

Imagination créatrice et visionnaire



Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll, 1865

Genre : Fantasy, Children's Literature.

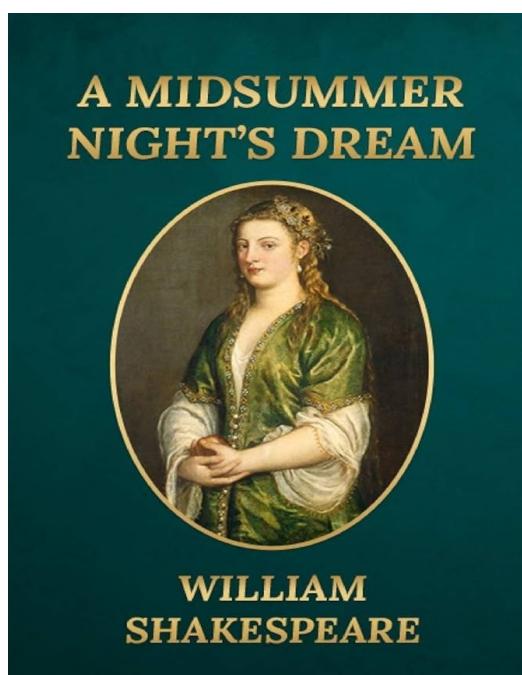
Summary : A young girl named Alice gets bored in her garden when she suddenly sees a white rabbit with a pocket watch. He says he is late. Alice follows him down a rabbit hole and falls into a fantastical world. There, she will meet creatures and strange events.



Series *Games of Thrones*, 2011

Genre : Fantasy

Summary : On a fictional continent, after a decade-long summer, winter is coming to the kingdom with the promise of a dark future. At this time, many people want to seize the crown. Between plot and rivalry, the symbol of absolute power could fall into the hands of enemies.



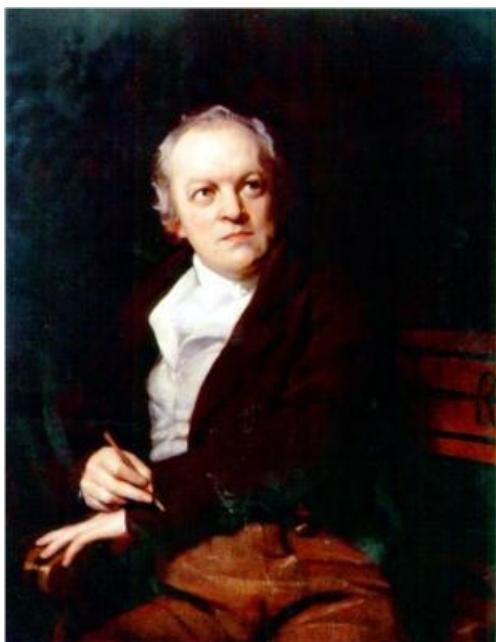
A Midsummer Night's Dream, Shakespeare, 1594-1595

Genre : Comedy, Drama, Fantasy

Summary : This poem captures the events of a single night, where distinct groups of character find their destinies intertwined in an enchanted world. As darkness falls, love, dreams, and confusion reign and surreal elements which are between reality and fantasy.



Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) was born in London. He was a key figure of Romantic movement, known for his visionary poetry that blends imagination, nature, and the supernatural, with famous works like *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* and *Kubla Khan*.



William Blake (1757-1827) was born in London.

Genre : Romantic Art, Gothic

Blake's artwork is known for its visionary qualities, often depicting fantastical, mythological scenes that explore spiritual and human experiences, with famous work like *The Ancient of Days*.

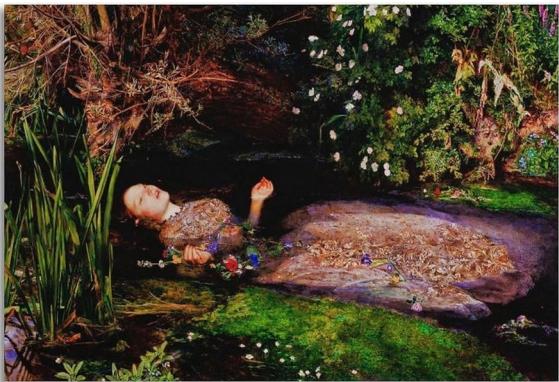
His paintings are part of conventional realism.



Henri Fuseli (1741-1825), from its original name Johann Heinrich Füssli, was a British painter and art writer.

Fuseli's works are characterized by dramatic, nightmarish visions, with a focus on the supernatural and fantastical.

His paintings often depict intense emotions, dark themes and surreal imagery, such as his famous work *The Nightmare*.



The Pre-Raphaelites were a 19th century art movement in Britain that sought to return to the detail, vivid colors and complex compositions of early Renaissance art. This artistic movement rejects the academic conventions of their time.

Example : *Ophelia* by John Everett Millais, which portrays the character from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.



Frankenstein, Mary Shelley, 1818.

Genre : Gothic, Science Fiction

Summary : A scientist named Victor Frankenstein creates life by reanimated a corpse. Horrified, he leaves the creature which is now left to his own devices, leading to disastrous consequences. Shelley's work is a meditation of human knowledge and the dangers of taking yourself for god.



Isaac Asimov (1920-1992) was born in Russia and was an American science fiction writer.

Asimov's work, such as *The Foundation* and *The Robot novels*, is known for its exploration of futuristic societies, artificial intelligence and space exploration. His stories focus on logical problem-solving , ethical dilemmas surrounding technology and humanity's evolution.



2001 : A Space Odyssey, Stanley Kubrick, 1968

Genre : Science Fiction

Summary : This movie explores human evolution, artificial intelligence and the possibility of extraterrestrial life. With groundbreaking visual effects, Kubrick creates a visionary experience that questions humanity's place in the universe.



Interstellar, Christopher Nolan, 2014

Genre : Science Fiction

Summary : *Interstellar* follows a group of astronauts who travel through a wormhole in search of a new home for humanity as Earth faces environmental collapse. The movie combines scientific theory, particularly around black holes and relativity, with emotional and philosophical themes about love, time and survival.



Genre : Non-Fiction, Futurism

The Economist publishes forward-looking essays that question us about the future of science, technology, economics and politics. They use current data and trends to make predictions about the future.



Genre : Popular Science, Non-Fiction

The New Scientist is one of the best scientific news magazines in the world. It publishes articles that make complex scientific topics accessible to a general public. These articles deal with advanced research in the fields of physics, biology, and technology. It pushes readers to imagine new possibilities for the future through scientific advances.

