

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Overview:

The Victorian era (1837-1901) witnesses the time of the queen Victoria and is considered as the Golden Age in England. The era witnesses the explosion in different ways such as literature, theatre, economical situation and industrial revolution.

(Jane Eyre) by Charlotte Brontë, and (Tess of the d'Urbervilles) by Thomas Hardy both novels are considered as the greatest and the most attractive novels which reflect the landscape and the description of countryside and weather, and the suffering of women, children and the simple people in England.

Thomas Hardy as a creative writer is able to encounter the peasant woman through the character of Tess d'Urbervilles and what she faced when she lost the prince (Their horse) the main source which the family depends on it mainly. The incidents following this accident make Tess wander from place to place looking for money.

First, Tess works in d'Urbervilles' house as a keeper for the poultry, then left this house because she does not find comfort. From here and over the crisis follows, Tess travels from place to another. She works under very bad conditions, and the weather itself is so harsh for her, and she works from early morning up to the end until she falls in love with Angel Clare. Then her life extended with her until she was executed by the government..

(Jane Eyre) by Charlotte Brontë is also one of the greatest novels during the Victorian era. Actually the writer describes the atmosphere of that era and how far

The Capitalist plays a great role of destroying a poor family. When Jane Eyre lost parents she becomes under the authority of her uncle Mr. Reed, but the bad luck accompanied Jane Eyre, her uncle dramatically pass away (died).

Then her aunt Mrs. Reed treats her very badly, punishes her always and finally sends her to a boarding house (school).

After she had completed the school, she appointed a teacher in private institution. Then her life extended until she meets Mr. Rochester and she falls in love with him then she left him and to John, and returns to Mr. Rochester and she marries with him and stays in the Garden of Eden.

1.2 Statement of the Study:

Charlotte Bronte and Thomas Hardy have distinguished style among the other writers; they both use the language in very prominent way. The language of both which describe the simple rural woman and the peasant woman are so attractive. Hence, the researcher is going to examine that how Tess by Thomas Hardy and Jane Eyre by charlotte Bronte become the victims of social injustice as to highlight the important aspects of both.

1.3 Questions of the Study:

This study is going to answer the following questions:

1. How Tess of the d'Urbervilles and Jane Eyre become the victims of social injustice?

2. To what extent both writers describe the setting and conflict during the Victorian era?
3. How setting and conflict affected in main characters of both stories?
4. To what extent the fate plays a predominate role in what has happened to Jane Eyre as well as to Tess d'Urbervilles.
5. To what extent the two writers show that the orphan children and uneducated women face difficulties in life among the classes.

1.4 Hypotheses of the Study:

1. The destiny of Jane Eyre and Tess d'Urbervilles due to the capitalist society and it is unavoidable.
2. Both Jane Eyre and Tess d'Urbervilles reflect the Ideology of the industrial revolution and thoughts of Thomas Hardy and charlotte Bronte.
3. The ending of Jane Eyre and Tess d'Urbervilles is different because of the difference of educational background.
4. The fate plays a predominate role in what has happened to Tess d'Urbervilles and Jane Eyre too. They face devastating blows particular Tess, till the end of her life.
5. Both characters Tess d'Urbervilles and Jane Eyre become the victims of social injustice due to the social class's classification. –

1.5 Significance of the Study:

1. The illustration of social conventions, social class and many other social aspects concerning courtship and marriage in Victorian era, should be compared with what is going on in our community now a days.

3. Thomas Hardy and Charlotte Bronte consider as the leaders of 19th century writers, so both have a rich contribution in the literature field, deserve studying their writings particularly researches in English literature are very limited.

1.6 Objectives of the Study:

The researcher is going to achieve the following objectives:

1. The objective of this research is to know there is a bad kind of social injustice imposed up on the simple people in the world till the current time.

2. It is also aims to study the use, and the impact of setting and conflict in both Thomas Hardy and charlotte Bronte's novels.

3. It also aims to investigate or to tells us how Jane Eyre by charlotte Bronte and Tess of the d'Urbervilles by Thomas Hardy become the victims of social injustice.

4. Presenting some recommendations and suggestions for further researches.

5. To know how children and women treated in 19th century as well as in the world now a days.

1.7 Methodology of the Study:

“Methodology” implies more than simply the methods you intend to use to collect data. It is often necessary to include a consideration of the concepts and theories which underlie the methods.

There are many different ways to approach the research that fulfills the requirements of a dissertation. The most basic matter for the researcher is to have a checklist of the references that help in collecting the data in a systematic manner.

The researcher depends on data for obtaining information for the research. Primary and secondary resources were consulted to collect the data of the research. The method of treating the data is content analysis (*Description, comparison and contrast*) enables the researcher to shift through large volumes of data with relative ease in a systematic fashion.

The internet plays an important role in the research; it provides a lot of data and references.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study:

In order to keep this study on its focus it is important to have some limitations.

This research limits the study in the comparison between:

Tess of the d'Urbervilles by Thomas Hardy and Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte as victims of social injustice.

Moreover in the matter itself the researcher is also wants to show how fate plays a predominant role in what has happened to both characters.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.0 Introduction:

The Victorian era at British history was the period of Queen Victoria's reign from 20 June 1837 until her death, on 22 January 1901. It was a long period of peace, prosperity, refined sensibilities and national self-confidence for Britain. Some scholars date the beginning of the period in terms of sensibilities and political concerns to the passage of the Reform Act 1832.

Within the fields of social history and literature, Victorianism refers to the study of late-Victorian attitudes and culture with a focus on the highly moralistic, straitlaced language and behavior of Victorian morality. Culturally there was a transition away from the nationalism of the Georgian period and toward romanticism and mysticism with regard to religion, social values, and arts.

The Victorian period formally begins in 1837 (the year Victoria became a queen) and ends in 1901 (the year of her death).

As a matter of expediency, these dates are sometimes modified 1830 is usually considered the end of the Romantic period in Britain, and thus make a convenient starting date of Victorianism. Similarly, since Queen Victoria's death occurred so soon in the beginning of a new century, the end of the previous century provides a useful closing date for the period.

The common perception of the period in the Victorians are "*prudish, hypocritical, stuffy, [and] narrow-minded*" (Murfin p:490).

This perception is (as most periodic generalizations are) not universally accurate, and it is thus a grievous error to jump to the conclusion that a writer or artist fits that description merely because he or she wrote during the mid to late 19th century.

However, it is also true that this description applies to some large segments of Victorian English society, particularly amongst the middle-class, which at the time was increasing both in number and power. Many members of this middle-class aspired to Join the ranks of the nobles, and felt that acting “*properly*” according to the conventions and values of the time, was an important step in that direction.

Another important aspect of this period is the large-scale expansion of British imperial power. By 1930, the British [Empire], of course, existed for centuries, and had already experienced many boons and setbacks. Perhaps the most significant blow to its power occurred in the late 18th century with the successful revolt of its 13 American colonies, an event which would eventually result in the formation of the United States as we now know it. During the 19th century, the British Empire extensively expanded its colonial presence in many parts of Africa, India, in the middle-east and in other parts of Asia. This process has many long-term effects, including the increased use of the English Language outside of Europe and increased trade between Europe and distant regions. It also, of course, produced some long-standing animosity in colonized regions.

2.1 The Social Back Ground in Victorian Era:

The social of English were newly reforming, and fomenting. There was churning upheaval of the old hierarchical order and the waddle classes were steadily growing.

Added to that the upper classes composition was changing from simply hereditary aristocracy to a combination of nobility and an emerging wealthy commercial class.

The definition of that made someone a gentleman or a lady was, there for changing at what some thought was an alarming rate.

By the end of the century it was silently great that a gentleman was someone who had a liberal public (private) school education (preferably at Eton, Rugby, or Harrow).

No matter what his antecedents might be there continued to be a large and general disgruntled working class, wanting and slowly getting reform and change.

Conditions of the working class were still bad, through the century, and three reform bills gradually gave the vote to most males over the age of twenty one. Contrasting to that was the horrible reality of child labor which persisted throughout the period.

When a bill was passed stipulating that children under nine could not work in the textile industry this in no way applied to other industries, nor did it in the anyway curb rampant teenaged prostitution.

