For children:

• Alice is in a garden with her sister and sees a White Rabbit, who is screaming: «I'm late!!» and she starts following him, but she falls in a hole where she sees a lot of deformed objects.
• Then she is in a room with a lot of doors and, eating and drinking, she change herself.
• she excapes by swimming in her own tears and after meets a dodo.
• Into the woods she meets tweedledum and tweedledee who tell her a
• After arriving at White Rabbit’s house and destroying it, she runs away and meets singing flowers who mistreated her.

• She meets a Caterpillar who is smoking and here she grows again, eating a piece of mushrooms.
• In a glade she finds the Mad Hatter and the March Hare, celebrating their not-birthday.
• Alice meets the Cheshire Cat, who can become invisible, except for his smile, that
• Here she meets the cards and helps them painting the roses in red but they don’t finish in time.
• The Queen and the King of Hearts arrive and she gets angry with the girl. She wants to behead her!
• Than, Alice wakes up.
The meaning:

The garden

May symbolize the Garden of Eden, an idyllic space of beauty and innocence; the experience of desire. The two meanings underscore Alice’s desire to hold onto her feelings of childlike innocence that she must relinquish as she matures.
The meaning:

White Rabbit

The fact that Alice follows him can represent an interior travel that every girl must face in her adolescence.
The meaning:

Change herself

They are the physical changes which appear during her growth.
The meaning:

Dodo

He represent Lewis Carrol, the author of the story, who is stammerer. He is known as a writer, but no one knows that he had studied as mathematics. And his real name is...
The meaning:

Mushroom

It may be seen as a sexual threat because of his fallic shape. So Alice must use the properties of the mushrooms to take control over her changable size, which represent the frustration of puberty.
The meaning:

Queen of Heart
She is aggressive and cruel, so she represents the final obstacle that finally helps Alice to become an adult.
The real story:

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

They appear in the Disney movie but they are not in «Alice's adventure in Wonderland», but just in «Alice through the looking glass».
Singing flowers

In the first book they don't appear but the writer puts them in «Alice trought the looking glass»
Curiosity
The Author

His real name is Charles Lutwidge Dogson. From his surname comes the idea of the character. He started telling stories with his brothers and he preferred children’s company. He loved also taking photographs and in this way he met the real Alice.
Curiosity

The real Alice

She was president Henry Liddel’s daughter and met the Autor asking him to take her a photo. In this way he started telling stories to her and hers brothers. Then she asked him to wrote the story which, at the beginning was called «Alice adventures in the underground» and the character of Alice had brown hairs like the real one.
The definition «mad hatter» comes from the fact that in the Victorian period, the texture used to make hats contained also mercury, chemical substance which can damage the nervous system.
Curiosity
March Hare

It was an idiom in Lewis Carrol times because it was said that female hares used to kick unwanted males during the mating season.
Curiosity

Not birthday-party

In the real story it doesn’t exist. Indeed, they are having a never-ending tea party because the mad hatter had quarrel with Time.
Curiosity
Cheshire Cat

Alice calls him Cheshire Puss because this figure is undoubtedly a reference to Edward Buoverie Poursey, who was a canon of Christ Church. His coat of arms has four leopards’ head on it and his students referred to him as Ch.
Curiosity
Queen and King of Heart

The origin of this characters is based on the real Alice's parents. They become villains because in real life they won't let L. Carrol meet her anymore.
Curiosity

Alice in Wonderland’s syndrome

Also known as Todd’s syndrome or Lilliputian’s hallucinations. Is a neurological disturb which damages visual perception. The patients suffer from several dimensional distortions.
Drugs: White Rabbit: Coke

He is always hyperactive, running around and in one scene his eyes are even blood shot.
Drugs: Deformed objects: Allucinations

Alice is falling down the rabbit hall as she is having a «drug trip».
Drugs: Singing flowers: Marijuana

It can be found while Alice is talking to the flowers: the purple flower mention that she is a «weed». She coughs and a puff of smoke comes out of her mouth.
Drugs: Caterpillar

He is smoking a hookah (an oriental tobacco pipe).
Drugs: **Mushrooms**

When Alice meets the Caterpillar, she eats a piece of mushrooms and she expands her size just like Hallucinogens. Mushrooms do with...
Psychopathology

Alicia: schizophrenia

Her dream is paragonable to an hallucination created by this pathology, so she has reality distortions. This pathology cannot be cured, for this ill people must use strong psychopharmacos just.
Psychopathology
White Rabbit: general anxiety disorder
He is always in a hurry and acts as if something horrible will happen if he doesn’t do so.
Psychopathologies

Tweddelee and tweedledum: Shared psychotic disorder, attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder.

They share sentences, movements and thoughts, like a sort of «twin telepathy».

They also can be considered hyperactive because they cannot follow one thought, but they jump from thought to thought, finding hard to focus on a single thing.
Psychopathology

Mad Hatter: Bipolar Disorder

He goes from moments of exaggerated happiness to the deepest anger in few minutes. This disturbance can be associated to a primary form of depression.
March Hare: Tourette's and Tic disorders

He suffers of involuntary movements and Coprolalia, sudden blurring of words. For this he throws utensils and blurts nonsense.
Psychopathology

Queen of Hearts: narcissistic personality disorder and schizophrenia

She is clearly an exaggeration of the «queen»'s figure, she always pretends to be right and everyone must obey to her orders. She suspects someone is conspiring against her and for this we can say that she may suffer of paranoid schizophrenia disturb.
White Rabbit

Starting from Fibonacci's theory, which begins from calculating the reproduction of a couple of rabbits. The relation between the numbers can be represented by a spiral which can be endless (like the rabbit hole). If we consider the floor where Alice falls as the mathematic, we can say it makes real what it is not.
Caterpillar

«Keep your temper» he says to Alice, who thinks he is telling her not to get angry.
The world “temper” means also “the proportion in which qualities are mingled”.
When she changes herself, she must keep her proportions as an euclidean geometer would do.
By the work of the Irish mathematician William Rowman Hamilton, who discover the quaternion. It belong to a number system based on four terms. He starts working with three terms (one for each dimension of space) but he can only make them rotate in a plane. When he added the fourth he don't know what is it, but associed it to the Time. So…
...at the party there are just three characters (the three dimension). Time has fallen out with the Mad Hatter, so they are confined in the same place in the same time. The scene ends when the Hatter and the Hare are trying to drown the Doremouse into the teapot. This could set them free because they will return to the binary system and exist independently.
The Hatter’s Riddle

«Why is a rave like a writing desk?»

This may target the theory of pure time in which cause and effect are no longer linked. The madness of the Hatter’s question may reflect this. Alice’s answers poke fun at another aspect of the quaternins: their multiplication is non-commutative just like her answers do.
«To grin like a cheshire cat» was a saying that Carrol morphed into a play of words and geometry. When Alice says «a grin without a cat» she is solving an ancient riddle «What kind of cat can grin?» A catenary! (the curve made by a chain suspended between two points)