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A volta ao mundo em 80 dias infantil pdf

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necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 1872 novel written by Jules Verne. For other uses, see Around the World in Eighty Days (disambiguation). Around the World in Eighty Days First Book
Cover 1873AuthorJules VerneOriginal titleLe Tour du monde en quatre-vingts joursIllustratorAlphonse-Marie-Adolphe de Neuville and Léon Benett[1]LanguageFrenchSeriesThe Extraordinary Voyages #11GenreAdventure novelPublisherLe Temps (as serial)[2]Pierre-Jules Hetzel (book form)Publication date1872 (1872)[2] (as
serial)30 January 1873 (1873-01-30)[3]Publication placeFrancePublished in Eighty Days at Wikisource Around the World in Eighty Days at Wikisource Around the World in Eighty Days at Wikisource Around the World in Eighty Days (French: Le Tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours) is an adventure novel by the French writer Jules Verne, first
published in French in 1872. In the story, Phileas Fogg of London and his newly employed French valet Passepartout attempt to circumnavigate the world in 80 days on a wager of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acclaimed works.[4] Phileas Fogg is a wealthy English gentlemannavigate the world in 80 days on a wager of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acclaimed works.[4] Phileas Fogg is a wealthy English gentlemannavigate the world in 80 days on a wager of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acclaimed works.[4] Phileas Fogg is a wealthy English gentlemannavigate the world in 80 days on a wager of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acceptance of £20,000 (equivalent to £2.3 million in 2023) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of £20,00
 living a solitary life in London. Despite his wealth, Fogg lives modestly and carries out his habits with mathematical precision. He is a member of the Reform Club, where he spends a large portion of his days and nights. On the morning of 2 October 1872, having dismissed his valet for bringing him shaving water at a temperature slightly lower than
expected, Fogg hires Frenchman Jean Passepartout as a replacement. That evening of a new railway section in India, it is now possible to travel around the world in 80 days. He
accepts a wager for £20,000, half of his fortune, from his fellow club members to complete such a journey within this period. With Passepartout accompanying him, Fogg departs from London by train at 8:45 p.m.; to win the wager, he must return to the club by this same time on 21 December, 80 days later. They take Fogg's remaining £20,000 with
them to cover expenses during the journey. The itinerary (as originally planned) London to Suez, Egypt Rail to Brindisi, Italy, via Turin and steamer (the Mongolia) across the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean 13 days Bombay to Calcutta, India Rail 03 days Calcutta to
Victoria, Hong Kong with a stopover in Singapore Steamer (the Rangoon) across the South China Sea, and the Pacific Ocean 06 days Yokohama, Japan Steamer (the General Grant) across the Pacific Ocean 22 days San
Francisco to New York City, USA Rail 07 days New York to London, England (UK) Steamer (the China) across the Atlantic Ocean to Liverpool and rail 09 days Total 80 days Map of the trip Map of
has been dispatched from London in search of James Strand, a bank robber. Since Fogg fits the vague description Scotland Yard was given of Strand, Detective Fix mistakes Fogg for the criminal. Since he cannot secure a warrant in time, Fix boards the steamer (the Mongolia) conveying the travellers to Bombay. Fix becomes acquainted with
Passepartout without revealing his purpose. Fogg promises the steamer engineer a large reward if he gets them to Bombay on 20 October, two days ahead of schedule, and board a train heading towards Calcutta that evening. The early arrival in Bombay proves beneficial for Fogg and Passepartout, as contrary to what
the newspaper article had said, an 80 km (50 mi) stretch of track from Kholby to Allahabad has not yet been built. Fogg purchases an elephant, hires a guide and starts toward Allahabad. They come across a procession in which a young Indian woman, Aouda, is about to be burned alive on her husband's funeral pyre. Since she is drugged with opium
and hashish and is not going voluntarily, the travellers decide to rescue her. They follow the procession to the site, where Passepartout takes the place of her deceased husband on the funeral pyre. He rises from the pyre during the ceremony, scaring off the priests and carries Aouda away. The two days gained earlier are lost but Fogg shows no
regret. Fogg and Passepartout re-board the train at Allahabad, taking Aouda with them. When the travelers arrive in Calcutta, Fix, who had arrived ahead of them, has Fogg and Passepartout arrested for a crime Passepartout had committed in Bombay. They jump bail and board a steamer (the Rangoon) going to Hong Kong, with a day's stopover in
Singapore. Fix also boards the Rangoon; he shows himself to Passepartout, who is delighted to again meet his friend from the earlier voyage. In Hong Kong, the group learns Aouda's distant relative, in whose care they had been planning to leave her, has moved to Holland, so they decide to take her with them to Europe. Still without a warrant, Fix
sees Hong Kong as his last chance to arrest Fogg on British soil. Passepartout from informing his master about the premature departure of their next
vessel, the Carnatic, Fix gets Passepartout drunk and drugs him in an opium den. Passepartout still manages to catch the steamer to Yokohama but cannot inform Fogg that the steamer is leaving the evening before its scheduled departure date.
