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La fantasia è una facoltà che abbiamo noi esseri umani di creare storie che potrebbero accadere oppure no. Spesso, all'interno di queste vicende troviamo personaggi che non esistono, mondi inventati e pieni di avventure incredibili. Ma la fantasia si tratta anche dell'immaginazione e della creatività che abbiamo e come le usiamo in relazione ai nostri
sogni e obiettivi più profondi. Insieme alla fantasia c'è anche la magia, che potremmo definire come un insieme di pratiche soprannaturali sia esterne che interne, che possono essere legate all'ambiente o alla persona. La verità è che sia la fantasia che la magia vanno sempre di pari passo, perché sono elementi che si avvicinano all'impossibile, a ciò che
la creatività ci invita a plasmare ed è per questo che da lefrasi.it abbiamo voluto riportarvi un piccolo pezzo di questo vasto mondo grazie all'aiuto di alcune frasi sulla fantasia e sulla magia, sogni e ispirazioni; ideali per riflettere e condividere nei vostri social. Quale preferite? Potrebbe interessarti anche: Frasi sulla luna Sommario Apriamo la nostra
meravigliosa lista con le migliori frasi sulla fantasia e sulla magia, per riempire la tua vita con una prospettiva diversa e fantastica. Sei pronta/o? La magia non s'insegna, si vive. L'idea di comunicare via e-mail, viaggiare con jet, cellulari o indossare abiti sintetici era, non molto tempo fa, pura fantasia. Bob Proctor La magia è solo un'estensione della
fisica. La fantasia è fatta di numeri. Questo è il trucco. Carlos Ruiz Zafón Credo nella magia che portiamo in tutte le nostre azioni. M. Barreto Condado Ricorda che la magia speciale a quelli che hanno il coraggio di sognare.
Indubbiamente una delle migliori frasi motivazionali della lista perché ci dice come la nostra visione del mondo può definire il nostro percorso. I libri sono una scappatoia. Una finestra su un mondo di magia e fantasia. Non possiamo vivere solo di fantasia, ma anche della magia che la vita porta con sé. Mi piace creare della magia, fare qualcosa di così
strano, così inaspettato, che stupisca la gente. Michael Jackson Sapeva quello che sapeva: che il mondo reale è pieno di magia, quindi è facile che i mondi magia diventino reali. Salman Rushdie Le cose fantastiche risiedono proprio nell'apprezzabile, nel quotidiano, nell'ammirarlo e trovarvi la magia. Bertrand Regader La magia è caos, arte e scienza.
È maledizione, benedizione e progresso. Tutto dipende da chi usa la magia e per quali scopi. La magia è ovunque. Tutto intorno a noi. Andrzej Sapkowski Il creatore dei famosi libri il cui protagonista è Geralt di Rivia, fa una riflessione sull'uso della magia e le nostre motivazioni. Senza dubbio una delle frasi sulla fantasia e magia più significative della
nostra lista. Il mio destino è la magia. Se devo andare da solo... bene. Così sia. Non ho bisogno di nessun altro. Nessuno. Laura Gallego García Se i bambini vedono la magia nelle cose è perché la cercano. Christopher Moore Le parole sono la nostra fonte più inesauribile di magia, capaci di infliggere danni e di porvi rimedio... Sono in giro da molti anni
e posso dire con certezza che non c'è trucco che non abbia visto. Non ne vale la pena. Sperimentare la magia dell'amore ci aiuta a vivere la vita più pienamente. Continuiamo la nostra vita ma di una scintilla di sogni ad occhi aperti per raggiungere i
nostri obiettivi. La fantasia è l'immaginazione stessa, ma senza limiti. Diane Duane La fantasia dei sogni non conosce limiti. Non va bene farsi trascinare solo dalla fantasia e dai sogni e dimenticare di vivere. Anche se è vivere la vita con fantasia e sognando ad occhi aperti può essere positivo per certi aspetti, è importante non lasciare mai da parte la
ragione, questa frase ci invita a riflettere sul mantenere un equilibrio tra questi due aspetti della vita. Se vi piace sognare, da le frasi.it vi invitiamo a scoprire le nostre frasi sui sogni. Non dormire per riposare, dormi per sognare, da le frasi.it vi invitiamo a scoprire le nostre frasi sui sogni. Non dormire per riposare, dormi per sognare. Perché i sogni sono fatti per diventare realtà. Walt Disney Perché muore la fantasia? Perché gli umani stanno perdendo la
loro speranza e dimenticando i loro sogni... Michael Ende In questo mondo di immaginazione, la fantasia è in sogni sono vie di fuga da una realtà opprimente. Sognare il successo ad occhi aperti è una fantasia assicurata. La fantasia è un elemento fondamentale nel mondo dei
bambini. Francis Lindgren Quando ho una brutta giornata, sogno di aprire un chiosco di gelati per le strade di Sydney, in Australia. Non abbiamo tutti una fantasia è qualcosa che sogniamo di realizzare un giorno, se qualcosa la distrugge, è uno schifo. La fantasia è l'unica tela abbastanza grande su cui poter
dipingere. Terry Brooks La fantasia è il metodo che i sognitori usano per realizzare i loro obiettivi. La fantasia e i sogni vanno sempre di pari passo quando si vuole intraprendere un nuovo capitolo della propria vita. Eugene Ionesco La fantasia può riapparire dai vostri sogni e dai vostri desideri. Ma i semi sono invisibili. Dormono tutti nel segreto della
terra finché a uno di loro non piglia il ghiribizzo di svegliarsi. Allora si stiracchia e fa spuntare timidamente verso il sole uno splendido, innocuo germoglio. Il piccolo principe E se le frasi precedenti non sono state sufficienti, vogliamo motivarti con la seguente lista di frasi sulla fantasia che ispirano, in modo che tu possa condividerle con i tuoi amici e
nei tuoi social, perché la vita senza fantasia non è interessante! Se non trasformate la vostra vita in una storia fantastica, farete semplicemente parte della storia fantastica di qualcun altro. Terry Pratchett Se puoi sognarlo, puoi farlo. Ricorda sempre che questa intera avventura è partita da un topolino. Walt Diseny Pensa, credi, sogna e osa. Walt
Diseny Se puoi sognarlo puoi farlo. Walt Disney Potete immaginare, creare e costruire il luogo più meraviglioso della terra ma occorreranno sempre le persone perché il sogno diventi realtà. Walt Disney La fantasia è una cyclette per la mente. Terry Pratchett Una
delle migliori frasi sulla fantasia e creatività del famoso scrittore. Indubbiamente, ci invita a riflettere sul ruolo fondamentale che la fantasia gioca nel processo creativo. La miglior amica e peggior nemica dell'anima è la fantasia gioca nel processo creativo. La miglior amica e peggior nemica dell'anima è la fantasia qua
e là e tutto andrà bene! Jimi Hendrix Riempi i tuoi occhi di meraviglia, vivi come se morissi tra dieci secondi. Gira il mondo. È più fantastico di qualsiasi sogno o pagato nelle fabbriche. Riempi i tuoi occhi di meraviglia, vivi come se fo La fantastico di qualsiasi sogno o pagato nelle fabbriche. Riempi i tuoi occhi di meraviglia, vivi come se morissi tra dieci secondi. Gira il mondo. È più fantastico di qualsiasi sogno o pagato nelle fabbriche. Riempi i tuoi occhi di meraviglia, vivi come se morissi tra dieci secondi. Gira il mondo. È più fantastico di qualsiasi sogno o pagato nelle fabbriche. Riempi i tuoi occhi di meraviglia, vivi come se morissi tra dieci secondi. Gira il mondo. È più fantastico di qualsiasi sogno o pagato nelle fabbriche. Riempi i tuoi occhi di meraviglia, vivi come se morissi tra dieci secondi. Gira il mondo. È più fantastico di qualsiasi sogno o pagato nelle fabbriche.
