**Answer NO-01**

Gulliver's Travels is an adventure story. In reality, it’s a misadventure story. It’s written by the [Anglo-Irish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Irish) [writer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writer) and [clergyman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clergyman) [Jonathan Swift](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Swift). Gulliver's Travels original title is “Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World. In Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships.” It’s a [1726](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1726_in_literature) prose [satire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satire). It’s satirising both [human nature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_nature) and the ["travellers' tales"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_literature) literary subgenre. It is Swift's best-known full-length work. It’s a classic of [English literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_literature). Swift claimed that he wrote Gulliver's Travels "to [vex](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/vex) the world rather than divert it". This book was an immediate success. The English [dramatist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dramatist) [John Gay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gay) remarked: "It is universally read, from the [cabinet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_%28government%29) [council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council) to the nursery." In 2015, [Robert McCrum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_McCrum) released his selection list of 100 best novels of all time. In which Gulliver's Travels is listed in third place. As "a satirical masterpiece".  The most brilliant as well as the most bitter and controversial of his satires. Written in a matter-of-fact style and with an air of sober reality, the work defeats over simple explanations. It is uncertain exactly when Swift started writing Gulliver's Travels. Much of the writing was done at Loughry Manor in [Cookstown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cookstown), [County Tyrone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_Tyrone), whilst Swift stayed there. Some sources suggest as early as 1713 when Swift, Gay, Pope, [Arbuthnot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Arbuthnot) and others formed the [Scriblerus Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scriblerus_Club%22%20%5Co%20%22Scriblerus%20Club) with the aim of satirising popular literary genres. According to these accounts, Swift was charged with writing the memoirs of the club's imaginary author, Martinus Scriblerus and also with satirising the "travellers' tales" literary subgenre. It is known from Swift's correspondence that the composition proper began in 1720 with the mirror-themed Parts I and II written first, Part IV next in 1723 and Part III written in 1724. But amendments were made even while Swift was writing [Drapier's Letters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drapier%27s_Letters%22%20%5Co%20%22Drapier%27s%20Letters). By August 1725 the book was complete and as Gulliver's Travels was a transparently anti-[Whig](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Whig_Party) satire. It is likely that Swift had the manuscript copied so that his handwriting could not be used as evidence if a prosecution should arise, as had happened in the case of some of his Irish [pamphlets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamphlet) the Drapier's Letters. In March 1726 Swift travelled to London to have his work published, the manuscript was secretly delivered to the publisher [Benjamin Motte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Motte). Who used five printing houses to speed production and avoid piracy. Motte, recognising a best-seller but fearing prosecution, cut or altered the worst offending passages. Such as the descriptions of the court contests in Lilliput and the rebellion of [Lindalino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lindalino%22%20%5Co%20%22Lindalino), added some material in defence of Queen Anne to Part II and published it. The first edition was released in two volumes on 28 October 1726. Motte published Gulliver's Travels anonymously and as was often the way with fashionable works, several follow-ups as Memoirs of the Court of Lilliput, parodies as Two Lilliputian Odes, The first on the Famous Engine With Which Captain Gulliver extinguish'd the Palace Fire and "keys" as Gulliver Decipher'd and Lemuel Gulliver's Travels into Several Remote Regions of the World Compendiously Methodiz'd, the second by [Edmund Curll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Curll) who had similarly written a "key" to Swift's [Tale of a Tub](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tale_of_a_Tub) in 1705 were swiftly produced. These were mostly printed anonymously or occasionally pseudonymously and were quickly forgotten. Swift had nothing to do with them and disavowed them in Faulkner's edition of 1735. Swift's friend [Alexander Pope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Pope) wrote a set of five Verses on Gulliver's Travels, which Swift liked so much that he added them to the second edition of the book, though they are rarely included. In 1735 an Irish publisher [George Faulkner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Faulkner), printed a set of Swift's works, Volume III of which was Gulliver's Travels.

