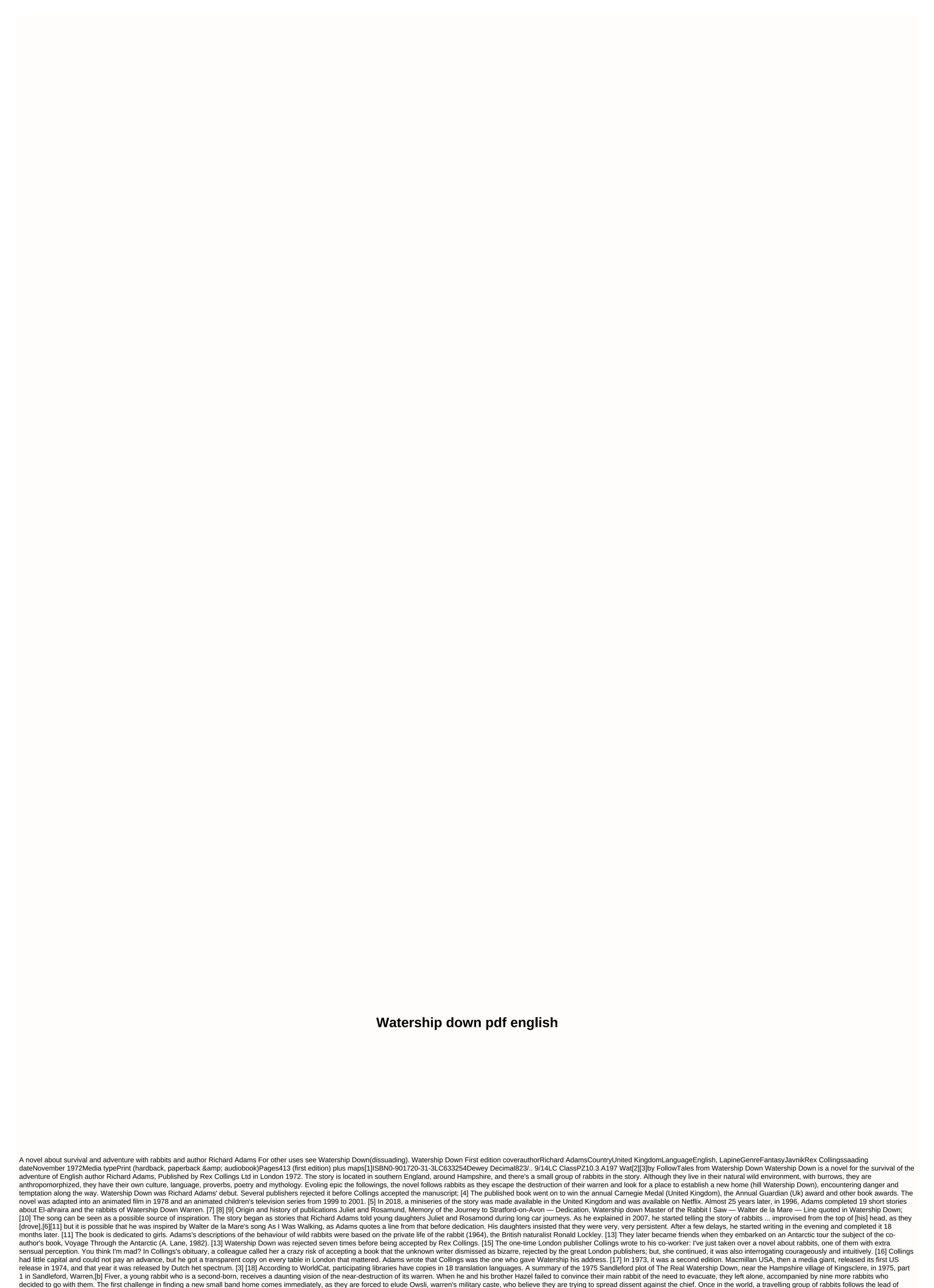
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Hazel, who until now was just another irrelevant member of the warren. The group travels far and through dangerous territory. Bigwig and Silver, both the former Owsla and the most powerful rabbits among them, serve well to remain protected, along with Hazel's dictation observations and good judgment. Along the way, they elude the badger (known in Labin as lendri), dog, cat and crow; Hazel also manages to prevent three rabbits from returning to Sandleford warren. They meet a rabbit named Cowslip who invites them to join his war. At first, Hazel's group is largely relieved

that he can finally sleep well and eat well - except for Fiver, who only feels death there. Bigwig, Blackberry and Fiver's friend Pipkin suspect something suspicious, but they don't think too much about it. When Bigwig is nearly killed in a zamka, Fiver deceives the group on a crazed lecture that a new warren is managed by a farmer who protects and feeds rabbits, but also picks them up for their flesh and others to chance of survival. The fiver and the rest of the group together rescue Bigwig from the zamka, then continue their journey, taking with them a rabbit from The Cow Warren, called Strawberry, who asks to join them after suggesting that his paoness is killed in a temeas. Part 2 of Fiver's vision promised them a safe place to settle, and the group eventually finds Watership Down, which matches Fiver's description of the perfect home. They soon moved back there with Holly and Bluebell, who were in Owsla with Bigwig. The two were breast-or-t-breastfeed, who, they reveal, escaped the violent human destruction of Sandleford in some places, and then later in Cowslip's Warren. Holly also admits that he was the one who tried to prevent them from leaving that first night instead of working on the orders of the chief rabbit, and it's there to join them in the way they will have. Nuthanger Farm, Hampshire, England, in 2004 Although Watership Down is a peaceful habitat, Hazel realizes that nothing will make the future of the varriors certain to end with the inevitable death of the rabbits present. With the help of their helpful new friend, a black-headed seagull named Kehaar, they find a nearby warren called Efraf, which is overcrowded and has a lot of it. Hazel sends a small embassy, run by Holly, to Efrafa to present her request for it. Meanwhile Hazel and Pipkin, the smallest member of the group, scout the nearby Nuthanger farm, where they find two pairs of hutch rabbits. Despite their uncertainty about life wild, hutch rabbits are ready to get on the Watership. Hazel leads the attack on the farm the next day, during which she rescues both of them, but only one of the dollars, at the expense of severely injuring Hazel's hind legs. When the envoy returns shortly afterwards, Hazel and his rabbits find out that Efrafa is a police state led by the despotic General Woundwort. Holly and the other rabbits they sent there managed to come back with little more than life. Part 3, however, Holly's group was able to identify an Efrafan doe named Hyzenthlay, who wants to leave the warren and can recruit others to join the escape. Hazel and Bigwig set out a plan to rescue Hyzenthlay's group and bring them to Watership Down; Bigwig is sent on a mission, with the rare help of Kehaar, and the group escape with an abortion. Again, Bigwig almost dies trying to escape. When they are in Watership Down, Efrafan escapes, begins his new life of freedom. Part 4 Soon after, Owsla from Efrafa, led by Woundwort himself, comes to attack and colonize the warren in Watership Down. With Bigwig's courage and loyalty and Hazel's imagination, the Watership Down rabbits seal general Efraran's fate by releasing Nuthanger Farm. When the Efrafans run away in fear, Woundwort, despite being badly wounded in his battle with Bigwig, refuses to