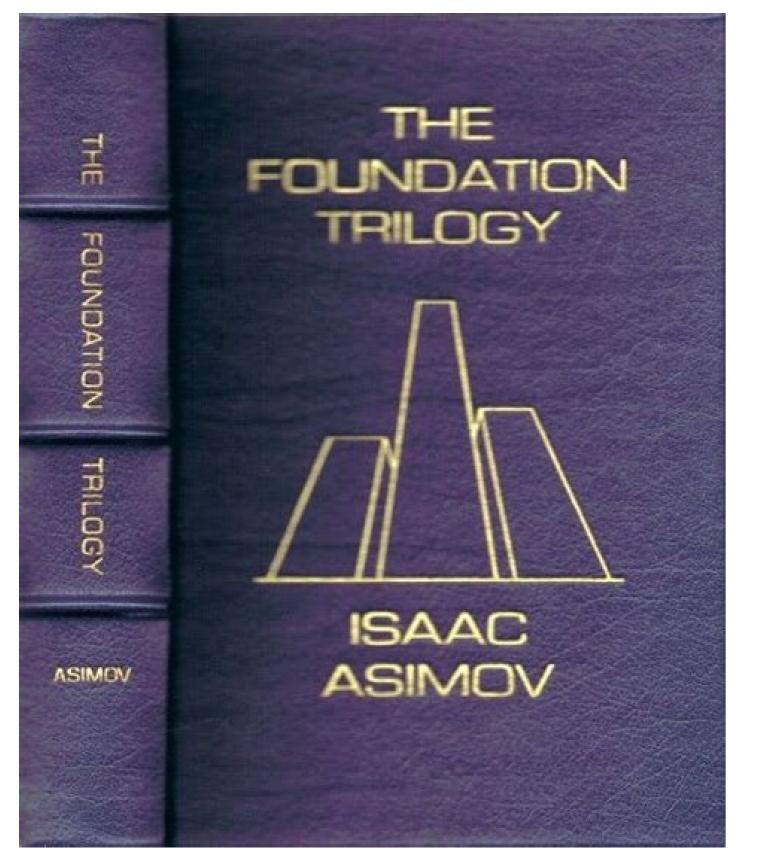
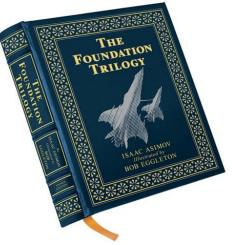
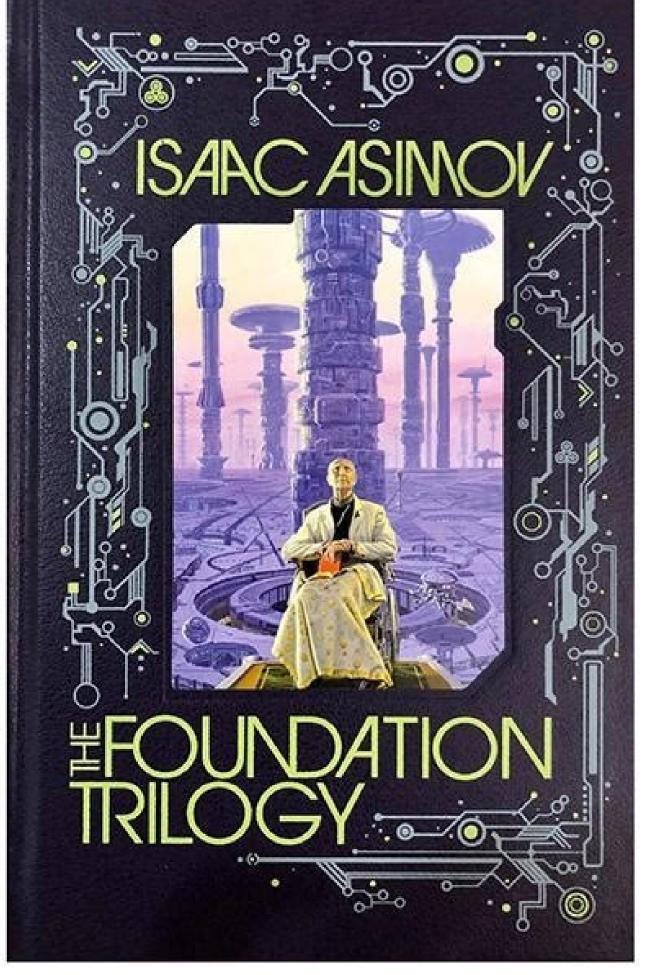
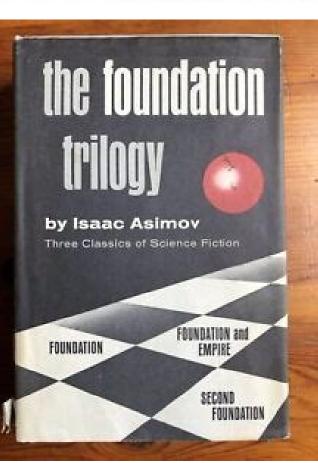
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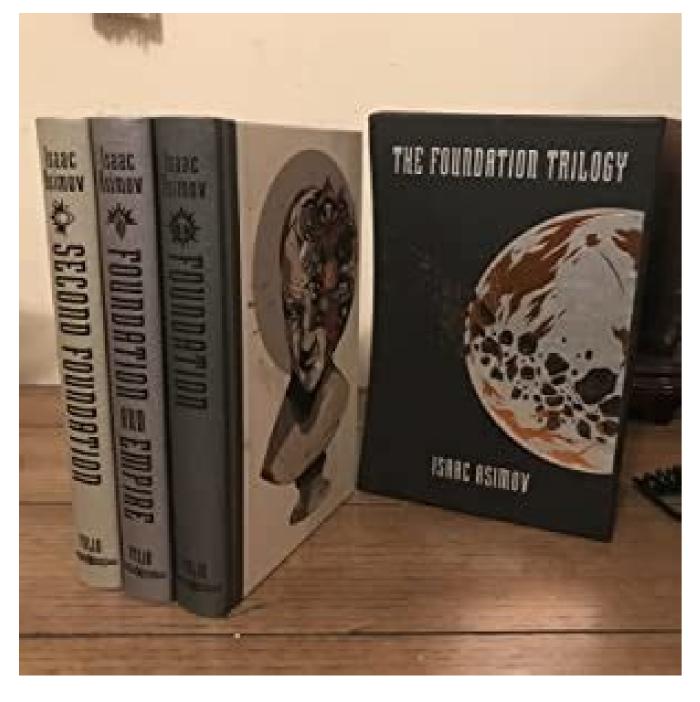
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Success! Your account has been created. Upload book purchases, access your personalized book recommendations, and more from here. This article includes a list of references, related reading or external links, but its sources remain unclear because it lacks inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (January 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Isaac Asimov's The Foundation Trilogy was adapted for the BBC in eight hour-long episodes 5 to 8), directed by David Cain, first broadcast in 1973, and repeated in 1977 and 2002. Episodes Originally broadcast in 8 parts, between 6 May and 24 June 1973. 1: Psychohistory and Encyclopedia The opening episode begins on Trantor, capital of the Galactic Empire, with the meeting of Hari Seldon Crisis, where the repercussions of the recent independence of the Four Kingdoms of the Periphery are being felt on Terminus, and are handled by the first Mayor, Salvor Hardin faces down the domination of the nearby and most powerful of the Four Kingdoms, Anacreon, whose ruler intends to annex the Foundation by force. 3: The Merchant Princes A hundred and fifty years after the Foundation was established, the now powerful trading nation, guided by master trader Hober Mallow, faces its greatest threat to date. 4: The General Two hundred years after the Foundation battles Bel Riose, the last powerful General of the dying Galactic Empire. 5: The Mule A further hundred years have passed, and the Foundation is challenged by an unexpected threat named The Mule. 6: Flight From The Mule During the war against The Foundation, some key figures under the leadership of the Foundation's greatest scientist, Ebling Mis, flee Terminus in search of the Second Foundation, to warn it of the danger from The Mule. 7: The Mule Finds The Mule attempts to find and overthrow the Second Foundation and Anacreon takes place 70 years into the Foundation era; in the novels it occurs in year 80 F.E. A small segment entitled "Traders" in the first volume, Foundation, has been added to "The Mule Finds" Cast Nigel Anthony as Prince Dagobert Geoffrey Beevers as Gaal Dornick Douglas Blackwell as Onum Barr and The Governor (Rossem) Robin Browne as Jaim Twer and Orum Palley Heron Carvic as Advocate Maurice Denham as Ebling Mis William Fox as Poly Verisof and Cleon II Sarah Frampton as Arkady Darell Martin Friend as Ammel Broderig Julian Glover as Hober Mallow David Gooderson as Tech-man Nigel Graham as Franssart Brian Haines as Tomaz Sutt and Huxlani Michael Harbour as Lathan Devers Ronald Herdman as Sennett Forell and Elder (Rossem) Ronald Herdman as Lord Dorwin Carleton Hobbs as Dr Toran Darell II John Hollis as Yohan Lee Dinsdale Landen as Bel Riose Peter Howell as Ducem Barr Anthony Jackson as Jorane Sutt Hayden Jones as First trader John Justin as Han Pritcher Fraser Kerr as Comdor Asper and Meirus Michael Kilgarriff as Theo Aporat, Lieutenant Vrank and Tubor Rolf Lefebvre as Anselm Rodric and Dagobert IX David March as Homir Munn Gail MacFarlane as Commdora Licia Lee Montague as Salvor Hardin Wolfe Morris as Magnifico Katherine Parr as Mrs Palver Angela Pleasence as Bayta Darell Peter Pratt as Lord Stettin John Rowe as Jord Fara and Student Planner (Second Foundation) John Ruddock as Second trader, Mayor Indbur III and Elder (Rossem) John Samson as Sef Sermak Prunella Scales as Lady Callia Terry Scully as King Lepold I and Oval Cyril Shaps - The Guardian/Preem Palver William Sleigh as Doktor Walto Roy Spencer as Lewis Pirenne Lewis Stringer as Randu David Valla as Encyclopedia