

# Dare to know

In addition to the recognized sub-genre, historical fiction can be organized into several informal subsets:

### **Family Sagas**

This subset features plots that chronicle the lives of a family, or a number of interconnected families, over a period of time. In contrast to <u>multi-period epics</u>, which focus on the setting or era, family sagas often explore the clan's subtleties, relationships, and struggles on an epic scale, as they navigate historical events, changes of social circumstances, the ebb and flow of personal fortunes, and other challenges over several generations. Noteworthy examples include Maxim Gorky's *The Artamonov Business* (1925), Riccardo Bacchelli's *The Mill on the Po* (1950), John Steinbeck's *East of Eden* (1952), and Vladimir Nabokov's *Ada or Ardor* (1969).

#### **Common Elements**

Romance	Grand perspective
Family dynamics	

## **Modern Literary Examples**

The Bastard (1974) by John Jakes
Bellefleur (1980) by Joyce Carol Oates
Evergreen (1978) by Belva Plain
Fall of Giants (2010) by Ken Follett
North and South (1982) by John Jakes
Salt Houses (2017) by Hala Alyan
Shadows of the Pomegranate Tree (1992)
by Tariq Ali

## **Historical Military Fiction**

A subset in which war fiction is blended with historical fiction. The protagonist's story is depicted amidst actual events of a specific conflict and the true-life figures involved. The distinctive element is that the setting takes place in a historical era, usually one occurring at least fifty years before the time of publication. Rather than entirely drawing on personal experience, authors of military historical fiction must create their characters, dialogue, plots, and settings through research. The best writers consult as many primary and secondary sources as possible to achieve an authentic and reasonably accurate novel. However, various amounts of creative license may be employed to account for an incomplete historical record or to satisfy the demands of the story. William Shakespeare' Henry V (c. 1599), James Fenimore Cooper's The Last of the Mohicans (1826), Leo Tolstoy's War and Peace (1869), Stephen Crane's Red Badge of Courage

(1895), Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* (1936), Rosemary Sutcliff's *The Eagle of the North* (1954), Robert Penn Warren's *Wilderness* (1961), and Richard McKenna's *The Sand Peebles* (1962) are well-known examples.

#### **Common Elements**

Brotherhood in war	
Heroism	
Sacrifice	
Duty	
Loyalty	

Honor
Epic battles
Period social mores
Military hierarchy

### **Modern Literary Examples**

The Barefoot Brigade (1982) by Douglas C.		
Jones		
Corelli's Mandolin (1994) by Louis de		
Bernières		
The Day of the Jackal (1971) by Frederick		
Forsyth		
Eagle in the Snow (1970) by Wallace Breem		
Enigma (1995) by Richard Harris		
Faded Coat of Blue (1999) by Owen Parry		
Gates of Fire (1998) by Stephen Pressfield		
The Gates of Rome (2003) by Conn Iggulden		
Gods and Generals (2005) by Jeff Shaara		
The Iron Lance (1998) by Stephen R.		
Lawhead		
The Killer Angels (1974) by Michael Shaara		
The Last Kingdom (2004) by Bernard		
Cornwell		
The Lieutenants (1982) by W.E.B. Griffin		

Lion of Ireland (1980) by Morgan Llewelyn	
Night Soldiers (1988) by Alan Furst	
The Parisians (2019) by Marius Gabriel	
Pride of Carthage (2005) by David Anthony	
Durham	
Red Sky (2022) by Tom Young	
The Scarlet Thief (2013) by Paul Fraser	
Collard	
Sharpe's Rifles (1988) by Bernard Cornwell	
The Song of Achilles (2011) by Madeline	
Miller	
The Song of Troy (1998) by Colleen	
McCullough	
The Ten Thousand (2001) by Michael Curtis	
Ford	
Under the Eagle (2000) by Simon Scarrow	
Warriors of God (2001) by James Reston Jr.	

### **Multi-Period Epics**

Similar to <u>family sagas</u>, this subset follows a region, a people, or events over several decades. Often, the setting acts as a central character, and multi-period epics can demonstrate the similarities and differences between the present and the past, and the changes imposed on a specific place over time. A key distinction is that scenes alternate between past and present, and the historical narrative informs later characters' situations in meaningful ways. Different protagonists may be connected across time by an object (e.g., safety-deposit key, diary, heirloom, artwork), a place (e.g., a city, a home) or an inciting event (e.g., war, revolution, estrangement) that unlocks a long-hidden secret, thematically brings parallel journeys together, or examines familial, political, and cultural legacies. These books may be written as a single volume or stretch across several volumes. James Michener's *The Source* (1965) is a highly regarded example.

### Common Elements

Contemporary and historical subplots
Linkage of characters across time periods

Discovery of secrets

## **Modern Literary Examples**

The Book of Speculation (2015) by Erika	
Swyler	
The Cloister (2018) by James Carroll	
Court of Lions (2017) by Jane Johnson	
The Glass Palace (2001) by Amitav	
Ghosh	
The House Girl (2013) by Tara Conklin	
The House at Riverton (2009) by Kate	
Morton	
I Was Anastasia (2018) by Ariel Lawhon	
Juliet (2010) by Anne Fortier	
A Long Time Gone (2014) by Karen	
White	
The Last Painting of Sara de Vos (2016)	
by Dominic Smith	
The Mapmaker's Children (2015) by	

Sarah McCoy	
Mitla Pass (1988) by Leon Uris	
The Necklace (2017) by Claire McMillan	
Next Year in Havana (2018) by Chanel	
Cleeton	
Orphan Train (2013) by Christina Baker	
Kline	
Paris (2013) by Edward Rutherfurd	
A Paris Apartment (2014) by Michelle	
Gable	
Stolen Beauty (2017) by Laurie Lico	
Albanese	
Those Who Save Us (2004) by Jenna	
Blum	
The Women of Chateau Lafayette (2021)	
by Sarah Stephanie Dray	