

Children's Suffering in the Victorian Era: Study on Dickens' Great Expectations novel

Zahir Adam Daff-Alla Ahmed¹, Mohammed Osman Kambal², Wigdan Yagoub M. Sherif³

¹Department of English Language, College of Science & Arts – Al-Baha University, Albaha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ²English Department, College of Languages-almughtaribeen University, Khartoum, Sudan ³English Department, College of Languages-Sudan university of Science and Technology, Khartoum, Sudan.

ABSTRACT

Victorian Age was a long period of success in English history. Everyday social life in Great Britain in the 19th century was most influenced by a social division of the whole society on social classes. Charles Dickens is the one of most famous Victorian novelist and famed literary personalities in the Victorian phase. Dickens concentrated on the social problems of his period. The novel " *Great expectations* " represents a number of exciting themes such as suffering of society, poverty, abuse children, and family life. The paper aims at investigating and analyzing Dickens' depiction of suffering children in his novel *Great Expectations* and to show the various kinds of children suffering. The researcher adopted descriptive analytic methods. The sample consists of one literary work written by Charles Dickens and other relevant tools of the previous studies such as the books and journals. Based on the investigation of the suffering of children in " *Great Expectations* ", the researcher find that Dickens represents the existing picture of the children suffering in his society and he tries to find out the reasons of children social suffering. Hence, we can assume that, Dickens has abilities to write about the social events. Finally the researcher recommends that the children must be looked after in their early life and bring up them in a good manner.

Key words: *Great Expectations*, Victorian children, suffering, descriptive analytic methods

المستخلص

شهد العصر الفيكتوري فترة طويلة من النجاح في التاريخ الإنجليزي. تأثرت الحياة الاجتماعية اليومية في بريطانيا العظمى في القرن التاسع عشر بالتقسيم الاجتماعي للمجتمع بأسره على الطبقات الاجتماعية. شارلس ديكنز هو أحد أشهر الروائيين الفيكتوريين والشخصيات الأدبية الشهيرة في المرحلة الفيكتورية. ركز ديكنز على المشاكل الاجتماعية في فترته. تمثل الرواية " *التوقعات العظيمة* " عددًا من الموضوعات المثيرة مثل معاناة المجتمع والفقر ولساء معاملة الأطفال والحياة الأسرية. تهدف الورقة إلى تقصي وتحليل تصوير ديكنز للأطفال المعذبين في روايته " *توقعات عظيمة* " وإظهار أنواع مختلفة من معاناة الأطفال. اعتمد الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. تتكون العينة من عمل أدبي واحد كتبه شارلس ديكنز وأدوات أخرى ذات صلة بالدراسات السابقة مثل الكتب والمجلات. استنادًا إلى التحقيق في معاناة الأطفال في رواية " *توقعات عظيمة* " ، نجد أن ديكنز يمثل الصورة الحالية للأطفال الذين يعانون في مجتمعه ويحاول معرفة أسباب المعاناة الاجتماعية للأطفال. ومن ثم ، يمكننا أن نفترض أن ديكنز لديه القدرة على الكتابة عن الأحداث الاجتماعية. وأخيرًا ، أوصى الباحث بضرورة رعاية الأطفال في حياتهم المبكرة وتربيتهم بطريقة جيدة.

Introduction

The foundation of the Victorian Period is dated in 1837. It spreads to the death of Victoria in 1901. On the 20th June 1837 a queen of eighteen climbed the British throne. The time of Queen

Victoria lasted for an unbelievable period of 63 years and 7 months, what made Victoria the longest reigning ruler of the United Kingdom for a long time. Recently she was overthrown by the present-day British Queen Elizabeth II.



This long era of the reign of Queen Victoria was in general marked by an important historical event as the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution had already intervened into the end of 18th century; its origin was connected especially with the processing of cotton. The machines, water and later steam-powered, replaced a human factor in the cotton-processing factories. In these factories they were no longer needed to make efforts to do hard work which means that strong male workers were predominantly substituted for women and children whose labor was cheap and they could manage lighter work. Grellet (2002) indicated that the industrial revolution has a positive and negative effect in the British society, during the nineteenth century, the positive effect appears in railways, manufacturing expansions and prosperity to the country and making Britain one of the first industrial and financial nations in the world as well as leading imperial power. On the other hand, the negative effect seems in the separation of Britain into two nations, one is for the rich and the other is for the poor, which led to class struggles and a deep felt need for social improvement.