The Victorian age was also a time of tremendous scientific progress and ideas. Darwin took his voyage of the beagle, and posited the theory of evolution. The great exhibition of 1850 took place in London, lauding the technical and industrial advances of the age, and strides in medicine and the physical sciences continued throughout the century.

The radical thought associated with wider, and radical economic theory developed by Karl Marx and the associated, began a second age of revolution in the midcentury .and-the idea of Marxism, socialism, feminism churned and bubbled along with all else that happened.

2.2 Social Conventions and Courtship in Victorian Era:

During the Victorian era it was usually the man who had to court the lady into marriage. Parents often regarded their gives as expensive, because they could not work in a profession due to social contribute to the family wealth. It was therefore often the aim of the father to dispose of the gives into marriage as soon as possible. Young women were financial secured when they found gentlemen that would pay for their living. Women were thus very dependent on men who were not averse to marry young women.

2.3 Economical Situation in the Victorian Age:

The United kingdom is the largest economical in Europe after Germany and France in nominal terms and the second largest after Germany in term of purchasing power parity.

The UK was the first country in the world to industrialize in the 18th and 19th centuries. And after for much of the 19th century possessed a predominant role in the global economy however, by the late 19th century.

The second industrial revolution in the United States and the German Empire, meet that they had begun to challenge Britain role as the leader of the global economy.

The extensive war efforts of both world wars in the 20th century and the dismantlement of the British Empire also weakened the UK economy an global

term and by that time Britain had been supersede by the United states as the chief player in the global economy. However, the UK still maintains an important role in the global economy.

The United Kingdom is one of the globalized countries. The capital London (see economy of London, is a major financial centre for international business and commerce).

The British economy is made up (in descending order of size) of the economy of English, Scotland Wales, and Northern Ireland.

In 1973 the UK acceded to the European Economic Community which is how known as the European Union after the ratification of the treaty of Maastricht in the 1993.

The UK entered its worst recession since World War 2 there was long interval without a major recession (1943-1973). And growth in prosperity in the 1950 and 1960 according to the OECD the annual rate of growth (percentage change) between (1960-1973) averaged 2.9% although his figure was for behind the rates of other European countries such as France, West Germany and Italy.

2.4 Overview about Social Injustice:

What is Social Injustice?

Imagine that you have been selected to help design anew society. You'd make sure that there were laws for citizens to follow so that people were not wronged by other individuals. In fact, let's say that you used much of the same legal inspiration that the founders of the United States used, namely the Declaration of independence and the constitution.

You would also make sure that there were schools and hospitals for people who needed education or health care. In fact, you'd probably also make sure that there were plenty of places of worship's so people who were religious felt at home. In short, you'd want to build institution that were available to people.

But who would get to use the institution? Would you limit some groups to only using certain institution, or only having access to those institutions on certain days of the week? Or, would you completely ban certain groups, saying that you didn't want them in your society.

Now, if this sort of thing was done by an individual, it would be a crime after all, it is illegal to stand in front of hospital and prevent someone who is gravely injured from having access to a doctor.

However, what if was the hospital itself? This Idea that institution should be freely and equally available to individuals is known as social injustice.

2.5 Tess is the Victim of Social Injustice:

The poor peddler John Durbeyfield stunned to learn that he is the descendent of an ancient noble family, the d'Urbervilles. Meanwhile, Tess, his eldest daughter, joins the other village girls, in the May Day dance, where Tess briefly exchanges glances with a young man. Mr. Durbeyfield and his wife decide to send Tess to the d'Urbervilles mansion, where they hope Mrs. d'Urbervilles will make Tess's fortune. In reality, Mrs. d'Urbervilles is not relation to Tess at all: her husband, the merchant Simon Stokes, simply changed his name to d'Urbervilles after he retired. But Tess does not know this fact, and when the lascivious Alec d'Urbervilles, Mrs. d'Urbervilles son, procures Tess a job Tending fowls on the d'Urbervilles estate,

Tess has no choice but to accept, since she blames herself for an accident involving the family's horse, its only means of income.

Tess spends several months at this Job; resisting Alec attempts to seduce her. Finally, Alec takes advantage of her in the woods one night after affair. Tess knows she does not love Alec. She returns home to her family to give birth to Alec's child, whom she named Sorrow.

Sorrow dies soon after he is born, and Tess spends a miserable year at home before deciding to seek work elsewhere. She finally accepts a job as a milkmaid at the Talbothays Dairy.

At Talbothays, Tess enjoys a period of contentment and happiness. She befriends three of her fellow milk maids. Izz, Ratty and Marian and meets a man named Angle Clare, who turns out to be the man from the May Day dance at the beginning of the novel. Tess and angle slowly fall in love. They grow closer throughout Tess's time at Talbothays, and she eventually accepts his proposal of marriage. Still she is troubled by pangs of conscience and feels she should tell Angle about her past. She writes him a confessional note and slips it under his door, but it slider under the carpet and angle never sees it.

After their wedding, Angle and Tess both confess indiscretions, Angle tells Tess about an affair he had with an old woman in London, and Tess tells Angle about her history with Alec. Tess forgives Angle, but Angle cannot forgive Tess. He gives her some money and boards a ship bound for Brazil, where he thinks he might establish a farm. His Tells Tess he will try to accept her past but warns her not to try to join him until he comes for her.

Tess struggles. She has a difficult time finding work and is forced to take a job at an unpleasant and un prosperous farm. She tries to visit Angles family but

overhears his brothers discussing Angles poor marriage, so she leaves. She hears a wandering preacher speaks and is stunned to discover that he is Alec d'Urbervilles, who has been converted to Christianity by Alec's father, the Reverend Clare. Alec and Tess are each shaken by their encounter, and Alec appallingly begs Tess to tempt him again. Soon after, however, he again begs Tess to marry him, having turned his back on his-religious way.

Tess learns from her sister liza-lu that her mother in near death, and Tess forced to return home to take care of her. Her mother recovers, but her father unexpectedly dies soon after. When the family is evicted from their home, Alec offers help. But Tess refuses to accept, knowing he only wants to obligate her to him again.

At last, Angle decides to forgive his wife. He leaves Brazil, desperate to find her. Instead, he finds her mother, who tells him Tess has gone to a village called Sandbourne. There, he finds Tess in inexpensive boarding house called the Herons, where he tells her he has forgives her and begs her to take him back. Tess tells him he has come too late. She was unable to resist and went back to Alec d'Urbervilles. Angle leaves in a daze, and, heartbroken to the point of madness, Tess goes up stairs and stabs her lover to death. When the landlady finds Alec's body, she raises an alarm, but Tess has already fled to find Angle.

Angle agrees to help Tess, though he cannot quite believe that she has actually murdered Alec. They hide out in an empty mansion for a few days, then travel farther. When they come to Stonehenge, Tess goes to sleep, but when morning breaks shortly thereafter, a search party discovers them. Tess is arrested and sent to Jail. Angle and Liza-lu watch as a black flag rose over the prison, signaling Tess's execution.

2.6 Jane Eyre is Victim of Social Injustice:

Jane Eyre is a young orphan girl and when her parents died she lives with her uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Reed in a house called Gate-sheat Hall but when her uncle died she Treated badly by her aunt Mrs. Reed and sent her to Lawood school.

The school's head master is called Mr. Brocklehurst, a cruel, hypocritical, and abusive man. At Lawood, Jane be friends with a young girl named Helen Burns, who's strong, martyr like altitude toward the school miseries is both helpful and displeasing to Jane. Massive typhus epidemic sweeps Lawood, and Helen dies of consumption. The epidemic also results in the departure of Mr. Brocklehurst by attracting attention to the insalubrious conditions at Lawood school. After a group of more sympathetic gentlemen takes Broklehurst's place, Jane's life improves dramatically. She spends eight more years at Lawood, six as a student and two as a teacher.

After teaching for two years, Jane yearns for new experiences. She accepts a governess position at Thornfield, where she teaches a lively French girl called Adele Varense. The distinguished house keeper Mrs. Fairfax presides over the estate. Jane's employer at Thornfield is a dark, impassioned man named Mr. Rochester, with whom Jane finds herself falling secretly in love. Jane sinks into despondency when Rochester brings home a beautiful but vicious woman named Blanche Ingram. Jane expects Rochester to propose to Blanche. But Rochester instead proposes to Jane, who accepts almost disbelievingly.