meraviglie. Francisco de Goya Questa frase è ideale per riflettere su come la ragione e la creatività devono andare di pari passo. Senza dubbio una delle migliori e più famose citazioni di Francisco de Goya. Viviamo in un mondo di illusione. Il grande compito della vita è trovare la realtà. Iris Murdoch Il dono della fantasia è stato
più importante per me di qualsiasi talento per il pensiero positivo astratto. Non c'è una teoria, basta ascoltare. La fantasia è la legge. Claude Debussy Amo la fantasia è la legge al legg
Lihn Se è per dare ali all'immaginazione, contate su di me. M. Barreto Condado Mi piace le sciocchezze, risvegliano le cellule cerebrali. La fantasia è un ingrediente necessario per vivere. Dr. Seuss Ricorda solo chi sei... Il mondo cercherà di trasformarti nella sua fantasia. Non permetterglielo. Questo è il miglior consiglio che si possa dare. Cinda
Williams Chima Solo la fantasia rimane sempre giovane; ciò che non è mai accaduto non invecchia mai. Friedrich Schiller Che la realtà non spenga la tua fantasia. Aarón Sánchez Se la vita non fosse fantastica sarebbe assolutamente incomprensibile. Bertrand Regader Se desideri leggere altri articoli simili a Frasi sulla fantasia e sulla magia, ti
consigliamo di visitare la nostra categoria Più frasi. La magia dell'infanzia sta nell'ingenuità, nella scoperta, nella dolcezza... A volte serve ricordarlo: i nostri bambini e le nostre bambine stanno crescendo e questi attimi sfuggiranno senza rendersene conto. Le più belle frasi sull'infanzia aiutano a trattenere tra le dita ancora per un po' la bellezza
dell'essere bambini: dedicandole ai propri figli, stampandole e tenendole sempre a portata di lettura ci rammentano quanto l'infanzia sia un momento labile e magico, unico e indimenticabile. Le frasi sull'essere bambini L'innocenza e l'ingenuità, la paura e la magia nello sguardo, la voglia di scoprire, la curiosità. L'infanzia è fatta di tanti tasselli e
alcune frasi e aforismi permettono di inquadrare questa fase della vita guardandola con occhi nuovi. Da bambini non pensiamo spesso al futuro. Quest'innocenza ci consente di godere di noi stessi molto più che da adulti. Il giorno in cui iniziamo ad avere ansia rispetto al futuro è il giorno in cui ci lasciamo l'infanzia alle spalle. (Patrick Rothfuss) Puoi
vivere la tua vita e farti nuovi amici ogni anno, ogni mese, ma nessuno sostituirà le amicizie d'infanzia che resistono fino all'età adulta. Sono quelle che ci tengono legati gli uni agli altri con anelli d'acciaio. (Alexander McCall Smith) I bambini non ricordano ciò che cerchi di insegnargli. Ricordano ciò che sei. (Jim Henson) Ciò che ricordiamo
dall'infanzia lo ricordiamo per sempre: fantasmi permanenti, impressi, inchiostrati, stampati, eternamente visibili. (Cynthia Ozick) I bambini vedono la magia perché la cercano. (Christopher Moore) Agli occhi di un bambino, una madre è una dea. Può essere gloriosa o terribile, benevola o piena d'ira, ma comanda amore in entrambi i modi. Sono
convinta che questo sia il potere più grande nell'universo. (N.K. Jemisin) non perderti questo articolo Le frasi sull'infanzia, hanno parlato dell'essere bambini. Ecco le loro considerazioni più interessanti e condivisibili: Un'infanzia senza libri non è infanzia. Sarebbe
come chiudere la porta a quel magico luogo in cui puoi rifugiarti trovando la gioia più rara. (Astrid Lindgren) Non è mai troppo tardi per avere un'infanzia felice. (Tom Robbins) Gli adulti sono creature complicate, piene di stranezze e segreti. (Roald Dahl) Gli amici d'infanzia hanno sulla nostra mente un certo potere che difficilmente un amico adulto
può ottenere. (Mary Shelley) Eddie scoprì una delle grandi verità dell'infanzia. Gli adulti sono i veri mostri, pensò. (Stephen King) Guardiamo il mondo una sola volta: durante l'infanzia. Il resto è memoria. (Louise Glück) Le frasi sulla crescita L'infanzia è lunga, ma a un certo punto si cresce. E la crescita fa parte della vita. Le due cose sono intrecciate
celebrarle con parole sincere e profonde rende le cose più semplici e affrontabili. Crescere e allontanarsi non cambia il fatto che per un lungo periodo siamo stati fianco a fianco. Le nostre radici saranno sempre intrecciate. E ne sono felice. (Ally Condie) Il mio obiettivo principale è maturare verso l'infanzia. Sarebbe una maturità autentica. (Bruno
Schulz) In ogni adulto risiede il bambino che era, e in ogni bambino si trova l'adulto che diventerà. (John Connolly) Chiunque sia sopravvissuto alla propria infanzia non va dalla nascita fino una certa età, e non è a una certa età. Il bambino
cresce e mette da parte le cose infantili. L'infanzia è il regno in cui nessuno muore. (Edna St. Vincent Millay) Scopri la nostra selezione di storie di fantascienza per bambini! Tuffati in mondi immaginari e lascia che tuo figlio esplori l'ignoto. Le nostre storie sono gratuite e disponibili online, per una lettura facile e accessibile. Stimola l'immaginazione
del tuo bambino con i nostri racconti appassionanti. Vieni a leggere con noi! Storie di fantascienza (521) Età: Scegli...1/2 anni3/4 anni5/6 anni7/8 anni11/12 anni Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose,
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the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Literary genre "Scifi" redirects here. For
other uses, see Science fiction (disambiguation) and Scifi (disambiguation). Cover of Imagination, an American science fiction Alternate history fiction Anime Fandom Fantasy pulp magazine (1952) Speculative fiction Anime Fandom Fantasy pulp magazine (1952) Speculative fiction Anime Fandom Fantasy fiction Anime Fantasy fiction Anime Fandom Fantasy fiction Anime Fandom Fantasy fiction Anime Fandom Fantasy fiction Anime Fantasy fiction Anime Fandom Fantasy fiction Anime Fant