Galactica Read-out Gary Watson as Toran Darell Peter Williams as Ankor Jael Francis de Wolff as Prince Regent Wienis Gabriel Woolf as Pelleas Anthor References External links Audio files hosted at archive.org The Foundation Trilogy at MusicBrainz (list of releases) Retrieved from "Science-fiction books by Isaac Asimov This article is about the book series. For the television adaptation, see Foundation (TV series). FoundationFirst edition dust jacket of Foundation Prelude to Foundation Forward the Foundation science fiction book series written by American author Isaac Asimov. First published as a series of short stories in 1942-50, and subsequently in three collections in 1951-53, for thirty years the series was a trilogy: Foundation; Foundation and Empire; and Second Foundation. It won the one-time Hugo Award for "Best All-Time Series" in 1966.[1][2] Asimov began adding new volumes in 1981, with two sequels: Foundation and Forward the Foundation and Foun of the stories is that, in the waning days of a future Galactic Empire, the mathematician Hari Seldon spends his life developing a theory of psychohistory, a new and effective mathematician Hari Seldon foresees the imminent fall of the Empire, which encompasses the entire Milky Way, and a Dark Age lasting 30,000 years before a second empire arises. Although the momentum of the Empire's fall is too great to stop, Seldon devises a plan by which "the onrushing mass of events must be deflected just a little" to eventually limit this interregnum to just one thousand years. To implement his plan, Seldon creates the Foundations—two groups of scientists and engineers settled at opposite ends of the galaxy—to preserve the spirit of science and civilization, and thus become the cornerstones of the new galactic empire. [citation needed] One key feature of Seldon's theory, which has proved influential in real-world social science, [3] is the uncertainty principle of sociology: if a population gains knowledge of its predicted behavior, its self-aware collective actions become unpredictable. [citation needed] Publication history Original stories The original trilogy of novels collected a series of eight short stories published in Astounding Science-Fiction magazine between May 1942 and January 1950. According to Asimov, the premise was based on ideas in Edward Gibbon's History of the Collapse of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor John W. Campbell, with whom he developed the concepts of the Galactic Empire, and was invented spontaneously on his way to meet with editor and the concepts of the Galactic Empire. these early stories in his West Philadelphia apartment when he worked at the Philadelphia Naval Yard.[5] Foundation trilogy The first four stories were collected, along with a new introductory story, and published by Gnome Press in 1951 as Foundation. The later stories were published in pairs by Gnome as Foundation and Empire (1952) and Second Foundation (1953), resulting in the "Foundation Trilogy", as the series is still known.[6] Later sequels and prequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels and prequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known.[6] Later sequels In 1981, Asimov was persuaded by his publishers to write a fourth book, which became Foundation still known. In the properties of the prequels Prelude to Foundation (1988) and Forward the Foundation (1993), published after his 1992 death. During the two-year lapse between writing the sequels and prequels, Asimov had tied in his Foundation (1988) and Forward the Foundation (19 about a first wave of space settlements with robots and then a second without. The idea is the one developed in Robots of Dawn, which, in addition to showing the way that the second wave of settlements was to be allowed, illustrates the benefits and shortcomings of the first