The wedding day has arrived and as Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester prepare to exchange their vows, the voice of Mr. Mason cries out that Mr. Rochester already

has a wife. Mr. Mason introduces himself as the brother of that wife a woman named Bertha Mason, she was the real cause of the mysterious fire earlier in the story-knowing that it is impossible for her to be with Rochester, Jane flees Thornfield.

She was introduced for new man called St. John Rivers, and Jane quickly becomes friend with him. St. John is a clergy man, and he finds Jane a job teaching at a charity school in Morton.

He surprises her one day declaring that her uncle, John Eyre , has died and left her a large fortune 20,000 pounds. When Jane asks how he received the news, he shocks her further by saying that her uncle was also his uncle:

Jane Eyre and the Revers are cousins. Jane immediately decides to share her inheritance equally with her three new found relatives.

St. John decides to travel to India as a missionary, and he urges Jane to accompany him — as his wife. Jane agrees to go India but refuses to marry her cousin because she does not love him. One day she hears Rochester's voice calling her name over the moors.

Jane immediately hurries back to Thornfield and finds that it has been burnt to the ground by Bertha Mason, Rochester's mad wife who last her life in the fire. Jane travels on to Rochester's new residence, Ferndean.

At Ferndean, Rochester and Jane rebuild their relationship and soon marry. At the end of her story, Jane writes that she has been married for ten blissful years and that she and Rochester enjoy perfect equality in their life together.

2.7. Setting and Conflict in Jane Eyre:

2.7.1 Setting:

According to George P. Landow, Jane Eyre is divided into five distinct settings. The story starts off when Jane Eyre is a child living in her relatives, the Reed's house in Gates head Hall.

Then she is send to Lawood School and many experiences there with Miss. Temple, Helen Burns, and Mr. Brgcklehurst. After eight years in boarding school, she lives at Thorn field as a governess to Adele. This is where she falls in love with her boss, Mr. Rocherter. Then she moves out after the discovery of Bertha Mason, Mr. Rochester's mad wife. She is then taken into the moor House by her cousins, the Rivers. In the end, she is reunited with Mr. Rochester at the Ferndean Manor.

Each setting of the book has its own unique mood in strong relation to the characters present at each place. For example, Robert. B. Martin points out that the setting of Thomfield is much more personal than the two preceding setting at Gateshead Hall and Lawood school because of the connection Jane makes to Rochester and the connection Rochester has to Thomfield (George P. Landon). In (chapter 11), Mrs. Fairfax first makes mention to Rochester when she says, "*Great house and fine grounds require the presence of the proprietor*". Because Mrs. Fairfax said this, Jane felt as though it was not alive unless Mr. Rochester was present which is strongly connected to how Jane Eyre felt lonely and down because when he was not there. This connection between character and setting reflect the complex mood of Thomfield depending on whether Rochester is there or not. When he is away on a trip, the mood is somber and desolate because the reader can understand and feed the longing that Jane has for Rochester and the loneliness she

feels in the huge, empty house. When he is there, the mood changes to exciting and intimate because of the strong feelings that Jane has towards him and the liveliness that she associates with house.

2.7.2: Conflict:

Individual VS. Society.

Much of the external conflict in the novel stems from Jane having to endure societal expectations.

Her conflict towards the beginning of the novel with the Reeds and Mr. Brocklehurst exemplify this conflict.

Jane's constant movement throughout the different locations of the novel represent her resistance of her roles and the expectations placed up her. She cannot stay in one place as she begins to feel trapped. She cannot settle until she can define herself and what she wants.

Passion VS. Restraint:

The internal conflict between the passion and restraint is one of the core conflicts in Jane's life. The conflict is most heavily conveyed through Jane's feelings regarding Rochester and St. John. In these romances, the reader is presented with Jane's desires that are muddled with sin and doubt with Mr. Rochester, and her desires that are enforced by practicality with St. John.

Love V.S Class Division:

One of the external conflicts in Jane Eyre that's most prevalent is the battle between love and social class. This conflict is obviously represented by the relationship between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester. Rochester is of a higher class

than Jane and this puts a strain on their progress as a romantic couple. Rochester's class and therefore his efforts to keep up appearance have corrupted him and his relationship with Jane.

Desire VS. Morality:

The internal conflict of desire VS. Morality is represented through Rochester's struggle. Despite the fact that he loves Jane, he still has all of his personal demons plaguing him and affecting his every decision. Rochester's decision to marry Jane despite his situation with Bertha Masson is the move that essentially conveys the dangers of placing one's own desires over morality or ethics as the situation quickly spirals into the ultimate negative series of results:

The burning of Thornfield Hall, Rochester's going blind, etc.

2.8 Setting and Conflict in Tess of the d'Urbervilles:

2.8.1 Setting:

Hardy's comprehensive description of these settings also conveys to the reader the significance of individual characters in relation to the social atmosphere in which they live as a whole.

In chapter two Hardy describes the country of Marlot and the surrounding vale of Black Moor in terms of its rural beauty and cultural atmosphere whereby May Day dance is being held.

Prior to Alec's violation of Tess, Hardy describes the setting of Chaceborough as *"a decayed market town "(chapter 10) where Alec, Tess, and their companions have chosen to spend their evening drinking"*.

An atmosphere of chaos and disorder has thus been set with Tess's intoxicated and unruly turning into "*satyre clasping nymphs*" (chapter 10). This creation of an embroiled and uncomfortable environment for Tess alerts the reader to advancing events.

Hardy makes note of the fog in the woods which is regarded as a metaphorical representation of entrapment. During this Alec takes advantage of the sleeping Tess.

In the second phase of the novel, Tess is seen making her way back to Marlot at which point she is overtaking by Alec. Tess refuses to converse with him and leaves him to go down the "*crooked lane*" (chapter 12).

Two distinct settings placed in stark contrast to each other are Tess's Journey to the slopes where Alec lives and Tess's Journey to Talbothay's dairy. Upon departing for the slopes, Tess is reluctant and indisposed to her impending situation. She does not enjoy the journey in the least, feeling that her excursion will result in unwanted consequences. However, traveling to Talbothays, Tess's ride is swift and pleasant. (Chapter 16). Upon arriving at the dairy, Tess observes that this place of good spirits where "*she appeared to feel that she really had laid anew foundation for her future*" Hardy juxtaposes the residences of both Alec and Angel, contrasting Alec's estate on the slopes and Angel's elevated dwelling. This contrast in setting reflects Tess's respective relationships between herself and both Alec and Angel.

Following the demise of Tess and Angel's marriage, Tess arrives at Flincom-Ash such a name conveys the impression of a stark and desolate setting which reflects Tess's misery and suffering. The land is harsh and barren, possibly representing the love of lack there between Tess and Angel. Tess's

depression reaches its climax here in the barren wasteland and *“the Joyless monotony of things “(chapter 46)*. It is amidst this desolate and destitute environment where Alec surfaces again to declare his love for Tess. Tess refuses his pleas, still hoping for the return of her beloved Angle Clare. When Angle Finally does return, it is amidst the luxurious seaside resort at Sandbourne where by Tess is describes as being expensively dressed and living in affluence.

2.8.2 Conflict:

Tess is seduced, impregnated, and abandoned by the son of her upper-class patroness, Mr. Alec d’Urbervilles who raped her at the Chace Wood. Making her unacceptable to her true lover Angle Clare later in life.

Tess family’s discovery that they are ancient English aristocracy, giving them all fantasies of a higher station in life, Tess’s accidental killing of family horse, which drives her to seek help from d’Urbervilles, where she is Seduced and dishonored.

Tess new husband discovers her earlier seduction by Alec and decides to leave her, going off to Brazil and not answering her letters, and brining Tess to despair.

Tess’s last-ditch decision to marry Alec, who claims to love her; Angle’s return from Brazil to discover Tess marriage to her former seducer, and his meeting with Tess; Tess’s murder of Alec and short-lived escape with Angle before being apprehended and executed.

2.9 Status of the Women in Victorian Society:

Industry revolution attributed to the change in the status of women. According to the traditional family paten, the woman was supposed to look after the house hold chores and take care of children while the men would earn money.

There was a strong presence of male dominance in the society. Women were to obey what men told them to do.

