

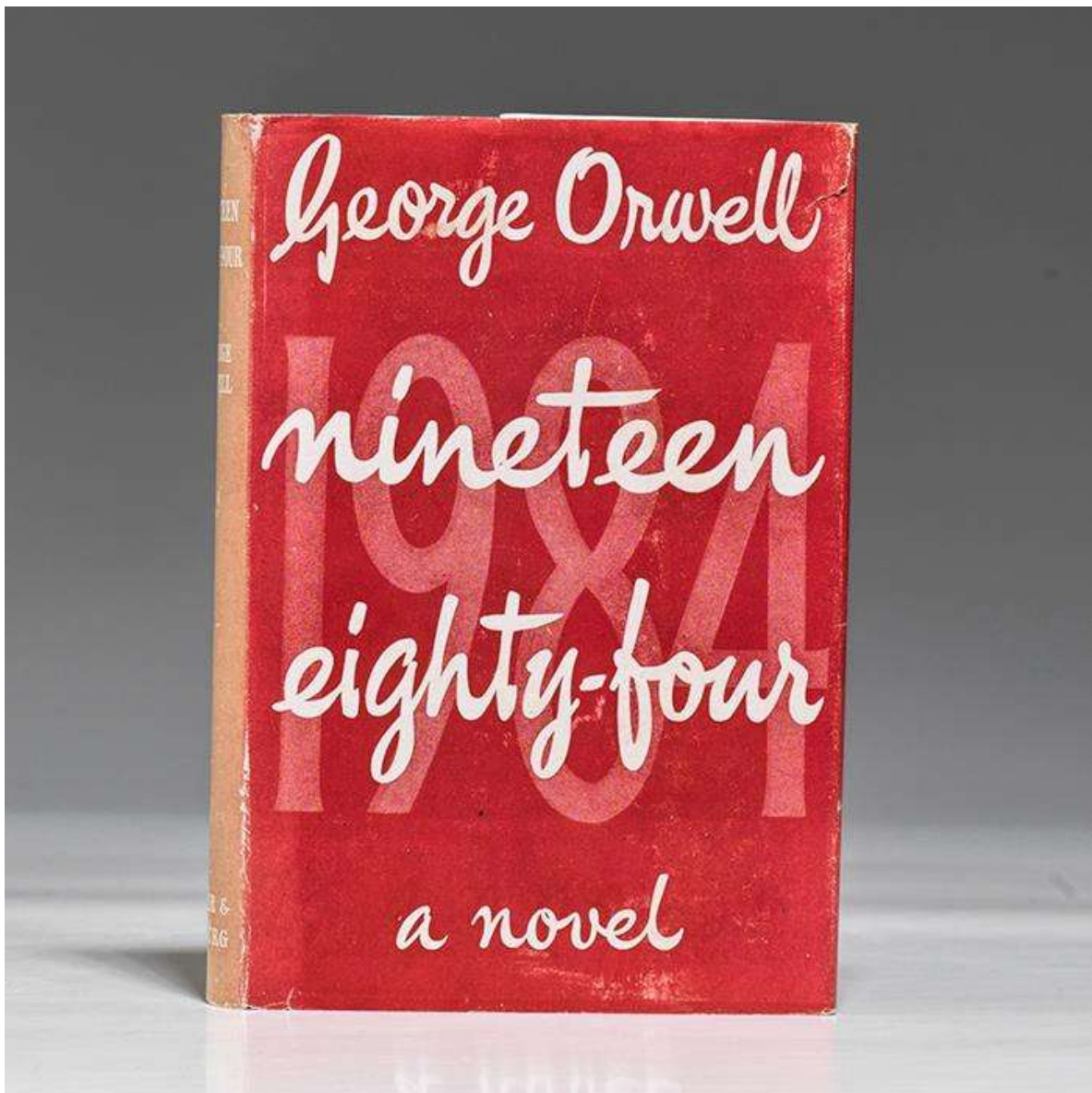
“1984” (1949) by George Orwell: A Canonical Book

Curated by Stephen A. Batman

Wednesday, March 12, 2025

Summary of this Particular Rare First Edition

George Orwell, 1984, 1949



"QUITE SIMPLY A NOVEL WHICH HAS CHANGED THE WORLD": FIRST EDITION OF GEORGE ORWELL'S *1984*

First edition of Orwell's powerful and influential dystopia, in the preferred red dust jacket.