Dickens's literary works reflect the ghastly childhood of a large number of Victorian children. The comprehensive objective of this thesis is to investigate the suffering of children in Charles Dickens's "*Great Expectations*" novel. A social critic in his novels is largely about the motif of child abuse. Children were exposed to inhuman torture, exploitation and even death. These child laborers were enforced to work in factories and workhouses at the insistence of their parents and workhouse protectors. Child labor, in Victorian England, was part of a horrible system which rushed children of their childhood, health and even their lives. Many children in Dickens' times, worked 16 hour days under terrible conditions, as their elders did. Religious leaders, doctors,

journalists, and artists all campaigned to improve the lives of poor children.

In 1840, Lord Ashley helped set up the Children's Employment Commission, which published parliamentary reports on conditions in mines and collieries. Nevertheless, as the century wore on, more and more people began to accept the idea that childhood should be a protected period of education and enjoyment. However slow education reform was in coming, it did come. Poverty however was found to be the root cause of child labor during this period. A victim of child labor himself, Dickens criticizes the debilitating effect to which he was subjected. With his father's imprisonment for debt in 1824, at the tender age of twelve he was sent to the "blacking" factory in Hungerford Market London, a warehouse for manufacturing, packaging and distributing "blacking" or "polish" for cleaning boots and shoes – in order to support his family. His early life is a recurrent element in most of his novels. The bitter experiences of his childhood helped him to empathize with the deplorable condition of children in Victorian society. He therefore writes: "No words can express the secret agony of my soul as I felt my early hopes of growing up to be a learned and distinguished man crushed in my breast. The deep remembrance of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that day by day, what I had learned and thought and delighted in and raised my fancy and emulation up by was passing away from me..... cannot be written." As a child laborer, he would dine on a slice of pudding and for his twelve hour daily labor, receive a meager wage of six shillings a week.

The rise of industrial capitalism created a huge demand for cheap labor, which children certainly were. Forced to fend for themselves, many families endured such extreme poverty that their children's wages were indeed crucial to their survival.

In his novels, Dickens exposed a deep concern about the weakness of these children. Dickens's child characters are either orphaned or their parentage is not clear. His novels are full of neglected, misused, or abused children like the orphaned Oliver Twist, and Pip (*Great Expectation*), Esther (*Bleak House*), Oliver (*Oliver Twist*), David (David Copperfield), Estella (*Great Expectation*) and Sissy Jup (*Hard Times*). The children he portrayed in his novels are weak and susceptible to exploitation. He also brings to the foreground how children were depressed of education due to their social status.

Great Expectations, the favorite of many, is vastly popular for its self-portrait of the author and for the warmth, feeling, and truth that it informs to what is important in human experience. Because of the deep impressions his own childhood made on him, he presents children, especially Pip, with sympathy and understanding, creating a sensitive orphan boy with whom every reader is able to identify. "*Great Expectation*" tells the story of the unlucky life of Pip Pirrip, an orphan, raised by his harsh older sister. A victim of child labor, Oliver is sold to an undertaker, later escapes the horrid experience and goes to London where he is exposed to criminal activities of a gang led by Fagin. These characters represent living personifications of universal feeling.

The Objectives of the Study

The study aims at investigating Dickens' representation of suffering children in his novel "*Great Expectation*", because Dickens attended a time of great social changes in Europe and focuses on the suffering of children; Therefore the objectives of the study are: to explore the theme of suffering of children in Charles Dickens novel "*Great Expectation*", to show whether the suffering of children in "*Great Expectation*" reflects the social condition of the Victorian society, to identify the Victorian views of children as

reflected in Charles Dickens novel *Great Expectations* and to discover that the novel *Great Expectations* demonstrates a number of stimulating objects such as poverty, grief of the social classes, cultural contexts, deserted children, and family life.