The revolution gave women an opportunity to work and earn money, thus changing the old beliefs. Working women not only shared the burden of earning money but it also gave them a sense of security. Their lives were no longer restricted to the house and children. The segregation of large families in nuclear ones also added to the change in the women's life.

2.10 Child labor in Victorian Society:

Child labor was rampant throughout the period a major reason attributing to it was the fact that the families didn't earn much and the food prices had increased for certain duration.

This made it difficult for the earning members to earn enough to buy food satisfy the requirements of the family.

Also, the family structure comprised of grandparents, parents, children, aunts, uncles and etc.

The number of family members living together was burdensome. Thus, parents were forced to send their children to work and bring some more money. However, despite working for long hours, the children were underpaid and as such their living conditions hardly improved.

2.11 Previous Studies about Tess d'Urbervilles as the Victim of Social Injustice:

Tess of the d'Urbervilles (1881) is not only the best known of Thomas Hardy's work; it is one of the most famous of all modern English as pitiless and

tragic in its intensity as the old Greek dramas. It is one of those handfuls of books that, among people who enjoy talking about what they read one are reasonably sure has been almost universally read. And rather more remarkably, it is a book whose fame extends beyond the reading public.

Tess and Angel Clare are in part victims of their misperception of each other; their story is a particular example of a general human disposition to believe that the world has been created for the benefit of mankind. The tragedy of Tess ***“is not a matter either of aesthetics: it is a tragedy of human relationship”***.^[2]

For Albert Guerard, Tess stands at the summit of Hardy’s achievement: it is both a popular and a great novel. For Carl Weber, it is to be regarded not merely as Hardy’s greatest novel, but as one of the great works in English literature. To Irving Howe, the book stands at the center of Hardy’s achievement. Hardy himself said that Tess is ***“the best of me; he talked of Tess as if she were some one real whom he had known and liked tremendously”***.^[3]

Tess is not just a girl whose fate was to be seen and desired by the tyranny of the wrong man or person who was born only to suffer, but rather she is an innocent, *“pure”*, simple, sincere and passionately faithful woman who was destroyed and ruined socially.

To Hardy: ***“if way to the better there be, it exacts a full look at the worst”*** (C.P, 154). There are two complementary movements in Tess, related to each other by this belief. The external action taking Tess into agonizing isolation and the internal progression from fantasy to reality, are linked by the Aeschylean belief that:

Justice so moves that those only learn who suffer (Agamemnon, I. 250, 12).

It is significant of all the hardships Tess has passed through, from her experiences with Alec d'Urbervilles to her strife with Angle Clare, that Tess sees the “*desolate drab*” (p.267) *of a land in different “degrees of dampness” (P.267).*

Tess's heart is as cold as land. Flincob-Ash makes Tess spiritless. She is dismal without Angle and will remain so for as long as he stays. After Alec's death, Tess and Angle Clare sneak happily off to an empty cottage snug in the woods of Bramshurst court. While here Tess is able to become happy a once more, especially due to the rejoining of herself and true love. "*The cottage is penetrating with good qualities, just as Tess feels; she is free and in love.*" *The weather was serenely bright and during the after-noon it was quite warm*" (p.365). *after entering the cottage*" *a shaft of dazzling sunlight glanced into the room*" (p.366) *and Tess's burdens are able to “rest at last!” (p.366).*

The next morning, though” **wet and foggy... apparently had no sign of Sorrow** “(p.367). *“No a sight or sound of human being disturbed their peacefulness, such as if was “(p. 367)* they were free to love each other in peace.

The entire cottage was draped in amiable warmth. Up on their leaving Tess sighs, *“Ah, happy house-good-bye! (p.369).* if is while at Brarn hurt court that Tess feels her greatest joy and peace, and Thomas Hardy shows that well through his light and joyful descriptions. Finally, what has happened from the first beginning of the novel till its end makes Tess a victim of social injustice.

2-12 Previous Studies in Jane Eyre as the Victim of Social Injustice:

Jane Eyre depicts a life of sorrowful orphan from child hood to womanhood. She underwent injustice such as neglected and abuse done by her relative, Mrs.

Reed and family, and institution where she studied. Reaching adult life Jane Eyre the protagonist, still obtained ill-treatment. Bronte Eyre Concerned with

Social problems happened in society. It means that it described a man's social world. What Bronte (1848) wrote about the society was Identical with Swing Wood's view about literature. Swing Wood's (1972). Stated, "*Literature too is preeminently concerned with man's social words, his adaptation to it and his desire to change it*" (1972, p-19). Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre portrays man's social world with the fluctuation of social problems, that is, though it is considered as a classic novel and heavy one, it drew many readers to read and touched researchers to investigate it deeply.

The researcher noted some studies on this novel with different point view. Some researchers analyzed: scrutinizing main characters (Puspitasari, L., 2001, Donda, L. A., (2003), Elviandri, (2008), Wang, Y., (2011), Sharma, K., 2014), 2) Scrutinizing intrinsic elements (Christian, J.I.,2001), canon, M., 2008, Uyum, Y. W., (2010), Strovas, K.B., 20H, pell, N., (2012).

Those previous researchers analyzed main characters, theme, intrinsic element, and study of comparison none of the studies investigated on social injustice or analyzed the novel by applying sociology of literature theory. So the researcher encourages to scrutinize Jane Eyre entitled". Jane Eyre is the victim of social injustice" this novel by charlotte Bronte. Which analyzes the social injustice in Jane Eyre and inter links with social injustice in Victorian era then analyzes the data found through the perspective of sociology of literature include the theory relate to social problems, such as social status, social injustice, social and cultural back ground, social classes and etc —this research is essential since problem and

social injustice has been prevalent, especially in England, Sudan as well as in other parts of the world. journals often write child neglect, child abuse , poverty, juvenile delinquency , delinquency , child trafficking, etc. —this novel depicts social injustice in society and teaches how man should be faced the problems — it

inspires the readers to be strong , realistic and raise norms that god and human coincide — the research objectives as mentioned before are describing the social injustice through in Jane Eyre and explaining the Charlotte Bronte's Ideas and protest against social injustice through the dialogues between the main character and supporting characters and writer's narration.

Chapter Three

Analysis from A critical Point of View

3.1 Introduction:

The victims of social injustice Jane Eyre and Tess d'Urberville's life misfortune very analogous both of them live in poverty, and they are all oppressed by upper classes. However, their reaction to the dark life is different. Jane Eyre definitely chooses to strive against the unfair destiny and gets finally victory, but Tess d'Urbervilles is conforms to the fate and bears the inhuman torture, and finally destroyed by the cruel capitalist society. So that both characters have injusticed socially.

Jane Eyre the protagonist of the novel. The creativity of the writer charlotte Bronte to reflect the current life during the Victorian era represent for Jane Eyre. When she lost her care taker she wonders from her uncle Mr. Reed to her aunt Mr. Reed and after that settled down at a boarder school. The main issues which make her character distinguished from others, she was educated and struggled hardly for surviving until she completed her academic studies. Eventually she was married to her master Mr. Edward Rochester the owner of Thornfield Hall.

Tess d'Urbervilles is also the protagonist, and not just because she's the title character. She's also the moral center of the novel. Early the critics of the novel believed that Tess was morally culpable for being raped, as well as for everything else that happened to her —up to and including, of course, the murder of Alec d'Urbervilles.

Thomas Hardy Knew how critics would respond to her, and he is on the defensive throughout the novel. The narrator is Tess's only constant friend and sympathizer.

Angle Clare her “*true*” husband and supposed soul mate, doesn’t understand her until it is too late. Even her own mother doesn’t understand her, as she admits to Angle Clare towards the end of the novel: “*I have never really known her*” (*chapter 5*).

3.2 The Concept of Social Injustice:

To Wong, Charlene (2012), “*social injustice unfairness experienced by people who are perceived to fit into one or more marginalized group for example, an adopted, left-handed, aboriginal, female child*”. The form of unjust experienced can be ignorance of nature, illiteracy, a violent or harmful act actively perpetrated through various forced and particular interests. She adds that groups of people are deemed inferior and are expected to stay silent about what they really feel and think while dominant group stroke their ego.

