
A Round The World In 80 Days

THE GENESIS OF A MASTERPIECE: HOW JULES VERNE
A Round The World In 80 Days by Alexia & Sherman

INTRODUCTION: THE ENDURING ALLURE OF A VICTORIAN GAMBLE

Few novels capture the spirit of adventure and the relentless march of progress quite like Jules Verne's masterpiece, **A Round The World In 80 Days**. Published in 1872, this timeless tale of a meticulous English gentleman and his resourceful valet has captivated readers for over a century. More than just a travelogue, the novel is a race against time, a study of character, and a celebration of the technological marvels that were shrinking the world in the Victorian era. The central premise—that the world could be circumnavigated in just eighty days—was not merely a fictional fantasy but a daring hypothesis rooted in the very real advancements of steamships and railways. This article delves deep into the novel's creation, its unforgettable journey, its rich characters, and its profound and lasting legacy, exploring why **A Round The World In 80 Days** remains a beloved classic of literature and an enduring symbol of human ingenuity and determination.

CONCEIVED THE ULTIMATE RACE

The idea for **A Round The World In 80 Days** was not born in a vacuum. Jules Verne, a French author with an insatiable curiosity for science and geography, was deeply influenced by the world around him. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States in the same year dramatically altered global travel. Suddenly, a journey that once took months or even years seemed possible in a matter of weeks. Verne, ever the enthusiast of "scientific romance," saw the narrative gold in this new reality. He reportedly conceived the story after reading a newspaper article that speculated a journey around the world could now be accomplished in eighty days. The challenge was irresistible. He meticulously researched timetables, shipping lines, and railway routes to ensure his fictional journey was plausible, grounding his fantastical adventure in the concrete details of the modern world. This blend of rigorous realism and high-stakes adventure became the signature style that made Verne a pioneer of science fiction.

THE UNFORGETTABLE JOURNEY: A STEP-BY-STEP

The itinerary of Phileas Fogg is a masterpiece of logistical planning, serving as the backbone of the entire narrative. Fogg's journey is not a leisurely grand tour; it is a calculated, high-pressure dash against the calendar.

London to Suez: The Wager Begins

The story opens in the staid confines of the Reform Club in London, where Fogg, a man of unerring habit, makes his famous wager. He bets half his fortune that he can circumnavigate the globe in eighty days. He departs that very evening with his newly hired French valet, Jean Passepartout. Their first leg takes them across Europe by train to Brindisi, Italy, and then by steamer through the Mediterranean to the Suez Canal. It is here that they first encounter Detective Fix, a Scotland Yard inspector who mistakes Fogg for a bank robber and begins a dogged pursuit that will complicate the journey.

Across India and the Orient: Romance and Rescue

From Suez, Fogg and Passepartout travel by steamer across the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to Bombay. From there, they must

cross the Indian subcontinent by the way of the Great Northern Railway. However, a break in the line forces them to improvise, purchasing an elephant to reach Allahabad. This detour leads to one of the novel's most dramatic episodes: the rescue of Aouda, a young Indian widow who is about to be forced onto a funeral pyre in a suttee ritual. Fogg, ever the cool-headed gentleman, orchestrates her rescue, adding a new member to their party and a deep moral dimension to the adventure. They continue via Calcutta, Hong Kong, and across the Pacific.

The Pacific Crossing and the American West

The journey across the vast Pacific Ocean is a test of endurance and luck. In Hong Kong, Passepartout gets separated and, through a series of mishaps, is left behind, eventually stowing away on a ship to Japan. Mistiming his arrival, he ends up in a circus in Yokohama before being reunited with Fogg. From Yokohama, they sail to San Francisco, crossing the entire American continent by train. This leg is fraught with peril, including a bison stampede and a tense encounter with Sioux warriors who attack the train. Passepartout once again proves his bravery, helping to rescue passengers and reuniting with Fogg after a brief capture.

The Final Dash: From New York to Liverpool

Upon reaching New York, Fogg and his party are running perilously late. The transatlantic steamer supposed to take them to Queenstown (Cork) in Ireland has already departed. In a masterstroke of improvisation, Fogg commandeers a small, steam-powered pilot boat, paying an exorbitant sum to the captain to sail directly across the Atlantic. The journey is terrifying, with limited fuel forcing them to burn the wooden parts of the boat itself. They arrive in Ireland and rush by train to London. As they approach the city, they are met by Detective Fix, who finally arrests Fogg, believing he has conclusive proof of the robbery. The arrest costs Fogg precious hours, and he is released shortly after when the real thief is caught. Fogg returns to his London home, believing he has lost the wager.

The Twist: The Day They Gained

It is only the next day that Passepartout realizes the truth: because they had traveled eastward, towards the rising sun, they had gained a full day. Fogg had forgotten to account for the International Date Line, a concept not yet widely understood at the time. He arrives at the Reform Club just as the deadline is

about to expire, winning the wager and securing his fortune—and, more importantly, the hand of the beautiful Aouda in marriage.

