Pride and Prejudice
out of 18th century tradition, not Victorian
1660: restoration of the monarchy
- from out of civil war
1689: glorious revolution
- William and Mary overthrow James
- don't want a catholic monarchy
- Queen Anne, George I, II, III (Am. Rev.), IV (Prince Regent)

1890s - 1810s Regency Fiction
- this is when Jane Austen wrote
- Fanny Burney's Cecelia, Maria Edgeworth
- Romantic Period of poetry (until 1830s)

1838 - 1901 Victorian Age

18th Century Neo-Classicism
Augustan Age

most valued literature:
- epic
- tragedy
- essay
- poetry
- comedy
- novel at very bottom

values:
- order
- balance/moderation
- reason
- genius/wit
- morality/dignity
- etiquette

then came romanticism
i.e. Mozart

social hierarchy:
landed gentry - wealthy, powerful
also magistrate, appoints local ministers
market/merchants
farmhands

people valued this order, structure
thought the aristocracy was different
they deserved their position
monarch awarded positions for service
also inherited status
aristocracy made laws, ran parliament, more educated
Age of Reason
led to an appreciation of rationality
value sensibility

Mr. Bennett represents rationality/reason
"why should it matter to me if Bingley moves here?"
wife is opposite, she's silly and irrational
gender stereotypes

Elizabeth isn't like Mrs. Bennett
she is stronger, intelligent, opinionated
breaks the stereotype

Bingley's money comes from trade
work comes from a lower social order
how is he so highly regarded?
he's not working now, his grandfather did it

Mrs. Bennett's sister is lower on social hierarchy
she improved by marrying Mr. Bennett

Mrs. Bennett puts all five daughters on the market
they are in a predicament: no heir to estate
very unnatural approach; wreaks desperation and breeds competition

Vanity vs. Pride distinction (pp. 47)
Darcy justifies pride, Elizabeth as weakness
Mary distinguishes: Pride = ourselves, vanity = others

Pride is based on wit and intelligence
"superiority of mind"

Jane is seen by Elizabeth as lower
has no discernment for people, like everyone
vs. Darcy, opinionated about everyone

first impression - prejudice

Rules of Society:
- need an introduction (Collins approaches Darcy, viewed as a fool)
- other people need to be chaperoned
- balls - standing, moving around control/limit the conversation

views of courtship
Elizabeth follows her own principles
differs from Jane and Charlotte

tone of the novel:
confident, willing to make judgement about the characters
common in 19th century novels
society is different now; we're more mobile, more drama, choices before, more inevitable, familiarity

epistemology - what distinguishes justified belief from opinion?

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are ill-matched
Mr. Bennett wants to be entertained
toing with his family, jokey and sarcastic

Mr. and Mrs. Collins marriage
goes surprisingly well
depends on Charlotte's attitude of the marriage
believes that marriage and happiness are a chance
Mr. Collins sees marriage as the best unity
both are agreeable in attitude toward marriage

when Darcy first took interest in Elizabeth...
Darcy asks her to dance
picked up by Charlotte
Netherfield, he sees her fine eyes
Miss Bingley suggests their joy together
things get voiced in the text to put ideas in the reader's head
why they shouldn't marry: rank and social behaviors

Liz focused on hating him
marriage proposal taken by surprise
timing is bad because she finds out his role in Bingley and Jane's marriage
Liz likes Wickham, more on his side

Colonel Fitzwilliam as a foil to Darcy:
same status and class, but not same money
Liz doesn't mind Fitzwilliam's not proposing
issue of marrying into money: Mr. Bingley and Miss Darcy

class being expressed
i.e. what distance matters for different characters
(Darcy sees close, actually far for Charlotte)
wealthy because of land
Bingley socially not the same standard as Darcy
matters where money comes from - more valued if inherited

the proposal
unexpected to Lizzie
Darcy sees class as different and obvious
Lizzie doesn't see this since she is a gentleman's daughter
harsh against his proposal because he is offensive
bad timing; figures out how he separated Bingley and Jane
Liz sees equal enough to critique his gentlemanly behavior
Liz isn't going to marry for money

anticipation of Darcy and letter writing
purpose to set the record straight
better medium for him to explain in letter
before her prejudice conflicted in their conversations

author depicting reader in a book

how she accepts the letter:
can't think of Wickham as good anymore
sees Darcy's actions with sister agreeable in letter
consider Fitzwilliam as a good reference

changes in character:
confidence in knowing herself
"till this moment I never knew myself" (162)
realizes it was more fun not to like him
realization of her faults makes her know herself
Liz comes into enlightenment through reading