a pilot boat, the Tankadere, that takes him, Aouda, and Fix to Shanghai, where they catch a steamer to Yokohama. There, they search for Passepartout, believing he arrived on the Carnatic as initially planned. They find him in a circus, trying to earn the fare for his homeward journey. Reunited, the four board a paddle-steamer, the General Grant,
taking them across the Pacific to San Francisco. Fix promises Passepartout that now, having left British soil, he will no longer try to delay Fogg's journey but instead support him in getting back to Britain, where he can arrest him. In San Francisco, they board a transcontinental train to New York City, encountering several obstacles along the way: a
herd of bison crossing the tracks, a failing suspension bridge and a band of Sioux warriors ambushing the train. After uncoupling the locomotive from the carriages, Passepartout is kidnapped by the warriors. Fogg rescues him after American soldiers volunteer to help. They continue by a wind-powered sled to Omaha and then get a train to New York
In New York, having missed the ship China, Fogg looks for alternative transport. He finds a steamboat, Henrietta, destined for Bordeaux, France. The captain of the boat refuses to take them to Liverpool, whereupon Fogg consents to be taken to Bordeaux for $2,000 per passenger. He then bribes the crew to mutiny and makes course for Liverpool.
Against hurricane winds and going on full steam, the boat runs out of fuel after a few days. When the coal runs out, Fogg buys the boat from the captain, then has the crew burn all the wooden parts to keep up the steam. The companions arrive at Queenstown (Cobh), Ireland, take the train to Dublin and then a ferry to Liverpool, still in time to reach
London before the deadline. Once on English soil, Fix arrests Fogg. A short time later, the misunderstanding is cleared up - the actual robber had been caught three days earlier in Edinburgh. As a result of the delay, Fogg misses the scheduled train to London; he orders a special train and arrives in London apparently five minutes late, certain he has
lost the wager. The following day Fogg apologises to Aouda for bringing her with him since he now has to live in poverty and cannot support her. As Passepartout notifies a minister, he learns that he is mistaken in the date - it is not 22 December, but instead 21 December. Because the
party had travelled eastward, their days were shortened by four minutes for every degree of longitude they crossed; thus, although they had experienced in London, they had seen 80 sunrises and sunsets while London had seen only 79. Passepartout informs Fogg of his mistake and Fogg
 hurries to the Club just in time to meet his deadline and win the wager. Having spent almost £19,000 of his travel money during the journey, he divides the remainder between Passepartout and Fix and marries Aouda. Around the World in Eighty Days was written during difficult times, both for France and Verne. It was during the Franco-Prussian
War (1870-1871) in which Verne was conscripted as a coastguard; he was having financial difficulties (his previous works were not paid royalties); his father had died recently; and he had witnessed a public execution, which disturbed him.[6] The technological innovations of the 19th century had opened the possibility of rapid circumnavigation, and
the prospect fascinated Verne and his readership. In particular, three technological breakthroughs occurred in 1869–1870 that made a tourist-like around-the-world journey possible for the first transcontinental railroad in America (1869), the opening of the Suez Canal (1869), and the linking of the Indian railways
across the sub-continent (1870). It was another notable mark at the end of an age of exploration and the start of an age of fully global tourism that could be enjoyed in relative comfort and safety. It sparked the imagination that anyone could sit down, draw up a schedule, buy tickets and travel around the world, a feat previously reserved for only the
most heroic and hardy of adventurers. [6] The story began serialization in Le Temps on 6 November 1872. [7] The story was published in installments over the next 45 days, with its ending timed to synchronize Fogg's December 21 deadline with the real world. Chapter XXXV appeared on 20 December, [8] 21 December, the date upon which Fogg was
due to appear back in London, did not include an installment of the story;[9] on 22 December, the final two chapters announced Fogg's success.[10] As it was being published serially for the first time, some readers believed that the journey was actually taking place - bets were placed, and some railway companies and ship liner companies lobbied
Verne to appear in the book. It is unknown if Verne submitted to their requests, but the descriptions of some rail and shipping lines leave some suspicion he was influenced.[6] Concerning the final coup de théâtre, Fogg had thought it was one day later than it actually was because he had forgotten that during his journey, he had added a full day to his
clock, at the rate of an hour per 15° of longitude crossed. At the time of publication and until 1884, a de jure International Date Line did not exist. If it did, he would have been made aware of the change in date once he reached this line. Thus, the day he added to his clock throughout his journey would be removed upon crossing this imaginary line.