Jonathan Swift was an Anglo-Irish, [satirist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satire), author, essayist, poet, [Anglican cleric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglican_cleric) and political [pamphleteer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamphleteer) first for the [Whigs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_%28British_political_party%29), then for the [Tories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tories_%28British_political_party%29). He became [Dean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dean_%28Christianity%29) of [St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Patrick%27s_Cathedral%2C_Dublin) hence his common [sobriquet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sobriquet), "Dean Swift". He was born on November 30, 1667 in Dublin, Ireland. He was the son of Protestant Anglo-Irish parents: his ancestors had been Royalists and all his life he would be a High-Churchman. His father, also Jonathan, died a few months before he was born, upon which his mother, Abigail, returned to England, leaving her son behind, in the care of relatives. In 1673, at the age of six, Swift began his education at Kilkenny Grammar School, which was, at the time, the best in Ireland. Between 1682 and 1686 he attended, and graduated from, Trinity College in Dublin, though he was not, apparently, an exemplary student. What became known as the Glorious Revolution of 1688 spurred Swift to move to England and start anew. His mother found a secretary position for him under the revered English statesman, Sir William Temple. For 10 years, Swift worked in Surrey's Moor Park and acted as an assistant to Temple, helping him with political errands, and also in the researching and publishing of his own essays and memoirs. Temple was impressed by Swift's abilities and after a time, entrusted him with sensitive and important tasks. During his Moor Park years, Swift met the daughter of Temple's housekeeper, a girl just 8 years old named Esther Johnson. When they first met, she was 15 years Swift's junior, but despite the age gap, they would become lovers for the rest of their lives. When she was a child, he acted as her mentor and tutor, and gave her the nickname "Stella." When she was of age, they maintained a close but ambiguous relationship, which lasted until Johnson's death. It was rumored that they married in 1716, and that Swift kept of lock of Johnson's hair in his possession at all times. During his decade of work for Temple, Swift returned to Ireland twice. On a trip in 1695, he took all necessary requirements to become an ordained priest in the Anglican tradition. Under Temple's influence, he also began to write, first short essays and then a manuscript for a later book. In 1699, Temple died. Swift completed the task of editing and publishing his memoirs—not without disputes by several of Temple's family members—and then, grudgingly, accepted a less prominent post as secretary and chaplain to the Earl of Berkeley. After making the long journey to the Earl's estate, Swift was informed the position had been filled. Discouraged but resourceful, he leaned on his priestly qualifications and found work ministering to a pea-sized congregation just 20 miles outside of Dublin. For the next 10 years, he gardened, preached and worked on the house provided to him by the church. He also returned to writing. His first political pamphlet was titled A Discourse on the Contests and Dissentions in Athens and Rome. In 1704, Swift anonymously released A Tale of a Tub and The Battle of the Books*.*Tub, although widely popular with the masses, was harshly disapproved of by the Church of England. Ostensibly, it criticized religion, but Swift meant it as a parody of pride. Nonetheless, his writings earned him a reputation in London, and when the Tories came into power in 1710, they asked him to become editor of the Examiner, their official paper. After a time, he became fully immersed in the political landscape and began writing some of the most cutting and well-known political pamphlets of the day, including The Conduct of the Allies*,* an attack on the Whigs. Privy to the inner circle of Tory government, Swift laid out his private thoughts and feelings in a stream of letters to his beloved Stella. They would later be published as The Journal to Stella. When he saw that the Tories would soon fall from power, Swift returned to Ireland. In 1713, he took the post of dean at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Although he was still in contact with Esther Johnson, it is documented that he engaged in a romantic relationship with Esther Vanhomrigh. Whom he called Vanessa. His courtship with her inspired his long and storied poem, "Cadenus and Vanessa." He is also rumored to have had a relationship with the celebrated beauty Anne Long. While leading his congregation at St. Patrick's, Swift began to write what would become his best-known work. In 1726, at last finished with the manuscript, he travelled to London and benefited from the help of several friends. Who anonymously published it as Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, first a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships also known, more simply, as Gulliver's Travels*.* The book was an immediate success and hasn't been out of print since its first run. Interestingly, much of the storyline points to historical events that Swift had lived through years prior during intense political turmoil. Not long after the celebration of this work, Swift's longtime love, Esther Johnson, fell ill. She died in January 1728. Her life's end moved Swift to write The Death of Mrs. Johnson. Shortly after her death, a stream of Swift's other friends also died, including John Gay and John Arbuthnot. Swift, always bolstered by the people around him, was now quite troubled. In 1742, Swift suffered from a stroke and lost the ability to speak. On October 19, 1745, Swift died. He was laid to rest next to Esther Johnson inside Dublin's St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Gulliver's Travelsis the story of Lemuel [Gulliver](https://www.coursehero.com/lit/Gullivers-Travels/character-analysis/#Gulliver), a married English surgeon. Who wants to see the world and takes to the seas. He completes many voyages without incident. But his final four journeys take him to some of the strangest lands on the planet. Where he discovers the virtues and flaws in his own culture by comparing it with others. Each journey is preceded by a storm. All four voyages bring new perspectives to Gulliver's life and new opportunities for satirizing the ways of England. The travel begins with a short preamble in which [Lemuel Gulliver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemuel_Gulliver) gives a brief outline of his life and history before his voyages. During the first voyage is to Lilliput, where Gulliver is huge and the [Lilliputians](https://www.gradesaver.com/gullivers-travels/study-guide/character-list#lilliputians) are small. At first the Lilliputians seem amiable, but the reader soon sees them for the ridiculous and petty creatures they are. Gulliver is convicted of treason for "making water" in the capital even though he was putting out a fire and saving countless lives among other "crimes." The second voyage is to Brobdingnag, a land of Giants where Gulliver seems as small as the Lilliputians were to him. Gulliver is afraid. But his keepers are surprisingly gentle. He is humiliated by the King when he is made to see the difference between how England is and how it ought to be. Gulliver realizes how revolting he must have seemed to the Lilliputians. In third voyage is to Laputa. In a visit to the island of Glubdugdribb, Gulliver is able to call up the dead and discovers the deceptions of history. In Laputa, the people are over-thinkers and are ridiculous in other ways. Also, he meets the Stuldbrugs, a race endowed with immortality. Gulliver discovers that they are miserable. His fourth voyage is to the land of the [Houyhnhnms](https://www.gradesaver.com/gullivers-travels/study-guide/character-list#houyhnhnms), who are horses endowed with reason. Their rational, clean, and simple society is contrasted with the filthiness and brutality of the [Yahoos](https://www.gradesaver.com/gullivers-travels/study-guide/character-list#yahoos), beasts in human shape. Gulliver reluctantly comes to recognize their human vices. Gulliver stays with the Houyhnhnms for several years, becoming completely enamored with them to the point that he never wants to leave. When he is told that the time has come for him to leave the island, Gulliver faints from grief. Upon returning to England, Gulliver feels disgusted about other humans, including his own family.