give up and jumps on the dog. His body is never found and at least one of his former followers continues to believe in his survival. Hazel almost kills one of the farm cats, but he's rescued by farm girl Lucy, the former owner of the story tells the reader how Hazel, who a few years later sat in her cider on one cold, magnified morning in March, visits El-ahrairah, the spiritual control of all rabbits and the hero of the book. He invites Hazel to join her own Owsla and ine tell him about the success of his warren and his future. Hazel left her friends no longer in need of a physical body behind her, while Hazel took the water boat down with a spiritual guide. Characters This section needs additional citations to verify. Help improve this article by adding guotes to reliable sources. Material which is not pulled out may be challenged and disposed of. (February 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Hazel: The protagonist of the novel: A Young Rabbit Who Leads rabbits from Sandleford and eventually becomes their main rabbit. Petr's older brother. Although Hazel is not particularly big or strong, he is loval, brave, mature, pantsui and a quick thinker. He sees well in every individual and what they bring to the table; in doing so, make sure that no one is left behind, thus earning the respect and loyalty of their war. He often relies on Fiver's advice and trusts his brother's instincts. Fiver: Runt rabbit, whose name literally means Little Thousand (Rabbits have a single word, hrair, for all numbers greater than four; The fiver name in Lapine, Hrairoo, tends to be the smallest of five or more rabbits.) [21] and Hazel's younger brother. As a vision, he has visions and strong instincts. Fiver is one of the most intelligent rabbits in the group. He is reserved, quiet, friendly and intuitive with his intellect, and although he does not act directly as a leader, others listen and follow his advice. Vilthuril becomes his buddy. Ex-officer Owsle and the biggest and bravest rabbit in the group. His name in Lapin is Thlayli, which literally means Furhead and refers to the shock of fur on the back of the head. Although he is strong sharp and cynical, he also shows that he is cunning in his own way when he comes out with a plan to defeat the larger and stronger General Woundwort. His final battle with Woundwort leaves him badly injured, but he survives and becomes the leader of Hazel's Owsle. Smart rabbit with black ears. He is often able to understand concepts that other rabbits find incomprehensible. He realizes, for example, that wood floats, and rabbits use twice to travel with water. He's also negotiating how to exo away a rabbit that almost kills Bigwig and rescue method from Efraf. Former Sandleford captain Warren Owsla escapes with Bluebell as his men destroy the warren. He's close to death when he finds a warren in Watership Down, but he's nursed back to health and become one of Hazel's most trusted companions. Buck the rabbit who runs off with Holly during the sandleford destruction and jokes to confront her and help Holly recover from a mental illness when she sees the battered Sandleford warren. He'll often speak in rhymes. Buck from Cowslip's warren, who leaves the Watership Down rabbits after the noose killed him. The strawberry is strong and soft, but not as hard as the rest of the rabbits, given his upbringing, but he learns guickly and understands the group well. Therefore, he is chosen to represent the rabbits on the expedition to Efrafa, Haystack; one of the hutch rabbits who escapes to live with wild rabbits. Buckthorn: A strong dollar that was supposed to be part of The Sandleford Owsle when it reached maturity. Hawkbit: In the book described as a rather stupid rabbit, but Hazel accepts it regardless. Dandelion: The buck rabbit he noticed after telling ability and speed. He is instrumental in attracting Nuthanger Farm dog to Efrafans during