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Dramatic Verse novel National Lyric Ballad Elegy Epigram Ghazal Haiku Hymn Limerick Ode Qasida Sonnet Villanelle Lists Epic Groups and movements Poets Dramatic genres Comedy Libretto Play historical moral Satire Script Tragedy Tragicomedy History Ancient Classical Medieval Modernist Postmodern Lists and outlines Outline Glossary Books
Writers Movements Cycles Literary awards poetry Short story collection Lost literary work Lacuna Theory and criticism Sociology Magazines Composition Language Narrative Feud Estate Literature portalyte Science fiction (often shortened to sci-fi or abbreviated SF) is a genre of speculative fiction that stereotypically deals with imaginative and
futuristic concepts: these concepts include advanced science and technology, space exploration, time travel, parallel universes, and extraterrestrial life. The genre can explore science and technology in different ways, such as human responses to or the consequences of theoretical new advancements. Science fiction is related to fantasy (together
abbreviated SF&F), horror, and superhero fiction, which emphasizes scientific accuracy, and soft science fiction, which focuses on social sciences. Other notable subgenres
are cyberpunk, which explores the interface between technology and society, and climate fiction, which addresses environmental issues. Precedents for science fiction are claimed to exist as far back as antiquity, but the modern genre arose primarily in the 19th and early 20th centuries, when popular writers began looking to technological progress
for inspiration and speculation. Mary Shelley's Frankenstein, written in 1818, is often credited as the first true science fiction novel. Jules Verne and H. G. Wells are pivotal figures in the genre's development. In the 20th century, the genre grew during the Golden Age of Science Fiction; it expanded with the introduction of space operas, dystopian
literature, and pulp magazines. Science fiction has come to influence not only literature, but also film, television, and culture at large. Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov, "Science fiction according to Isaac Asimov," Science fictio
fiction can be defined as that branch of literature which deals with the reaction of human beings to changes in science and technology."[1] Robert A. Heinlein wrote that "A handy short definition of almost all science fiction might read: realistic speculation about possible future events, based solidly on adequate knowledge of the real world, past and
present, and on a thorough understanding of the nature and significance of the scientific method."[2] American science fiction author and editor Lester del Rey wrote, "Even the devoted aficionado or fan—has a hard time trying to explain what science fiction is," and no "full satisfactory definition" exists because "there are no easily delineated limits to
science fiction."[3] Another definition is provided in The Literature Book by the publisher DK: "scenarios that are at the time of writing technologically impossible, extrapolating from present-day science...[,]...or that deal with some form of speculative science fiction."[3] Another definition is provided in The Literature Book by the publisher DK: "scenarios that are at the time of writing technologically impossible, extrapolating from present-day science...[,]...or that deal with some form of speculative science fiction."[3] Another definition is provided in The Literature Book by the publisher DK: "scenarios that are at the time of writing technologically impossible, extrapolating from present-day science...[,]...or that deal with some form of speculative science fiction."[3] Another definition is provided in The Literature Book by the publisher DK: "scenarios that are at the time of writing technologically impossible, extrapolating from present-day science...[,]...or that deal with some form of speculative science fiction."[3] Another definition is provided in The Literature Book by the publisher DK: "scenarios that are at the time of writing technologically impossible, extrapolating from present-day science...[,]...or that deal with some form of speculative science fiction...[]
different ways from our own."[4] There is a tendency among science fiction enthusiasts to be their own arbiters in deciding what constitutes science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[6] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[6] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty, saying "Science fiction as the intersection of other more concrete subgenres.[8] Damon Knight summed up the difficulty is a summed up the diffi
is what we point to when we say it."[7] Further information: Skiffy Forrest J Ackerman has been credited with first using the term sci-fi (reminiscent of the then-trendy term hi-fi) in about 1954.[8] As science fiction entered popular
culture, writers and fans in the field came to associate the term with low-quality pulp science fiction and with low-budget, low-tech B movies.[10][11][12] By the 1970s, critics in the field, such as Damon Knight and Terry Carr, were using sci fi to distinguish hack-work from serious science fiction.[13] Peter Nicholls writes that SF (or sf) is "the
preferred abbreviation within the community of sf writers and readers."[14] Robert Heinlein found the term speculative fiction be used instead for works that are more "serious" or "thoughtful".[15] Main articles: History of science fiction and
 Timeline of science fiction New Atlantis by Francis Bacon (1626) Some scholars assert that science fiction had its beginnings in ancient times, when the line between myth and fact was blurred.[16] Written in the 2nd century CE by the satirist Lucian, the novel A True Story contains many themes and tropes that are characteristic of modern science
fiction, including travel to other worlds, extraterrestrial lifeforms, interplanetary warfare, and artificial life. Some consider it to be the first science fiction The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter[19] and Ibn al-Nafis's 13th-century novel.