Wong (2012) explains, on basic personal level, injustice is one’s daily misunderstanding. It happened when two belief system clash, when two people are not listening to each other yet still expect to be heard and both think they are in the right. Injustice is when parents think that they know better than the child who had less life experience, when the children think they have a right to be included in decisions made about them, when siblings do not get along, when in-laws despise each other. It is also when there are miscommunications between friends, when fighting and verbal abuse breaks out between peers, when bullying happens at school (and at home, in the community, in the work place, in politics), and when someone who has more power and authority silences the other.

According to Wong, the unjust may be caused by someone who is in apposition of authority, older, taller, stronger, fiercer, meaner, and more aggressive. It can also happen whenever the persons involved do not know how to explain and negotiate respectfully, lack support, are not rehearsed in or immersed in a culture of mutual respect of deference, and have never experienced anything other than hierarchical respect by force and dominance. On the other hand, they simply feel entitled to belittle others and think they are special.

3.3 Victorian Era Society and Social Class Structure:

The Victorian society was divided into upper class, middle class, and the working class. The Victorian upper class consisted of the aristocrats, nobles, Dukes, other wealthy families working in the Victorian courts. The upper class was in powerful position giving them authority, better living conditions, and other facilities.

The hereditary aristocratic families by the early 19th century had taken a keen interest in the industrial sector. Due to the changing nature of the basic standard of living of the people, the traditional families were now slowly disappearing and instead, a new combination of nobles and the steadily growing wealthy class comprised of the upper section of the society.

Life of Upper Class:

The upper class was by inheritance a royal class. Many aristocratic did not work as for centuries together their families had been gathering money for each generation to live a luxurious life. However, there was a number of aristocratic who manage large industries like mining or shipping, etc.

In terms of education also those belonging to rich families go to the best tutors to provide education. The fact that they represented the Royal class give these people an advantage at everything. They could buy expensive clothes imported from Europe, or afford other riches of life that was beyond the scope of others.

Life of Middle Class:

The middle class was the next social ranking. The Victorian period was very prosperous for the middle class. Middle class people also owned and managed vast business empires the middle class population at the very start of the Victorian era was limited to a few.

The industrial revolution in the mid-century of the era brought about drastic changes in the standard of living of the Victorian middle class people. These revolutions opened the doors for more job opportunities and earn a decent living. This had positive impact on the education of children.

Working Class:

The lowest among the social hierarchy were the working class. This class remained aloof to the political progress of the country and was hostile to the other two classes. This working class was further categorized as the skilled workers and the unskilled workers.

Due to the evolution, the industrial workers got jobs thus improving their living conditions. However, the unskilled workers who were placed below the skilled one remained unemployed and were vulnerable to the exploitation. The working class was the worst affected class in the Victorian times. Lack of money resulted in negligible food supply. For some working families, the living conditions were so

pathetic that they required their children to work in order to bring home some extra home needs to survive.

The death of their father meant that there is no income to the family and they eventually were forced to live on streets or some public housing. There were some families which would reside in a single room just to have a shelter over their head. The conditions were so brutal for the working class that at times children were forced to work away from their parents.

3.4 Profession and Status of a Governess in the Victorian Era:

The governess was a profession created by the social alterations caused by the industrial revolution. Although she was hired as status symbol by new middle class families to teach their children, a governess was infect little more than a domestic, working long hours for almost no money. Charlotte Bronte..... Felt that, *“a private governess has not existence, is not considered as a living and rational being except as connected with the wearisome duties she has to fulfill”*

Jane is painfully aware of her poor circumstances and the tremendous improvement a situation as a governess would be over her position at Lawood, a step that doubles her salary and raises her social rank considerably. Jane also known that her new position makes her very dependent on Mr. Rochester, but she also has the choice to leave Thornfield whenever she likes and advertise again.

3.5 Concepts of Love:

The definition of love from the researcher point of view:

"Love is the beauty of heart deviation towards the beauty". Moreover,

the researcher wants to differentiate between three very different kinds of love affairs. At first, there is love for mere passion, just to answer the temptation.

A second type of love affair is marriage with the purpose to achieve better living condition concerning money and social status. Last but not truly love each other with all their heart.

These concepts are important to remember when analyzing the love relationship between two characters.

2.6 Tess Suffers and Becomes the Victim of Social Injustice and Ultimate Sadness (Tragedy):

Tess D'urbeyfield is a victim of external and uncomprehend forces. Passive and yielding, unsuspecting and fundamentally pure, she suffers a weakness of will and reason, struggling against a fate that is too strong for her.

Tess is the easiest victim of circumstance, society and male Idealism, who fights the hardest fight yet, is destroyed by her ravaging self-destructive sense of guilt, life denial and the cruelty of two men.

It is primarily the death of the horse, prince, the Durbeyfield's main source of livelihood that commences the web of circumstance that envelops Tess. Tess views herself as the cause of her family economic.

It is here that she first encounters the sexually dominating and somewhat demonic Alec d'Urbervilles, whom she is late to fall victim to.

Alec's first words to Tess, "*well, my Beauty, what can I do for you?*" indicate that his first impression of Tess is only one of sexual magnetism. Alec then proceeds to charm Tess by pushing strawberries into her mouth and pressing roses into her bosom. These fruits of love are an indication of Alec's lust and sexual desire for Tess as he preys on her purity and rural innocence. Tess unwillingly becomes a victim to Alec's inhumane, violent and aggressive sexual advances as Alec, always the master of opportunities, takes advantage of her whilst alone in the woods and rapes her. Tess has fallen subject to the crueler side of human nature as Alec seizes up on her vulnerability.

After this sexual violation and corruption of innocence, Tess flees home and although she has escaped the trap of the sexually rapacious Alec for the time being, her circumstance is similar to that of a wounded animal-her blood of innocence has been released.

Meanwhile and more obviously: Tess is a simple country girl/woman who had basic education growing up, but little exposure to the wiles of the world outside Marlott.

Tess is able to bear great burdens placed up on her at a young age. She is between the age of 16 and 23 only. The ability to undergo so much at such a young age builds her character so that we see her as a powerful force in the novel.

First-she accepts blame for prince's death (the family horse).

Second-the death of her infant baby, Sorrow;

Third-the loss of Angle Clare and the destruction of her marriage.

Fourth-the killing of Alec d'Urbervilles with her own hand.

Fifth-the leaving of home three times in her life.

All these refer back to the social injustice in Victorian era when the society was dominated by aristocratic as well as the irresponsibility of Tess's father, Jack Durbeyfield because he doesn't care of his family, and when he has money he loses it in lots of wine, and in addition he always thinks about his noble family since he has been told by historian man.

Tess has curiosity that goes beyond her basic education, as a demonstrated- when she debates religious and moral issues with both Alec and Angle Clare.

Her weakness is her innocence; she is un schooled in the ways of the world and therefore unable to protect herself.

Tess chides her mother for not telling her full truth about men and world by saying: *“why you didn't tell me there was danger in men folk? I was a child when I left home”*.

In addition the great weakness is for her family, particularly her brothers and sisters, and it is this weakness that Alec exploits to great effect. Her Journey to the Slopes, and her subsequent return to Alec are all predicated on her willingness to undergo great pains to make her family's life better. Alec promises financial aid to the Durbeyfield family several times, to which Tess cannot object. He has ulterior motives, however; to subdue Tess and makes her his own. And lastly he fails.

Moreover, fate plays a predominate role in what happens to Tess. The acknowledgement of the role of fate is summed up by the locals in the small Town as *“it was to be”*.

Tess realizes that she and her family are in a tough spot. When the prince, family horse, is killed and she must go to the stocks- d'Urbervilles for financial recovery. Her mother, Joan realizing that her daughter has suffered several devastating blows by Alec says: *“well we must make the best of it, I suppose”*.

Tess is resigned to accept Alec's proposal near the end of the novel when she tells Angel, *“I do not care of what Alec did with me”*! her own safety and happiness are of no consequence to her. Even when she must atone for murdering Alec, she accepts the inevitable as she is arrested for Alec's death- it is as it should be.

That she knows her attempt to avoid prosecution and ultimate death are futile and she must accept her fate. She does so willingly.