the Watership Down siege. Silver: A strong buck rabbit, given his name for his silver-gray fur, fights alongside Bigwig and helps defend rabbit who sees Hazel as a big brother, instructions and protection, Hazel encourages him, and Pipkin's getting loval to Hazel, After the sandleford warren was destroyed, it turns out to be a constant comfort, especially for Holly. His name is Hlao-roo in Lapina, Hyzenthlay; a doe who lives in Efrafa and helps bigwig in the arrangements to liberate its inhabitants. General Woundwort, who suspects she encouraged insymissibility, orders the guards to keep an eye on her. She escaped from Efraf with Bigwig. Like Fiver, she has visions. Its name means literally shine-dew-fur, or fur shines like a dew. She became Hazel's cousin. Vilthuril: The perpetrator who lives in Efrafa. Like Fiver and Hyzenthlay, he is understood to have visions and is a seer. She fled Efraf with Bigwig, Hyzenthlay and others. She became Fiver's cousin and was supposed to be the only one who understood him, as did Hazel, Blackavar; A rabbit with dark fur who tries to escape from Efrafa but is captured, disfigured and on display to deter further escape attempts. When the with Bigwig, he guickly proves to be a tracking expert and ranger, and also tends to be an effective fighter when Efrafan rabbits attack warren. Kehaar is a black-headed seagull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus; pictured with summer plum). Kehaar: A black-headed seagull who was forced to take refuge in Watership Down and befriend rabbits as they help him. They are characterized by his frequent impatience, gutural accent and unusual phrasing. After the discovery of Efraf Warren and the help of the rabbits, he rejoins his colony, but promises a visit. According to Adams, Kehaar was based on a fighter from the Norwegian Resistance in World War II. [17] Mouse: Never named, the mouse was a resident of Watership Down before the arrival of the rabbits. While rabbits tend to despise mice and other rodents, which tend to be liars and mistrust worthy of bigwig, Hazel kindly saves the mouse from the kestrel. This action captures mice and rabbits on Watership Down, and the same mouse later alerts them to general Woundwort's intended surprise attack, saving many lives. General Woundwort: The novel's main antagonist, a fearless, cunning and brutally effective rabbit who was an orphan at a young age, woundwort founder Efrafa warrena and is its tyrannical chief. Even though he's bigger and stronger than Bigwig, he lacks grace and kindy. He even leads the attack to destroy warren watership as an act of revenge bigwig steal from Efrafa, the attack narrowly defeated Hazel's imagination and bigwig's bravery. After his apparent death in the fight against the dog on the farm Nuthanger lives in rabbit legend like a bogeyman. Captain Campion: Ranawort is the most trusted subordinate, Campion is a loyal, brave and clever officer. After woundwort disappears, he becomes the main rabbit efrafa and reformes it, bring peace by watership rabbits. Vervain: The head of the Police Council in Efrafa is said to be one of the most hated rabbits in the warren. When woundwort forces break into Honeycomb, the woundwort forces break into Honeycomb, t escape and never sees him again. God who created the world and promised that rabbits would always be allowed to thrive. In Lapin, his name literally means sun. El-ahrairah: Rabbit trikster folk hero who is the protagonist of almost all rabbit stories. It represents what every rabbit wants to be; The clever, cunning, cunning, cunning and devoted good-bye of his warren. In Lapin, his name is the fall of the phrase Elil-hrair-rah, which means prince with a thousand enemies. His stories of common sense (and excessive hubris) are similar to Br'er Rabbit and Anansi. His name is pronounced with the same cadence as the word book Never say die, with it El-a-hrai-rah. Rainbow: A God figure who serves as a foil of El-ahrairah several times, but the rabbit always beats him. Rabscuttle: Another mythical folk hero, Rabscuttle's El-ahrairah is the second command and leader of Owsla. He participates in a number of El-ahrairah hats. He's considered almost as smart as his chief. Black Rabbit of Inlé: The Sombre Phantom Servant of the God Frith, who appears in rabbit folklore as a kind of analogy with a frowning nail, and the like ensures that all rabbits die in their predetermined time. Inlé is Lapin's term for the moon or darkness. [22] Lapine's main article: Lapi Adams' 1996 setting, Tales from Watership Down, and appeared in both film and television adaptations. The language fragments in the books consist of a few dozen different words, which are used primarily to name rabbits, their mythological characters and objects in their world. The name Lapine comes from the French word for rabbit. [23] Themes Watership Down was described as alegory, with hazel, fiver, bigwig and silver mirror[ing] timeless struggles between tyranny and freedom, reason and blind emotion, and individual and corporate state. Adams draws on classic heroic and quest thematics from Homer and Virgil, which creates a story with epic motifs. [26] Hero, Odyssey and Aeneid The Book explores the themes of exile, survival, heroism, leadership, political responsibility and the making of hero and community. [27] Analysis of Adams's works in a contemporary review by Joan Bridgman lays out the motives of communities and heroes: The path of a hero into the world of horrors to save himself and his people is a powerful element in Adams's story. This theme stems from the author's exposure to the works of the mythologyologist Joseph Campbell, in particular his study of comparative mythology, The Hero with a Thousand Faces (1949), and above all Campbell's monomite theory, which is also based on Carl Jung's view of the unconscious mind that all the stories in the world are in fact one story. [26] The concept of a hero invited comparisons between the characters of Watership Down and those in Homer's Odyssey and Virgil's Aeneid. [25] Hazel's courage, Bigwig's power, Blackberry's domile and craft, and Dandelion and Bluebell's poetry and storytelling have parallels in the epic poem Odysseus. [28] Kenneth Kitchell stated, Hazel stands in the tradition of Odysseus, Aenea and others. [29] Tolkien scholar John Rateliff Adams calls Aeneid's book what-if: what if you believed the Cassandri (Fiver) and fled Troy with society. Warren) before the destruction? What if Hazel and his companions, such as Odvsseus, come across a seductive house in Cowslip's Warren? Rateliff goes on to compare the battle with Turnus's Latins. With a base of his story on one of the most popular books of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Adams plugs into a very old myth: a flight out of disaster, a heroic refugee in search of a new home, a story that was more than a thousand years old when Virgil told her in 19TH-century BC. n. No. [5] Religious symbolism It has been suggested that Watership Down contains the symbolism of several religions or that the stories of El-ahrairah were intended to mimic certain elements of religion in the real world. When asked in a 2007 BBC Radio interview about religious symbolism in the novel, Adams said the story was no big deal. He said rabbits in the Watership Down don't worship; But they believed passionately in El-ahrairah. Adams explained that the book is just a make-up story. in any sense, alegory or parables or any political myths. I just wrote down the story I told the girls. [30] Instead, the religious tales of El-ahraira were more devoted to legendary stories like the rabbit Robin Hood, and these stories were intertwined throughout the book as humorous interweaves of often grim stories of true story. [31] The Reception Economist published a book, saying, If there