V FOR VENDETTA

Summary

*V for Vendetta* is a graphic novel written by Alan Moore and illustrated by David Lloyd. The graphic novel depicts the dystopian story of a man and his quest for revenge in order to right the wrongs of society. The story is set in England, in 1997, after a nuclear war that has left most of the world devastated. There is no Prime Minister running the UK government anymore, but rather a fascist dictatorship known as Norsefire, which is making use of every possible means to control the population, very much like in *Big Brother*, where people are subject to constant control by means of surveillance devices. The government in *V for Vendetta* is divided into different subgroups including “The Finger”, which stands for the secret police; “The Ear”, which represents audio surveillance; “The Eye”, representing video surveillance; “The Nose”, which is the police and “The Mouth”, which is represented by the British Television Network and that exerts control through propaganda. Guiding them all, there is “The Head”, the leader of the party.

The story opens with a man that goes by the name of “V” rescuing a woman called Evey from the attack of some government’s fingermen. It is clear from the beginning that V is not your average man, but rather one who speaks in riddles and uses a complex, often literary, language. He always dresses in costume (cloak, wig, hat and mask) and we never get to see his real face. He is quite skilled in combat and martial arts and his ultimate plan is to blow up Parliament. In the meantime, he also aims to finish off each of the people involved in his imprisonment and torture at Larkhill Camp.

Evey, a wannabe prostitute in the graphic novel and a worker for BTN in the movie, becomes V’s trainee. She is kept a prisoner in V’s Shadow Gallery for a while and learns to confide in his saviour and captor. When Evey (E-Vey – E-V) realizes what V is capable of doing, she is terrified. In the film, she escapes and finds shelter in a friend and co-worker’s house; in the graphic novel she is abandoned by V. In both the movie and the novel though, she is (at least in theory) caught by the fingemen and thrown in a cell, where she is questioned and tortured for a long time. She is requested to reveal what information she has on V but refuses to give in. While imprisoned, Evey finds solace in the letters, passed to her from an adjoining cell, of a woman called Valerie, former prisoner at Larkhill. She learns from those letters of Valerie’s lesbian relationships and of her imprisonment for that reason. It is Valerie’s resolve to retain her integrity and ideals what inspires and, ultimately, frees Evey both in the real and metaphoric sense. It is then and only then, moreover, when Evey is truly free to follow in V’s steps.

The Movie

*V for Vendetta* is a film directed by James McTeigue and written by the Wachowski brothers. Hugo Weaving plays V, Natalie Portman plays Evey and Stephen Rea portrays the detective who plans to stop V from blowing up Parliament. Stephen Fry, the acclaimed British actor, plays a lesser role in the movie, portraying Evey’s co-worker and friend Gordon Deitrich.

Though the original idea for the film was that it was released on November 4, just a day before Guy Fawkes Night, it was delayed and finally released on March 17. Alan Moore refused to watch the movie, since other adaptations of his works, such as *From Hell* or *The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen* had been a disappointment to him. He therefore does not appear in the credits in which only the illustrator is mentioned.

Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot

Guy Fawke’s Day celebrates the anniversary of the day when Fawkes was caught in the basement of Parliament with a huge amount of explosives. Fawkes was a Catholic who fought with the Spanish army in the Netherlands and was recruited by disgruntled Catholics who plotted to blow up Parliament and kill King James I. One of the conspirators had rented a house
that shared part of the cellar with Parliament and the group filled the basement with gunpowder. Fawkes was chosen to start the fire but could not make it. He was caught in the basement with a match ready and executed across from Parliament in 1606.

