

THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN THE WORKS OF JULES VERNE

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Анотація

У даній роботі увагу приділену поклику видатного письменника Жюль Верна до боротьби за свободу, прагнення змінити світ на краще, приступати до боротьби за власні права і головне йти до своєї мрії незважаючи ні на які перешкоди, що будуть виникати на вашому шляху.

Ключові слова: боротьба за свободу, поклику до боротьби, концентрація думки, знання, вчений, розум, наука і техніка.

Abstract

This paper focuses on the vocation of the great writer Jules Verne to fight for freedom, the desire to change the world for the better, to start fighting for their rights and most importantly go to your dreams despite any obstacles that may arise in your way.

Keywords: struggle for freedom, call for struggle, concentration of thought, knowledge, scientist, mind, science and technology.

The French writer Jules Verne belonged to that generations of people in the mid-nineteenth century who were looking for ways to reform human society. They believed that the existing order of things brought public life to a standstill, so radical change and positive reform were needed since the revolution in France did not live up to their expectations. In this direction Jules Verne tried to lead a new generation, which was seen as a future.

The struggle for freedom, for a reasonable arrangement of society for Verne is inseparable from human knowledge, from the power of reason, which had to overcome the low, selfish desires of some people. And his heroes are heroes of a new type: people of high intelligence, comprehensively educated, devoted, noble, wonderful comrades, ready to come to help anybody. These are the people of science who do good for the benefit to others.

This is the view of the future of society, the role of a scientist and scientific characteristic of the first period of Verne's work. In the latter third of the century, when science was in the hands of politicians, when endless wars were fought and scientific discoveries served as weapons of extermination, Jules Verne begins to realize that the science itself does not yet solve any social and economic problems and that all depends on people in whose hands are its results. There are two types of scholars in the books, as in the novel *Five Hundred Million of Madness*: Sarazen works for people, a man-hater - Shulg, a prototype of future Nazis, directs his inventions to destruction of humanity. The writer comes to the conclusion about the moral responsibility of the scientist for his discoveries, that progress in science and technology should correspond to the moral maturity of a society. The issues raised in his books are very relevant and worry humanity today even more than in the late nineteenth century.

Almost every novel by Jules Verne raises some scientific problems posed but not yet resolved in his time. Fantasy and scientific intuition of the writer attributed the youth - the audience to which for the most part Verne's works were directed to the unknown future. He showed that a person can penetrate into the innermost secrets of nature, overcome seemingly impossible obstacles. His heroes rise into the air and travel under the waters of the oceans, penetrate in the bowels of the earth and go into space, discover the northern and the south pole, examining the white spots that remained then on a map of both hemispheres, and use electricity that then just started to be used for lighting. He is a seer of the future rise of scientific thought and its implementation.

In the novel "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Water" another type of of a scientist appears. This is Captain Nemo. Its powerful intelligence and versatile knowledge probably outweighs Paganelli's knowledge. However, Nemo is moving away from human society, he even makes a promise that his foot will not step on the ground. Together with him are his comrades. The reader never knows who Nemo's companions are - they are invisible and nameless. By the way, the name "Nemo" means "Nobody". There is

a paradox: this, the seemingly "Byronic" hero turns out to be closely associated with the world. He helps everyone who fights for freedom, he saves poor, he takes revenge on cruel colonialists, his scientific knowledge are in the service of the liberation movement of the peoples. Nemo is not just a scientist, who exceeds his time by a hundred years - he is a fighter endowed with iron will, analytical mind, uncompromising and enormous concentration of thought.

However, the end of the 19th century forced the writer to reconsider his views on the role of science. In recent novels, he solves the problem of the scientist's responsibility for his inventions in dramatic situations, when a deadly weapon brings innumerable misfortunes, being in the hands of haters. The fate of its inventors is death. Professor in "Five Hundred Million of Madness", Shulg himself becomes a victim of a deadly weapon which he was preparing to destroy the city of François.

Jules Verne's illusions about a reasonable system were dispelled by evolutionary development. His analytical mind could not help but see, what the development of science and technology can lead to. Wonderful civil act of him in the last years of his life was the desire to run for deputy in the municipal council of Amiens (where he lived since 1871). When he became an MP, Vern did his best to improve housing conditions for workers, school education, worried about orphans and the elderly.

Conclusion

You will not find a hero in the works of Jules Verne who would not be willing to risk his life to save another person. Great generosity, the desire to glorify a person, efforts aimed at the benefit of society - these are the great trends that characterize Jules Verne in terms of morality.

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