is no place in children's bookstores for the Down Watership, then children's literature is dead. [32] Peter Prescott, a senior book reviewer at Newsweek, gave the novel a glowing assessment: Adams treats his unnerved narrative more toxicly than most authors who claim to write adventurous novels, but his true achievement lies in the consistent, intelligible and utterly charming civilisation that he created. [27] Kathleen J. Rothen and Beverly Langston defined the work as a work that subtly speaks to the child, with attractive characters and a quick act to make it readable. [28] This echoed Nicholas Tucker's praise for the new statesman's story tense: Adams ... she bravely and successfully resurrected the great story of the picaresque adventure, with moments of such tension that a helpless reader found himself to check whether things would go well on the next page before daring to end the 1st Century Fox, and a conservative social commentator who writes in the National Review, said that the novel was pleasant enough, but it has about the same intellectual firepower as Dumbo. He continued: Watership Down is an adventurous story, nothing more than that: preferring swashbuckling raw for boots. There are virtues of rabbits and bad rabbits: if this The bonanza is alegory. [34] Rowe Townsend notes that the book quickly gained so much popularity despite the fact that it came at a high price and in an unattrlu friendly jacket from the publisher, who was hardly heard from. [35] In his book The Promise of Happiness: Value and Meaning in Children's Fiction. Fred Inglis praises the author's use of prose to express the author's use of prose were recognized by readers from different backgrounds; author Rachel Kadish, who is considering her own superimponation of israel's founder on Watership Down, made the remark that many other people saw their history in this book... Some people see it as an alleei to the fight against the Cold War, fascism, extremism... protest against materialism, against a corporate state. Watership Down could be Ireland after the massacres. Kadish has praised both the fantasy genre and Watership Down for its motives [which] hit home in every culture... all passers-by are welcome to bring their own subploect and get involved in the archetype. [37] Adams won the Carnegie Medal in library association in 1972, awarding the best children's book of the British subject in 1972. [40] In 1977, he was selected by California schoolchildren for the California Young Adults Award, which honors one book from the last four years. [41] In the Great Read, a 2003 survey by the British public, the vote was forty seconds of the greatest book of all time. [42] The critique of gender roles in the 1993 Edition of Puffin Modern Classics contains a conversation by Nicholas Tucker, who wrote that stories like Watership Down are now quite easy to fit into the modern world of treatment of both sexes. Hazel's sensitivity to Fiver contrasted with a much more mechanical attitude to the dooms and means they saw them as little more than passive infant factories. In her new york post, Selma G. Lanes says that these are instruments of reproduction to save the victory of their male rabbits so as not to become a hollow victory. Lanes argued that this view of female rabbits came from Adams, not from his original text, Ronald Lockley The Private Life of a Rabbit, in which the rabbit world is matriarchal, and the new warrens are triggered by disgruntled young women. [45] Literary critic Jane Resh Thomas said in a similar mind that Watership Down draws on ... an anti-feminist social tradition, which is removed from the normal human context and which is imposed on rabbits in its clarity. Thomas she called it a wonderful story in which the anti-feminist suing ... harm the novel only in a minor way. Adams' 1996 Tales from Watership Down includes stories where female rabbits play a more important