Theologus Autodidactus, [20] are also argued to contain elements of science fiction. Several books written during the Science-fantasy. Francis Bacon's New Atlantis (1627), [21] Johannes Kepler's Somnium (1634), Athanasius Kircher's Itinerarium extaticum (1656)
[22] Cyrano de Bergerac's Comical History of the States and Empires of the Moon (1657) and The States and Empires of the Sun (1662), Margaret Cavendish's "The Blazing World" (1666), [23][24][25][26] Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels (1726), Ludvig Holberg's Nicolai Klimii Iter Subterraneum (1741) and Voltaire's Micromégas (1752).[27] Isaac
Asimov and Carl Sagan considered Johannes Kepler's novel Somnium to be the first science fiction story; it depicts a journey to the Moon and how the Earth's motion is seen from there. [28][29] Kepler has been called the "father of science fiction". [30][31] Following the 17th-century development of the novel as a literary form, Mary Shelley's
Frankenstein (1818) and The Last Man (1826) helped define the form of the science fiction, including "The Unparalleled Adventure of One Hans Pfaall" (1835), which featured a trip to the
Moon.[34][35] Jules Verne was noted for his attention to detail and scientific accuracy, especially in Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas (1870).[36][37][38][39] In 1887, the novel El anacronópete by Spanish author Enrique Gaspar y Rimbau introduced the first time machine.[40][41] An early French/Belgian science fiction writer was J.-H.
Rosny aîné (1856-1940). Rosny's masterpiece is Les Navigateurs de l'Infini (The Navigators of Infinity) (1925) in which the word astronaut, "astronautique", was used for the first time.[42][43] Alien invasion featured in The War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells (1897), illustrated by Henrique Alvim Corrêa (1906) Many critics consider H. G. Wells one of
science fiction's most important authors,[36][44] or even "the Shakespeare of science fiction".[45] His works include The Time Machine (1895), The Island of Doctor Moreau (1896), The Invisible Man (1897), and The War of the Worlds (1898). His science fiction imagined alien invasion, biological engineering, invisibility, and time travel. In his non-
Mars and featured John Carter as the hero.[47] These novels were predecessors to YA novels, and drew inspiration from European science fiction and American Western novels. [48] In 1924, We by Russian writer Yevgeny Zamyatin, one of the first dystopian novels, was published. [49] It describes a world of harmony and conformity within a united
totalitarian state. It influenced the emergence of dystopia as a literary genre. [50] In 1926, Hugo Gernsback published the first American science fiction magazine, Amazing Stories, In its first issue he wrote: By 'scientifiction' I mean the Jules Verne, H. G. Wells and Edgar Allan Poe type of story—a charming romance intermingled with scientific fact
and prophetic vision... Not only do these amazing tales make tremendously interesting reading—they are always instructive. They supply knowledge... in a very palatable form... New adventures pictured for us in the scientification of today are not at all impossible of realization tomorrow... Many great science stories destined to be of historical interesting reading—they are not at all impossible of realization tomorrow...
are still to be written... Posterity will point to them as having blazed a new trail, not only in literature and fiction, but progress as well.[51][52][53] In 1928, E. E. "Doc" Smith's first published work, The Skylark of Space, written in collaboration with Lee Hawkins Garby, appeared in Amazing Stories. It is often called the first great space opera.[54] The
same year, Philip Francis Nowlan's original Buck Rogers story, Armageddon 2419, also appeared in Amazing Stories. This was followed by a Buck Rogers comic strip, the first serious science fiction novel written in 1930 by the British author Olaf
Stapledon. A work of unprecedented scale in the genre, it describes the history of humanity from the present onwards across two billion years. [56] In 1937, John W. Campbell became editor of Astounding Science Fiction, an event that is sometimes considered the beginning of the Golden Age of Science Fiction, which was characterized by stories
celebrating scientific achievement and progress.[57][58] The "Golden Age" is often said to have ended in 1946, but sometimes the late 1940s and fall of galactic empires and introduced psychohistory.[60][61] The series was later awarded a
one-time Hugo Award for "Best All-Time Series". [62][63] Theodore Sturgeon's More Than Human (1953) explored possible future human evolution. [64][65][66] In 1957, Andromeda: A Space-Age Tale by the Russian writer and paleontologist Ivan Yefremov presented a view of a future interstellar communist civilization and is considered one of the
most important Soviet science fiction novels.[67][68] In 1959, Robert A. Heinlein's Starship Troopers marked a departure from his earlier juvenile stories and novels.[69] It is one of the first and most influential examples of military science fiction,[70][71] and introduced the concept of powered armor exoskeletons.[72][73][74] The German space
opera series Perry Rhodan, written by various authors, started in 1961 with an account of the first Moon landing[75] and has since expanded in space to multiple universes, and in time by billions of years.[76] It has become the most popular science fiction was known for its
embrace of a high degree of experimentation, both in form and in content, and a highbrow and self-consciously "literary" or "artistic" sensibility.[78][79] In 1961, Solaris by Stanisław Lem was published in Poland.[80] The novel dealt with the theme of human limitations as its characters attempted to study a seemingly intelligent ocean on a newly
discovered planet.[81][82] Lem's work anticipated the creation of microrobots and micromachinery, nanotechnology, smartdust, virtual reality, and artificial worlds.[83][84][85][86] In 1965, Dune by Frank Herbert featured a
much more complex and detailed imagined future society than had previously in most science fiction.[87] In 1967 Anne McCaffrey began her Dragonflight, made McCaffrey the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 1968, Philip K. Dick's Document of the novellas included in the first woman to win a Hugo or Nebula Award.[89] In 19
Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? was published. It is the literary source of the Blade Runner movie franchise.[90][91] In 1969, The Left Hand of Darkness by Ursula K. Le Guin was set on a planet in which the inhabitants have no fixed gender. It is one of the most influential examples of social science fiction, feminist science fiction, and
anthropological science fiction.[92][93][94] In 1979, Science Fiction World began publication in the People's Republic of China.[95] It dominates the Chinese science fiction magazine market, at one time claiming a circulation of 300,000 copies per issue and an estimated 3-5 readers per copy (giving it a total estimated readership of at least 1 million)
making it the world's most popular science fiction periodical.[96] In 1984, William Gibson's first novel, Neuromancer, helped popularize cyberspace", a term he originally coined in his 1982 short story Burning Chrome.[97][98][99] In the same year, Octavia Butler's short story "Speech Sounds" won the Hugo Award for Short
Story. She went on to explore in her work of racial injustice, global warming, women's rights, and political conflict.[100] In 1986, Shards of Honor by Lois McMaster Bujold began her Vorkosigan Saga.[102][103] 1992's Snow Crash by Neal Stephenson
predicted immense social upheaval due to the information revolution.[104] In 2007, Liu Cixin's novel, The Three-Body Problem, was published by Tor Books in 2014,[105] and won the 2015 Hugo Award for Best Novel, [106] making Liu the first Asian writer to win the award.[107]
Emerging themes in late 20th and early 21st century science fiction include environmental issues, the implications of the Internet and the expanding information universe, questions about biotechnology, nanotechnology, nanotechnology, and mundane
science fiction.[113][114] Main articles: Science fiction film and Lists of science film and Lists of sc
creativity and fantasy.[116][117] Méliès's innovative editing and special effects techniques were widely imitated and became important elements of the cinematic medium.[120] Though not well received in its time,[121] it is now considered a great and
influential film.[122][123][124] In 1954, Godzilla, directed by Ishirō Honda, began the kaiju subgenre of science fiction film, which feature large creatures of any form, usually attacking a major city or engaging other monsters in battle.[125][126] 1968's 2001: A Space Odyssey, directed by Stanley Kubrick and based on the work of Arthur C. Clarke,
rose above the mostly B-movie offerings up to that time both in scope and quality, and influenced later science fiction films.[127][128][129][130] That same year, Planet of the Apes (the original), directed by Franklin J. Schaffner and based on the 1963 French novel La Planète des Singes by Pierre Boulle, was released to popular and critical acclaim,
its vivid depiction of a post-apocalyptic world in which intelligent apes dominate humans.[131] In 1977, George Lucas began the Star Wars: Episode IV - A New Hope."[132] The series, often called a space opera,[133] went on to become a worldwide popular culture phenomenon,[134][135] and then
third-highest-grossing film series of all time.[136] Since the 1980s, science fiction films, along with fantasy, horror, and superhero films often "cross-over" with other genres, including film noir (Blade Runner - 1982), family film (E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial - 1982), war
film (Enemy Mine - 1985), comedy (Spaceballs - 1987, Galaxy Quest - 1999), animation (WALL-E - 2004), Western (Serenity - 2014), Western (Serenity - 2014), mystery (Minority Report - 2002), thriller (Ex Machina - 2014), drama (Melancholia -
2011, Predestination – 2014), and romance (Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind – 2004, Her – 2013).[138] Main articles: Science fiction on television and List of science fiction and television have consistently been in a close relationship.