**Main themes and symbols in the graphic novel and in the movie**

The main struggle throughout the movie seems to be fascism vs. anarchy, but the true battle really is the battle for freedom. People living in the dystopian society of *V for Vendetta* have got used to living without enjoying true freedom. They do feel free because they can move around and carry more or less normal lives but this is just an illusory sort of freedom, one that is soon challenged by the reality of curfew, the oppressive and controlling surveillance means and, of course, the power that the fingemen abuse of. V, on the other hand, stands for true freedom. He wants people to fight against fascism in order for people to be truly free. The message of the movie is, thus, that we must always strive for freedom, even if it is dangerous to do so.

This is best represented in Valerie’s words, when she claims that every inch of her will be gone when they finish her off except for one last inch that will remain hers alone. That last inch represents her integrity and her power to retain her ideals and values. It is only this last inch the one that matters and the one people have to fight for, no matter the cost.

**The Mask**

We never get to see V’s real face because it is not that what matters, but the idea behind the mask. The mask embodies revolt and opposition, since it represents Guy Fawkes, the rebel who tried to blow up the British Parliament on November 5th 1606 but failed in the attempt.

**The Letter “V”**

It is a constant throughout the movie. For once, it represents anarchy (the letter V is often depicted inside a circle over buildings that belong to the party in a similar fashion to that of the symbol for anarchy but upside down). It is also present in the cell where V spent much of his time while he was being tortured, only this time it represents the number, written in Roman characters. In addition to all this, V frequently speaks in riddles and quotes fragments and soliloquies from different literary works. Very frequently, in these quotations and riddles, the letter V is present as can be seen in the quote from the film that follows: “But on this most auspicious of nights, permit me then, in lieu of the more commonplace soubriquet, to suggest the character of this dramatis persona. Voilà! In view humble vaudevillian veteran, cast vicariously as both victim and villain by the vicissitudes of fate. This visage, no mere veneer of vanity, is a vestige of the “vox populi” now vacant, vanished. However, this valorous visitation of a bygone vexation stands vivified, and has vowed to vanquish these venal and virulent vermin, van guarding vice and vouchsafing the violently vicious and voracious violation of volition. The only verdict is vengeance; a vendetta, held as a votive not in vain, for the value and veracity of such shall one day vindicate the vigilant and the virtuous. Verily this vichysoise of verbiage veers most verbose, so let me simply add that it’s my very good honour to meet you and you may call me V.”

**Literary References in the Movie**

Literary references abound throughout the movie. To name just a few:

*Twelfth Night* = It is one of Shakespeare’s plays. In Spanish it is known by the title “Noche de Reyes”. In the play, we meet the twins Viola and Sebastian, separated in a shipwreck. Countess Olivia falls in love with Viola (disguised as a boy) and Sebastian falls in love with Olivia.

*Macbeth* = A tragedy written by Shakespeare, it is set in Scotland and shows how the ambition for power can corrupt individuals. In the play, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth choose to kill King Duncan in order to take over the throne and both suffer the psychological consequences of their
act.

*The Count of Monte Cristo* = A French novel by Dumas, it tells the story of a man who is wrongly imprisoned, escapes and makes a fortune. He decides to take revenge on all the people responsible for his imprisonment, but his plans have devastating consequences both for the guilty people and for the innocent. A sentence from the movie (“you find your own tree”) is quoted throughout the film.

*Faust* = A poem by Goethe, it tells the story of a doctor who makes a deal with the devil for youth and power.

“A Christmas Carol” = One of Dickens’ many tales and probably one of his most famous as well, is the story of Scrooge, a selfish old man who gets the visit of the ghost of his former business partner Jacob Marley and the Ghosts of Christmas Past, Christmas Present and Christmas Yet to Come. There is a quote in the movie to “the Ghost of Christmas past”.

**Music from the Movie**

“1812 Overture” by Tchaikovsky = This piece of music was written in 1880 and commissioned for the consecration of the Moscow Cathedral of Christ in thanksgiving for Napoleon’s defeat in 1812. It incorporates an old Russian hymn and the Marsellaise (the French national anthem) to represent Napoleon’s invasion, as well as “God Save the Czar” to symbolise Russian victory. It is interesting to note that the orchestration included battlefield guns, which in the movie match V’s bombs.