wave of settlements and their so-called C/Fe (carbon/iron, signifying humans and robots together) culture. In this same book, the word psychohistory is used to describe the nascent idea of Seldon's work. Some of the drawbacks to this style of colonization, also called Spacer culture, are also exemplified by the events described all the way back in 1957's The Naked Sun. The link between the Robot and Foundation universes was tightened by letting the robot R. Daneel Olivaw - originally introduced in The Caves of Steel - live on for tens of thousands of years and play a major role behind the scenes in both the Galactic Empire in its heyday and in the rise of the two Foundations to take its place. Asimov Foundation series novels Foundation prequels: Asimov, Isaac (1988). Prelude to Foundation. ISBN 0-553-27839-8. (first in chronology) Asimov, Isaac (1993). Forward the Foundation and Empire. 1952. ISBN 0-553-29337-0., Published with the title 'The Man Who Upset the Universe' as a 35c Ace paperback, D-125, in about 1952 Asimov, Isaac (1953). Second Foundation. ISBN 0-553-29336-2. Extended Foundation sequels: Foundation and Earth. ISBN 0-553-58757-9. (last in the Foundation series) The plot of the seven novels follows the series in-universe chronology, not the order of publication. After many years as a trilogy comprising Foundation, Foundation and Empire, and Second Foundation, the series was expanded with two preguels and two seguels. Prelude to Foundation opens on the planet Trantor, the empire's capital planet, the day after Hari Seldon has given a Seldon and Dors Venabili, a female companion and professor of history, are taken from location by Chetter Hummin who, under the guise of a reporter, introduces them to various Trantor, Seldon continuously denies that psychohistory is a realistic science. Even if feasible, it may take several decades to develop psychohistory. Eventually, after much traveling and introductions to various, diverse cultures on Trantor, Seldon realizes that using the entire known galaxy as a starting point is too overwhelming; he then decides to use Trantor as a model to work out the Foundation (1993) Main article: Forward the Foundation Eight years after the events of Prelude, Seldon has worked out the science of psychohistory and has applied it on a galactic scale. His notability and fame increase and he is eventually promoted to First Minister to the Emperor. As the book progresses, Seldon loses those closest to him, including his wife, Dors Venabili, as his own health deteriorates into old age. Having worked his entire adult life to understand psychohistory, Seldon instructs his granddaughter, Wanda, to set up the Second Foundation (1951) Main article: Foundation (195 alternatives, all of which result in the Galactic Empire eventually falling. If humanity follows its current path, the Empire will fall and 30,000 years of turmoil will overcome humanity before a second empire arises. However, an alternative path allows for the intervening years to be only one thousand if Seldon is allowed to collect the most intelligent minds and create a compendium of all human knowledge, entitled the Encyclopedia Galactica. The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica. The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary, but allows Seldon to assemble whomever he needs, provided he and the "Encyclopedia Galactica." The board is still wary as a still w open. The vault reveals a pre-recorded hologram of Seldon, who informs the Encyclopedia was created, only that the population was placed on Terminus and the events needed by his calculations were set in motion. In untouched, and he becomes its effective ruler. Meanwhile, the minds of the Foundation continue to develop newer and greater technologies which are more compact and powerful than the Empire's equivalents. Using