Questions of the Study

1. How is the Victorian view of children reflected in Charles Dickens novel "*Great Expectations*"?
2. To what extent does Charles Dickens portrayed the suffering of children in his "*Great Expectations*"?

Literature Review

Great Expectations and Victorian Society

Great Expectation's is the story of Pip, an orphan boy adopted by a blacksmith's family and who has good luck and great expectations, and then loses both his luck and his expectations. Through this rise and fall, however, Pip learns how to find happiness. He learns the meaning of friendship and the meaning of love and, of course, becomes a better person for it. Pip's whole life had been mysteriously connected and tainted with "prison and crime" - his fatal meeting with Magwitch who forces him to rob Joe; his part in the chase and recapture of Magwitch and Compeyson; the two meetings with the convict entrusted with Magwitch's first gift (in *The Three Jolly Bargemen*, and on the stagecoach); the convict's leg-iron used as a weapon against his sister; his London association with Jaggers, whose office stands under the shadow of Newgate and his visits to the latter with Wemmick - all prefigure the momentous discovery that his 'expectations' to live a gentlemanly life of idle luxury were founded on the labor and money of the convict Magwitch. The connection between Pips's complacently held, if newly gained, respectability and the world of convicts and crime (even though Magwitch's labor in Australia is honest) takes us to the very heart of *Great Expectations* (1860-61).

In fact it goes further than this. During the narrative, Pip remarks that in each individual life there is a "long chain of iron or gold" which from the forging of the first link binds one to a certain and unique course. The applicability to Pip himself later becomes clear – his chains of gold (the money which constitutes his expectations) are irretrievably bound up with chains of iron (and the criminal world).

The novel strongly suggests that this is true for the whole society, bound together by chains of gold (material wealth - enjoyed by some and founded on the labor of others) and chains of iron (crime). Indeed crime is the link between the Two Nations in this novel as disease is in Bleak House, prison in Little Dorrit, and revolution in A Tale of Two Cities. The plot spells out that the separation of respectable self-righteous society from the criminal underworld is as mythical as its separation from the slums of Tom-all-Alone's in Bleak House. Thus the systematic nature of society is implicit in the plot (just about all the characters in Great Expectations have direct associations with crime), which also reinforces a familiar message in the later fiction - the existence of the respectable and prosperous 'nation' within society is dependent on the existence of the other miserable or disreputable one. Pip's 'expectations' are crucial to all the major themes of the novel. They form - rather like the suit of Jarndyce and Jarndyce or the Marshalsea prison - a corrupting social environment, and like them its effects on the individual are in essence analogous to the effects of the wider social system. Pip's 'expectations' are representative in another sense too - they embody the whole power of money and class in mid-Victorian England (two forces which make major contributions to the degraded quality of moral/social life within the system, but which despite that, are the 'expectations' worshipped by that society).

The presentation of these expectations in the novel illustrates Dickens's technique of portraying abstract social forces as if they were impersonal objects or concrete things. The effect on Pip of his 'great expectations' is that of an external thing-like force which alienates him from his humanity. One of the chief social concerns of Great Expectations is the alienation of a bureaucratized official life as it affects Wemmick and Jaggers. The case of Wemmick will be considered first. Great Expectations makes significant comment on the Victorian middle-class value of social aspiration, and the ideal of the self-made man. In Great Expectations a general aspiration for upward social mobility amongst the working class is seen as more likely to bring wretchedness and frustration to the individual than either material well-being or spiritual fulfillment. Whenever a social idea is put in the mouth of a working-class character in Dickens's fiction (like Stephen black pool's admission of the need for paternalistic, and not representative democratic government) the political implications are inevitably conservative. Joe is given an important speech to legitimize Pip and himself going their separate ways - and significantly it is an uncanny anticipation of a consensus, functionalist model of society.

Victorian view of children in Great Expectations

Throughout the Victorian age, there was an early baby prosperous, which led to a growth in population and progression of development. The development of England as a society led to a better request for labor from both adults and children. Children took on hard-working jobs as coal miners, chimney sweepers, farm workers and domestic servants. Some children were even required to take on the role of a railroad worker due to the invention of the railway brought by the Industrial Revolution.