"No other dystopian novel has received the critical acclaim or had the wide-ranging influence that *1984* has" (Books of the Century, 161). Written while Orwell suffered severely from tuberculosis and published shortly before the disease claimed his life, the novel is a work "of hectic, devilish, claustrophobic intensity... nightmarish in the telling" (Clute & Nicholls, 896).

"Orwell's interest in, and aptitude for, politics as a practical art were negligible, but his interest in, and imaginative grasp of, the implications of political philosophies were deep" (James & Mendelsohn, 231), enabling him to create a cautionary tale at once remarkably profound and widely accessible. "It is possible to say that the ghastly future Orwell foretold has not come about simply because he foretold it: we were warned in time" (Burgess, 99 Novels, 46).

For its enrichment of the English language—bequeathing such words as "doublethink," "Newspeak," and, of course, "Big Brother"—and its warning about the dire consequences of unchecked power in any hands, *1984* remains a literary landmark. "It is quite simply a novel which has changed the world" (Pringle, 100 Best Science Fiction Novels 1).

First-edition dust jacket issued in both green and red (this copy) versions, no priority established. Fenwick A12a. Connolly 99. *Anatomy of Wonder* II:838. *100 Most Influential Books* 93.

ORWELL, George. Nineteen Eighty-Four. London: Secker and Warburg, 1949. Octavo, original green cloth, original red and white dust jacket.

Book very nearly fine; extremely minor edge-wear, usual mild fading to spine of extremely good, price-clipped dust jacket, with bright, fresh, unsoiled covers.
[Source: Bauman's rare Books]

Introduction

George Orwell's dystopian masterpiece "*1984*" stands as one of the most influential novels of the 20th century, continuing to resonate with readers across generations since its publication in 1949. Written in the aftermath of World War II, the novel emerged from Orwell's deep concern about totalitarianism and the dangers it posed to individual freedom and truth. Orwell began writing the book in 1948, simply reversing the last two digits to create the futuristic title that would become shorthand for authoritarian control and surveillance.[11](#)

The cultural, political, and economic climate surrounding the novel's publication was defined by the emerging Cold War tensions between Western democracies and the Soviet bloc. Orwell, deeply affected by the horrors of Nazism and Stalinism, wrote "*1984*" as a warning against totalitarian police states where citizens are closely monitored, propaganda replaces free speech, and dissidents are brutally persecuted.[10](#) His experiences fighting in the Spanish Civil War and

witnessing the betrayal of revolutionary ideals by authoritarian tendencies on the left profoundly influenced his political perspective and the themes explored in the novel.[11](#)

The post-World War II era also saw the rise of mass media as a powerful tool for shaping public opinion, something Orwell recognized as a key factor in Hitler's ascent to power. The novel's intrusive telescreens and the Party's propaganda techniques draw direct parallels to Nazi public messaging and rallies.[11](#) Additionally, the deprivations of wartime London—food rationing, inconsistent utilities, and scarcity of basic goods—informed Orwell's depiction of life in Oceania, making the dystopian world of "1984" feel unnervingly plausible to its initial readers.[11](#)

The Author

Eric Arthur Blair, better known by his pen name George Orwell, was a British essayist, journalist, and novelist whose work continues to influence political discourse and popular culture. Born in 1903 in British India to a civil servant father, Orwell was educated in England before serving with the Imperial Police in Burma. This experience gave him firsthand insight into the mechanisms of imperial power and oppression, themes that would later inform his writing.[12](#)

The years 1936-1937 marked a pivotal period in Orwell's life and intellectual development. At the suggestion of his socialist publisher Victor Gollancz, Orwell spent time in the industrial north of England documenting the working conditions and poverty he witnessed there. These experiences formed the foundation for his 1937 book "The Road to Wigan Pier," which reported on the plight of the poor and working class while also examining why British left intellectuals had failed to convince these communities of socialism's merits.[12](#)