3.7 Jane Suffers and Becomes the Victim of Social Injustice and Ultimate Happiness (Comedy):

Jane Eyre is an orphan girl at ten only living with her aunt Mrs. Reed at Gateshead Hall. Mrs. Reed and her children treat Jane cruelly, and look down on her as a dependent. Punishing her for a fight with her cousin that she didn't start, Mrs. Reed locks her in a red room where Jane's uncle, Mrs. Reed, had died a year before. His ghostly presence terrifies Jane. Soon after, Mr. Reed sends Jane to the Lawood institution, a charity school run by the hypocritical Mr. Brocklehurst.

Lawood has terrible conditions and a harsh work ethic, though the compassionate

Supervisor, Maria Temple, intervenes some times to give the girls a break. At

Lawood, Jane Eyre makes friends with another student, Helen Burns, who helps

Jane learn to endure personal injustice and believe in a benevolent God.

Helen, however, is sick with consumption and dies. When a typhus epidemic decimates the school's student population new management takes over and improved Lawood's conditions. Jane flourishes under her newly considerate teachers, and after six years, becomes a teacher herself.

Miss. Temple marries and leaves Lawood, and the eighteen year-old Jane advertise for a job as a private tutor. She is hired to become the governess of young Adele Varens.

Adele is the ward of Mr. Rochester- the older, swarthy, and commanding master of Thornfield Hall. While in residence at Thornfield-Jane frequently hears strange laughter, and one night rescues Mrs. Rochester from a fire in his bed-room. On another occasion, Jane helps Mr. Rochester secretly bandage and send away a man Mr. Mason who was slashed and bitten on the third floor of the Mansion. Mr. Rochester blames a quirky servant, Grace Pool, but Jane is skeptical.

Mr. Rochester brings a party of English aristocrats to Thornfield, including the beautiful but calculating Blanche Ingram. She aims to marry him, but Mr. Rochester turns Blanche away, as he is increasingly drawn to the plain, but clever and direct Jane. Mr. Rochester soon asks Jane to marry him. Jane, who has gradually fallen in love with Rochester, accepts. Rochester hastily prepares the wedding. But during the small ceremony, a London Lawyer intervenes and declares that Mrs. Rochester already has a wife-Bertha Mason from the West Indies. Her brother, Mr. Mason, appears to confirm this. Mr. Rochester reluctantly admits to it. And takes everyone to the third floor, where Bertha is revealed as a raving lunatic, looked after by Grace Poole. Rochester was tricked into the marriage and he appeals to Jane to come away with him anyway, but Jane refuses

to be his mistress. After a dream that warns her to flee temptation, Jane sneaks a way from Thornfield at dawn.

Penniless in a reign of England she does not know, Jane experiences three bitter days of begging, sleeping outside, and nearly starving. Eventually she comes up on and is taken in at Moor House-the home of Mary, Diana, and St. John Rivers astern local clergyman. St. John River gives Jane apposition teaching in a rural school. Jane discovers that an uncle she has never met has died and left her 20.000 pounds. That uncle turns out to be related to the Rivers siblings, so Jane suddenly has cousins. In her joy at finding family, she divides her fortune equally between them.

St. John has plans to go to India as a missionary, and he proposes marriage to Jane so she will accompany and work for him. Jane feels familial affection but no love for St. John. She says she would go as St. John's Sister, but he will accept no conditions. St. John's forceful personality almost convinces Jane to sacrifice herself and marry him.

But in her confused emotional state, Jane experiences a telepathic flash: she immediately leaves to seek out Rochester.

Jane finds Thomfied Hall destroyed from afire that Bertha had set in Jane's old bedroom. During the blaze, Bertha had Jumped from the roof and died. Rochester saved his servants, but suffered injuries that left him blind and missing a hand.

Jane meets the humbled Rochester at Ferndean, his woodland retreat, and promises always to take care of him.

They marry, bring back Adele from boarding school, and love a son. Rochester eventually regains sight in one eye.

3.8 Comparison of Tess and Jane's Background:

In Thomas Hardy's novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*. She was the heroine, was an absolute tragic character in her time (Victorian era). Under the author's writing, Tess is a beautiful, innocent, peasant girl, but her family was very poor.

Jack Durbeyfield, her father and a guzzler, and her mother Joan was much attenuated.

The poverty of the family forced Tess to claim kinship with the shame but rich d'Urbervilles. Alec, the young master of the d'Urbervilles, a dandy, pretended to be a kind man and had Tess in his care due to her beauty. At first, he made Tess to look after poultry or to feed chickens in his house and treated her very well, then finally he was able to seduce Tess and impregnated her three months later. Then Tess's horrible tragedies started.

In Charlotte Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre*, she is the heroine of the story, her family was also very poor, and she lost her both parents when she was very young, then she became an orphan girl and had to living rely on her aunt Mrs. Reed.

Jane Eyre's life was destitute, but she never lost her dignity' although her social background was very inferior in that snobbish capitalist community. She comes from the inferior classes of people, and it predestined that she will live through all sorts of imaginable misery, but she was never conquered by bitterness. More obviously she is very strong and able to face the life difficulties.

From what is mentioned above it is very simple to find several similarities and differences between Tess and Jane's background, these factors are very important to the research.

At first, they have similar family situation, both of them were born in poor families and had to live with relatives.

They also come from the lower classes (*working classes*) and it determine that they unavoidable to be oppressed by the rich men. However, Jane Eyre was studying in the school for many years then became a governess, but Tess d'Urbervilles was never had these experiences.

As a well-educated woman, Jane Eyre expressed a strong revolted spirit and pursued freedom, and finally she won on the contrary, Tess was weak and obedient in her character, she did not have any educational backgrounds, factor determines which she could did nothing to the cruel fate but to bear; it is one important root of her later nightmare.

In a short, Tess and Jan's similar family condition decides their like destiny, and their different cultural level determines their entirely different characters, then causes their opposite of different ending.

2.9 Comparison of Jane and Tess's Characters:

Jane Eyre is a poor but aspiring, small in body but huge in soul, and mind, obscure but self-respected girl. However, the girl who was small and fragile in physical struggled for her happiness, and longed for spirit free without hesitation.

She is very kind and punctilious, in every body's eyes; Jane Eyre should be gratitude to her aunt for her kindness.

However, Jane Eyre choosed another way. These series of matters embody that Jane is a kind, rugged, punctilious and ambitious woman.

In a comparison with Jane Eyre, Tess is a weak woman in some sort. She is a pure, pretty and diligent peasant girl, she was struck by hypocrisy and evil while her dream of life's truth and kindness. In Thomas Hardy's ideal world, Tess is the symbol of beauty and the embodiment of love; she stands for all the good characters of the Wessex people:

Beautiful, pure, kind, plain, benevolent and tolerant. But these good characteristics change her dark destiny, she is very weak when her suffering of secular public opinion and traditional moral's persecution. So after all, she is destroyed by the cruel capitalist world like a fragile flower.

There are several obvious similarities and diversities between Tess and Jane's character. Firstly, both Jane and Tess are very kind and attractive, and these factors are their gifted wealth.

But on the contrary, their difference in character is also very evident, Jane Eyre has a strong and punctilious heart, and she is never stopping pursuing the true love and spiritual freedom.

In her eyes, everybody in the world is equal; she is even dared to love her male master and loudly claimed to him.

“Do you soulless and heartless? You think wrong! I have as much soul as you — and full as much heart ! — it is my spirit that addresses your spirit, just as if both had passed through the grave, and we stood at God's feet, equal — as we are!” (Charlotte Brontë). The sharp shout expressed Jane Eyre's inner voice, and made her getting her happiness in the end. However, it is very difficult to find these characters and Tess. She can't defeat the weakness of her self's character, unlike Jane Eyre, Tess cannot dare to seek the beautiful dream and sweet love, she

is even hesitant to accept Angle's sincere love, all of these derive the source of her dark fate.

Finally their similar characters bring them true love, but their opposite characters make them to face the utterly different ending.

3.10 Comparison of Tess and Jane's Life:

Tess d'Urberville is the peasant and uneducated daughter of Haggler Jack d'Urbervilles. She is partaking in a local dance with other girls when three young brothers wander along-Angle, Felix, and Cuthbert Clare. Angle wants to join in the May Day dance, but his older brothers are basically a bit snobby about dancing with country girls, so Angle dances with all of the girls save for the pretty girl Tess, which he regret, while she feels snubbed by him.