Also, the rise of industrial capitalism created a huge demand for cheap labor, which children certainly were. Forced to fend for themselves, many families endured such extreme poverty that their children's wages were indeed vital to their existence. In his novels, Dickens revealed an intense concern about the susceptibility of these children. Dickens's child characters are either orphaned or their parentage is not clear. His novels are full of deserted, exploited, or abused children. We find Pip and Estella (Great Expectation). The children he depicted in his novels are susceptible to abuse. He also brings to the foreground how children were deprived of education due to their social status. Jo, Pip is abandoned children who receive no education in the early stages of their life.

Great Expectations, the preferred of many, is hugely popular for its portrait of the author and for the balminess, feeling, and reality that it imparts to what is essential in human experience. Because of the deep imitations his own childhood made on him, he presents children, especially Pip, with sympathy and understanding, creating a sensitive orphan boy with whom every reader is able to identify. "Great Expectation" tells the story of the unfortunate life of Pip Pirrip, an orphan, raised by his harsh older sister. It also features the child Estella, herself an orphan accepted by the disillusioned Miss Havisham. "Christmas Carol" depicts Tiny Tim, the most famous characters of Dickens's work. Great Expectations is considered one of Dickens premium works of literature. It was revealing of Dickens's strong feelings for poor circumstances dedicated on women and children of that time. Through the main character, Pip, Dickens's demonstrated the compassion he felt for children. Pip and Estella face physical, verbal and emotional abuse. Pip, the young seedling, suffered much abuse. His parents did not administer the abuse; his sister raised him by hand after

their parents die. On one occasion Pip describes the abuse from his sister: "*I soon found myself getting heavily bumped from behind in the nape of the neck and the small of the back, and having my face ignominiously shoved against the wall, because I did not answer those questions at sufficient length* (64). Pip tells us that his sister had a hard and heavy hand" and that she was "much in the habit of laying it upon her husband as well as upon me. Later in the novel Pip informs us that his sister had wished him in a grave more than once.

"He calls the knaves, jacks, this boy ! And what coarse hands he has! And what thick boots!" (page 55). Pip once again has the feeling of guilt, this time for just being a common laborer and the humility of his background. It is extremely uncomfortable to be around someone who arrogantly shows that they are of a "higher class" than him or her. At sometimes adults speak condescendingly to teenagers. The young girl he likes, Estella, verbally abuses Pip. She calls him boy and mocks his boots and coarse hands. She calls him coarse and common. Estella too, is abused, but emotionally. Miss Havisham and her relatives influence her and teach her and essentially control her. Estella represents the effects of emotional abuse and dominant parenting. She seems emotionless, conditioned to attract men and not fall in love with anyone. She is reduced nothing more than an attractive object. Pip has also felt extreme amounts of stress throughout the novel. Finally, the government decided to protect children by laws, for people that force children to work to earn a living.

Children in Great Expectations

Throughout the Victorian age, there was an early baby prosperous, which led to a growth in population and progression of development. The development of England as a society led to a better request for labor from both adults and children.

Children took on hard-working jobs as coal miners, chimney sweepers, farm workers and domestic servants. Some children were even required to take on the role of a railroad worker due to the invention of the railway brought by the Industrial Revolution. Also, the rise of industrial capitalism created a huge demand for cheap labor, which children certainly were. Forced to fend for themselves, many families endured such extreme poverty that their children's wages were indeed vital to their existence. In his novels, Dickens revealed an intense concern about the susceptibility of these children. Dickens's child characters are either orphaned or their parentage is not clear. His novels are full of deserted, exploited, or abused children. We find Pip and Estella "*Great Expectation*". The children he depicted in his novels are susceptible to abuse. He also brings to the foreground how children were deprived of education due to their social status. Jo, Pip is abandoned children who receive no education in the early stages of their life.

