In an Individualist society the individual’s life belongs to him and that he has an inalienable right to live it as he sees fit. The individual is able to act on his own judgment, to keep and use the product of his effort, and to pursue the values of his choosing.

Collectivism is the idea that the individual’s life belongs not to him but to the group or society of which he is merely a part, that he has no rights, and that he must sacrifice his values and goals for the group’s “greater good.”

The idea of the ego was developed by Sigmund Freud. It is a part of his theory, which states that the human psyche is divided into three parts, which develop at different stages in our lives.

The ego develops in order to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world. The ego has no concept of right or wrong; something is good simply if it achieves its end of satisfying without causing harm to itself or to the id.

The id is the impulsive (and unconscious) part of our psyche that responds directly and immediately to the instincts. Ideally the ego works by reason whereas the id is chaotic and totally unreasonable.

The superego persuades the ego to turn to moralistic goals rather than simply realistic ones and to strive for perfection.

In a Utopian society it is a place, state, or condition that is ideally perfect in respect of politics, laws, customs, and conditions. In a Dystopian society the idea of a perfect society is maintained or pictured through a futuristic, imagined universe in which society is maintained through corporate, bureaucratic, technological, moral, or totalitarian control

Anthem

By: Ayn Rand

In an­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society the individual’s life belongs to him and that he has an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right to live it as he sees fit. The individual is able to act on his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to keep and use the product of his effort, and to pursue the values of his choosing.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the idea that the individual’s life belongs not to him but to the group or society of which he is merely a part, that he has no rights, and that he must sacrifice his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and goals for the group’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

The idea of the ego was developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a part of his theory, which states that the human psyche is divided into three parts, which develop at different stages in our lives.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_develops in order to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world. The ego has no concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; something is good simply if it achieves its end of satisfying without causing harm to itself or to the id.

The id is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (and unconscious) part of our psyche that responds directly and immediately to the instincts. Ideally the ego works by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whereas the id is chaotic and totally unreasonable.

The superego persuades the ego to turn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals rather than simply realistic ones and to strive for perfection.

In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society it is a place, state, or condition that is ideally perfect in respect of politics, laws, customs, and conditions. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is maintained or pictured through a futuristic, imagined universe in which society is maintained through corporate, bureaucratic, technological, moral, or totalitarian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Anthem Study Guide Questions**

**Chapter 1**

1. What is the setting of the story? Does it take place in the past, present or future? How do you know?
2. What does the speaker feel they were born with?
3. Describe what is special about Equality 7-2521’s physical attributes to those of his fellow men.
4. Why do Equality’s teachers disapprove of his quick mind?
5. What is the purpose for the Council of Vocation to assign jobs? Why does the Council of Vocations assign Equality the job of street sweeper? Is it due to error, incompetence, or a more sinister motivation? Explain.
6. Equality has identified a number of “transgressions” that he is guilty of. Name three of them.

**Chapter 2**

1. Why is fear the prevalent emotion in this society?
2. Equality chooses to give Liberty a different name, what is it?
3. Using the descriptions on pages 46 & 47, contrast Equality with the rest of the men living in this society.
4. Equality says “a word steals into our mind, as we look upon our brothers” (pg 46). What is that word and why would that be the word he thinks of?
5. What word is Equality struggling to recapture at the end of this chapter? In your opinion, why is this word the only crime punishable by death in this society?
**Chapter 3**
6. What does Equality discover in this chapter? How important is this discovery?
7. Describe four or five ways in which it would help society and make life easier or more enjoyable.
8. Outline some of the Council of Scholars’ beliefs. What does Equality say about those beliefs?
**Chapter 4**
9. What is the name that Liberty has given to Equality? Does this name fit? Why?
10. In this chapter, the interaction between Liberty and Equality is one demonstration of the author’s use of foreshadowing in the novel. Based on this interaction, what might the reader expect in the future action?
**Chapter 5**
11. What does Equality invent in this chapter?
12. Equality understands that his invention will benefit mankind greatly; however, this was not his main motivation for his experiments. What is the primary source of his “great joy”?
13. Equality is suddenly interested in seeing his own image. Why now? What emotions is he feeling?
**Chapter 6**
14. What is Equality’s punishment for being caught sneaking back in to his “home.”
15. How did Equality become free from the Palace of Corrective Detention? The old locks and lack of guards in the Palace of Corrective Detention indicate that prisoners have never tried to escape. According to the text, why not?
**Chapter 7**
16. Outline four of the Council’s reasons for rejecting Equality’s invention.
17. What does Equality mean at the beginning of the chapter when he says, “We are old now, but we were young this morning?” (pg 68).
18. Equality states that “We are doomed” but he does not feel doomed. How does Equality really feel once he is in the Uncharted Forest?
19. Equality has not expressed regrets for his actions except for one. At the end of the chapter, what is Equality’s great regret?
**Chapter 8**
20. What is Equality experiencing for the first time in this chapter? What does he feel as a result?
21. Explain why Equality laughs when he remembers that he is “the Damned.”
22. What does the Uncharted Forest symbolize in Anthem?
23. On pg 80. What is the new experience? How does he react?
**Chapter 9**
24. Equality and Liberty are reunited in the Uncharted Forest. What is it that Equality says is the “bond” between them?
25. “There is some error, one frightful error . . . (pg 86). In response to this quote, what do you believe is the error that Equality is trying to identify?
26. In this chapter, Equality questions the morality of his former society. Contrast what he was previously taught about solitude, good, evil and joy to what he now believes.
**Chapter 10**
27. Describe the house and its contents in your own words. Explain why Liberty and Equality find it so strange and unique.
**Chapter 11**
28. What great discovery does Equality make in this chapter?
29. Explain the following quotes in your own words: a. “Whatever road I take, the guiding star is within me.” b. “For the word ‘We’ must never be spoken, save by one’s choice and as a second thought.” How can these quotes be applied to your life? What does Equality now realize is the proper goal and purpose of his life?
**Chapter 12**
30. Equality and Liberty take new names again. What are their new names? What reason did Equality give for choosing the new names?
31. What is the sacred word that Equality says he will cut above the doors and print on his banners?
32. In your own words define Equality’s sacred word.