its scientific advantages, Terminus develops trade routes with nearby planets, eventually taking them over when its technology. becomes a much-needed commodity. The interplanetary traders effectively become diplomats to other planets. One such trader, Hober Mallow, becomes powerful enough to challenge and win the office of Mayor and, by cutting off supplies to a nearby region, also succeeds in adding more planets to the Foundation's control. Foundation and Empire despite being close to victory. In spite of its undoubted inferiority in purely military terms, the Foundation emerges as the victor, and the Empire itself is defeated. Seldon's hologram reappears in the vault on Terminus, and explains to the Foundation that this opening of the vault follows a conflict whose result was inevitable whatever might have been done - a weak Imperial navy could not have attacked them, while a strong navy would have shown itself by its successes to be a direct threat to the Emperor himself and been recalled. A century later, an unknown outsider called the Mule is their belief is that, despite the unforeseeable impact of the Mule, the Seldon Plan still appears to be proceeding in accordance with the statements of Seldon's hologram, suggesting that the Second Foundation still exists and is secretly intervening to bring the plan back on course. After a few conversations with Pelorat, Trevize comes to believe that a Galaxy. Following the events on Terminus, Gendibal endeavors to follow Trevize, reasoning that by doing so, he may find out who has altered the mind of the Trantor native. Using the few scraps of reliable information within the various myths, Trevize and Pelorat discover a planet called Gaia which is inhabited solely by Mentalics, to such an extension of the transfer of the trantor native. old. Adjusting them for time, he realizes that his ship's computer does not list any planet in the vicinity of the coordinates. When he physically visits the locations, he rediscovers the forgotten Spacer worlds of Aurora, Solaria, and finally Melpomenia. After searching and facing different dilemmas on each planet, Trevize still has not discovered any death if left alone, so Bliss makes the decision to keep the child as they quickly escape the planet. Eventually, Trevize discovers Earth, but it, again, contains no satisfactory answers for him (it is also long-since deserted). However, it dawns on Trevize that the answer may not be on Earth, but on Earth's satellite - the Moon. Upon approaching the planet, they are drawn inside the Moon's core, where they meet a robot named R. Daneel Olivaw. Olivaw explains that he has been instrumental in guiding human history for thousands of years, having provided the impetus for Seldon to create psychohistory and also the creation of Gaia, but is now close to the end of his ability to maintain himself and term benefit of humanity by merging R. Daneel Olivaw's mind with the organic intellect of a human - in this case, the intellect of the child that the group rescued on Solaria. Once again, Trevize is put in the position of deciding if having Olivaw meld with the child superior intellect would be in the best interests of the galaxy. The decision is left ambiguous (though likely a "yes") as it is implied that the melding of the minds may be to the child's benefit, but that she may have sinister intentions. Development and themes The early stories were inspired by Edward Gibbon's The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. The plot of the series focuses on the growth and reach of the their progress, using history as a precedent. Although many science fiction novels such as Nineteen Eighty-Four or Fahrenheit 451 do this, their focus is upon how current trends in society might come to fruition and they act as a moral allegory of the modern world. The Foundation series, on the