Great Expectations, the preferred of many, is hugely popular for its portrait of the author and for the balminess, feeling, and reality that it imparts to what is essential in human experience. Because of the deep imitations his own childhood made on him, he presents children, especially Pip, with sympathy and understanding, creating a sensitive orphan boy with whom every reader is able to identify. "*Great Expectation*" tells the story of the unfortunate life of Pip Pirrip, an orphan, raised by his harsh older sister. It also features the child Estella, herself an orphan accepted by the disillusioned Miss Havisham. "*Christmas Carol*" depicts Tiny Tim, the most famous characters of Dickens's work. *Great Expectations* is considered one of Dickens premium works of literature. It was revealing of Dickens's strong feelings for poor circumstances dedicated on women and children of that time. Through the main

character, Pip, Dickens's demonstrated the compassion he felt for children.

Pip and Estella face physical, verbal and emotional abuse. Pip, the young seedling, suffered much abuse. His parents did not administer the abuse; his sister raised him by hand after their parents die. On one occasion Pip describes the abuse from his sister: "I soon found myself getting heavily bumped from behind in the nape of the neck and the small of the back, and having my face ignominiously shoved against the wall, because I did not answer those questions at sufficient length (*Great expectations* p.64). Pip tells us that his sister had a hard and heavy hand" and that she was "much in the habit of laying it upon her husband as well as upon me. Later in the novel Pip informs us that his sister had wished him in a grave more than once. "He calls the knaves, jacks, this boy ! And what coarse hands he has! And what thick boots!" (*Great expectations* p.55). Pip once again has the feeling of guilt, this time for just being a common laborer and the humility of his background. It is extremely uncomfortable to be around someone who arrogantly shows that they are of a "higher class" than him or her. At sometimes adults speak condescendingly to teenagers.

The young girl he likes, Estella, verbally abuses Pip. She calls him boy and mocks his boots and coarse hands. She calls him coarse and common. Estella too, is abused, but emotionally. Miss Havisham and her relatives influence her and teach her and essentially control her. Estella represents the effects of emotional abuse and dominant parenting. She seems emotionless, conditioned to attract men and not fall in love with anyone. She is reduced nothing more than an attractive object. Pip has also felt extreme amounts of stress throughout the novel. Finally, the government decided to protect children by laws, for people that force children to work to earn a living.

Suffering of children in Great Expectations

Suffering is theme of the novel “*Great Expectations*”. It is about Pip suffering throughout his life and what he seeks to discover that eventually leads him into pain. All of the people he is closest to in life suffered their whole life, such as Miss Havisham, Magwitch and Estella. Throughout Pip's childhood he and the ones he was closest to, his process of becoming a gentleman he had suffered as well, and when his journey comes to its end he still deals with more pain in him of lost love. “*Great Expectations*” reflected Dickens's strong feelings for poor situations at that time. The main character, Pip, Dickens's confirmed the sympathy he felt for children. Pip and Estella face bodily and emotional suffering. Pip suffered much abuse. His sister raised him by hand after their parents die. On one occasion Pip describes the suffering from his sister:

"I soon found myself getting heavily bumped from behind in the nape of the neck and the small of the back, and having my face ignominiously shoved against the wall, because I did not answer those questions at sufficient length" (p64).

Pip tells us that his sister had a hard and heavy hand and that she was much in the habit of laying it upon her husband as well as upon me. Later Pip informs us that his sister had wished him in a grave more than once.

"He calls the knaves, jacks, this boy ! And what coarse hands he has! And what thick boots!"(p 55).

Pip once again has the feeling of guilt, this time for just being a common laborer and the humility of his background. Sometimes adults speak condescendingly to teenagers. The young girl he likes, Estella, abuses Pip. She calls him boy and mocks his boots and coarse hands. She calls him coarse and common. Lilia Melani says that because Pip is habitually mistreated he expects to be abused and is comfortable being abused, which is not the same thing as liking or wanting to be

abused. Melani also states, Estella's cruelty fits his expectation of abuse, his sense of powerlessness, and his low self-esteem, so he is drawn to her. According to Melani, a variant of the expectation-of-abuse theory is that Pip's sense of guilt requires punishment, which Estella amply provides. Because Pip feels responsible for his mistreatment by Estella, he kicks the wall and twists his hair.