The Victorian Novel
the orphan
the fallen woman (Lydia)

18th Century - marry him
19th Century - turn to prostitution/suicide
Bennet's say: bring her home, away from Wickham
Christian belief of forgiveness
still have social consequence of bad reputation

Lydia retains respectability
marriage not completely happy
short of money

Wuthering Heights
difference between Austen's world:
- stormy
- unsociable
- landscape: the heath, uniform, moors
- inhospitable
- Satan

Lockwood's diary - subjective, first person narrative
emphasis on diary entries, not objective

Heathcliff and Lockwood are equals
Lockwood believes they are both "reserved"
may not be right in interpreting Heathcliff's character

Lockwood trying to me misanthropic in claiming he doesn't like company
however, still makes housekeeper stay with him

The Gothic
- dark ages/medieval setting
- mystery
- supernatural events (ghost/dream)
- exaggerated evil and innocence (young maiden/nightmare)
- byronic figure (good or bad ambiguity)

gates/windows/doors/thresholds
- boundaries between inner and outer
- who controls them?
- first meets heathcliff at the gate
- lockwood powerless at Wuthering Heights
- enclosure (in WH, in room, in enclosure)

Dreams
books/nightmares
marginalia - partial, fragmented diary into her escapades with Heathcliff
reader gets drawn into scarriness, creates gothic chill

Nightmare
Cathy as a child saying let me in
lost for 20 years
breaks the window (barrier) and grabs
lockwood is selfish, scared, drags hand along broken glass

Violence
scared of dogs, would have to hit them
bleeding, inner coming out of boundaries

Heathcliff
darker skin than the others; a "gypsy"
seen as inferior, not exotic
found on streets of liverpool

emphasis on family history
vs. Austen's lack of genealogy (one year vs. centuries)
Austen's characters predicted to be same as childhood
Bronte's childhoods lead to importance in life

Nellie
mothering attitude to Hareton
taken dislike to Catherine
clear role of Servant with France's death
liked Hindley, hoped of marriage
everything in story is from her perspective
her concerns: quality of estate, well-being of masters, status/amount of work
prefers Wuthering Heights, makers her feel more important
childhood bond, not afraid of Hindley
wants to take Catherine down a bit (more pragmatic)
been involved in all scenes (good as narrator), objective
well read and intelligent, status set for reader

Austen - not realistic, no death, but wouldn't fit the mood
Bronte - includes this because "life is short"

isolation - frustration
oppression by atmosphere
nobody there to stop you
behavior is not checked, lack of society
becomes reckless

Why does Heathcliff marry Isabella?
she asks Nelly "is he a man?" after marrying
inheritance theme; he marries up
Heathcliff hits Isabella
doesn't have anyone else to marry; isolation

Issues in Wuthering Heights affecting Victorian Novel:
- children/childhood
- orphans
- social mobility - able to change status
- sentimentality
- social problems
  - lack of restraint
  - gambling, drunkenness
  - violence
- inheritance vs. individual effort to success
- material wealth (descriptions increase)
  - use it to characterize
  - distinctions between personalities
- darker ranges of human behavior
- expand story with generations
- exposed to different social levels (Nelly)
- women's roles in British culture
- split between public and private world (isolation)
  - role of London: upper class, business, fragmented
  - place where you can go and disappear

conclusion of Wuthering Heights
resolution of Heathcliff and Catherine's meaning to be together
marriage between Catherine and Hareton
Cathy teaches Hareton to read - education/civility
Nelly sees Heathcliff and Catherine together in the moor; able to join each other in ghostly form
no need to please, no materialism; two spirits together, soul mates

Nelly as a villain
housekeeper to both Hareton and Cathy
she is in the best position
gets her way to get Heathcliff to flee from Catherine
when Catherine gets mad, Nelly doesn't tell Edgar that Catherine is sick, she dies
now becomes best place for foster children
holds the power of communication
catalyst for events; decides things
passions all come out to her
servants know so much because they are ignored
control flow of information

David Copperfield
shifts toward city life; material wealth
publish in installments in magazines
created interest and made more money