other hand, looks at the trends in a wider scope, little room for moralization. Hari Seldon himself hopes that his Plan will "reduce 30,000 years of Dark Ages and barbarism to a single millennium," a goal of exceptional moral gravity. Yet events within it are often treated as inevitable and necessary, rather than deviations from the greater good. For example, the Foundation slides gradually into oligarchy and dictatorship prior to the appearance of the galactic conqueror, known as the Mule, who was able to succeed through the random chance of a telepathic mutation. But, for the most part, the book treats the purpose of Seldon's plan as unquestionable, and that slide as being necessary in it, rather than mulling over whether the slide is, on the whole, positive or negative. The books also wrestle with the idea of individualism. Hari Seldon's plan is often treated as an inevitable mechanism of society, a vast mindless mob mentality of quadrillions of humans across the galaxy. Many in the series struggle against it, only to fail. However, the plan itself is reliant upon the cunning of individuals such as Salvor Hardin and Hober Mallow to make wise decisions that capitalize on the trends. On the other hand, the Mule, a single individual with mental powers, topples the Foundation and nearly destroys the Seldon plan which relies a plan which upon individual reactions. Psychohistory is based on group trends and cannot predict with sufficient accuracy the effects of extraordinary, unforeseeable individuals, and as originally presented, the Second Foundation's purpose was to counter this flaw. Later novels would identify the Plan's uncertainties that remained at Seldon's death as the primary reason for the existence of the Second Foundation, which (unlike the First) had retained the capacity to research and further develop psychohistory. Asimov tried to end the series with Second Foundation. However, because of the predicted thousand years until the rise of the next Empire (of which only a few hundred had elapsed), the series lacked a sense of closure. For decades, fans pressured him to write a sequel. In 1982, after a 30-year hiatus, Asimov gave in and wrote what was at the time a fourth volume: Foundation's Edge. This was followed shortly thereafter by Foundation and Earth. This novel, which takes place some 500 years after Seldon, ties up all the loose ends and ties all his Robot, Empire, and Foundation novels into a single story. He also opens a brand new line of thought in the last dozen pages regarding Galaxia, a galaxy inhabited by a single collective mind. This concept was never explored further. According to his widow Janet Asimov (in her biography of Isaac, It's Been a Good Life), he had no idea how to continue humanity in the pages of Thrilling Wonder Stories magazine based upon his thought processes concerning the Foundation universe at that point in his life. According to the publication, "the scheme was not originally worked out as a consistent pattern and only includes about one-quarter of his total writings". Because of this, the dating in the Foundation series is approximate and inconsistent.[8] Asimov estimates that his Foundation series takes place nearly 50,000 years into the future emperor Cleon I is born in the imperial capital Trantor, 78 years before the Foundation Era (FE) and the events of the original Seldon retiring from politics.[10] At the start of the Foundation Era, the events of the original Foundation Era truly begins.[11] According to Asimov, he intended this to take place around the year 47000 CE, with the Empire in and defeat of the Mule, and their conflict with the remnants of the original Foundation, averting the Dark Age.[13] Asimov estimates that the Mule rises and falls somewhere around 47300 CE.