Television or television-like technologies frequently appeared in science fiction long before television itself became widely available in the late 1940s and early 1950s.[139] The first known science fiction long before television program was a thirty-five-minute adapted excerpt of the play RUR, written by the Czech playwright Karel Čapek, broadcast live from the
BBC's Alexandra Palace studios on 11 February 1938.[140] The first popular science fiction program on American television was the children's adventure serial Captain Video and His Video and Darrated by Rod Serling, who also wrote or co-wrote and Institute Serial Captain Video and His Video and H
most of the episodes, ran from 1959 to 1964. It featured fantasy, suspense, and horror as well as science fiction, with each episode being a complete story.[142][143] Critics have ranked it as one of the best TV programs of any genre.[144][145] The animated series The Jetsons, while intended as comedy and only running for one season (1962–1963),
predicted many inventions now in common use: flat-screen televisions, newspapers on a computer viruses, video chat, tanning beds, home treadmills, and more.[146] In 1963, the time travel-themed Doctor Who premiered on BBC Television.[147] The original series ran until 1989 and was revived in 2005.[148] It has been
for three seasons.[156] It combined elements of space opera and Space Western.[157] Only mildly successful at first, the series gained popularity through syndication and extraordinary fan interest. It became a very popular and influential franchise with many films, television shows, novels, and other works and products.[158][159][160][161] Star
Trek: The Next Generation (1987-1994) led to six additional live action Star Trek shows: Deep Space Nine (2020-2023), and Strange New Worlds (2022-present), with more in some form of development. [162][163][164][165] The miniseries V premiered in
1983 on NBC.[166] It depicted an attempted takeover of Earth by reptilian aliens.[167] Red Dwarf, a comic science fiction series aired on BBC Two between 1988 and 1999, and on Dave since 2009.[168] The X-Files, which featured UFOs and conspiracy theories, was created by Chris Carter and broadcast by Fox Broadcasting Company from 1993 to
2002,[169][170] and again from 2016 to 2018.[171][172] Stargate Atlantis (2004-2009), and Stargate Universe (2009-2011).[173]
Other 1990s series included Quantum Leap (1989-1993) and Babylon 5 (1994-1999).[174] Syfy, launched in 1992 as The Sci-Fi Channel,[175] specializes in science fiction, supernatural horror, and fantasy.[176][177] The space-Western series Firefly premiered in 2002 on Fox. It is set in the year 2517, after the arrival of humans in a new star system.
and follows the adventures of the renegade crew of Serenity, a "Firefly-class" spaceship.[178] Orphan Black began its five-season run in 2013, about a woman who assumes the identity of one of her several genetically identical human clones. In late 2015, Syfy premiered The Expanse to great critical acclaim, an American TV series about humanity's
colonization of the Solar System. Its later seasons would then be aired through Amazon Prime Video. Space exploration was predicted in August 1958 by the science fiction magazine Imagination. Science at that time, as well
as the rapid pace of technological innovation and new inventions.[180] Science fiction has often predicted scientific and technological progress will tend to improve life and society, for instance the stories of Arthur C. Clarke and Star Trek.[182] Others, such as H.G. Wells's The Time and technological progress.[180] Science fiction has often predicted scientific and technological progress.
Machine and Aldous Huxley's Brave New World, warn about possible negative consequences.[183][184] In 2001 the National Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding: Science Foundation conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted a survey on "Public Attitudes and Public Understanding Conducted Con
differently than other people. They also tend to support the space program and the idea of contacting extraterrestrial civilizations. [185] [186] Carl Sagan wrote: "Many scientists deeply involved in the exploration of the solar system (myself among them) were first turned in that direction by science fiction." [187] Science fiction has predicted several
existing inventions, such as the atomic bomb,[188] robots,[189] and borazon.[190] In the 2020 series Away astronauts use a Mars rover called InSight to listen for the landing of a spacecraft.[191] Science fiction can act as a vehicle to analyze and recognize a society's past,
present, and potential future social relationships with the other. Science fiction offers a medium and representation of alterity and differences in social identity.[192] Brian Aldiss described science fiction as "cultural wallpaper".[193] This widespread influence can be found in trends for writers to employ science fiction as a tool for advocacy and
generating cultural insights, as well as for educators when teaching across a range of academic disciplines not limited to the natural science fiction "is the one real international literary form we have today, and as such has branched out to visual media, interactive media
and on to whatever new media the world will invent in the 21st century. Crossover issues between the sciences and the humanities are crucial for the century to come."[195] Further information: Social novel "Happy 1984" in Spanish or Portuguese, referencing George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four, on a standing piece of the Berlin Wall (sometime
after 1998) Science fiction has sometimes been used as a means of social protest. George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949) is an important work of dystopian science fiction.[198][197] It is often invoked in protests against governments and leaders who are seen as totalitarian.[198][199] James Cameron's 2009 film Avatar was intended as a
protest against imperialism, and specifically the European colonization of the Americas. [200] Science fiction in Latin America and Spain explore the concept of authoritarianism. [201] Robots, artificial humans, human clones, intelligent computers, and their possible conflicts with human society have all been major themes of science fiction since, at
least, the publication of Shelly's Frankenstein. Some critics have seen this as reflecting authors' concerns over the social lissues such as how society constructs gender roles, the role reproduction plays in defining gender, and the inequitable political or
personal power of one gender over others. Some works have illustrated these themes using utopias to explore a society in which gender inequalities are intensified, thus asserting a need for feminist work to continue. [203] [204] Climate fiction, or "cli-negative field these themes using utopias to explore a society in which gender inequalities are intensified, thus asserting a need for feminist work to continue.