Estella too, is abused, but emotionally. Miss Havisham and her relatives influence her and teach her and essentially control her. Estella is passive, since she obeys Miss Havisham's orders to lead men on. She sees herself as an object, since she only serves the purpose of attracting men and she is totally under Miss Havisham's control. It has been suggested that Estella hates herself, which is probably true because she only serves the purpose of looking attractive to lead men on and she exists in a way that Miss Havisham has molded her to be. Pip represents the effects of physical and verbal abuse. His sister abuse causes him physical pain, but it also negatively affects his self-esteem. His only blood relative wishes that he were in a grave, this is horrendous. This makes Pip feel unwanted. This isolates Pip and caused him to stay away from everyone, to not get attached to anyone, except Estella. Estella verbally abuses Pip, hurting his feelings and causing him to feel worthless. She calls him coarse and common, causing him to feel poor and unworthy of her so he hits himself and pulls his hair. This is the case with Pip. He is submissive to his sister causing him to feel powerless. Pip feels inferior to Estella so he submits to her and would do anything she says.

Estella denotes the effects of emotional abuse. She looks emotionless. She is emotionless and unable to love anyone. Pip has also felt extreme amounts of stress throughout the novel.

Everyone is always encouraging him to satisfy his "great expectations".



Pip has not really made fun of anyone but he has discarded the people that care about him most; Joe and Biddy. He left them for money and success and did not even glance back to look at them. Pip, in later, understood this when Magwitch revealed that he was his benefactor. Pip immediately was embarrassed and ashamed that he had left Joe and Biddy for a defiled convict that he stole from them for. Dickens's expresses his sorrow he feels for children like Pip but then has Pip turn around and be ungrateful for his great expectations.

Methods

In this research the descriptive analytical method is followed. Moreover, Dickens' novel is analyzed and discussed focusing on the suffering of children in order to explore the English society during the 19th Century and to present the conditions which children suffered at that time. The material sources for this paper will be collected from both primary and secondary data: The primary data will be selected from the English novel "*Great Expectations*" one of the literary works written by Charles Dickens and the secondary data will be collected from other books, articles of Journals.

Conclusion

To sum up it is practically clear that, Dickens was effective to portray the suffering of children through some characters in *Great Expectations*. Child abuse became very clear to everybody. It produced some people to be abused towards others; this allowed writers to write about the suffering of children. Some writers used stories of the poor to write about their scuffles. Dickens in his novel *Great Expectations*, attempts to

express the common themes that occurs during the Victorian era. Therefore, *Great Expectations* is an important device that Dickens used to convey his message about such a social phenomenon.

Great Expectations is a novel that tells the story of a young child Pip suffering throughout his life and what he seeks to discover that eventually leads him into pain. He feels unloved for the most of his life. Pip's childhood he and the ones he was closest to, his process of becoming a gentleman he had suffered as well, and when his journey comes to its end he still deals with more pain in him of lost love. The novel attracts the reader's attention and empathy.

The unusual thing in *Great Expectations*, and also this novel has been conspired in a very exclusive ways, as the amazing revelation came out regarding Pip's wealth which has been given by the convict Magwitch not Miss Havisham. The influence of Victorian society ruined Pip, Estella and Miss Havisham's lives. Especially Pip did built up an imaginary of himself but when he suddenly did learn that his criminal past has arrived currently in the form of Magwitch, he was almost destroyed and his whole sense of self was contaminated simultaneously. "Expectation" reflects the social condition of the Victorian society and to identify the Victorian views of children as reflected in Charles Dickens novel *Great Expectations* and this study is important because it pursues to discover that the novel *Great Expectations* demonstrate a number of stimulating objects such as poverty, grief of the social classes, cultural contexts, deserted children, and family life.

The study indicates that it is important to draw the attention of the societies to reconsider treating those children carefully. It is hoped that it should be of use to researchers and readers who try to develop their knowledge about the Victorian age. From our analysis of the novel, we realize that the Victorian view

Bibliography

Abrams, L. *Ideals of Womanhood in Victorian Britain*.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/trail/victorian_britain/women_home/ideals_womanhood_01.shtml

Allen, W. (1954). *The English Novel*. London: The Whitfriars Press Ltd., 1954.