"Gulliver's Travels" is satire disguised as a fantastic novel, with each journey of the redoubtable Lemuel Gulliver delivering him to a different country, race and culture. Swift uses each country to satirize some aspect of politics, religion or human nature; the theme in this, the first science-fiction-voyage tale, is that no human is beyond corruption.

There are some themes of the novel "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift. Here I’m describing some:

**Lilliputian Politics-** Gulliver visits Lilliput first. Where tiny citizens employ him as a war machine against their enemy Blefuscu. When he refuses to enlarge their empire, he is condemned. The political satire is inescapable, as well as the sinister message that "those not for us are against us."

**Brobdingnagian Morals, Laputan Sloth-** Gulliver's next voyage takes him to Brobdingnag, a land of morally upright giants who are horrified at European depravities; he escapes them only to encounter the flying city of Laputa. Whose citizens know but ignore mathematics, while they bomb enemies with rocks. Swift shows two human extremes, overzealous morality and slothful treachery.

**Society versus Individual-** All of the cultures in the countries [Gulliver](https://www.coursehero.com/lit/Gullivers-Travels/character-analysis/#Gulliver) visits demand a certain level of conformity from their citizens, whether that means following the rules set up in the royal courts or adhering to broader social conventions. These rules often create problems for people who break them, or for those who want to break the conventions but feel pressure that prevents them from doing so. For example, Gulliver faces censure and an eventual death sentence in Lilliput because he breaks the rules of court by behaving sympathetically toward the enemy country's ambassadors. Although the [Houyhnhnms](https://www.coursehero.com/lit/Gullivers-Travels/symbols/#Houyhnhnms) do not have a royal hierarchy, the master's family faces pressure from friends and neighbours to exile Gulliver for being a Yahoo.

**Yahoos and Horses-** Gulliver is disgusted by the savage Yahoos he meets on his last voyage and enchanted by the peaceful horse race, the Houyhnhnms. Whose name neighs but the latter hate the human and Gulliver is rescued by the former. Swift satirizes prejudice and judging by appearances.

**Gulliver and Swift, Haters of Humanity-** Swift's satire was often one of opposites in his "Modest Proposal" he cloaked a plea for the poor in a savage essay of cannibalism. Gulliver becomes a surrogate for the author at novel's end sickened by the depths of human depravity, both ended as virtual hermits.

**Literature and Language-** Gulliver is a reader: "My Hours of Leisure I spent in reading the best Authors ancient and modern, being always provided with a good number of books." He reads whenever he has the time. And on each of the islands he visits, he makes a point of noticing whether the inhabitants write or do not write. The [Lilliputians](https://www.gradesaver.com/gullivers-travels/study-guide/character-list#lilliputians), for instance, write diagonally like the ladies of England. The Houyhnhnms lack a form of writing, but Gulliver spends a great deal of time considering how they pass on their history. Gulliver is also a master linguist, making him a man of virtually all peoples. On each of the islands he visits, he learns the language quickly, sometimes being taught by learned scholars as in Lilliput and once being taught by a young girl in Brobdingnag. His ability to communicate suggests the value of communication across cultures. Once Gulliver has learned the language of a given society, he visits the King or Queen or Emperor or Governor and discusses politics. This ability to share knowledge is beneficial to both parties.

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