Later on, when a local parson tells the rather vain Jack that he is actually the descendent of the d'Urbervilles, an old rich family, Jack goes to drunk in celebration and ends up so hammered that he is too ill to take some stuff which he has to sell in the horse and cart. He tells Tess and her little brother to do the job instead of him. But the destiny occurred Tess falls asleep and the horse ends up in an accident and has killed. As a result, the overly sensitive Tess feels guilty not realizing it is really her father's fault.

After all these her mother Joan has learned that there is a lady d'Urbervilles lives in a neighboring village, she wants Tess to claim kin and learning that there is a master d'Urbervilles has notions that Tess, being a very beautiful girl, will marry him.

Tess really doesn't want to go there but does out of guilt of their horse's death. Alec, the young d'Urbervilles, is, to put it politely, a nasty sleazy cit who

needs to be castrated and lusts after Tess. Finally Alec rapes Tess and she ends up pregnant. Then she goes home after Alec tries to buy her off.

It is no longer after, Tess gets work at Talbothays, a large dairy farms a good way from her home town, and she heads off there, marks a happy spell in Tess's life. There she meets Angle Clare who had been at the spring dance, his father is a parson but Angle doesn't want to be involved in the church and he is learning the ways of farming instead of that.

Angle and Tess fall in love, but Tess's horrible experiences and weak character makes her cannot expresses anything to Angle's love. "*she was angry with herself after wards, thinking that he, unaware of her grave reasons for liking seclusion, that might have mistaken her meaning, she had spoken so earnestly to him, as if his presence were somehow a factor in her with*" (Hardy p: 301). The above description reflects Tess's hesitant Idea, on their wedding night, Tess confesses to Angle the affair of Alec. Meanwhile in spite of her mother's warning Tess wants to tell Angle all about her past. A letter which she writes to Angle gets under the carpet so when she finally marries him he is completely ignorant of her past. They go to spend their honey moon at an old farm-house at Wellbridge which was once part of a mansion of the d'Urbervilles family. On the first night Angle confesses to escapade with a woman of ill-repute in London. Tess now finally makes a full confession of her misadventure with Alec d'Urbervilles. Angle is completely shaken because his image of Tess's virginal purity is shattered and he decides to leave her

Tess in the meantime ends up working with some of her old dairymaid friends for a horrible farmer. She runs into Alec who accused her of tempting him

and guilt trips Tess into living with him, because her family is on the very of homelessness and in need of money.

Having given up on Angle and realizing his hypocrisy, she agrees. Angle returns home from Barazil having realized the error of his ways and tracks Tess. On finding her, he learns that she thinks it is too late for them. He takes off and Tess gets into a fight with Alec, which ends in her stabbing him. She runs after Angle, and they spend time together in an old mansion. After wandering in the countryside for a while, Tess finds they are at Stonehenge, and feels at home, having been described as a heathen in her home village. She tells Angle that should she be caught, she wants him to marry her sister Liza-Lu. Eventually the police catch up to her, and shortly after Tess is hanged.

As a little girl, Jane Eyre had been a disobedient girl that her aunt disliked her obviously. Jane should have had a happy family, but the disaster came without prophesy. Both her parents died of typhus fever when Jane was a little child, so she was sent to her aunts and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Reed. There, her cousin's beat her, her aunt treated her hardly of the death of her uncle Mr. Reed. No one cared about her except a servant called Bessie. Jane wished for equal, but all of them told her that she was under obligations to her aunt and cousins.

At the age of ten, Jane Eyre had a chance to go to school; she was so happy that she could have her aunt's. But she soon found out that, the school was not as good as she thought it should be, but even worse than she could imagine. There the girls worked for more than ten hours daily while bearing coldness and hunger, for the owner of the school didn't offer enough food or warm clothes. So many of them died, and Jane lived on, stayed there for eight years six years as a student and two years a teacher, she was really tenacious of life.

Then after graduate, she refused the suggestion of becoming a teacher in her school for a long time, but she intended to go into the world. She soon found a job in some house called Thornfield Hall as a governess; and there she met Mr. Rochester, her master. They got on well, and Jane helped Mr. Rochester a lot, then she found that she had fallen in love him.

When Mr. Edward Rochester announced that he was going to be married with another young lady, Jane felt hurt; she packed her things in silence, and refused to remain when Mr. Rochester asked her not to leave. She did not consider herself as servant, but she thought she and Mr. Rochester were equal, and that's why Mr. Rochester respected her.

The living at Moor House is another turning point in Jane's life. There she found her sisters and brothers (*cousins*), which was the most wonderful thing to her. But things had changed for her to be the wife of St. John River that tortured her so much, what she knew was that Mr. John River did not love her and would love her, she was just a tool to him and at the same time, she still could not forget Mr. Rochester. As a result, leaving became the best way for her.

It seemed that god liked to tricks on her, for that when she at last made it possible to return to Thornfield Hall, she found that it was burnt and Mr. Rochester was badly injured and was blind too. An ultimately, after much suffering, Jane Eyre became Mr. Rochester's wife, and got a child the fruit of their faithful love.

3.11 Comparison of Tess and Jane's Endings:

Both Tess d'Urbervilles and Jane Eyre are most famous characters in English literature, their life misfortune is very similar but the ending is utterly different.

The social discrimination that Tess d'Urbervilles as a pure woman brought up with the traditional Idea of womanly virtues, is abused and destroyed by both men Alec and Angle Clare, agents of the destructive forces of the society. And the misery, the poverty and the heartfelt pain she suffers and her final tragedy give rise to a most bitter cry of protest and denunciation of the society. It away Tess seems to be led to her final destruction step by step by fate.

More obviously, Tess is greatly disturbed at the reappearance of Angle because Alec had convinced her that he would never return.

Much agitated Tess has a big quarrel with Alec and murders him; she runs away to meet Angle. They hope to escape from the law. They spend a few idyllic days together in a farm house and try to reach a port. They finally reach the ruins of Stonehenge where hanged at Wintonchester. Angle walks away with Liza-Lu the younger sister of Tess.

Angle slowly walks away from the town in the morning. *“Justice was done and the president of the immortals, in Aeschylean phrase had ended his sport with Tess”*.

But Jane Eyre experiences first as a dependent at her aunt's house and later as a governess at Thornfield Hall, and false social convention as concerning love and marriage. At the same time, it is an intense moral fable. Jane, like Mr. Rochester, has to undergo a series of physical and moral tests to grow up and achieve her final happiness.

More obviously, Jane Eyre sacrifices her life and fortune to when she loves Mr. Rochester her darling, and relatives Rivers of Moor house, St. John, Merry, and Diana, and her student Adele. She shares her money, she inherits from her uncle John Eyre with her cousins the Rivers, then returns back to look after Mr.

Edward Rochester, and Adele after Thornfield fire, refusing St. John demand to marry him and travel to London.

Finally Jane found Mr. Rochester at Ferndean where Jane says to him, ***“I will be your wife”***, (p.16 simplified book).

Moreover she says ***“Mr. Rochester and I got married. After a time, his eyes were better. He could see a little. He saw the face of our first child ! My dear Edward and I are very happy”***, (p.63).

Chapter Four

Conclusion, Recommendations, Suggestions for Further Studies and

Bibliography

4.1 Introduction:

It is important to realize from the outset that the Victorian period is quite long. Victoria's reign lasted over 63 years, longer than any other British monarch. The Victorian era lasted roughly twice as long as the Romantic period. Keeping in mind that even the relatively short Romantic period saw a wide variety of distinguishing characteristics, it is logical that much longer Victorian period includes even more variety. Below are a few of the noteworthy characteristics which appear often enough to be worth mentioning, but certainly do not encompass the entirety of the period.

The drive for social advancement frequently appears in literature. This drive may take many forms. It may be primarily financial, as in Charles Dickens's story *Great Expectations*. It may involve marrying above one's station, as in Charlotte Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre*. It may also be intellectual or education-based.

Typically, any such attempt to improve one's social standing must be accompanied by "*proper*" behavior (thus helping to provide the period with its stereotype).

The period saw the rise of a highly idealized notion of what is "**English**" or what constitutes an "*English man*". This notion is obviously tied very closely to the period's models for proper behavior, and is also tied very closely to England's imperial enterprises. Many colonists and politicians saw it as their political (and sometimes religious) duty to "*help*" or "*civilize*" native populations in colonized

regions. It was thus important to have a model which provides asset of standards and codes of conduct, and the idealized notion of what is “*English*” after provided this mode.