“Cry Me a River” by Julie London = Published in 1953 and made famous by Julie London (later by Ella Fitzgerald) in 1955, it is a jazzy blues.

“The Girl from Ipanema” by Stan Getz = Released in 1964, it is believed to be the second most recorded song after “Yesterday” by The Beatles.

“God Save the Queen” is the British national anthem.

“Yakety Sax” by Boots Randolph = It is a pop-jazz instrumental piece released in 1963.

“Corcovado” by Stan Getz = Though Stan was not the one to write this bossa nova song, released in 1965, he certainly was the one who gave it its definite sound.

“I found a reason” by Cat Power = The song was originally composed by The Velvet Underground and released in 1970.

“Symphony 1” by Beethoven = The premiere for the symphony took place in 1800 in Vienna and it was this concert the one to effectively announce Beethoven’s talents to the city.

“Long Black Train” by Richard Hawley = It is a song written and recorded by American country singer Josh Turner. It was released in 2003.

“Bird Gerhl” by Antony and the Johnsons = It was released in 2005.

**Vocabulary**

“Remember, remember, the fifth of November, the Gunpowder treason and plot. I know of no reason why the Gunpowder treason should ever be forgot.” = una de las muchas versiones de poemas escritos para niños. En español se leería: “Recuerda, recuerda, el 5 de noviembre, la traición y complot de la pólvora. No conozco razón por la que la traición de la pólvora deba nunca ser olvidada.”

*To blow up* = hacer estallar
To witness firsthand = ser testigo de primera mano

Crowd yelling = multitud gritando

Former = anterior / previo

I read that the former United States is so desperate for medical supplies that they have allegedly sent several containers filled with wheat and tobacco. A gesture, they said, of goodwill. You wanna know what I think? It’s high time we let the colonies know what we really think of them. I think it’s payback time for a tea party they threw us a few hundred years ago. I say we go to those docks tonight and dump that crap. = todo el texto es una referencia a la rivalidad de EEUU con Gran Bretaña. Se hace referencia al motín del té que tuvo lugar en Boston en 1773 como consecuencia de una serie de tasas que Gran Bretaña había puesto sobre distintos productos con el fin de recuperarse económicamente de la guerra mantenida con Francia. Los colonos se hartaron y decidieron tirar todo el té que importaba uno de los barcos al mar. Esta fue una de las causas que llevaron a la Guerra de la Independencia americana. Aquí es EEUU quien necesita de la ayuda británica y de ahí que se diga que deberían devolverles la jugada del motín. Además, hay un juego de palabras con “party”, que significa “partido” y “fiesta” en inglés. Literalmente se leería: “Leo que el anteriormente conocido como Estados Unidos está tan desesperado por suministros médicos que, supuestamente, ha enviado varios contenedores llenos de trigo y tabaco. Un gesto, han dicho, de buena voluntad. ¿Queréis saber lo que pienso? Ha llegado el momento de que hagamos saber a las colonias lo que realmente pensamos de ellas. Creo que es el momento de tomarnos la revancha por una “fiesta” del té que nos prepararon hace unos cuantos cientos de años. Yo digo que vayamos a esos muelles esta noche y tiremos esa mierda.”

Ass-erica = juego de palabras entre “América” y “culo”

Godlessness = Impiedad / ausencia de fe

Watching over = vigilando

Came through = salir airoso

Disease-ridden = asolado por la enfermedad

Yellow-coded curfew = toque de queda de color amarillo

Subject to arrest = sujeto a arresto

In a hurry = con prisa

A load of bollocks = un montón de mierda (bollocks = pelotas)

Bad case of the blues = calentura

Claws = zarpas / uñas

Swallow = tragar

Sunup = amanecer

Sorest = más dolorida

Spare the rod, spoil the kid = literalmente: “evita la vara y echarás a perder a tu hijo”. Se traduciría al español como “la letra con sangre entra”.