role in Watership Down. [47] On May 27, 2020, the High Court in London ruled that Martin Rosen, the director of the 1978 film adaptation, had falsely claimed that he owned all the rights to the book, and that he had terminated the contract for rights to the film. Rosen has entered into customization contracts worth more than \$500,000 (£400,000), including licences for audiobook and television adaptations in 2018. In his ruling, Judge Richard Hacon ordered Rosen to pay more than \$100,000 in damages for copyright infringement, unauthorized royalties and deny paying copyrights to the Adams estate. Rosen was also directed to provide a record of any royalties agreements involving Watership Down, and to pay court costs and legal fees to Adams properties totalling £28,000. [48] The main article: Watership Down (film) In 1978, Rosen wrote and directed the animated film adaptation Watership Down. Among the voices cast were John Hurt, Richard Briers, Harry Andrews, Simon Cadell, Nigel Hawthorne and Roy Kinnear. The film featured bright eyes, sung by Art Garfunkel. The song, released as a single, became number one in the UK,[49] despite being made by Richard Adams. [50] Although the essential part of the incident remained relatively unchanged, the film was left with several side complications. Although Watership Down eventually grew to seventeen rabbits, with the additions of Strawberries, Holly, Bluebell and three hutch rabbits freed from the farm, the film includes a group of just eight. Rosen's adaptation was commy for cutting through Adams' book... heartbeat. [51] The film also received some positive critical attention. In 1979, the film received a Hugo Award nomination for best drama performance. [52] In addition, the 2006 documentary was named 86th [53] Tv main article: Watership Down (TV series) From 1999 to 2001, the book was also adapted as an animated television series broadcast on CITV in the UNITED Kingdom and on YTV in Canada. [54] However, only the first two series were submitted in the UK, and all three series were in Canada. Produced by Martin Rosen and starred in several well-known British actors, including Stephen Fry, Rik Mayall, Dawn French, John Hurt and Richard Briers, who ran for a total of 39 episodes in three seasons. Although the story was generally based on the novel and most of the characters and events, some of the story lines and characters (especially in later episodes) were entirely new. In 2003, the second nominated for Gemini Gemini for best original musical score for a drama series. [55] Miniseries Main article: Watership Down (miniseries) In July 2014, it was announced that the BBC would publish a new animated series based on the book, [57] and in April 2016 that the series would be a co-production between the BBC and Netflix, consisting of four one-hour episodes, [57] with a budget of £20 million. The four-episode miniseries premiered on BBC and Netflix on December 23, 2018, with the voices of James McAvoy as Hazel, John Boyega as Bigwig, and Ben Kingsley as General Woundwort. [58] Overall, she received positive reviews with praise for her voice cast performance, but was criticized for her tone and quality of computer animation. In 2006, Watership Down was re-adapted for the stage, this time by Rona Munro. She ran at the Lyric Hammersmith in London. Among them were Matthew Burgess, Joseph Traynor and Richard Simons. The tone of the production was inspired by the tension of the war: in an interview with The Guardian, Trump still commented: 'The closest people come to feel like they are rabbits in war situations... We've been trying to capture this anxiety. But a reviewer at The Times called the play an exciting, often brutal survival story and said that even when it comes to mules, it's magnificent. In 2011, Hildreth adapted Watership Down for Lifeline in Chicago. This production was directed by Katie McLean Hainsworth, among them Scott