fi", deals with issues concerning climate change fiction focuses on literature and environmental issues may include climate change fiction focuses on the politics and social order implied by
right libertarian philosophies with an emphasis on individualism and private property, and in some cases anti-statism.[209] Robert A. Heinlein is one of the most popular authors of this subgenre, including The Moon is a Harsh Mistress and Stranger in a Stranger in a Strange Land.[210] Science fiction comedy often satirizes and criticizes present-day society, and
sometimes makes fun of the conventions and clichés of more serious science fiction. [211][212] Main article: Sense of wonder Further information: Wonder further information: Wonder further information by Aubrey Beardsley for Lucian's A True Story Science fiction and clichés of more serious science fiction editor, publisher and critic David Hartwell
wrote:[213] Science fiction's appeal lies in combination of the great benefits of science fiction is that it can convey bits and pieces, hints, and phrases, of knowledge unknown or inaccessible to the reader . . . works you ponder over as
the water is running out of the bathtub or as you walk through the woods in an early winter snowfall. In 1967, Isaac Asimov commented on the changes then occurring in the science fiction community:[214] And because today's real life so resembles day-before-yesterday's fantasy, the old-time fans are restless. Deep within, whether they admit it or
not, is a feeling of disappointment and even outrage that the outer world has invaded their private domain. They feel the loss of a 'sense of wonder' has now become prosaic and mundane. Main article: Science fiction studies The centrepiece of the university estate, the Victoria Building, University of
Liverpool, as a science fiction degree-granting program. The science fiction studies is the critical assessment interpretation, and discussion of science fiction to better understand it and its relationship to science, technology, politics, other
genres, and culture-at-large. [216] Science fiction studies began around the turn of the 20th century, but it was not until later that science fiction studies solidified as a discipline with the publication of the academic journals Extrapolation (1959), Foundation: The International Review of Science Fiction (1972), and Science Fiction Studies (1973), [217]
[218] and the establishment of the oldest organizations devoted to the study of science fiction in 1970, the Science Fiction Research Association and the Science Fiction Foundation. [219][220] The field has grown considerably since the 1970s with the establishment of more journals, organizations, and conferences, as well as science fiction degree-
granting programs such as those offered by the University of Liverpool. [221] Further information: Hard science fiction and Soft science fiction has historically been sub-divided between hard science fiction and Soft science fiction and Soft science fiction and soft science fiction and soft science fiction has historically been sub-divided between hard science fiction and soft science fiction and science fiction 
increasing scrutiny in the 21st century. Some authors, such as Tade Thompson and Jeff VanderMeer, have pointed out that stories that focus explicitly on physics, astronomy, mathematics, and engineering tend to be categorized
as "soft", regardless of the relative rigor of the science. [223] Max Gladstone defined "hard" science fiction as stories "where the math works", but pointed out that this ends up with stories that often seem "weirdly dated", as scientific paradigms shift over time. [224] Michael Swanwick dismissed the traditional definition of "hard" SF altogether, instead
saying that it was defined by characters striving to solve problems "in the right way-with determination, a touch of stoicism, and the consciousness that the universe is not on his or her side."[223] Ursula K. Le Guin also criticized the more traditional view on the difference between "hard" and "soft" SF: "The 'hard' science fiction writers dismiss
everything except, well, physics, astronomy, and maybe chemistry. Biology, sociology, anthropology—that's not science to them, that's soft stuff. They're not that interested in what human beings do, really. But I am. I draw on the social sciences a great deal."[225] Further information: Literature and Literary fiction Illustration by Theodor von Holst
for 1831 edition of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein [226] Many critics remain skeptical of the literary value of science fiction, though some accepted authors have written works argued by opponents to constitute science fiction. Mary Shelley wrote a number of scientific romance novels in the Gothic literature tradition.
including Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus (1818).[227] Kurt Vonnegut was a highly respected American author whose works have been argued by some to contain science fiction premises or themes.[228][229] Other science fiction authors whose works are widely considered to be "serious" literature include Ray Bradbury (including,
especially, Fahrenheit 451 (1953) and The Martian Chronicles (1951)),[230] Arthur C. Clarke (especially for Childhood's End),[231][232] and Paul Myron Anthony Linebarger, writing under the name Cordwainer Smith.[233] Doris Lessing, who was later awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, wrote a series of five SF novels, Canopus in Argos:
Archives (1979-1983), which depict the efforts of more advanced species and civilizations to influence those less advanced, including humans on Earth. [234][235][236][237] David Barnett has pointed out that there are books such as The Road (2006) by Cormac McCarthy, Cloud Atlas (2004) by David Mitchell, The Gone-Away World (2008) by Nick
Harkaway, The Stone Gods (2007) by Jeanette Winterson, and Oryx and Crake (2003) by Margaret Atwood, which use recognizable science fiction. [238] Atwood in particular argued against the categorization of works like the Handmaid's Tale as science fiction,
labeling it, Oryx, and the Testaments as speculative fiction [239] and deriding science fiction as "talking squids in outer space." [240] In his book "The Western Canon", literary critic Harold Bloom includes Brave New World, Stanisław Lem's Solaris, Kurt Vonnegut's Cat's Cradle, and The Left Hand of Darkness as culturally and aesthetically significant to the contract of the cont
works of western literature, though Lem actively spurned the Western label of "science fiction writer write a novel?" She answered: "I believe that all novels ... deal with character... The great novelists have brought us to see whatever they
wish us to see through some character. Otherwise, they would not be novelists, but poets, historians, or pamphleteers. "[242] Orson Scott Card, best known for his 1985 science fiction novel Ender's Game, has postulated that in science fiction the message and intellectual significance of the work are contained within the story itself and, therefore, does not be a science fiction to see through some character. Otherwise, they would not be novelists, but poets, historians, or pamphleteers. "[242] Orson Scott Card, best known for his 1985 science fiction novel Ender's Game, has postulated that in science fiction the message and intellectual significance of the work are contained within the story itself and, therefore, does not be a science fiction to see through some character.