Swarm upon him = caerán en enjambre sobre él. Es parte de una cita de Macbeth, de Shakespeare.
What the hell = qué diablos
Bugger off = lárgate
Brandished steel = blandía el acero
Pal = colega
Mercy = piedad
We’re off to blame = somos culpables
I mean you no harm = no te deseo ningún daño
Remarking upon = señalo
Auspicious = propicio
Commonplace sobriquet = mote corriente
Humble = humilde
Fate = destino
Musician of sorts = una especie de músico
Call upon = llamar
Afterwards = después
Stands in her stead = se mantiene impasible
the strings = las cuerdas
the brass = los metales
devised = creados para
wired into = conectado
broadcast system = sistema de radiodifusión
blacklist = lista negra
random sweeps = barridos aleatorios
surveillance = vigilancia
throughout = a lo largo y ancho
lined up = en fila
clinging = aferrándose
rewarded = recompensado
firework launch = lanzamiento de fuegos artificiales
traces = rastro / pistas
despite = a pesar de
spare us = ahorrenos
apologies chancellor = mis disculpas, canciller
plunge back = sumirse de nuevo
England prevails = Inglaterra prevalece
You think people will buy this? = ¿Crees que la gente se tragará esto?
Fabricate = inventar
On the lighter side of things = pasando a algo más ligero / positivo
Crew = personal
A ground, albeit improvised, sendoff = una solemne, aunque improvisada, despedida
Schedule = programación
I don’t get it = no lo entiendo
It’s hysterical = desternillante
Recall = recordar
Void = nulo
Gotcha = te tengo
Commercials = anuncios / publicidad
Set them off = activarlos
Brat = consentido
Figure out = averiguar
Detained = detenidos / arrestados
Backup = refuerzos
Don’t piss me about = no juegues conmigo
This is not a drill = esto no es un simulacro
Jammed = atascada
Break it down = échala abajo
Out of the way = fuera del camino / abrid paso
Damn it = mierda
Clear the halls = despejad los pasillos
Telly = la tele
Bloke = tipo / tío
Chat = hablar
On their way = en camino
Truncheon = porra
Foolproof = a prueba de tontos / infalible
As you saw fit = como veas conveniente
Who’s to blame = quién es el culpable
Will be held accountable = será hecho responsable / rendirá cuentas
Guilty = culpable
Turn to = os volvisteis hacia
Consent = consentir / consentimiento
I sought to end = buscaba poner fin
Wished to embed = deseaba integrar
Unmarked = sin marcar
Seek = buscar
Stand beside me = permanecéis junto a mi
Gates = las puertas / salidas
Fog = niebla
Spread out = dispersaos
Hold your fire = no disparéis / alto el fuego
Freeze! = ¡Quietos!
Get down on your knees = que se arrodillen
Control booth = cabina de control
Marshal = mariscal
Rebuild this facility = reconstruir estas instalaciones / este edificio
Here we go = allá vamos
Hold siege = asediari
Astonished = sorprendido
London’s finest = el mejor / lo mejor de Londres
Johnny-on-the-spot = fiable
Chummy = amistoso
Gunned down = a punta de pistola
Takeover = toma de poder
Footage = metraje
Police raid = redada policial
For better or worse = para bien o para mal
Stuck with him = atrapado con él
Stuff = cosas
Vaults = cámara acorazada
Ownership = propiedad
Maced = gaseé
Out of my mind = estoy loca
Interrogation cells = celdas de interrogatorio
Imprison = apresar
Pursuit = perseguir / persecución
Take that risk = arriesgarse
Underground = subterráneo
Hunger strike = huelga de hambre
Shed = cobertizo
Grateful = agradecido
Put you off = desalentado
Would you care for a cup of tea? = ¿Te apetece una taza de té?
Starving = hambriento (exagerado)
Supply train on its way = tren de suministros de camino
You’re insane = estás loco
Dare = atreverse