However, Fogg's mistake would not have been likely to occur in the real world because a de facto date line did exist. The UK, India, and the US had the same calendar with different local times. When he arrived in San Francisco, he would have noticed that the local date was one day earlier than shown in his travel diary. Consequently, it is unlikely he
would fail to notice that the departure dates of the transcontinental train in San Francisco and of the China steamer in New York were one day earlier than his travel diary. He would also somehow have to avoid looking at any newspapers. Additionally, in Who Betrays Elizabeth Bennet?, John Sutherland points out that Fogg and company would have
to be "deaf, dumb and blind" not to notice how busy the streets were on an apparent "Sunday", with the Sunday Observance Act 1780 still in effect.[11] Following publication in 1873, various people attempted to follow Fogg's fictional circumnavigation, often within self-imposed constraints: In 1889, Nellie Bly undertook to travel around the world in
80 days for her newspaper, the New York World. She managed to do the journey within 72 days, meeting Verne in Amiens. Her book Around the World in Seventy-Two Days became a best seller. In 1889, Elizabeth Bisland working for the Cosmopolitan became a rival to Bly, racing her across the world to try to achieve the global crossing first.[12] In
1894, George Griffith carried out a publicity stunt on behalf of C. Arthur Pearson by circumnavigating the world in 65 days, from 12 March to 16 May.[13][14] The tale of his journey was told in Pearson's Weekly in 14 parts between 2 June and 1 September 1894, bearing the title "How I Broke the Record Round the World".[14][15] It was later
published in book form in 2008 under the title Around the World in 65 Days.[15] In 1903, James Willis Sayre, an American theatre critic and arts promoter, set a world record for circling the earth using public transport: 54 days, 9 hours and 42 minutes.[16] In 1908, Harry Bensley, on a wager, set out to circumnavigate the world on foot wearing are
Jules Verne. The trip was described in the book A Boy Scout Around the World. It took 44 days. He took the Trans-Siberian Railway and did not go by India. In 1984, Nicholas Coleridge emulated Fogg's trip, taking 78 days; he wrote a book titled Around the World in 78 Days.[17] In 1988, Monty Python member Michael Palin took on a similar
challenge without using aircraft, as a part of a television travelogue, called Around the World in 80 Days with Michael Palin. He completed the journey in 79 days and 7 hours. Since 1993, the Jules Verne Trophy has been given to the boat that sails around the world without stopping and with no outside assistance in the shortest time. In 2009, twelve
celebrities performed a relay version of the journey for the BBC Children in Need charity appeal. In 2011, Brazilian businessman and TV host Álvaro Garnero and journalist José Antonio Ramalho made a bet with a pub owner in London to travel around the world in 80 Days"
followed their journey. Both Brazilians crossed the Atlantic and Pacific, USA, Canada, Alaska, Japan, South Korea, China, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic nations, Scandinavia, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and France to end again at the pub in 81 days (they arrived in London in 80 days but the pub was closed at night). In 2017, Mark
Beaumont, a British cyclist inspired by Verne, set out to cycle across the world in 80 days. He completed the trip in 78 days, 14 hours and 40 minutes, after departing from Paris on 2 July 2017. Beaumont beat the previous world record of 123 days, set by Andrew Nicholson, by cycling 29,000 km (18,000 mi) across the globe visiting Russia, Mongolia,
China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, US and a number of countries in Europe.[18] The idea of a trip around the world within a set period had clear external origins. It was popular before Verne published his book in 1873. Even the title Around the World in Eighty Days is not original. Several sources have been hypothesized as the origins of the
story.[6] Another early reference comes from the Italian traveler Giovanni Francesco Gemelli Careri. He wrote a book in 1699 that was translated into French: Voyage around the World or Voyage du Tour du Monde (1719, Paris).[19] Around the World by Steam, via Pacific Railway, was published in 1871 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and an
Around the World in A Hundred and Twenty Days by Edmond Planchut. In early 1870, the Erie Railway Company published a statement of routes, times, and distances detailing a trip around the globe of 38,204 km (23,739 mi) in 77 days and 21 hours. [20] American William Perry Fogg traveled the world, describing his tour in a series of letters to The