Copperfield is similar to Hamlet
doesn't like his stepfather

Dickens like descriptions
link between personality and features

Dickens making fun of autobiographical novel
"I am born"
first person novel
repetition of names
expands novel by travel, wider expanse

born with a caul
(like a mask over face)
superstition - protect from drowning
family tries to sell it
part of body and name belonging to other people

Tristram Shandy by Sterne
starts at conception
can't get to when he was born
keeps getting distracted

Miss Betsy has been married
separated because he beat her

Chapter Titles
never had them before
hook - gives you something to look for
all first person statements
Dickens expands the scope of the novel by sending David to school
Murdstone married Mrs. Copperfield, wants David out
uses biting/studies as an excuse to get rid of him

Peggotty takes david to Yarmouth
leave so Mrs. Copperfield can get married
Mr. Peggotty is very generous
- takes in Ham and Emily
- takes in Mrs. Gummidge
- doesn't have much, but makes do

Classes in David Copperfield
- Royalty  
- Aristocracy (Darcy)  
- Gentry (Lockwood, Bennett, Bingley) - live off income  
- Middle - lawyers, accountants, clergy, doctors, professors - have servants  
- Working - fisherman, tailors, transports, shopkeepers  
- Servants - largest group

Dickens wrote for the gentry and middle class  
he was a part of the middle class

push for literacy form religion of time  
evangelicals and methodists challenge anglican church  
want you to read the bible for yourself

Dickens purports of lower class...  
- life, liveliness of the household  
- charity of Mr. Peggotty  
- eccentricity of the upside down boat

How do you distinguish a gentleman?  
- manners  
- wealth  
- title  
- education

education becomes more important  
admission at oxbridge is more competitive  
start of have entrance exams, expect students to know:  
- greek  
- latin  
- math  
- rhetoric  
- logic

David is at the edge of middle and working  
needs an education to keep his status  
this is in Murdstone's hands, he controls Clara's money

Dickens presents school as a ticket  
promote discipline and order  
not interested in actual learning  
school was chosen because it was cheap

boys like to have fun  
avoid being disciplined  
not fed much, always feasting

Spartan attitude in schools  
- fresh air  
- cold water  
- limited food
- bland food
- regular hours
- strict discipline
- neatness and appearance

Steerforth is rude to teacher
brings outside status into classroom
"protects" david, but also manipulates him
has trouble sleeping

David is good at storytelling
kids are starved for stories
like David's even though he is young

David is 10 when he goes to the bottling factory
we are meant to feel sorry for him
however, David is horrified
permanently in lower social class, misses education

any class distinctions when visiting Mr. Peggotty?
David has clear diction, not dialect
he is paying
has title: "Master David"

long novel is necessary
wants to show a whole world
needs many plots
doesn't want caricatures

Peggotty marries, has room for Davy
like a foster mother, only constant in his life
commitment to his mother
she is not childbearing

moves to London with the Micawbers, another foster family
poor, in debt
talk his way out of it
sees debtors visit as game, not moral question
poverty is a game
shows how people have sunk in class too
humor used to keep from getting crushed in situation

can't be nice in london, dangerous
can't be trusting
be dishonest to keep out of jail

doesn't like london
runs away to aunt
goes to canterbury
gets there by walking
Aunt Betsy
imagined sister
not blaming David directly
living with Mr. Dick

rapid changes among society
debtors prison circumstances change
introduction of paper, contracts
paper drafts around, opportunity for fraud
can't go into debt with cash

investments - aunt betsy
managed by mr. whitfield
investments become worthless
no solidarity to money
money can be wiped out without it being your fault

Uriah Heep
always clutching hands
very "umble"
methodist background
hyper-religious lower class

Dora = David's mother
sweet, pretty, childlike
physical attraction

Agnes = sister
no urges present
not manageable

david doesn't think he could rush back and propose to agnes
assumes he's not qualified because he was married
agnes deserves an unmarried spouse

agnes as good wife for david
sisterly, seems happy in marriage
been living together before
family relations - a loving sister
de-emphasizing sexual relations
happy ending

dora holds agnes' hand during marriage ceremony
dora's handoff to agnes

David's Qualities:
- earnestness
- order
- dilligence
- discipline
- true to self, hard work
- konw people, work smart, look easy
- faith in the world

Aunt Betsy:
- never be...
- mean
- false
- cruel
- ...towards others

Australia is for:
- debtors
- prisoners
- reformed prostitutes
- peggotty
- emily

Micawber is successful in australia
- flexibility
- intelligence
- linguistic ability