Show up = aparecer / presentarse en un sitio
Meaningless = no significa nada
Threaten = amenazar
Gutless = sin agallas
Coward = cobarde
You bleeding sod = pedazo de idiota
Every lazy cunt = cada vago cabrón (*cunt es una palabra muy, muy, muy ofensiva en inglés británico, y mucho más en inglés americano).
A face-to-face = un cara a cara
Accomplice = cómplice
Spouting = saliendo a borbotones
Delusional = ilusorio
Swift = rápido
Disturbed = perturbado / interrumpido
Pesky = molesto / inoportuno
In the wrong light = tomado de manera equivocada
Stroke = derrame cerebral
Horrific = espantoso
Let me guess = déjame adivinar
She’s in deep = está metida hasta el cuello
It gets me every time = siempre me emociona
As only celluloid can deliver = como solo el cine puede ofrecer
Wrapped = envuelto
Stockholder = accionista
Feel sorry for = siento lástima por / me da pena
Passed away = murió
Heart failure = fallo cardíaco
Blinks = pestañea
Came as no surprise = no ha resultado una sorpresa
Sorely missed = te echaremos de menos
Upset = disgustada
I see = ya veo
Court = juzgados
Military record = expediente militar
Detention facility = edificio / instalaciones para el arresto
Good deed = Buena obra
Profile = perfil
Stationed = estacionado / detenido
Deleted = borrado
Back then = de entonces / de aquella época
A man after my own heart = uno de los míos
Protested the war = protestaban/ se manifestaban contra la guerra
Appointed = nombrado (para un cargo)
Riot = revuelta
Refused = se negó / rechazó
Ran away = huir
Erased them from the face of earth = los borró de la faz de la tierra
Screwed up = jodido
Let me know = házmelo saber / dímelo
Worth a shot = merece la pena intentarlo
The most reliable records are tax records = los registros más fiables son los registros de impuestos
Hard copy filed = archivado en papel
Motto = lema
Cheat the devil = engañar al diablo
Unforeseen = imprevisto
200 grand = 200 de los grandes (200.000 dólares)
promoted = ascendido (en un puesto de trabajo)
bishop = obispo
arranged = dispuesto
Mass = misa
Loveliness = encanto
Sins = pecados
Balance it out = compensar
Delightful = encantador
Get off me = apártate de mí
Abbey = abadía / monasterio
Whereabouts = el paradero
Pucker up = fruncir los labios
Get going = ponte en marcha
I’ll handle him = yo me encargaré de él
Party members = los miembros del partido
Involvement = implicación
Paramount = primordial
Behove = corresponder
Concerns = preocupaciones
Cop = policía (informal)
Terrible manners = de una mala educación terrible
God Save the Queen (Gallery 12) = El Dios salve a la reina de la Galería 12
Cheers me up = me levanta el ánimo
Poetry moving = conmovedora poesía
Is it worth it? = ¿merece la pena?
You’re wondering why = te estás preguntando por qué
Supper = cena
Less conventional fare = gustos algo menos convencionales
Beneath it = debajo
Shut it down = ciérralo
Applied = solicitó
Overseas visa = un visado para el extranjero
Put a call in = llamar
Response = respuesta
Journal = diario
Blatant = descarado
Elaborate forgery = elaborada falsificación
Deranged fantasy = fantasía de un trastornado
Resigned = dimitió
Act of sedition = acto de sedición
Wilful = deliberado
Put it out of your mind = quitárselo de la cabeza
Batch of subjects = remesa de sujetos
The dawn of a new age = el comienzo de una nueva era
Wealth = riqueza
Toured the lab = visitado el laboratorio
Look you in the eye = miran a los ojos
Deceased = muerto
Pattern = patrón
Unable = incapaz
Triggered = desencadenado
Tore open = abrir rasgando
Eggie in the basket = huevo en la cesta
Stunned = estupefacta
Wrinkled, well fed = arrugada, bien alimentada