Cleveland Leader newspaper, entitled, Round the World: Letters from Japan, China, India, and Egypt (1872).[21][22] In 1872, Thomas Cook organised the first around-the-world tourist trip, leaving on 20 September 1872 and returning seven months later. The journey was described in a series of letters published in 1873 as Letter from the Sea and
from Foreign Lands, Descriptive of a tour Round the World. Scholars have pointed out similarities between Verne's account and Cook's letters. However, some argue that Cook's trip happened too late to influence Verne efers to a Cook advertisement as a source for the idea of his book. In interviews
in 1894 and 1904, Verne says the source was "through reading one day in a Paris cafe" and "due merely to a tourist advertisement seen by chance in the columns of a newspaper." Around the World itself says the origins were a newspaper article. All of these point to Cook's advert as being a probable spark for the idea of the book.[6] The periodical Le
Tour du monde (3 October 1869) contained a short piece titled "Around the World in Eighty Days", which refers to 230 km (140 mi) of the railway not yet completed between Allahabad and Bombay, a central point in Verne's work. But even the Le Tour de monde article was not entirely original; it cites in its bibliography the Nouvelles Annales des
Voyages, de la Géographie, de l'Histoire et de l'Archéologie (August 1869), which also contains the title Around the World in Eighty Days in its contents page. The Nouvelles Annales were written by Conrad Malte-Brun (1775–1826) and his son Victor Adolphe Malte-Brun (1816–1889). Scholars[who?] believe that Verne was aware of the Le Tour de
monde article, the Nouvelles Annales, or both and that he consulted it or them, noting that the Le Tour du monde even included a trip schedule very similar to Verne's final version.[6] A possible inspiration was the traveller George Francis Train, who made four trips around the world, including one in 80 days in 1870. Similarities included the hiring of
a private train and being imprisoned. Train later claimed, "Verne stole my thunder. I'm Phileas Fogg."[6] The book page containing the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous dénouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in the Philadelphia - Porter & Coates, 1873 edition)[23] Regarding the famous denouement (page 312 in
was thus that, when, one day in a Paris café, I read in the Siècle that a man could travel around the world in 80 days, it immediately struck me that I could profit by a difference of meridian and make my traveller gain or lose a day in his journey. There was a dénouement ready found. The story was not written until long after. I carry ideas about in my
head for years - ten, or 15 years, sometimes - before giving them form." In his April 1873 lecture, "The Meridians and the Calendar", Verne responded to a question about where the change of day occurred since the International Date Line only became current in 1880 and the Greenwich prime meridian was not adopted internationally until 1884.
Verne cited an 1872 article in Nature, and Edgar Allan Poe's short story "Three Sundays in a Week" (1841), which was also based on going around the world and the difference in a day linked to a marriage at the end. Verne even analysed Poe's story in his Edgar Poe and His Works (1864).[6] This section needs additional citations for verification
Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (September 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The book has been adapted or reimagined many times in different forms. The novel Around the world in 100 days by Gary Blackwood (2010)
serves as a sequel to the events in 80 days. The book follows Phileas Fogg by Philip Jose Farmer (1973) tells the secret history of Phileas Fogg's unprecedented trip, in which two alien races contend for Earth's mastery. The
novel was converted into a play by Verne and Adolphe d'Ennery for production in Paris in 1874. The play was translated into English and brought to the United States by The Kiralfy Brothers.[25] Orson Welles produced a musical version with Cole Porter in 1946 called Around the World. Another musical version, 80 Days, with songs by Ray Davies of
the Kinks and a book by playwright Snoo Wilson, directed by Des McAnuff's directing, and the acting were well received, with the show winning the "Best Musical" award from the San
Diego Theatre Critics Circle.[26] Mark Brown adapted the book for a five-actor stage production in 2001. It has been performed in New York, Canada, England, South Africa, and Bangladesh.[27] Toby Hulse created an adaptation for three actors, which was first produced at The Egg at The Theatre Royal, Bath in 2010.[28] It was revived at the Arcola
Theatre in London in 2013 and The Theatre Chipping Norton in 2014. The novel was adapted twice by Orson Welles for his Mercury Theatre broadcasts, 23 October 1938 (60 minutes) and 7 June 1946 (30 minutes) and 7 June 1946 (30 minutes) and 7 June 1946 (30 minutes).