Prior to writing "1984," Orwell had observed the communist revolution in Russia and volunteered to fight against Franco's Fascist government in the Spanish Civil War. Initially supportive of the Russian Revolution, Orwell became disillusioned after recognizing that behind the rhetoric of justice and equality lay widespread famines, forced labor, internal power struggles, and political repression. His experiences in Spain further eroded his faith in certain elements of the left that he believed sought to replace fascism with their own brand of authoritarianism.[11](#)

These experiences catalyzed Orwell's political thinking and made him highly critical of authoritarian tendencies across the political spectrum. The brutality, paranoia, and betrayals depicted in "1984" draw heavily from the Great Purges of 1936-1938 in the Soviet Union, during which over 600,000 people died in an official purge of the Communist Party amid widespread repression, surveillance, and extrajudicial executions.[11](#)

Orwell died of tuberculosis in January 1950, just months after the publication of "1984," never fully witnessing the profound impact his final novel would have on political discourse and popular culture for generations to come.

Why this is a Canonical Book

"1984" must be included in the canon of books containing major ideas that reflect elements of America's politics, governance, economics, and culture for several compelling reasons. First and foremost, the novel serves as a powerful warning about the fragility of democratic institutions and the constant vigilance required to preserve individual freedoms—principles that lie at the heart of American governance.⁷ In a nation founded on ideals of liberty and limited government, Orwell's depiction of a society where these values have been systematically destroyed offers a chilling counterpoint that reinforces their importance.

The novel's exploration of truth manipulation and historical revisionism speaks directly to America's ongoing struggles with misinformation, propaganda, and the integrity of public discourse. As Winston Smith's job at the Ministry of Truth involves rewriting historical records to match the Party's ever-changing narrative, readers are confronted with the essential relationship between accurate historical knowledge and democratic citizenship.¹³ This theme resonates powerfully in American culture, where debates over historical education, media literacy, and the nature of truth itself have become increasingly contentious.

Orwell's critique of totalitarianism emerged specifically from his disillusionment with both fascism and communism—ideologies that America defined itself against during the Cold War and beyond. The novel's depiction of Oceania's perpetual wars against shifting enemies mirrors aspects of America's own geopolitical positioning and the rhetoric that sometimes accompanies it.¹⁰ By examining how war can be used as a pretext for curtailing civil liberties and consolidating power, "1984" offers Americans a framework for critically examining their own government's actions during times of conflict.

Perhaps most significantly, "1984" has become a touchstone in American political discourse across the ideological spectrum. The novel's terminology—Big Brother, doublethink, thoughtcrime, Newspeak—has entered the American lexicon as shorthand for government overreach and manipulation.⁸ The fact that both conservatives and progressives regularly invoke Orwell's dystopia to criticize their opponents demonstrates the book's unique position in American political culture as a shared reference point for discussing the proper limits of state power.

In an era of digital surveillance, data collection, and social media manipulation, "1984" offers Americans a prescient framework for understanding new threats to privacy and autonomy. The novel's exploration of how technology can be weaponized against citizens has only grown more relevant in the digital age, making it an essential text for Americans grappling with the proper balance between security and liberty in the 21st century.⁷

Five Timeless Quotes

1. "Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."¹³

This quote encapsulates one of Orwell's most profound insights about power and historical narrative. In our current era of contested historical narratives and debates over education, this quote reminds us that control over historical understanding shapes our collective future. When political actors attempt to rewrite, suppress, or manipulate historical facts—whether about racial injustice, economic systems, or political conflicts—they are engaging in a form of power that Orwell recognized as fundamental to maintaining control. This quote's relevance has only increased in the digital age, where information can be altered, deleted, or manipulated with unprecedented ease, making the preservation of historical truth both more difficult and more essential to democratic governance.

2. "The choice for mankind lies between freedom and happiness and for the great bulk of mankind, happiness is better."[13](#)

This provocative statement challenges Americans to examine the trade-offs between security and liberty that define much of our political discourse. From debates about government surveillance to public health mandates, Americans constantly negotiate the balance between individual freedom and collective welfare. Orwell's quote forces us to confront uncomfortable questions: How much freedom are we willing to sacrifice for comfort or security? Do we truly value liberty above all else, as our national mythology suggests? In an era of increasing polarization, this quote reminds us that the tension between freedom and security is not new, but rather a perennial challenge that each generation must address anew.