not require accepted literary devices and techniques he instead characterized as gimmicks or literary games. [243][244] Jonathan Lethem, in a 1998 essay in the Village Voice entitled "Close Encounters: The Squandered Promise of Science Fiction", suggested that the point in 1973 when Thomas Pynchon's Gravity's Rainbow was nominated for the
Nebula Award and was passed over in favor of Clarke's Rendezvous with Rama, stands as "a hidden tombstone marking the death of the hope that SF was about to merge with the mainstream." [245] In the same year science fiction author and physicist Gregory Benford wrote: "SF is perhaps the defining genre of the twentieth century, although its
conquering armies are still camped outside the Rome of the literary citadels."[246] See also: List of science fiction authors Science fiction publisher Tor Books, men outnumber women by 78% to 22% among submissions to the publisher. [247]
A controversy about voting slates in the 2015 Hugo Awards highlighted tensions in the science fiction community between a trend of increasingly diverse works and authors being honored by awards, and reaction by groups of authors and fans who preferred what they considered more "traditional" science fiction. [248] Main article: List of science
fiction awards Among the most significant and well-known awards for science fiction are the Hugo Award for literature, presented by the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America, and voted on by the community of authors;
[250] the John W. Campbell Memorial Award for Science Fiction Novel, presented by a jury of writers; [251] and the Theodore Sturgeon Memorial Award for science Fiction, presented by a jury of writers; [251] and the Theodore Sturgeon Memorial Award for science Fiction, presented by a jury of writers; [251] and the Theodore Sturgeon Memorial Award for science Fiction, presented by a jury of writers; [251] and the Theodore Sturgeon Memorial Award for science Fiction, presented by a jury of writers; [251] and the Theodore Sturgeon Memorial Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for science Fiction films and TV programs is the Saturn Award for scienc
Fantasy, and Horror Films. [253] There are other national awards, like Canada's Prix Aurora Awards, like the Endeavour Award presented at Orycon for works from the U.S. Pacific Northwest, [255] and special interest or subgenre awards such as the Chesley Award for art, presented by the Association of Science Fiction &
Fantasy Artists, [256] or the World Fantasy Award for fantasy. [257] Magazines may organize reader polls, notably the Locus Award. [258] Main article: Science fiction conventions (in fandom, often shortened as "cons", such as "comic-con") are held in
cities around the world, catering to a local, regional, national, or international membership.[259][48][260] General-interest conventions cover all aspects of science fiction, while others focus on a particular interest like media fandom, filking, and others.[261][262] Most science fiction conventions are organized by volunteers in non-profit groups,
 though most media-oriented events are organized by commercial promoters. [263] Main articles: Science fiction fandom and Science-fiction fandom and Science fiction fandom emerged from the letters column in Amazing Stories magazine. Soon fans began writing letters to each other, and then grouping their comments together in informal properties.
that became known as fanzines. [264] Once in regular contact, fans wanted to meet each other and organized local clubs. [264] In the 1930s, the first science fiction conventions gathered fans from a wider area. [265] The earliest organized online fandom was the SF Lovers Community, originally a mailing list in the late 1970s with a text archive
file that was updated regularly.[266] In the 1980s, Usenet groups greatly expanded the circle of fans online.[267] In the 1980s, the development of the World-Wide Web increased the community of online fandom by of websites devoted to science fiction and related genres for all media.[268][failed verification] The first science fiction fanzine, The
Comet, was published in 1930 by the Science Correspondence Club in Chicago, Illinois. [269][270] One of the best known fanzines today is Ansible, edited by David Langford, winner of numerous Hugo awards include File 770, Mimosa, and Plokta. [273] Artists working for fanzines
have frequently risen to prominence in the field, including Brad W. Foster, Teddy Harvia, and Joe Mayhew; the Hugos include a category for Best Fan Artists. [273] Plaque at Riverside, Iowa, to honor the "future birth" of Star Trek's James T. Kirk Science fiction elements can include, among others: Temporal settings in the future, or in alternative
histories;[274] Predicted or speculative technology such as brain-computer interface, bio-engineering, superintelligent computers, robots, ray guns, and other advanced weapons;[275][276] Space travel, settings in outer space, on other worlds, in subterranean earth,[277] or in parallel universes;[278] Fictional concepts in biology such as aliens,
mutants, and enhanced humans;[275][279] Undiscovered scientific possibilities such as teleportation, time travel or communications, including utopian, post-apocalyptic, or post-scarcity;[281] Future history and speculative evolution of
humans on Earth or on other planets;[282] Paranormal abilities such as mind control, telepathy, and telekinesis.[283] Africanfuturism Australian science fiction Croatian science fiction Brazilian science fiction Engali science fiction Brazilian science fiction Canadian s
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Western Steampunk Main article: Speculative fiction Alternate history Fantasy Historical fiction Science fiction Science fiction Science fiction Science fiction Science fiction Spy-fi Superhero fiction Science fiction Science fiction Spy-fi Superhero fiction Spy-fi Super
Encyclopedia of Science Fiction Extrasolar planets in fiction Extrasolar planets in fiction and fantasy artists List of science fiction and fantasy artists List of science fiction Extrasolar planets in fiction Extrasolar planets in fiction and fantasy artists List of science fiction and fantasy artists List of science fiction Extrasolar planets in fiction Extrasolar planets in fiction and fantasy artists List of science fiction and fantasy artists List of science fiction Extrasolar planets in fiction Extrasolar
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foreshadowing Skype and Face Time. There is a robot vacuum cleaner, foretelling the 2002 arrival of the iRobot Roomba vacuum. There was also a tanning bed used in an episode, a product that wasn't introduced to North America until 1979. And while flying space cars that have yet to land in our lives, the Jetsons show had moving sidewalks like we