for BBC Radio 7 (now BBC Radio 4 Extra), starred Leslie Phillips as Phileas Fogg, Yves Aubert as Passepartout and Jim Broadbent as Sergeant Fix.[30][31] Around the World in Eighty Days (1919) In 1919, a silent film was released. Produced in Germany and starring Conrad Veidt as Phileas Fogg, the film's original German title was Die Reise um die
Erde in 80 Tagen. Its original 2 hour and 11 minute running time was later cut by seven minutes. The film was considered lost as of 2002.[32] In 1923, a silent serial based on the book was released. Titled Around the World in 18 days, the serial told the story of Fogg's descendant, Phileas Fogg III, and his attempt to recreate his grandfather's journey
In 1938, a French/English co-production entitled An Indian Fantasy Story featured the wager at the Reform Club and the rescue of the Indian Princess. However, the production was never completed.[33] In 1956, Michael Anderson directed a film adaptation starring David Niven and Cantinflas. The film won five Oscars, including Academy Award for
Best Picture In 1963, a comedy film The Three Stooges Go Around the World in a Daze starring The Three Stooges in the Passepartout role was released to exploit the popularity of the 1956 film and the Stooges resurgence in popularity that began in 1959. In 1910, Serbian writer Branislav Nušić, inspired by the works of Jules Verne, wrote the
comedy Travel Around the World (Put oko sveta). This play was later adapted into a film of the same name in 1964, directed by Soja Jovanović, one of the first female directors in the former Yugoslavia. The film was produced by Avala Film. In 2000, Warner Bros. released Tweety's High-Flying Adventure in which Tweety flies around the world in 80
days collecting cat paw prints in order to raise money for a children's park. The film was also adapted into a game for the Game Boy Color that same year. In 2004, a film was made, loosely based on the book, starring Steve Coogan and Jackie Chan in the roles of Fogg and Passepartout respectively. The adaptation bears less resemblance to the book.
The film was nominated for two Razzie Awards. Around the World in Eighty Days, a 1972 Australian animated film. Wielka Podróż Bolka i Lolka, a 1978 Polish 15-episode miniseries in the Bolek and Lolek cartoon franchise, where Bolek and Lolek must compete
with Fogg's descendant in a bet to repeat his fabled journey. Around the World with Willy Fog, a 1984 Spanish animated television adaptation. Pierce Brosnan starred as Phileas Fogg in the 1989 mini series with Julia Nickson, Peter Ustinov, and Eric Idle.[34] Sir Michael Palin partially attempted to recreate the journey for a documentary series:
Around the World in 80 Days with Michael Palin. Mickey Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie's Big Vacation", with Mickey Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse in the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the role of Phileas Fogg, Goofy as Jean Passepartout, Scrooge McDuck as Lord Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Abermarle, and Minnie Mouse In the Role of Phile Ab
international co-produced series starring David Tennant as Phileas Fogg. [35] There have been several board games based on the 2004 film. The 2005 PC video game 80 Days (2005 video game), developed by Frogwares, is based on the novel
[39] The 2014 game of the same name, 80 Days (2014 video game), developed by Inkle, is loosely based on the novel.[40] Flightfox created a trip, "Around the World in 80
Hours", to see if flight experts could find cheap flights following the same path as described in the book.[41] The online travel company published a fiction eBook based on the results of the contest.[42] Worlds of Fun, an amusement park in Kansas City, Missouri, was conceived using the novel as its theme.[43] Starting in the second half of the 20th
century, and continuing up to the present day (2022), a number of airlines had "Around the World in 80 Days" fares, in which one could take as many flights in one direction as one wanted within the requisite time frame.[44][45] Literature portal World portal ^ Archived copy Archived 2 December 2006 at the Wayback Machine ^ a b "Around the
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Page (Canada) Around The World In Eighty Days public domain audiobook at LibriVox French Books on India- scroll down to '1873' for a map of Phileas Fogg's route through India. Around the World in Eighty Days (in French) - Audiobook from Literature Audio.com Retrieved from "Jump to ratings and reviewsAdaptuota versija. Kitus lietuviškus
leidimus žr. apačiojeTada dar nebuvo lėktuvų ir kitų greito keliavimo priemonių, kai anglų džentelmenas Filijus Fogas susilažino iš 20000 svarų sterlingų, kad jis apkeliaus pasaulį per 80 dienų. Savo kelionėje jis sutinka gražuolę indų princesę, apsirinka patikėjęs pagarsėjusiu nusikaltėliu, yra persekiojamas leidimą jį areštuoti turinčio detektyvo.