3. "Doublethink means the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them."[13](#)

This definition of doublethink speaks directly to the cognitive dissonance that characterizes much of contemporary political discourse. We see this phenomenon when citizens demand both smaller government and expanded government services. Or, when they press to defund the police while suffering high levels of violent crime. The concept of doublethink helps Americans recognize when they are being asked to accept contradictory narratives without questioning the inconsistency. In an era of "alternative facts" and partisan media ecosystems, Orwell's insight into how language can be used to sustain contradictions remains profoundly relevant to maintaining intellectual integrity in public life.

4. "Until they become conscious they will never rebel, and until after they have rebelled they cannot become conscious."[13](#)

This paradoxical observation about political awakening speaks to the challenges of organizing meaningful resistance to systemic problems. In American contexts ranging from labor movements to civil rights struggles, consciousness-raising has always been a prerequisite for effective collective action. Yet Orwell suggests that full consciousness may only come through the act of rebellion itself—a chicken-and-egg problem that activists continue to grapple with. This quote reminds Americans that political education and direct action are not separate endeavors but mutually reinforcing aspects of any movement for social change.

5. "Freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make four. If that is granted, all else follows."¹³

This deceptively simple statement cuts to the heart of intellectual freedom. In asserting that freedom begins with the ability to acknowledge objective reality, Orwell establishes truth-telling as the foundation of all other liberties. In our "post-truth" era, where basic facts about science, history, and current events are routinely contested for political advantage, this quote reminds Americans that meaningful democracy requires a shared commitment to factual reality. When citizens cannot agree on fundamental truths—whether about election results, climate science, or public health—the very possibility of reasoned democratic deliberation is undermined.

Five Major Ideas

1. Totalitarianism and the Mechanisms of Control

Orwell's most significant contribution is his detailed examination of how totalitarian regimes maintain power through a combination of surveillance, propaganda, and violence. The novel depicts a system where citizens are constantly monitored through telescreens, children are encouraged to spy on their parents, and the Thought Police can arrest people for thoughtcrimes.¹⁴ This comprehensive system of control extends beyond physical coercion to psychological manipulation, with the Party actively working to eliminate the very possibility of independent thought through language restriction and historical revisionism. For Americans, this analysis provides a framework for recognizing incremental threats to liberty and the warning signs of authoritarian tendencies in their own institutions.

2. The Manipulation of Language and Truth

Through the concept of Newspeak—the Party's deliberately impoverished language designed to make thoughtcrime impossible—Orwell explores how controlling language can limit the capacity for critical thinking.¹⁴ The novel demonstrates how propaganda works not just through lies but through the strategic deployment of contradictory messages (doublethink) that exhaust citizens' capacity for independent analysis. Winston's job at the Ministry of Truth, where he alters historical records to match the Party's current narrative, illustrates how the control of information creates a perpetual present where critical historical consciousness becomes impossible.¹³ This theme speaks directly to contemporary concerns about media manipulation, "fake news," and the erosion of shared factual reality in American public discourse.

3. The Destruction of Privacy and Intimacy

"1984" portrays a world where private life has been virtually eliminated, with the state intruding into the most intimate aspects of human existence. Winston and Julia's love affair represents not just personal rebellion but a political act against a system that seeks to channel all human energy and loyalty toward the state.¹³ The novel suggests that authentic human connection poses an existential threat to totalitarian control, which is why the Party works so diligently to prevent genuine bonds between people. This theme resonates with ongoing American debates about

privacy rights, surveillance technology, and the proper boundaries between public and private life in the digital age.

4. The Psychology of Power and Oppression

Through O'Brien's extended torture of Winston, Orwell explores the psychology of power in its purest form. O'Brien's famous declaration that "the object of power is power" and that power consists in "inflicting pain and humiliation" reveals the nihilistic core of totalitarian thinking.¹³ The novel suggests that systems of oppression are not merely means to other ends (economic, religious, or ideological) but can become self-perpetuating systems where power itself is the only objective. This insight challenges Americans to look beyond stated justifications for coercive policies and examine whether institutional arrangements serve legitimate public purposes or merely perpetuate existing power structures.