[8] Foundation and Earth follows immediately after, with humanity choosing and justifying a third path distinct from the events of the two Foundations.[15] According to Asimov himself commented that his fiction's internal history was "actually made up ad hoc. My cross-references in the novels are thrown in as they occur to me and did not come from a systemized history. ... If some reader checks my stories carefully and finds that my dating is internally inconsistent, I can only say I'm not surprised."[8] Cultural impact Impact in nonfiction In Learned Optimism,[16] psychologist Martin Seligman identifies the Foundation series as one of the most important influences in his professional life, because of the possibility of predictive sociological) event, in the 1988 US elections, and he specifically attributes this to a psychological principle.[17] In his 1996 book To Renew America, U. S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich wrote that he was influenced by reading the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school.[18] Paul Krugman, winner of the 2008 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Foundation trilogy in high school Prize in Economic Sciences, credits the Prize in Econo Stating that it "offers a useful summary of some of the dynamics of far-flung imperial Rome", Carl Sagan in 1978 listed the Foundation series as an example of how science fiction "can convey bits and pieces, hints and phrases, of knowledge unknown or inaccessible to the reader".[24] In the nonfiction PBS series Cosmos: A Personal Voyage, Sagan referred to an Encyclopedia Galactica in the episodes "Encyclopaedia Galactica" and "Who Speaks for Earth". Awards In 1966, the Foundation trilogy beat several other science fiction and fantasy series by Edgar Rice Burroughs, the Rings, and he was amazed when his work won. [26] The series has won three other Hugo Awards. Foundation's Edge won Best Novel in 1983, and was a bestseller for almost a year. Retrospective Hugo Awards were given in 1986 and 2018 for, respectively, "The Mule" (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Empire) for Best Novel (1946) and "Foundation" and Empire (the major part of Foundation and Emp (the first story written for the series, and second chapter of the first novel) for Best Short Story (1943). Impact in fiction and entertainment Science fiction parodies, such as Douglas Adams' The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy and Harry Harrison's Bill, the Galactic Hero, often display clear Foundation influences. For instance, "The Guide" of the downplays when describing Trantor.[citation needed] The 1957 short story "Marius", which set off Poul Anderson's Foundation—though moved from the far future of a collapsing Galactic Empire to a near future of a late 20th Century Earth struggling to recover from the devastation of a nuclear Third World War. In this situation, the Finnish Professor Valti starts the science of Psychodynamics, which makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and The Psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future, and the psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future of the psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future of the psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future of the psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future of the psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the future of the psychotechnic Institute makes it possible to mathematically predict the psychotechnic Institute makes it psychotechnic Institute makes galactic empire—and restated it in a way that draws on different assumptions and suggests radically different conclusions. The twist he has introduced into Dune is that the Mule, not the Foundation, is his hero."