Pasekite jo fantastišką kelionę per keturis žemynus, drąsiai įveikiant laiko spąstus. Tai kupina veiksmo, nuotykių ir pavojų, įtempta ir labai romantiška kelionė.***Žr. taip pat kitus lietuviškus leidimus: + Martynas Yčas, 1921 + Spaudos fondas, 1937 + Valstybinė grožinės literatūros leidykla, 1949 + Vaga, 1977 + Rosma, 2008 (perdirbtas vaikams) + Nieko
Rimto, 2014 80 people are currently reading Displaying 1 - 30 of 202 reviews February 6, 2017 This is the second time I read this book. I liked it as much as the first time. I really liked the characters of Phileas Fogg, Passpatout, and Aouda. I thought both Passpatout and Fogg both caring men with hearts of gold. As for Detective Fix, I thought it was
rash of him to assume Mr Fogg was a bank robber just because he had money. Passpatout unknowingly befriended him. Yet, he still turns Mr Fogg in. I really wanted Mr. Fogg to succeed in winning his bet. I thought he was a most sincere person. I am happy he got the girl. I would love to go around the world in eighty days. The only drawback was he
didn't seem to enjoy his trip or get to any sightseeing. February 8, 2017it's a classic, about Phileas Fogg he has a bet with his friends. If he could travel around the world in 80 days he would win 20.000 pounds! He tries his beautiful Indian princess
that is mistaken for a huge crime and the detective and get arrested? I Chose this book because it was the only one that I could find, also the title interested me. It was a very fast pace with very little time, a lot happened
in one moment so it is quite hard to keep up. I decided to finish this book because, I had no choice. I do not recommend this book to my peers because it was not very interesting and I do not believe they will enjoy this. adventure april-30-2013 fiction December 17, 2017Favorito de la infancia. Lo empecé una vez a los 7-8 años y fue demasiado para mí,
lo volví a retomar a los 10 y lo amé. Phileas Fogg y Passepartout deben ser dos de mis personajes favoritos de Verne y de la literatura en general. Lo releí muchas veces y seguramente lo vuelva a hacer pronto ya que estoy releyendo todos los libros de Verne en orden cronológico. April 24, 2018 Another fun adaptation by Leighton. The writer has a gift
for reducing these amazing stories to their key points and making them accessible for parents and kids of all reading levels. Find it. Buy it. Read it!adventure bedtime-stories kidsMarch 1, 2023This is an amazing book. I love how this book has different challenges that follow him throughout his journey. March 23, 2017The year is 1872, and the
mathematically minded Phileas Fogg is indignant when his friends laugh off his claim that a man can circumnavigate the globe in just 80 days. They offer him £20 000 to prove them wrong, and he accepts the wager, deciding to set off that very night. His new man-servant, Passepartout, is astounded when Fogg arrives home and tells him to pack their
bags within ten minutes. I would have sided with the majority, who believed there was no way Fogg could plan a trip which had to account for every minute, when so much could potentially go wrong. And for these travellers, that turns out to be more than just inclement weather and transport hold-ups (although they have their share of those). They
are being trailed by stubborn Detective Fix, who is living under the delusion that Fogg robbed the Bank of England. They also pause to save the life of a young Indian woman, Auoda, who's about to become a human sacrifice. That's just the start of their escapades. My main issue is that I just couldn't warm to the main man, although I admired aspects
of his personality. There's too much Dr Sheldon Cooper in Fogg. Not only are such characters set in their ways, but so full of themselves they insist on forcing their crazy standards on others. At times I try to demand that my kids tidy their bedrooms, but at least that's achievable for mere mortals. Fogg is overly-inscrutable too. I think Jules Verne
intended to keep an aura of mystery about him, because he never shared a glimpse from Fogg's point of view, even though he's supposed to be the hero. We only see him through the impressions of others, such as Passepartout, Fix and Auoda. All we get is his cool, unflappable exterior. And we never have a clue where his vast wealth comes from. He
flaps bank note bribes under the noses of people all through the story, but is it earned through work, a family inheritance, or something else? It's hard to muster much sympathy for a main character we only know from the outside and not the inside. Maybe his surname, 'Fogg' is chosen on purpose, because the connotations are very apt. I watched two
movies based on this book, and didn't mind Phileas Fogg as he was portrayed by David Niven in 1956 and Steve Koogan in 2004. But the book Fogg leaves me cold. What annoys me most though, is that he's too disdainful to do a little sightseeing. He's so set on mechanically carrying out his challenge, he can't even be bothered looking out the window