5. The Fragility of Human Resistance

Perhaps most disturbingly, "1984" examines the limits of individual resistance against overwhelming systemic power. Winston's ultimate betrayal of Julia under torture and his final surrender to loving Big Brother suggest that everyone has breaking points and that systems of oppression can exploit human vulnerability.¹³ Yet the novel also affirms the significance of resistance, even when doomed to failure. Winston's diary, his relationship with Julia, and his commitment to factual truth represent meaningful acts of defiance, even if they cannot topple the regime. This tension between the necessity and the limitations of individual resistance speaks to perennial questions in American political life about personal responsibility in the face of systemic injustice.

Three Major Controversies

1. Ideological Appropriation and Misinterpretation

One of the most significant controversies surrounding "1984" involves its ideological appropriation by different political factions. While Orwell wrote from a democratic socialist perspective critical of both Soviet communism and fascism, the novel has been claimed by both the political right and left as supporting their respective worldviews.⁸ Conservatives have used "1984" to argue against government expansion and regulation, while progressives have employed it to criticize corporate surveillance and right-wing propaganda. This contested interpretation reflects deeper disagreements about the proper role of government and the nature of freedom in American society. The controversy is further complicated by selective reading—those who focus exclusively on the novel's anti-totalitarian message while ignoring Orwell's critique of capitalism and class structures, or vice versa, miss the nuanced political vision that makes the work so enduring.

2. Relevance to Contemporary Surveillance and Technology

Another major controversy concerns the novel's application to modern surveillance technologies and digital media. Some critics argue that "1984" presents an outdated model of top-down state

control that fails to capture the more diffuse, consent-based surveillance of the digital age, where citizens voluntarily share personal data with corporations and governments.⁸ Others contend that Orwell's insights about the relationship between surveillance, self-censorship, and power remain profoundly relevant, even if the specific mechanisms have evolved. This debate reflects broader American anxieties about technology's impact on privacy, autonomy, and democratic governance, with no clear consensus on whether our current trajectory is leading toward or away from Orwell's dystopian vision.

3. Educational Challenges and Censorship

"1984" has faced challenges in American educational settings due to its political content, sexual themes, and bleak outlook. Some parents and educational boards have objected to the novel's inclusion in curricula, arguing that it promotes pessimism about government or contains inappropriate content for young readers.⁵ These controversies reflect deeper tensions in American education between protecting students from potentially disturbing material and preparing them to engage critically with challenging ideas. The irony of attempting to ban a book about censorship and thought control has not been lost on defenders of the novel, who argue that such efforts inadvertently demonstrate the continuing relevance of Orwell's warnings about controlling access to ideas.

In Closing

Civic-minded Americans should read "1984" because it serves as both a warning and a call to vigilance about the fragility of democratic institutions and values. In a time when terms like "alternative facts" enter our political lexicon and surveillance technologies become increasingly sophisticated, Orwell's dystopian vision provides a framework for recognizing incremental threats to liberty before they become systemic.⁸ The novel reminds us that democracy requires not just formal institutions but an ongoing commitment to truthfulness, critical thinking, and resistance to manipulation—qualities that must be cultivated in each generation of citizens.

Beyond its political warnings, "1984" challenges readers to examine their own complicity in systems of control and deception. By depicting Winston's gradual awakening to the contradictions around him, Orwell invites Americans to question the narratives they have accepted without examination and to consider how language shapes their understanding of political reality.¹⁴ This self-reflection is essential to meaningful civic participation in a complex media environment where citizens must constantly evaluate competing claims to truth.

Perhaps most importantly, "1984" affirms the value of individual conscience even in the face of overwhelming systemic pressure. Though Winston ultimately fails in his resistance, his struggle to maintain his humanity and his commitment to factual reality represent values worth defending.¹³ For Americans navigating an increasingly polarized political landscape, the novel offers a powerful reminder that maintaining one's intellectual integrity—the freedom to say that two plus two make four—is the foundation of all other freedoms.