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ragazzi ci si riferisce a tutte quelle opere che sono state ritenute adatte per essere lette da un pubblico di bambini e adolescenti. Molte di esse sono entrate di diritto nell'immaginario collettivo diventando storie di culto amate anche dagli adulti. Fiabe, favole, romanzi, sono tutti generi letterari nell'ambito dei quali autori italiani e stranieri hanno
narrato intrecci dedicati ai giovani. Vicende che hanno contenuti di stampo educativo e che spesso narrano situazioni fantastiche e avventure straordinarie popolate da personaggi magici e bizzarri. In alcuni casi, libri pensati per gli adulti, sono stati riadattati per i ragazzi, ad esempio tramite una semplificazione del linguaggio. In altri casi, opere che
si pensava fossero fruibili solo dai giovani, sono state amate anche da lettori più maturi. Ne sono un esempio Alice nel paese delle meraviglie, che ha avuto svariate trasposizioni cinematografiche, Pinocchio di Collodi ed arry Potter di JK Rowling, solo per citarne alcune. Noi di FrasiX per celebrare la letteratura per ragazzi e l'importanza che ha
rivestito e riveste nel nostro tempo, abbiamo raccolto in quest'articolo le migliori citazioni tratte dai libri di Piccole donne è il famoso libro scritto daLouisa May Alcott
pubblicato nel 1868. È considerato un vero e proprio classico della letteratura per ragazzi ed ebbe un successo di pubblico planetario. La vicenda narra la vita di quattro sorelle, figlie di un cappellano partito per la guerra, e ne segue lo sviluppo e la crescita. Attraverso varie vicissitudini vengono messi in evidenza i loro caratteri e la loro unione. Frasi
tratte da Pinocchio shutterstockFrasi tratte dai libri di Pinocchio, storia di un burattino è il celebre romanzo per ragazzi scritto da Carlo Lorenzini, in arte Collodi. Le vicende narrano le avventure ricche di emozioni, colpi di scena e insegnamenti, di una marionetta animata che sogna di diventare, un giorno, un bambino in
carne e ossa. Un bambino vero. BambiniCanta pure, Grillo mio, come ti pare e piace: ma io so che domani, all'alba, voglio andarmene di qui, perché se rimango qui, avverrà a me quel che avviene a tutti gli altri ragazzi, vale a dire mi manderanno a scuola, e per amore o per forza mi toccherà a studiare; e io, a dirtela in confidenza, di studiare non ne
ho punto voglia, e mi diverto più a correre dietro alle farfalle e a salire su per gli alberi a prendere gli uccellini di nido. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa? - Il povero. Carlo Collodi Vita- E che mestiere fa.
narra la storia di Alice, una ragazzina che cade in una tana di coniglio e si ritrova in un paese fantastico, popolato da personaggi buffi, stravaganti e da animali parlanti. Basato su giochi di parole, indovinelli e situazioni ai limiti della follia, il romanzo è stato amato da grandi e piccini. NaturaBada al senso, e i suoni baderanno a sé stessi.Lewis Carroll
VitaSii ciò che vorresti sembrare di essere. Lewis Carroll Frasi Lo hobbit è un romanzo fantasy scritto da J. R. R. Tolkien. La sua pubblicazione precedette quella de Il Signore degli anelli. Pensato come una favola per bambini, il libro ha per protagonista Bilbo Baggins che parte insieme a Gandalf e a un gruppo di nani per
recuperare un grande tesoro posto nel cuore della Montagna Solitaria. Come tutte le storie di Tolkien, l'opera è ricca di colpi di scena e costellata di personaggi interessanti e indimenticabili. Frasi delle fiabe divenute presto famose in tutto il
mondo. Alcune delle storie sono diventate un vero e proprio classico, come ad esempio La principessa sul pisello, Pollicina, La Sirenetta e La piccola fiammiferaia. Frasi di Ventimila leghe sotto i mari, scritto da Jules Verne, può essere considerato il precursore dei romanzi di fantascienza. La storia, ambientata
nel periodo appena successivo alla Guerra di Secessione, racconta le vicende dei membri dell'equipaggio del sottomarino Nautilus, quidato dal misterioso comandante Nemo. Natura Tutto era gelato, anche il rumore. Jules Verne Uomini Preferisco le cose fatte, a quelle da fare. Jules Verne Frasi de Le avventure di Asterix commons. wikimedia Asterix è
una famosa serie a fumetti francese, il cui titolo si riferisce all'omonimo protagonista. Le vicende hanno un carattere avventuroso ma soprattutto umoristico. Le strisce sono state tradotte in cento paesi e hanno venduto oltre 200 milioni di copie. Alcuni episodi narrati fanno riferimento ad eventi reali e hanno avuto diverse trasposizioni
cinematografiche. VitaSono pazzi questi romani!René Goscinny Frasi de Le avventure di Tintin shutterstock Le avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga, il cui protagonista vive diverse avventure di Tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga di tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga di tintin sono una serie a fumetti belga di tintin sono una 
invasa dai tedeschi, un altro fa riferimento al viaggio sulla luna e un altro ancora ai dirottamenti aerei. VitaLe più grandi avventure sono interiori. Hergé Frasi di Harry Potter shutterstock Harry Potter, scritto daj. K.
Rowling, è tra i libri fantasy più famosi della nostra epoca. Milioni di fan in tutto il mondo hanno amato le sue storie e gli stessi film tratti da esse. I romanzi si incentrano sulle avventure della Scuola di Magia e Stregoneria di Hogwarts, in particolare del giovane Harry Potter, impegnato in una dura lotta contro Lord Voldemort. Le opere della serie
sono state tradotte in 80 lingue. Frasi da Le avventure di Huckleberry Finn shutterstock Le avventure di Huckleberry Finn sono un'opera di Mark Twain pubblicata nel 1884. Il genere è quello del romanzo picaresco, ossia un romanzo narrato in prima persona, in cui il protagonista è un furfante. L'arco narrativo copre un periodo molto ampio, dalla
nascita alla maturità. In questo caso il personaggio principale è un orfano che scappa insieme a uno schiavo nero a bordo di una zattera lungo il Mississippi. Il loro viaggio sarà lungo 1800 km. Frasi e immagini dei libri per la letteratura per ragazzi shutterstock Concludiamo la nostra raccolta di frasi con un'ultima carrellata di immagini e citazioni
sempre tratte da romanzi per ragazzi. FrasiXFrase tratta da Pinocchio - E che mestiere fa - Il povero. FrasiXBada al senso, e i suoni baderanno a sé stessi. FrasiXDove le parole falliscono, parla la musica. FrasiXTutto era gelato, anche il rumore.
FrasiXMiei cari ragazzi, quando i cibi son buoni, non possono certo far male!
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