September 11 has been perceived as a singular event, a turning point in history. Nevertheless, this PhD thesis will take to task the study of 9/11 not as a singular event but as a mnemonic singularity, that is, a catastrophic event that evokes or mimics, albeit in a renewed situation, the structure of past catastrophic events like the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, Titanic, Pearl Harbor, Hiroshima, the Challenger explosion or the bombing of Oklahoma.

Departing from 9/11’s spectacularity and aesthetical appeal, its eskatastrophic dimension, I will try to see how this specific catastrophe has been represented/remediated by literature through the study of Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close and Falling Man. The strategies used in these (post-)9/11 novels try to reproduce the way 9/11 was conveyed, particularly by the media, and also the way other catastrophic events have been represented and structured, namely in literature.

As a result, it is my argument that September 11 does not introduce but reintroduce catastrophic thinking into our conceptual framework, thus disrupting and contesting the singularity often associated to the terrorist attack and to the narratives subsequently produced.