T. Barsotti, Chris Daley, Paul S. Holmquist and Mandy Walsh. [64] Role-playing Main Article: Bunnies & Eurrows Watership Down was inspired by the creation of Bunnies & Eurrows, a role-playing game in which the main characters speak rabbits, which were published by Fantasy Games Unlimited in 1976. [65] He introduced several innovations in the design of playing roles, as the first game, which allows actors to play non-humanoid roles, as well as the first with detailed martial arts and skill systems. Fantasy Games Unlimited published the second edition of the game in 1982 and changed the game in 1992 and re-published Steve Jackson Games as an official GURPS supplement. [required indication] Radio In 2002, BBC Radio 4 aired a two-hour dramatisation of Watership Down by Neville Teller. [66] In November 2016, a new two-hour two-hour dramatisation was broadcast on BBC Radio 4 by Brian Sibley. [69] Audiobooks In the 1970s, the book was published by The Argo Records, which was read by Roy Dotrice, with a musical background – music by George Butterworth, performed by the Academy of St. Peter's. Martin in the field under neville marriner's direction. In 1984, John Maher, in conjunction with the Renaissance actors of the Australian broadcaster Watership Down, was retrained to four tapes. Producer: John Hannaford and Kerry Francis distributed The Mind's Eye. [72] In 1990, an 16-hour, 11-cassette tape was published by John MacDonald, published by Books on Tape, Inc. of Santa Ana, CA. [73] Andrew Sachs recorded a five-and-a-half hour abbreviated version of the story for Puffin Audiobooks. In 2010, Audible.com published a smooth digital download of the book, narrated by the award-winning Ralph Cosham. [75] In 2019, Blackstone Audio Inc. with the foreword of the author, Richard Adams, he released an unthown version of Watership Down. Peter Capaldi has announced a 17-hour, 31-minute book. [76] Parody In the American stop motion TV show Robot Chicken, the parody of the book is performed by the Fraggles, the main characters of the 1980s Fraggle Rock show, on the site of rabbits. The issue of National Lampoon magazine in November 1974, published shortly after the resignation and pardon of President Richard Nixon, was a satirical parody of a novel called Watergate Down, written by Sean Kelly, in which rabbits are replaced by rats described as animals with the morality of a Democrat and an ethicist. [78] See also explanatory notes ^ (Random House; Hutchinson and Alfred A. Knopf prints) ^ The map on the front of the book shows that the story begins in the real Wash Common, just behind the western peak of the park and parish of Sandleford, on the Berkshire-Hampshire border. ^ Six books won both awards in the 45 years to 2011; In addition, six authors won the Carnegie Medal in Literature for their books, which won the Guardian Prize. Professional librarians hand over to Carnegie and choose the winner from all british children's books. The Guardian newspaper's winners are selecteded by British children's writers, peers by the author, who have not yet won it themselves, for one child (age 7+) or for the young adult's beauty page. The details of the nationality of the author and publisher varied. Citations ^ Watership Down (library catalog record for copy of the first edition). WorldCat. Retrieved 26 July 2012. † Watership Down (by) Richard Adams. Library of the Congressional Catalogue. Retrieved 31 July 2012. † a b Watership Down (by) Richardo Adams (first edition of the United States). LCC record. Retrieved 31 July 2012. † Richard Adams: Forever animated by the life of animals. Independent (online). Retrieved 23 December 2012. † a b Rateliff, John D. Classics of Fantasy. Wizards of the Coast, Inc. Archived from the original on 28 December 2008. Retrieved 21 March 2008. † a b Interview: Richard Adams. BBC Berkshire. Bbc 16 March 2007. 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