What sort of boring waste of oxygen gets to see the wonders of the world firsthand, but chooses to draw the blinds and play whist? Verne makes it clear that Phileas Fogg is 'not travelling, but only describing a circumference.' He also points out that he's 'one of those Englishmen who are wont to see foreign countries through the eyes of their
domestics.' Give me the train and boat tickets instead, please :)Sir Francis Cromarty, a passing character, even though we don't get much enter the had any sense of the beauties of nature.' I'd answer no to both. Passepartout is the more likeable character, even though we don't get much
of his background either. But he's intrigued by the sights he sees, he's volatile and good natured, and can't help showing his enthusiasm. He's loyal and principled too, refusing to turn on his master, even when he wonders for a while if Fix is right. I wonder whether Passepartout was Verne's favourite character too, because he shared his nationality. It
seems like such a British book, beginning as it does with Fogg and his Reform Club cronies in London, so comes as a bit of a shock whenever we remember that Jules Verne was actually a Frenchman. The descriptions of the different places, which we see mainly from Passepartout's lively point of view, are great. Verne even pokes a bit of fun at the
different nationalities through his pointed observations. I wonder how a modern author might handle a similar story, in our politically correct era. Jules Verne might have considered his story an up-to-date tourist guide, but for us, it's a charming old vintage relic from Victorian times. The Afterword in my volume points out that Fogg was a symbol of
the scientific optimism that was rife through Europe and America in the second part of the nineteenth century, and I believe that's what provides the good steampunk feeling I enjoyed. It's fun to read about the food. Phileas Fogg found that the 'native rabbit' he was served in Bombay was far from palatable, but when he tried to pin down the waiters to
find out exactly what it was, they eluded direct questions. 'Rabbit from the jungle' was the best he could get out of them. Fogg's normal breakfast in England didn't sound half bad. 'Broiled fish with Reading sauce, a scarlet slice of roast beef garnished with mushroom, rhubarb and gooseberry tart and a morsel of Cheshire cheese.' I was keeping an eye
on all of Fogg's outlay, as he often had to spend big money to get places in the nick of time. It's pretty clear early on that by the time he arrives home, he'll have spent so much money that winning the wager would barely cover costs. However, there is also a good twist or two. It's worth a read, just because it's so famous, and for the sake of
Passepartout. But as for Phileas Fogg, I think the man who wrote the Afterword in my book summed it up best. He wrote, 'If it is true that Jules Verne never saw most of the places he described but only imagined them, then it's entirely appropriate that Verne's hero does not see them either.' For more reviews and book talk, visit my blog, classics
historical-fictionDecember 19, 2024March 15, 2024I enjoyed the adventure story! March 3, 2017Personal ResponseI
really enjoyed this book because it talks about a man (Phileas Fogg) who does a deal with someone else and Phileas Fogg is supposed to travel the world in 80 days and if he does make it he will win 20,000 euros. It is an interesting story because of all the places he goes to. Plot SummaryIn the story there is a man who robs the bank and is running
away from the police. This man then works for Phileas Fogg as a French valet so he doesn't know that this man is actually a criminal so he just hires him to be his new French valet because the other guy quit his job as the valet. Phileas goes to a university after to show the leader of the university a project that he has
been working on. When the people started talking about the criminal who stole the bank a man said that he could of left on a boat to another country. While that is going on Phileas Fogg says that it would be possible for going
around the world in those 80 days. The guys then challenge Fogg to go around the world in those days and if he makes it he will get 20,000 euros out of it if he completes that challenge Fogg to go around the world he meets a lot of people he even meets a woman and takes
her with him on his adventure. They even get attacked by some people in a train, their expedition for around the world was from London to Europe and to other places he even went to San Francisco where he got robbed and had to work in a circus. He found out the truth about his servant but he was mad and after a matter of time he was okay with
him. The servant helped Phileas get back to London before 80 days. When they landed in England the people tried to arrest them for robbing the bank but they didn't make it to London before 80 days but they didn't make it to London in 80 days but they didn't make it to London before 80 days. When they landed in England the people tried to arrest them for robbing the bank but they didn't make it to London in 80 days but they didn't make it to London before 80 days.
