



# 1984

## ACT I

- 1984 relates in the spirit of a 3-act structure in which the universe of 1984 is introduced, it's rules are set, and the conflict is introduced.
- This is prevalent with Winston going about his daily life

## ACT II

- Act I is kicked off pretty well with Winston discovering the power the Proles could forge in the society and Winston is further pushed to escape by way of Julia

## ACT III

- Act III is appropriately intense and poses a negative theme with Winston and Julia being captured and the final conflict arising with O'Brien torturing Winston to near death.



**Parsons**  
Parsons can be fairly simply categorized as the typical citizen and has no real grounds in the story



**Julia**  
Julia clearly knows of the flaws of the society but she is shown to be clearly passive aggressive until meeting Winston.



**Charrington**  
Charrington could be argued to be the character to know the flaws of the society but accepting them. He doesn't seem to be in any danger from the Party, which only eludes to his passive nature. He is not out to escape.



**Syme**  
Syme is easily the Starkly Patriotic character of the novel. So much so that it gets him killed.



## Goldstein

Goldstein is the representation of escapism, in which he is the one "character" constantly representing the outside and the need to escape the Party



## Big Brother

Big Brother is clearly shown to be the figurehead/ruler of the society. He is clearly the "one" in power. More so his presence representing the whole of the dominating Party.



## Winston

Winston can be many of the typical dystopian characters, but is best defined as a citizen who wants to escape. Especially considering the moment he has an out he takes it to try and escape the eyes of the Party



## O'Brien

O'Brien is a deconstruction of the Naive character who doesn't know any better. Because of course, he turns out to be the bad guy- A Thought Police. And towards the end of the novel, he is very clearly shown to be in power