Vanity Fair
intrusive narrator
less plot, more character
description, history, and analysis
more telling than showing

not about plot or character development
it is a social commentary
direct opinion about the action
speaking to the reader
humor, satire
novel without a hero
Amelia isn't the heroine

Pilgrim's Progress was most popular book
serious allegory about Christian journey
go to Vanity Fair, a market
exhibition of world's vices

"The Vanity of Human Wishes"
vanity = in vain
protestant, evangelical
few are saved by God's grace

18th Century Novel
Tom Jones - picaresque novel
journey, relationships between birth/manners, goodness
not true with Dickins
Amelia is more like Dora
Thackeray admires passive vision of women

*Pamela* - epistolary

Racism
- Mr. Sambo
- slavery abolished, but black servant = wealth
- Mrs. Schwartz, mulatto, biracial
- pays twice as much

for rebecca, marriage = security, wealth
inheritance from Miss Crawley
status of Capt. from Rawdon

Waterloo - huge battle
biggest British military victory (against Napoleon)

beginning of chapter 30
admitting not going to document history
more back scenes or battle in text
risks in depicting:
- challenge meshing fiction and reality
- would get called out if he wrote things wrong
- would ruin rest of book
- satirical tone, cannot joke about waterloo
- audience able to fill in what he doesn't say

George's symbolic death
- bullet shot thru heart
- more love or battle than wife Amelia
- romanticism taken away because shot thru heart, in best uniform, facedown (humiliating)

Rawdon crawley survives waterloo
aid to camp to general
powerful role, safer positioned well and survives

rebecca stays in brussels because who would harm an officer's widow?
model of womanhood but failing at surviving
can a woman survive in Thackeray's novel and still be ethical/moral?
condemns world of Amelia being able to be treated well

admire rebecca's guts and cleverness
being able to rise to the top somehow
all her actions done for money
not greedy, just needs it

Thackeray not easy on women
- suspicious women
- at odds with each other
- competitive
- control socialization and rise in society, but has consequences to men
- happy

Conclusion:
point of novel as the unfolding of vanity fair, not the good/bad of people
360 satire, no center, everyone loses in vain
blacking the character of becky
becky ends up with Jos Sedley

**Moonstone**
Novels of Manners: PP, VF
Gothic Novel: WH
Social Reform: DC, VF
Novel of education, coming of age: DC
Epistolary Novel: PP, Moonstone, WH

novel of empire
novel as narrator
detective novel

india as a faraway place
start with historical events
question social structure
upper classes have nothing to do
franklin blake reformed by european education
detective stories - death is wrong!
rationality and analysis ideal
consumable - how you read and reread

role of india now key to novel
english people behaving badly there
symbol of stone - what to do from taking something from india

Robinson Crusoe = bible
- self-reliance
- english pride
- relation to other
- relation to nature

survival needs i the moonstone have already been met with wealth

shivering sands - weird natural environment, quicksand underwater
safe zone placed under threat with close relation to danger

Rachel's dinner party:
- household servants rosanna and betteredge
- franklin blake
- mr murthwaite
- the verinders - rachel
- godfrey ablewhite
- dr candy
- miss clack
- the three indians

Muslim looking at Rachel dressed shamelessly in strapless gown and gaudy diamond high
protected space not protected enough

Verinder estate
represents epitome off british aristocracy
live off own income yet not exalted
best morals, lifestyle, utopia theoretically

Rosanna and Franklin
impossible because of class
unattractive in love with attractive man

betteredge = butler
most knowledgable of household
talks to lady about house man
sincerely cares about ppls mental wellbeing

miss clack - colline making fun of charitable/reform acts
women trying to be serious in puliic area
victorian women
simply organized, not a major issue
small power anyway
based on skills allowed to have

miss clark paid to write document
reasoning distorted by poverty, religion, ethics
trust anyway, prides on telling truth
kept dairy every day - social stuff

franklin and rachel re-open utopia with betteredge

godfrey disguises himself as a saidler
value transgressing his british identity
attempt to escape from punishment = heinous act
like young franklin blake

threat of identity - why are we?

franklin blake take thes moonstone without knowing it!
reads own name
he is the thif
identity, no development of psychology yet

Medical/science
psychology - dr candy tries to convince helpfulness of medicine
sneaks it to franklin to gehlp him sleep
side effect
double blind study more scientifically responsible in testing because participant has no placebo effect

no british involved in resoration of diamond back to india