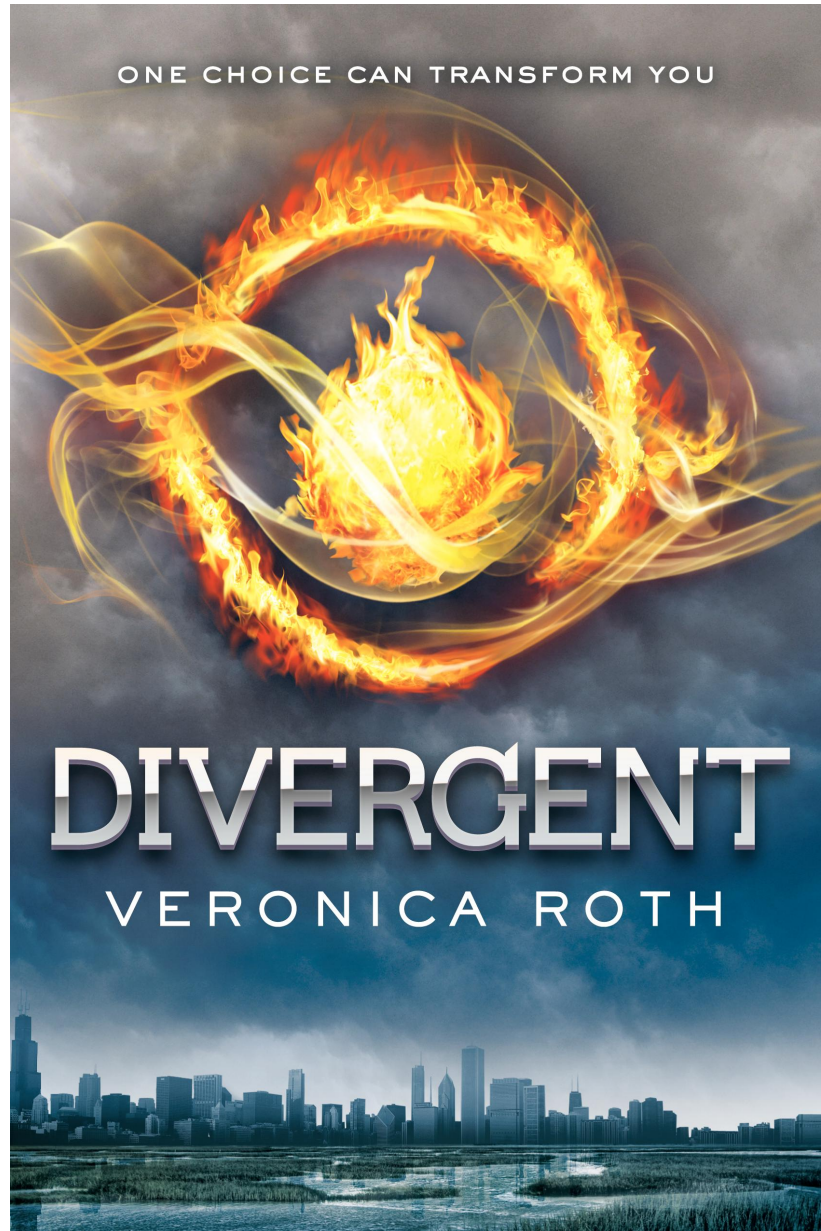


# Suzanne Collins

(1962-)



# Divergent (2011)



# Veronica Roth (1988-)