found this out because of the newspaper. Recommendation I would recommend this book to anybody if they want to read a good story that is also an easy read. It is a very interesting book and it talks about many places around the world so if you're interested in reading this then read it. July 4, 2017 This wasn't one of my favorite Jules Verne book for
there didn't really seem to be much going on with the plot. Basically what makes Jules Verne work so great is his combination of science with the background story but within this one there is also no new science contribution but a man who just plans that he is going to use the new technology of the time to prove a point. The characters were bland
and there wasn't much development on them. I like Jean probably the most since he wasn't stuck up, he was trying to help and he had a bit more going on but unfortunately you just wanted to shake him at the same time. Fogg and Aouda as well as Fix just basically were cardboard cutouts. I found it funny in this particular version where Aouda
couldn't figure out when she was in love. They mentioned she was in love. I seriously loathe authors who cannot keep the facts straight on their stories but due to this is also an adaptation I am wondering if that may be an adaptor
mistake. For those who may be into Classics and want something that is a quick read with some adventure this is going to hit the nail on the head. classics-illustrated z-format-bookSeptember 16, 2018Reseña completa en el blog: sé si soy la única que tenía la idea preconcebida de que este libro trataba de muchas aventuras en distintos países del
mundo, visitando los monumentos más significativos, conociendo todas las culturas y llegando a todo correr a trenes, monociclos y globos aerostáticos. Como los dibujos animados. Bueno, nada más lejos de la realidad. Este libro es un libro de transporte, el 98% de las escenas transcurren dentro de un tren, un barco o. como mucho en una estación. Ni
siquiera hay globo aerostático. Los personajes me han gustado y, sobre todo al final, la historia es emocionante, pero la verdad es que hubiera preferido que los personajes salieran del transporte y conocieran a personajes salieran del transporte y conocieran a personajes me han gustado y, sobre todo al final, la historia es emocionante, pero la verdad es que hubiera preferido que los personajes salieran del transporte y conocieran a personaje salieran del transporte y conocieran del transporte y conocieran a personaje salieran del transporte y conoci
could be. There were times when I read this book I was absolutely tickled by the characters. This book was not exactly science fiction like I thought it would be. All of it was possible while Jules Verne was alive. The railroads, and the steamships. I think that was the point. Verne could not believe how far we could go. This is a fun romp. And gives an
interesting view of history in the 1870's, Supposedly not all of Verne's geography, or timing is correct. I don't care and neither should you. It is just a fun adventure story, May 7, 2018I always assumed I had read the original or seen a film or otherwise knew this story but realized immediately I was wrong. I enjoyed all the adventures, the coolness
with which Phileas Fogg approached every encounter, and even this children's-adaptation did a good job of tricking me with the twist at the end. I look forward to reading the original eventually to see what adventures were left out of this one. The 3 year old now loves to say "around the world in 80 days by Jules Verne!" February 1, 2020 (Reading with
the grandkids) I love these old books. I was able to read this with my granddaughter in 3 evenings as the bedtime novel. She loved hearing the book, stayed engrossed in the story, and we managed to read it before she needed to go back home. Definitely a win/ win/ win. If you ever find some of these Great Illustrated Classic books...pick them up and
SAVE them. They are a great introduction for young readers! February 3, 2017This book to me was considered okay. It didn't really give me a good understanding of what's happening in the story. The use of vocabulary was a little too easy to read. The author could've used more educated vocabulary in the text when explaining the story to the readers.
After reading this book, I will consider thinking of reading the other books by the August 15, 2022Me da demasiada lata que no pudiera agregar la edición que estoy leyendo manualmente a goodreads como antes.al menos esta es bastante similar. es una lectura bastante entretenida y fácil de llevar.Lo recomiendo para empezar a leer a Julio
Verne. April 18, 2012Fun read, which I finished in two days. November 30, 2016 We have a bunch of my husband's books from when he was younger and I decided it would be fun to read them-- this is the first time I've ever read this story. Charity (Booktrovert Reader) February 18, 2021Quick illustration classic adaption of the book Around the World in
80 Days. Super quick read. Basically a illustration on every other page and very edited version of the story. Great read!September 28, 2021 read this exact book sometime ages ago in elementary school. I LOVED this style. So excited I found them again!March 8,
20233 stars from me, 5 stars from my 7 year old (5 stars he says, but not stars as big as the 5 stars for Robin Hood, y'all.). July 24, 2024My second Verne this year, and milks and crackers, what fun! HahahaI aspire to have the same calm and character that Mr. Foggs is known of. His attitude towards the whole endeavor
made me write these on my notes app:- The goal is possible to be achieved, even with obstacles at hand. Though time is of the essence, kindness and goodness to another must naturally come as top priority. I was devastated at the
second to the last chapter, and in raptures at the end. I didn't realized I was holding my breathe during the countdown, until the doors opened and the wager was closed and I heard myself sigh with relief. If you like Gulliver's Travels, I'm sure you'll enjoy this too Everyone, with the rain and flood, stay safe. And please remember to release or helps
the dogs that are chained. Finished reading: July 24, 2024Displaying 1 - 30 of 202 reviews Get help and learn more about the design.
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