[27] In 1995, Donald Kingsbury wrote "Historical Crisis", which he later expanded into a novel, Psychohistorical Crisis. It takes place about 2.000 years after Foundation, after the founding of the Second Galactic Empire. It is set in the same fictional universe as the Foundation series, in considerable detail, but with virtually all Foundation series, in considerable detail, but with virtually all Foundation series. It is set in the same fictional universe as the Foundation series. divergent path has been studied by the Seldon Psychohistory Institute. The oboe-like holophonor in Matt Groening's animated television series Futurama is based directly upon the "Visi-Sonor" which Magnifico plays in Foundation and Empire. [28] The "Visi-Sonor" which Magnifico plays in Foundation and Empire. [28] The "Visi-Sonor" which Magnifico plays in Foundation and Empire. plays an instrument that induces mind control over children.[citation needed] During the 2006-2007 Marvel Comics Civil War crossover storyline, in Fantastic Four #542 Mister Fantastic revealed his own attempt to develop psychohistory, saying he was inspired after reading the Foundation series. According to lead singer Ian Gillan, the hard rock band Deep Purple's song The Mule is based on the Foundation character: "Yes, The Mule was inspired by Asimov. It's been a while but I'm sure you've made the right connection... Asimov was required reading in the 1960s."[29] Adaptations Radio An eight-part radio adaptation of the original trilogy, with sound design by the BBC Radiophonic Workshop, was broadcast on BBC Radio 4[30] in 1973—one of the first BBC radio drama serials to be made in stereo. A BBC 7 rerun commenced in July 2003. Adapted by Patrick Tull (episodes 5 to 8), the dramatisation was directed by David Cain and starred William Eedle as Hari Seldon, with Geoffrey Beevers as Gaa Dornick, Lee Montague as Salvor Hardin, Julian Glover as Hober Mallow, Dinsdale Landen as Bel Riose, Maurice Denham as Ebling Mis and Prunella Scales as Lady Callia. Film By 1998, New Line Cinema had spent \$1.5 million developing a film version of the Foundation Trilogy. The failure to develop a new franchise was partly a reason the studio signed on to produce The Lord of the Rings film trilogy. [31] On July 29, 2008, New Line Cinema co-founders Bob Shaye and Michael Lynne were reported to have been signed on to produce an adaptation of the trilogy by their company Unique Pictures for Warner Brothers. [32] However, Columbia Pictures (Sony) successfully bid for the screen rights on January 15, 2009, and then contracted Roland Emmerich to direct and produce. Michael Wimer was named as co-producer. [33] Two years later, the studio hired Dante Harper to adapt the books. This project failed to materialize and HBO acquired the rights when they became available in 2014. [34] Television Main article: Foundation (TV series) In November 2014, The Wrap reported that Jonathan Nolan was writing and producing a TV series based on the Foundation Trilogy for HBO.[34] Nolan confirmed his involvement at a Paley Center event on April 13, 2015.[35] In June 2017, Deadline reported that Skydance Media would produce a TV series.[36] In August 2018 it was announced that Apple TV+ had commissioned a 10 episode straight-to-series order.[37] However, on April 18, 2019, Josh Friedman or screenwriter David Goyer leaving and the other staying.[38] On June 22, 2020, Apple CEO Tim Cook announced the series would be released in 2021.[39] On 13 March 2020, Apple suspended all active filming on their shows due to the COVID-19 outbreak; [40] filming resumed on October 6, 2020.[41] The first two episodes premiered on September 24, 2021.[43] Metacritic gave the first season a weighted average score of 63 out of 100 based on 22 reviews, indicating "generally favorable reviews".[44] Merging the Foundation universe References ^ "1966 Hugo Awards". thehugoawards.org. 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