

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	
Family dynamics	

Grand perspective

**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

The Song of the Sun God (2022) by
Shankari Chandran
The Thorn Birds (1977) by Colleen
McCullough
A Thousand Splendid Suns (2007) by
Khaled Hosseini
The Turner House (2015) by Angela
Flourney

## **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	٦
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