Later Victorian writing saw the seeds of rebellion against such Idealized notions and stereotypical codes of conduct. These “*proper*” behaviors often served as the subject of satire; Oscar Wilder’s plays are an excellent example. The later years of the Victorian period also saw the rise of aestheticism, the “*art for art’s sake*” movement, which directly contradicted the social and political goals of much earlier Victorian literature.

One of the fascinating ways of approaching the Victorian period is to examine the influence of these later developments on the Modernist period which comes.

4.2 Conclusion:

Firstly, Tess d’Urbervilles and Jane Eyre have a similarity they are all victims of social injustice and the cause of these is the dark capitalist society, it’s unavoidable. In addition they both face many devastating blows in their life particularly Tess d’Urbervilles.

Secondly, Jane Eyre has defeated the fate and won her happiness by marriage to her lover Mr. Rochester. But Tess was ruined by Alec d’Urbervilles and Clare and their different ending is concerned with the social background and the heroine’s character.

It is obvious to see that Jane Eyre’s rigidity on seeking of happiness and freedom, she is such as tout woman and all of these could be due to her good educational experiences so, she face no many devastating blows in her life.

But the most beautiful Tess d'Urbervilles, had no good education, what makes her character weak, her weak points and even her noble qualities bring her disaster. Sometimes Tess is brave, and has ever revolt to the traditional moral is some sort.

However, she cannot entirely casted of the yoke of traditional moral; point reflects her weak side of characters. When she was persecuted by secular public opinion and traditional moral, it is very deplorable that she used same moral standard to Judge herself, and these things make her tragedy thicker and more profound.

Eventually, Jane Eyre's love of freedom and equality, her belief and behavior on her defense of human dignity, reflects rising bourgeois' request often the Industrial Revolution.

The causes of Tess's Tragedy is not only due to her weak character, but other person's influence as mentioned and social environment, and definitely all these make Tess a victim of social injustice, and these factors are the reflection of Hardy's thoughts on human nature, convention, the society, economy and the Victorian culture.

4.3 Recommendations:

This research recommends the following:

1. Students should try to know how the simple people face many devastating blows in their life, particularly from the upper-classes.
2. Teacher should be focused on the literary works of charlotte Bronte and Thomas Hardy as the land marks of Victorian era literature.

3. What should be known is also Tess and Angel Clare are in part victims of their misperception of each other; their story is a particular example of a general human disposition to believe that the world has been created for the benefit of mankind.

4.4 Suggestions for Further Studies:

The researcher suggests the following:

1. Although the researcher has worked hard but could not cover all the achievements of Victorian era which witness's the time of prosperity, so other researchers should expand data about it.
2. The study about the concept of love and it's types and how do people affect by. Study about the effects of capitalists up on literature in the Victorian time.

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A note About the Author Charlotte Bronte:

Charlotte Bronte was born on 21st April 1816. She lived in the village of Haworth, in west Yorkshire, in the north of England. Her father was a clergyman. He worked in the church at Haworth.

Charlotte Bronte had four sisters. They were Maria, Elizabeth, Emily and Anne. Charlotte had one brother Branwell. Charlotte was not pretty and her eyes were weak. But she was clever and had a strong character.

In 1824, Maria, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Emily were pupils at a school called Cowan Bridge. The school was fifty miles from Haworth. It was a bad school and many of the children became sick. In 1825, Maria and Elizabeth died. Charlotte and Emily went home. From 1825 to 1831, Charlotte's father taught his children at home.

In 1831, Charlotte was fifteen years old. She was a pupil at a school called Roe Head. Later, she was a teacher at this school.

In 1842, Charlotte and Emily studied in Brussels in Belgium. Charlotte was a clever student. But she was unhappy. She fell in love with a married man. And she returned to England.

Charlotte, Emily, Anne and Branwell wrote stories and they drew pictures. They also wrote poetry. Branwell was going to be an artist. But he became ill. He drank alcohol and he took drugs.

The Bronte sisters sent their stories to a publisher. In the 1850s, women's stories were not often published. So, Charlotte wrote her books with the name, Currer Bell. Emily wrote Wuthering Height with the name, Ellis Bell. And Anne wrote Agnes Grey with the name, Acton Bell. Their books were very popular.

Soon people wanted to meet these authors. Then they were surprised. These good writers were women!

Charlotte Brontë's novels are: *The Professor*, *Jane Eyre* (1847), *Shirley* (1849) and *Villette* (1853). *Jane Eyre* is one of the most popular stories in English. In 1847, people read *Jane Eyre* and they were surprised. Women did not often speak about their hopes and their thoughts. Women did not talk to men in this way!

In 1848, Emily and Branwell died. Anne died the next year. Charlotte lived with her old father. She was now a famous author people wanted to meet her. Charlotte travelled to London and she met poets, artists and writers. She visited theatres, museums and art galleries. In 1854, Charlotte married a clergyman, Arthur Nicholls. On 31st March 1855, Charlotte Brontë, died. She was 38 years old.

A note About the Author Thomas Hardy:

Thomas Hardy was born on June 2, 1840, in Higher Bockhampton in Dorset, a rural region of south western England that was to become the focus of his fiction. The child of a builder, Hardy was apprenticed at the age of sixteen to John Hicks, an architect who lived in the city of Dorchester. The location would later serve as the model for Hardy's fictional Caster Bridge. Although he gave serious thought to attending University and entering the church, a struggle he would dramatize in his novel *Jude the Obscure*, declining religious faith and lack of money led Hardy to pursue a career in writing instead. He spent nearly a dozen years toiling in obscurity and producing unsuccessful novels and poetry. Far from the *Madding Crowd*, published in 1874, was the author's first critical and financial success. Finally able to support himself as a writer, Hardy married Emma Lavinia Gifford later that year.

Although he built a reputation as a successful novelist, Hardy considered himself first and foremost a poet. To him novels were primarily a means of earning a living. Like many of his contemporaries he first published his novels in periodic installment in magazines or serial Journals, and his work reflects the conventions of serialization. To ensure that readers would buy a serialized novel, writers often structured each installment to be something of a cliffhanger, which explained the convoluted, often incredible plots of many such Victorian novels. But Hardy cannot solely be labeled a Victorian novelist. Nor can he be categorized simply as a modernist, in the tradition of writers like Virginia Woolf or D.H Lawrence who were determined to explode the conventions of nineteenth-century literature and build a new kind of novel in its place. In many respects, Hardy was trapped in the middle ground between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, between Victorian sensibilities and more modern ones, and between tradition and innovation.

Soon after *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* (1891) was published, its sales assured Hardy's financial future. But novel also aroused a substantial amount of controversy. In *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* and other novels, Hardy demonstrates his deep sense of moral sympathy for England's lower classes, particularly for rural women. He became famous for his compassionate, after controversial portrayal of young women victimized by the self-righteous rigidity of English social morality. Perhaps his most famous depiction of such a young woman is in *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*. This novel and the one that followed it, *Jude the Obscure* (1895), engendered widespread public scandal with their comparatively frank look at sexual hypocrisy of English society.

Hardy lived and wrote in a time of difficult social change, when England was making its slow and painful transition from an old-fashioned, agricultural nation to a modern, industrial one.

Businessmen and entrepreneurs, or “*new money*”, joined the ranks of the social elite, as some families of the ancient aristocracy or “*old money*”, faded into obscurity. Tess’s family in *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* illustrates this change, as Tess’s parents, the Durbeyfields, lose themselves in the fantasy of belonging to an ancient and aristocratic family, the d’Urbervilles.

Hardy’s novel strongly suggests that such a family history is not only meaningless but also utterly undesirable. Hardy’s views on the subject were appalling to conservative and status-conscious British readers and *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* was met in England with widespread controversy.

Hardy was frustrated by the controversy caused by his work, and he finally abandoned novel-writing altogether following *Jude the Obscure*. He spent the rest of his career writing poetry. Though today he is remembered somewhat more for his novels, he was an acclaimed poet in his time and was buried in the prestigious poet’s corner of Westminster Abbey following his death in 1928.