In our current moment, when democratic norms face challenges both domestic and international, "1984" provides not just a cautionary tale but a vocabulary for articulating what is at stake. By

reading and engaging with Orwell's masterpiece, civic-minded Americans equip themselves to recognize and resist the subtle erosion of truth, privacy, and freedom that precedes more overt forms of authoritarianism. In this sense, the novel is not merely a classic of literature but an essential tool for democratic citizenship in the 21st century.[7](#)

Sources and Citations:

1. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/0e5865b6fce52ee7f47f62716ec7762f12ba427c>
2. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/e521f9c3fc1ab7d5c004bd2c90d6336a9b2ce753>
3. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/a0b68e2f65d78709e2d9a1c42412f336fcbeca65>
4. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/840d9612d2f471dec48c99bd43caf737359e587d>
5. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/bac3bc2f12a4f305a1e1491e539b922eab88dbc8>
6. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/f31859efd72a8ff99e5a1764605e85b292bf950a>
7. <https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20180507-why-orwells-1984-could-be-about-now>
8. <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2019/07/1984-george-orwell/590638/>
9. <https://thereadyywriters.trwconsult.com/10-reasons-to-read-george-orwells-1984/>
10. <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/echoes-of-1984-in-2024-opinion-2918499>
11. <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/1984/context/historical/why-orwell-wrote-1984/>
12. <https://iep.utm.edu/george-orwell/>
13. <https://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/153313-nineteen-eighty-four>
14. <https://www.albert.io/blog/themes-motifs-and-symbols-in-1984/>
15. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/f5f13378f3b29b671dc1e34fa7337c3a6db4671e>
16. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/38fafdcbe452689aca22056d8b26ac472ec807db>
17. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/7dfaefd716ef75df72054f3fb14d287c8123b9da>
18. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/fa87f7da40567a0fb1dc542e95956fb663930760>
19. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Nineteen-Eighty-four>
20. <https://news.stanford.edu/stories/2016/02/orwell-alex-woloch-021516>
21. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-Orwell>
22. https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nineteen_Eighty-Four
23. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nineteen_Eighty-Four
24. <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/1984/context/>
25. <https://www.orwellfoundation.com/the-orwell-youth-prize/prize/future-society-orwell-youth-prize-2020/>
26. <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/1984/themes/>
27. <https://www.litcharts.com/lit/1984>
28. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/video/when-was-1984-written.html>
29. <https://www.thesmartset.com/1984-in-2024/>
30. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/7ec2f5188c9db5025a6412ba2a4e171657f95d04>
31. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/ef4edcdca9a91673e4ab2bb0b96827626ee1fbf9>
32. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/8d14bb1d69795766c5433b8ad7568f6030401b95>
33. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/96fa7bae5b3aaf488be4fc69945bc24368978a71>
34. <https://www.neh.gov/article/george-orwell-outdoorsman>
35. <https://scholar.dominican.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=history-politics-international-studies-senior-theses>
36. <https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/george-orwell-life-death-books-spanish-civil-war-legacy/>
37. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Orwell
38. <https://www.orwellfoundation.com/the-orwell-foundation/orwell/biography/>
39. https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/orwell_george.shtml
40. <https://www.orwellfoundation.com/the-orwell-foundation/about/about-george-orwell/>
41. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G3GKfMallC4>

42. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/407e3fb688a89e82666de637488a3db61181bc32>
43. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/ccc40de1ffe3ceab4b3683a6c1814df634f452b3>
44. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/5e65ae546f05db12966e15614ff2f6b50e29a24c>
45. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/8800b2a3d273b8d78d7074d70acafa7f07bcf053>
46. <https://www.madeleinereads.com/allbookreviews/was-george-orwell-a-misogynist>
47. <https://www.euronews.com/culture/2024/06/08/culture-re-view-the-cultural-impact-of-george-orwells-dystopian-classic-nineteen-eighty-fo>
48. <https://kudzureviewfsu.com/2024/04/25/fiction-in-tandem-why-1984-and-brave-new-world-should-always-be-read-together/>
49. <https://lawliberty.org/orwell-and-the-cancellation-of-culture/>
50. https://www.reddit.com/r/DestinyLore/comments/jhrbkh/the_plot_of_the_novel_1984_might_be_canon/
51. <https://www.insidehighered.com/views/2017/06/09/what-orwell-says-us-about-america-today-essay>
52. https://londonhuawiki.wpi.edu/index.php/The_Modern_Impacts_of_George_Orwell's_1984
53. https://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/mary.warner/StudentLinks/2014_Spring/Nicole%20Iskandar.pdf
54. https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/12yed4z/can_you_all_help_me_understand_why_1984_is_often/
55. <https://aithor.com/essay-examples/the-influence-of-george-orwells-1984-on-modern-society>
56. <https://hyperbolit.com/2020/08/07/why-george-orwells-1984-is-such-a-timeless-novel/>
57. <https://lithub.com/75-years-of-1984-why-george-orwells-classic-remains-more-relevant-than-ever/>
58. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/57f76fb6034dd2ac9bc4f36f7f05e76b0a6214fa>
59. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/73698686e4f14b9b6c5c2bea0a7a5b89a29cb9f1>
60. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/b7719abf30a22f45f5d870934237b41196e14f4b>
61. <https://lithub.com/all-of-the-passages-in-1984-that-relate-to-you-right-now/>
62. <https://gitmind.com/1984-quotes.html>
63. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3dL7K0LoC2k>
64. <https://quizlet.com/59585820/1984-quotes-and-meanings-flash-cards/>
65. <https://edlatimore.com/1984-quotes-and-ideas/>
66. <https://www.thoughtco.com/1984-quotes-740884>
67. <https://www.panmacmillan.com/blogs/literary/george-orwell-quotes-1984-animal-farm>
68. <https://study.com/learn/lesson/thought-police-1984-george-orwell-quotes-analysis-significance.html>
69. <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/1984/quotes/>
70. https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/3d09by/favorite_quotes_unknown_facts_etc_about_orwells/
71. <https://www.litcharts.com/lit/1984/quotes>
72. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/02e8482f034c376f6c24d968a6f874cfff59f50c>
73. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/ae9f51fe93c87d0c257c73c8f616a9d836380b11>
74. <https://www.collegetransitions.com/blog/1984-themes-symbols-motifs/>
75. <https://literarydevices.net/1984-themes/>
76. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CTdcm0BRJqY>

77. <https://lib.morainevalley.edu/public/onebooks/1984/1984-educationmaterials.pdf>
78. <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/1984/facts/>
79. https://www.reddit.com/r/literature/comments/ccqto4/the_hidden_theme_in_1984s_appendix/
80. <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/1984/plot-analysis/>
81. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/video/themes-in-1984.html>
82. <https://quizlet.com/gb/407974268/1984-themes-flash-cards/>
83. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/5c101b06eaab1bbedb64df7bf4dbad618db5cea0>
84. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/71b82809b7645875e4a6799aef8262c169c82633>
85. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/648b36ee716a0863f92a25eedd63f1a730c1936f>
86. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/acc0bd0926b9d6bd0ff655213f87df40e0650634>
87. https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/3hf4yp/problems_with_1984/
88. <https://bookaholicdramer.wordpress.com/2018/11/09/unpopular-opinion-1984-by-george-orwell/>
89. <https://fee.org/articles/orwell-s-1984-how-to-misread-a-classic/>
90. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_geography_of_Nineteen_Eighty-Four
91. <https://theconversation.com/what-orwells-1984-tells-us-about-todays-world-70-years-after-it-was-published-116940>
92. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/41116f401e8c02b226c5d840321fa21d16623d1d>
93. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/2edbcf98cef55f267044332075959e59cb142828>
94. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29254470/>
95. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/25cce2ca4720389a48e3f9677052b709025082ce>
96. <https://academyofideas.com/2021/08/is-1984-becoming-a-reality-george-orwells-warning-to-the-world/>
97. https://www.reddit.com/r/1984/comments/k9pcc4/how_has_1984_inspired_you/
98. <https://bitcoinmagazine.com/culture/why-you-should-read-1984-again>
99. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-suffolk-65856526>
100. <https://www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/1984-at-seventy-why-we-still-read-orwells-book-of-prophecy>
101. <https://www.americanheritage.com/george-orwells-america>
102. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/29477209bbd53a4ffee0c3b06233b3ce958fc96a>
103. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/119e233f64c040912517a30dfeacec113a611d57>
104. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/5b2fe0d42fed4c0a7202bcbb47b0d584ebf9d722>
105. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/b3a4b6af78bd0268ab8bf8cd2a5d563f4d0e9bfb>
106. https://digitalcommons.lib.uconn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1594&context=srhonors_theses
107. <https://modernagejournal.com/1984-and-george-orwells-other-view-of-capitalism/229190/>
108. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/when-was-1984-written.html>
109. https://www.manyconversations.org/why_orwell_and_why_now
110. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/8ec51e6022c6998c7aca6a970479e15117e9461a>

111. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/476430cc3f7fca06cfdaf2010ecc6f15652df07a>
112. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/8528328381cf47c72999a4e466d67a9297f7baa7>
113. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/bacc9a3194b133de5f10b7c65b0eb28ea50fcbb>
114. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/9fc074df8ff2ca2157a206edd0b9fd872c9cd8b6>
115. <https://www.sparknotes.com/author/george-orwell/>
116. https://londonhuawiki.wpi.edu/index.php/The_Influences_of_George_Orwell's_1984
117. <https://www.biography.com/authors-writers/george-orwell>
118. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/b7863df962d8cd9ed4f69735b8bc7dfdde3f0b82>
119. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/2111292cd58a7571810b9904f1c46d2fb65a35f0>
120. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/db9228a8b897b6a316f4f89ad163d6235fa499fd>
121. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/a056b015ebe90dd9e41c664bba43fb2d1c32cb3d>
122. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/1d3d47366468f0a638a050cab8865d4b867a921e>
123. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/01/26/politics/politics-of-1984-through-the-years/index.html>
124. <https://apilgriminnarnia.com/2015/08/19/1984ths/>
125. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/1984-74-years-later-orwells-vision-applied-cultures-lopez-betancor>
126. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/980854131768af7c5c66f0eaa2c6931813e1dfd9>
127. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/36adcd9ef1b99187cc9c081017ae53e25c7648e2>
128. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/dcae430df1088ac44a1bcec52ac1dc854f411752>
129. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/d8addac7264e4180f3913efb6429ebe51fc96f1a>
130. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/5b9acafb2d58c6a37c98cdba0e9ae8ae189c4b2e>
131. <https://fourminutebooks.com/1984-quotes/>
132. <https://skierscribbler.com/12978/ae/5-eye-opening-quotes-from-george-orwells-1984/>
133. <https://www.collegetransitions.com/blog/1984-quotes-george-orwell/>
134. <https://bookroo.com/quotes/1984>
135. <https://bookriot.com/1984-quotes/>
136. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/b96e5e508a32ae0c8d1acf3e201fbe0c1baefafa>

137. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/150c8f3ad2eebce15a9ff0fcffb2410993b6a76f>
138. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/63e343253c0be03e454408bf2e83f77ef50f2faf>
139. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/5c33e7993a92dcda0e8764696dfb96c6704fb867>
140. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/2ca51829766f11616bce3bfe041714779f861b20>
141. <https://www.enotes.com/topics/1984/themes>
142. <https://essaypro.com/blog/1984-summary>
143. <https://www.litcharts.com/lit/1984/themes>
144. <https://study.com/learn/lesson/1984-george-orwell-summary-analysis-themes.html>
145. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/orwells-1984-summary-and-analysis.html>
146. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/201810c3b4ac3929d4874a1e9f92327b00484d1f>
147. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/5b0d0324e89b8955c5edd10ead162a9cc081afb5>
148. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/2111edbbfd09efd1b6156f8ca051275906e9dbde>
149. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/69e87bfc188ec64213bdc08f7b62ce8f9c16f050>
150. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/f74b4c79e61377ac66f999cdeef36c2de1241626>
151. <https://www.newworker.org/ncptrory/1984.htm>
152. <https://www.the-american-interest.com/2017/11/20/ive-enough-george-orwell/>
153. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/57dd28efb069d1b65acc5d884ca81df0cda32c50>
154. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/c13c4f80c9e99acb2235b76adb7093761ac0a756>
155. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/5d6f0239caff5f58f599657ccefedefd2283deeb>
156. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/a4d932d40a18f4615b7b0c0bb624f490ab7f1358>
157. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/82b94d058e9b13ec4eb54b3b3851341b2e4f9c51>
158. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/6f28a4d7643c3c5b39296f52a6b844397d265a31>
159. <https://www.goodreads.com/topic/show/1086297-what-can-a-teenager-learn-from-1984>
160. <https://www.stoicoftheday.com/shocking-parallels-between-1984-and-todays-world/>

Answer from Perplexity: pplx.ai/share