Banerjee, J. (2008). *How Safe was Victorian London?*

<http://www.victorianweb.org/victorian/history/crime/banerjee1.html>

Beaven, B. & Pulhalm, P. *Dickens and the 'Criminal Class.'*

<http://dickens.port.ac.uk/crime/>

Becher, H.W. 'Voluntary science in nineteenth-century Cambridge,' *British Journal for the History of Science*, 19, 1986

BlackCat Readers. (n.d.). *Social Aspects of the Victorian Age*. Retrieved from BlackCat

Readers:http://www.blackcatreaders.com/media/Social_Aspects_of_the_Victorian_Age.pdf.

"Charles Dickens." , *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 3 Feb. 2017. [school.eb.com/levels/middle/article/Charles Dickens/273995](http://school.eb.com/levels/middle/article/Charles_Dickens/273995). Accessed 7 Feb. 2017.

Childers, J. W. (2001). "Industrial Culture and the Victorian Novel".

of children reflected in Charles Dickens novel *Great Expectations* and Charles Dickens portrayed the suffering of children in his novel *Great Expectations* and the researcher recommends that the children must be looked after in their early life and bring up them in a good manner.

David, D. *The Cambridge Companion to the Victorian Novel*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Churchill, R. C 'The Genius of Charles Dickens'. *The New Pelican Guide to English Literature*. Vol.6: From Dickens to Hardy. Ed. Boris Ford. London: Penguin, 1996.

Cody, David. "Autobiographical Elements in Dickens's *Great Expectations*." (2010): *The Victorian*. Retrieved (Dec 3,2016) from:

www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens/ge/auto.html

[Dickens, C. \(1993\). *Great Expectations*. New York : Oxford University Press, 1993](http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens/ge/auto.html)

Diniejko, A. (2012). *Charles Dickens as Social Commentator and Critic*.

<http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens/diniejko.html>

Edward, A.D. (1999). "Oral Language, Culture and Class". Davies, B., Corson, D.

Grellet, Françoise (2002) *Literature in English*. Paris: Hachette Superior, 2002.

G. Smith, *Dickens, Money and Society*, p. 207.

http://aspade.weebly.com/uploads/5/6/4/8/56480901/charles_dickens_britannica_school.pdf

Haller, D. 1990. Bastardy and Baby Farming in Victorian England. <http://www.loyno.edu/~history/journal/1989-0/haller.htm>

Hughes, K. Gender Roles in the 19th Century. <http://www.bl.uk/romantics-and-victorians/articles/gender-roles-in-the-19th-century>

Loftus D. "The Rise of the Victorian Middle Class". http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/middle_classes_01.shtml

Omeima Abd-algaleel Hakim (2016) MA "Child Abuse in the Victorian Era with reference to Charles Dickens Novels (Oliver Twist, David Copper Field, Great Expectation and Hard Times)."

Pound, L. (1945). "Folklore and Dialect". California Folklore Quarterly. Vol. 4 No. 2. (146-153). United States: Western States Folklore.

Prentice-Hall, 1969. Marcus, Steven. Dickens, From Pickwick to Dombey. New York: Basic Books, 1965

Schmidt, C., & Seibert, J. (n.d.). Victorian Britain II.-Literature.

Retrieved from University of Giessen: https://www.staff.uni-giessen.de/~ga1070/ps05_week7a.pdf

Shepherd, A. (2001, April). History In Focus: Overview of the Victorian Era (article). Retrieved from Institute of Historical Research: <http://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/Victorians/article.html>.

Shorrocks, G. (1999). "Working-class Literature in Working-Class Language: The North of England". Hoenselaars, A. J., Buning, M. English Literature and the Other Languages. Netherlands: Rodopi
The Dictionary of Victorian London. Victorian London – Violence and Assault – Garotting/Mugging. <http://www.victorianlondon.org/crime/representations.htm>

Victorian Child Labor and the Conditions They Worked In. <http://www.victorianchildren.org/victorian-child-labor/>

"Victorian England Social Hierarchy" <http://www.hierarchystructure.com/victorian-england-social-hierarchy/>.