**Doc Holley’s Honors Literature Novel Selection List** 

**Title Author**

The Prince Machiavelli, Niccolo

***The Prince*** ([Italian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_language): *Il Principe* [[il ˈprintʃipe]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_Italian)) is a 16th-century political [treatise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discourse), by the Italian diplomat and [political theorist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_philosophy) [Niccolò Machiavelli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niccol%C3%B2_Machiavelli" \o "Niccolò Machiavelli). From correspondence a version appears to have been distributed in 1513, using a Latin title, *De Principatibus* (*About Principalities*). However, the printed version was not published until 1532, five years after Machiavelli's death. This was done with the permission of the [Medici](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medici) pope [Clement VII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clement_VII), but "long before then, in fact since the first appearance of *The Prince* in manuscript, controversy had swirled about his writings".[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Prince#cite_note-2)

Tartuffe Moliere

***Tartuffe, or The Impostor, or The Hypocrite*** ([/tɑːrˈtʊf, -ˈtuːf/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English);[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tartuffe#cite_note-1) [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language): *Tartuffe, ou l'Imposteur*, pronounced: [[taʁtyf u lɛ̃pɔstœʁ]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_French)), first performed in 1664, is one of the most famous theatrical [comedies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comedy_(drama)) by [Molière](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moli%C3%A8re). The characters of Tartuffe, Elmire, and Orgon are considered among the greatest classical theatre roles.

Social Contract Rousseau

***The Social Contract***, or ***Of the Social Contract, or Principles of Political Law*** ([French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language): *Du contrat social ou Principes du droit politique*; 1762) by [Jean-Jacques Rousseau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Jacques_Rousseau), is a book in which Rousseau theorized about the best way to establish a political [community](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community) in the face of the problems of commercial society, which he had already identified in his [*Discourse on Inequality*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discourse_on_Inequality) (1754).

Candide Voltaire

***Candide, ou l'Optimisme*** ([/ˌkænˈdiːd/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English); French: [[kɑ̃did]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_French)) is a French [satire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satire) first published in 1759 by [Voltaire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voltaire), a [philosopher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosopher) of the [Age of Enlightenment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Candide#cite_note-5) The [novella](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novella) has been widely translated, with English versions titled ***Candide: or, All for the Best*** (1759); ***Candide: or, The Optimist*** (1762); and ***Candide: or, Optimism*** (1947).

Treatises of Government Locke, John

***Two Treatises of Government*** (or ***Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, The False Principles, and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and His Followers, Are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter Is an Essay Concerning The True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government***) is a work of [political philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_philosophy) published anonymously in 1689 by [John Locke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Locke). The *First Treatise* attacks [patriarchalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchalism" \o "Patriarchalism) in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of [Robert Filmer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Filmer)'s *[Patriarcha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarcha" \o "Patriarcha)*, while the *Second Treatise* outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on [natural rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_rights) and [contract theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_contract).

Things Fall Apart Achebe, Chinua

***Things Fall Apart*** is a literary novel written by [Nigerian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria) author [Chinua Achebe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinua_Achebe) in 1958. The story's main theme concerns pre- and post-colonial life in late nineteenth century Nigeria. It is seen as the archetypal modern [African novel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_literature) in English, one of the first to receive global critical acclaim.

Hiroshima Hersey, John

***Hiroshima*** is a book by [Pulitzer Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulitzer_Prize_for_Fiction)-winning author [John Hersey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hersey). It tells the stories of six survivors of the atomic bomb [dropped on Hiroshima](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_bombings_of_Hiroshima_and_Nagasaki), covering a period of time immediately prior to and one year after the [atomic bomb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_bomb) was dropped on August 6, 1945. It was originally published in [*The New Yorker*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_Yorker).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiroshima_(book)#cite_note-autogenerated3-1) Although the story was originally scheduled to be published over four issues, the entire edition of August 31, 1946, was dedicated to the article.

Brave New World Huxley, Aldous

***Brave New World*** is a [novel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel) written in 1931 by [Aldous Huxley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aldous_Huxley), and published in 1932. Set in [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London) in the year AD 2540 (632 A.F.—"After [Ford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Ford#Model_T)"—in the book), the novel anticipates developments in [reproductive technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reproductive_technology), [sleep-learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sleep-learning), [psychological manipulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychological_manipulation), and [classical conditioning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_conditioning) that are combined to profoundly change society.