THE CHARACTERS: A STUDY IN CONTRASTS AND GROWTH

The genius of **A Round The World In 80 Days** lies not just in its plot, but in its remarkable characters. Each figure represents a distinct facet of Victorian society and human nature.

Phileas Fogg: The Man of Clockwork Precision

Phileas Fogg is one of literature's most enigmatic heroes. He is introduced as a wealthy, solitary man whose life is governed by an almost inhuman routine. He is described as "exact" and "unmoved." He shows little emotion, speaking in terse, economical phrases. His motivation for the wager is not greed, but a matter of principle—a desire to test a theory. As the journey progresses, however, we see subtle cracks in his armor. His rescue of Aouda reveals a deep, unspoken sense of chivalry and justice. His decision to delay his journey to search for Passepartout in Japan shows a growing, albeit understated, loyalty to his servant. By the novel's end, Fogg has transformed from a cold, calculating machine into a man capable of love and profound human connection.

Jean Passepartout: The Heart of the Adventure

If Fogg is the brain of the operation, Passepartout is its heart. A Frenchman of many trades and a naturally cheerful disposition, he is everything Fogg is not: impulsive, emotional, and prone to getting into trouble. The name "Passepartout" literally means "goes everywhere," a perfect description of his role. He is the catalyst for many of the journey's greatest adventures. He rescues Aouda, he improvises solutions when plans go awry, and his comic misadventures provide the novel's lighter moments. His deep loyalty to Fogg, even when he thinks his master is a criminal, is one of the story's most touching elements.

Detective Fix: The Obstacle and the Foil

Detective Fix is the primary antagonist, a man whose single-minded obsession nearly costs Fogg everything. He is a foil to Fogg's cool detachment; Fix is hot-headed, impatient, and prone to making mistakes. His presence adds a layer of suspense to every port, as he constantly seeks to delay Fogg's progress. However, Fix is not a villain in the traditional sense. He is a conscientious officer doing what he believes is his duty. His eventual realization of his error adds a note of regret to the

story's triumphant conclusion.

Aouda: The Damsel Who Becomes a Partner

Aouda begins as a classic damsel in distress, rescued from a horrific fate. But she quickly evolves into a strong, capable, and intelligent woman. She is grateful for her rescue but is not passive. She assists in the journey, shows remarkable resilience in the face of countless hardships, and ultimately becomes the emotional center of Fogg's life. Her marriage to Fogg at the end is not a reward for him, but the natural culmination of their shared experience and growing mutual respect.

MAJOR THEMES AND DEEPER MEANING

Beneath its surface as a thrilling adventure, **A Round The World In 80 Days** explores several profound themes that remain relevant today.

The Conquest of Time and Space

The most obvious theme is the human desire to master time and distance. Fogg's wager is an affirmation that modern technology can conquer the world's vastness. The novel, published at the height of the Industrial Revolution, is a triumphant celebration of

steamships, railways, and the telegraph. Yet, Verne is also cautious. The journey is constantly threatened by mechanical breakdowns, natural obstacles, and human error, reminding readers that technology is a tool, not a guarantee.

Colonialism and Cultural Encounters

Written from a Victorian perspective, the novel inevitably reflects the imperialist attitudes of its time. Fogg and Passepartout travel through British colonies and beyond, often viewing foreign cultures through a Western lens. However, Verne does not simply endorse these views. He portrays the British colonial system in India with a critical eye, and the rescue of Aouda from a traditional practice presents a clear moral judgment on certain cultural customs. The novel offers a snapshot of a world being reshaped by European influence, for better and for worse.

Order versus Chaos

Fogg represents absolute order: a scheduled life, a logical mind, a precise plan. The world, however, is inherently chaotic. Passepartout is a force of delightful disorder. The entire journey is a battle between Fogg's desire for control and the unpredictable nature of the world. The lesson of the novel is not that order can defeat chaos, but that a combination of discipline and adaptability—of Fogg's planning and Passepartout's

improvisation—is the true key to success.

Money and Its True Value

The wager is for an enormous sum of money, and the journey itself is funded by ready cash. Money is a tool that solves problems: it buys passage, bribes officials, and purchases equipment. Yet, by the end of the novel, Fogg has learned that the love of Aouda and the loyalty of his servant are worth more than any fortune. The real treasure of the journey is not the winnings, but the human connections forged along the way.

THE ENDURING LEGACY OF A TIMELESS STORY

The influence of **A Round The World In 80 Days** extends far beyond the world of literature. It has been adapted into countless films, television series, stage plays, and even video games. The story's structure—a race against time across exotic locations—has become a template for adventure narratives. The 1956 film starring David Niven and the 2004 adaptation starring Jackie Chan are just two of the most famous interpretations. The novel has also inspired real-world journeys. Many adventurers and travelers have attempted to recreate Fogg's route, often to raise money for charity or to test the limits of modern travel. The very phrase "Around the World in 80 Days" has entered the common lexicon as a shorthand for any ambitious, globe-spanning project.

The book also remains a staple in classrooms and book clubs, praised for its ability to introduce young readers to complex

themes of geography, history, and human nature in an accessible and thrilling way. It is a testament to Jules Verne's skill that a story written over 150 years ago about a technological