

Patriarchy, Feminism, Faith and Truth in Dan Brown's Select Works

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Abstract

Daniel Gerhard Brown was an American writer. Dan Brown was known for his thrillers. He gained fame for the creation of the character, Robert Langdon. The fictional character of Robert Langdon is a professor of religious iconology and symbology. Symbology refers to the study of science or words, which represent an idea or an object. Robert Langdon is the protagonist, and several novels of Dan Brown feature him in his novels. This paper studies some of the author's critically acclaimed works.

Keywords: Dan Brown, The Da Vinci Code, Angels and Demons.

I. INTRODUCTION

Daniel Gerhard Brown was an American writer. Dan Brown was known for his thrillers. He gained fame for the creation of the character, Robert Langdon. The fictional character of Robert Langdon is a professor of religious iconology and symbology. Symbology refers to the study of science or words, which represent an idea or an object. Robert Langdon is the protagonist, and several novels of Dan Brown feature him in his novels. Conspiracy theories are often featured in his novels. Art and cryptography are the other important themes in his works. His works have been adapted for films and television.

II. THE DA VINCI CODE

The Da Vinci Code is a mystery thriller novel by Dan Brown. It was released in 2003. The protagonist of the novel is Robert Langdon. Sophie Neveu is a cryptologist. Cryptology refers to the study of techniques for the purpose of safe communication, due to the presence of malicious behaviour around. In the novel, a murder occurs in the Louvre Museum in Paris. In the novel, that is a discussion about the chances of Mary Magdalene and Jesus Christ having a child. Robert and Sophie are stuck get involved in a dispute between the Opus Dei and the Priory of Sion. The Priory of Sion was a fraternal organisation in France. Their goal was the creation of a neo-chivalric order.

The Opus Dei is an institution of the Catholic Church, founded in Spain. An alternative religious history is delved into in the novel. There is a reference to the Holy Blood and the Holy Grail in the novel. Jacques Saunière, the grand master of the Priory of Sion is murdered by Silas, a Catholic monk. After the body is discovered, the police summon Robert Langdon for his expertise. Sophie Neveu tells Langdon that she is the granddaughter of Saunière, and that she has been estranged from him. Towards the end of the novel, it is revealed that Sophie Neveu and her brother are descendants of Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene. Her true identity had been hidden by the Priory of Sion in order to protect her. Mary Magdalene is revealed to be buried under a small pyramid, beneath La Pyramide Inversée. Patriarchy, feminism, truth and faith are the important themes.

III. ANGELS AND DEMONS

Angels And Demons is a mystery thriller novel by Dan brown. Conspiracy over secret societies is a predominant theme in the novel. Leonardo Vetera is a physicist at CERN (European Organisation for Nuclear Research). After discovering a method to create antimatter, he is murdered, and the word "Illuminati" is

branded on his chest. The Illuminati is an organization that is thought to be anti-religious and extinct. The victims adopted daughter, Vittoria is called, along with Robert Langdon. A canister containing antimatter is discovered to be stolen from Leonardo's lab. It will explode in exactly twenty-four hours, if the battery of the canister runs out.

The assassin plans to explode Vatican with the antimatter and kill the four cardinals, who are the favourite candidates to become the next Pope. Robert Langdon and Vittoria try to save them, but all the four cardinals end up dead. Ventresca, the close aide of the late Pope, finds the canister takes it to safe height in a helicopter and explodes in the sky. He is saved by a parachute. The cardinals discuss as to whether Ventresca should be the next Pope. In a sudden turn of events, it is revealed that Ventresca was the one who poisoned the Pope when he revealed to him that he had fathered a child. It was Ventresca who had hired an assassin to murder Vetra and steal the antimatter. Cardinal Mortati reveals that Ventresca himself is the biological son of the late Pope, conceived through artificial insemination. Consumed with guilt Ventresca sets himself on fire. Patriarchy, feminism, truth and faith are the important themes.

REFERENCES

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