Fettish for Fawkessian masks = fetiche por las máscaras fawkesianas
Useless = inútil
Jail = cárcel / prisión
You don’t look so good = no tienes buen aspecto
Wanna = quiero
Aloud = en voz alta
Chief = inspector
What’s going on? = ¿qué está pasando?
Has kept me up = me ha mantenido despierto
Chain of events = cadena de acontecimientos
Unleashed = desató
Radio sweeps = escuchas de radio
All four quadrants = los cuatro cuadrantes
No way = de ninguna manera
Threw out = tirar
Script = guión
Strain = esfuerzo
Get him = atrapadle
At last = por fin
Unhand me = quitame las manos de encima
How dare you = cómo te atreves
Faker = impostor
Aim = apunten
Fine us = multarnos
Big deal = ¿Y qué?
Hire = contratar
Is everything a joke to you? = ¿Es todo un chiste para ti?
Things that matter = sólo las cosas que importan
Come after you = ir a por ti
Fundraiser = para recaudar dinero
In the meantime = mientras tanto
Our ratings will go through the roof = nuestro share subirá como la espuma
Trust me = confía en mí
Hide = escóndete
You’ve been charged with 3 counts of murder = ha sido acusada de 3 cargos de homicidio
Firing squad = peloton de fusilamiento
Trick = truco
Girl’s grammar = instituto para chicas
Wrist = muñeca
Outgrew = pasó
 Came out = salí del armario
Selfish = egoista
Our integrity sells for very little = nuestra integridad se vende por muy poco
Last inch of us = la última pulgada de nosotros mismos
Starred = aparecer en una película
Window box = el macetero de la ventana
Our place = nuestra casa
Bill = proyecto de ley
Who doesn’t give a shit about you = a quién no le importas una mierda
I’ve never cried so hard = nunca he llorado tanto
It wasn’t long before = no pasó mucho tiempo antes de que
Perish = moriré
Give it away = entregar
The world turn = el mundo cambie
Convicted = condenada
Escort = escoltadla
Arrange a detail of 6 men = formad un pelotón de 6 hombres
It’s time = es la hora
I got to you = llegué a ti
Forgive = perdonar
You refused to give in = te negabas a rendirte
Leave me alone = déjame en paz
Shut up = cállate
Commit to it = comprometerete con ello
You faced death = encaraste la muerte
I’m dizzy = estoy mareada
Locked doors = puertas cerradas
Getting back at them = devolvérsela
If only once = aunque sea por una vez
Eventuality = eventualidad
Vetted = aprobado
Delivery system = sistema de entregas
Airborne attack = ataque por aire
Sealed shut = cerrado
Filed = archivado
Evidence to support = pruebas que respalden
Resound = resonar
The edge of oblivion = al borde del olvido
The Midwest = El medio este
Water shortages = escasez de agua
Lack of rainfall = ausencia de lluvia
Prices to rise = los precios aumentarán
Came up with something = se le ocurrió algo
Outbreak = brote / estallido
Gave his Beretta a blowjob = hizo una mamada a su Beretta (figurativo: se suicidó)
sick to my stomach = enfermo
Hidden trip = viaje secreto
Gave me the collywobbles = me dio escalofríos
We’re not wired = no estamos conectados
Up-and-coming politician = prometedor político
Single-minded = decidido
Zealotry = fanatismo
Without regard = sin importarle
The true goal = el verdadero objetivo
Wage war = pagar la guerra
Along comes a spider = y aquí llega una araña… es un verso de una rima para niños llamada “Little Miss Muffet” (Little Miss Muffet / sat on a tuffet / eating her curds and whey. / Along came a spider / and sat down beside her./ And frightened Miss Muffet away!)
Target = objetivo
Attempting control = intentar ganar el control
Fuelled by the media = alimentados por la prensa
Lo and behold = (lenguaje antiguo) =
Tried, found guilty = juzgado, encontrado culpable
