

## Abstract

The dystopian novel *Brave New World* (1932) by British writer Aldous Huxley (1894–1963) depicts a future society, in which every form of individualism is nothing but a ‘system error.’ Although the biological sex as well as sexuality (as a form of reproduction) itself have basically become irrelevant, the totalitarian system abides by a patriarchal ideology in order to suppress and control its inhabitants. This may, at a first glance, both affect male and female – but actually, using the examples of family, gender and sexuality, affects inherently more women than men in their everyday life or their social roles. Thus, 20<sup>th</sup> century novels such as Huxley’s *Brave New World* stand for a paradigmatic shift: While almost all ‘classical’ utopias establish a patriarchal structure as a ‘stable’ foundation for their society, it is in contrast maintained in the later (post-)modern dystopian novels mainly as a negative example in order to illustrate systemic injustices and sexist power structures.