Ultimate tool = la herramienta definitiva
That recording = esa grabación
Pick his nose = meterse el dedo en la nariz
Cheerio = Hasta luego / chao
Come forward = se aproximó
Creepy = espeluznante
Piece of meat = trozo de carne
Smart = inteligente
A tap on every phone = cada teléfono está pinchado
Knows otherwise = sabe que es lo contrario
You knew this was coming = ya sabías que esto iba a ocurrir
Counted on = contar con
Deal = un trato
Pinned like a butterfly = pinchado como un alfiler como una mariposa
Still no word = ni una palabra todavía
Chief inspector = inspector jefe
Ward = distrito electoral
John Doe = es como se hace referencia a seres sin identidad conocida, a alguien sin nombre.
Floater = (muy informal) un ahogado
Son of a bitch = hijo de puta
Spoon-fed me that bullshit and I ate it up = me soltó toda esa mierda y yo me la tragué
I’ll get it = yo lo cogeré
Bloody hell = por todos los infiernos
Boxcars = furgón
Under siege = bajo ataque
I’m holding you responsible = te hago responsable
A perfect pattern laid out in front of me = un patrón perfecto dispuesto frente a mí
Nasty = desagradables / feas
Rioters = personas que causan disturbios
Keep his word = mantener su palabra
May I inquie? = ¿puedo preguntar?
Got in line behind me = se puso a la cola detrás de mí
Cashier = la cajera / el cajero
Dropped = se me cayó
Picked it up = lo recogió
Handed it to me = me lo entregó
She looked at me right in the eyes = me miró directamente a los ojos
A gift = un regalo
On the eve of your revolution = en la vispera de tu revolución
Compliance = conformidad
Contingency = contingencia
Has not been addressed = no ha sido abordado
Should he succeed = si tuviera éxito
Public statement = una declaración pública
Conceal = ocultar
Be my aid = se mi ayuda
Stand up to = hacer frente a / alzarse contra
Pull over here = detén el coche aquí
To pull this lever = tirar de la palanca
Shape = moldear
Repay in kind = pagar con la misma moneda
Let it go = déjalo marchar / déjalo
Deserve = merezco
We stand for = defendemos
We hold dear = queremos
Penny for the guy = expresión que literalmente significa “Un penique para el muñeco”. Los niños de Inglaterra recorren las calles la noche del 5 de noviembre cargando con muñecos que representan a Guy Fawkes y piden dinero (peniques) para comprar fuegos artificiales.
Insidious = insidioso
The foundation = la base
My side of the bargain = mi parte del trato
Bring him down = bajadle
Steadfast = firme / inalterable
In league = tramando algo
Leniency = misericordia
Vow = promesa
Righteous = honesto
Farewell gift = un regalo de despedida
Disgusting = asqueroso
Done with = hemos acabado
About to die = a punto de morir
Swept this place = barrido este lugar
Gimmicks = trucos
**Reloaded** = recargar

**Flesh** = carne

**Bulletproof** = a prueba de balas

**Bollixed up** = se echen a perder

**I’m finished and glad of it** = estoy acabado y contento de ello

**Heading to** = se dirige

**Hold it** = sostenlo

**It’s over** = ya ha terminado

**Approaching** = acercándose

**Essay topics and things to think about**

1. Why does V never reveal his true identity? What purposes does this secrecy serve?
2. How does Evey mature throughout the story?
3. What happens to V at Larkhill? What is the purpose of Larkhill? How does this experience drive V’s actions later on?
4. Why is it so easy for the fascists to seize control of the government? What factors make the people embrace their policies (at least at first)?
5. Do you think that V’s methods are the best way to bring down the government? Do the ends justify the means or is V a terrorist himself?