

Gothic Elements

(See pg. 12)

Blank ~~leaf~~ - After pg. 11

Distressed Female: Jane is abused, feels abjected / downcast  
can do no right

Tyrannical Male: John Reed - cousin, abusive + cruel, mean  
and rude to everyone

Castle Setting: blood, agitation  
large mansion / estate, Red Room - someone died there

Mystery & Suspense: rainy weather, cold, isolated  
suggestion of ghost, mysterious light,

Visions: thinks she sees dead Mr. Reed

Overwrought with Emotion: talks about starving herself, suicidal  
depressed / suicidal

→ angry / fury / panic

→ terror / passes out

→ hopeless

### Gothic Elements

(See pg. 12) ~~Blank~~ ~~Blank~~ ~~Blank~~ - After pg. 11 ~~Surfman~~

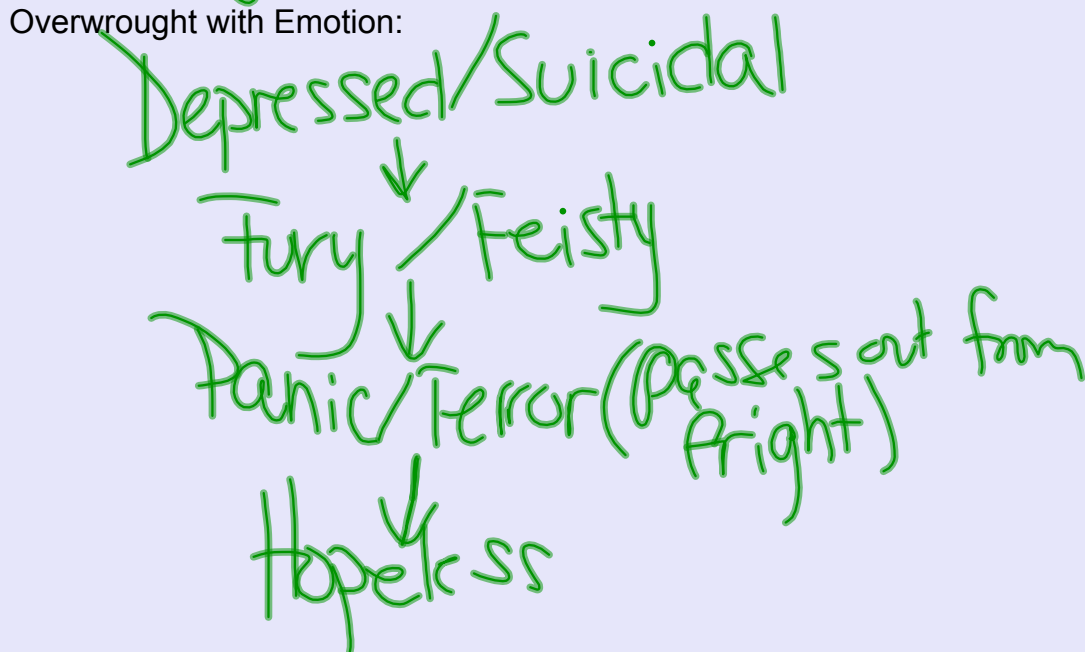
Distressed Female: Jane - mistreated/abused  
↳ feels abjected/downcast

Tyrannical Male: John Reed physically and emotionally abuses Jane

Castle Setting: lives in an old mansion with a haunted room. Red = blood/agitation

Mystery & Suspense: - suggestion of ghosts → someone died there

Visions: - mysterious light  
- thinks she sees Uncle's ghost  
- sees lights/vision



## CHARACTERS:

Mrs. Reed - Aunt by marriage  
cruel + selfish to Jane  
indulgent w/ own kids

Eliza - headstrong + selfish

Georgiana - beautiful but spoiled

John - 14 yrs old; gluttonous; cruel to animals  
cruel + abusive - "can do no wrong"

Ms. Abbot - less patient; calls Jane a "toad"

Bessie - encourages obedience  
- kinder to Jane (brings pastry on dish)

Entrapment/Escapism - literal & metaphorical

Gateshead - no other options  
represent confinement - may have family but they're poor (\*this view changes)  
- can't leave Gateshead until she's a woman

Red Room - literal entrapment

Means of Escape:

→ Bird Book + Gulliver's Travels  
↳ reads/escapes in mind

See options as:

- suicide
- school (suggested by apothecary @least she can get education)

COPT

P12 Pd.2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
English 9H - Jane Eyre

# I - 1 The Victorian Female

V - 5 IV = 4  
X - 10 IX = 9 XI = 11



Based on what you have learned about Victorian women, what traits do you anticipate them having? Consider Jane's character and whether or not she fits into the profile of a typical Victorian woman.

Victorian Trait	Does Jane Fit? (Y/N)	Evidence/Quote (include Page)
submissive/ meek	Y → N →	scared of authority - aims to please confronts Aunt Reed + John - angry about Helen's resignation
proper/ sophisticated	Y N	→ doesn't want to be poor - enjoys nice things, mannerly → lower class
ignorant	Y N	→ sheltered life → intelligent/educated
passive	Y?? (N)	→ endures abuse but fights back → fights back
helpless	Y N	→ no resources, no help, alone, young → feisty, fights for herself, * resourceful - creates opportunities

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 English 9H - Jane Eyre

# The Victorian Female



Based on what you have learned about Victorian women, what traits do you anticipate them having? Consider Jane's character and whether or not she fits into the profile of a typical Victorian woman.

Victorian Trait	Does Jane Fit? (Y/N)	Evidence/Quote (include Page)
Submissive/ meek.	Y	→ not always in a position to speak up/intimidated by authority
proper/ sophisticated	N	→ fights Reed/injustice
ignorant	Y-naïve	→ manners; polite, grew up in lavish home lower class/orphan
passive	N	→ not aware of Helen's disease sheltered (hasn't seen world)
helpless	Y	→ educated/smart
	N	→ fights back/feisty can't always control situation; limited resources young

→ independent; makes her own choices + opportunities



Chapters 4 - 10Jane's Emotional Roller Coaster

After Final Encounter with Mrs. Reed:

emotionally liberated  
 threatens R's rep → Reed takes notice  
 - remorseful → self-loathing

Upon Arriving At Lowood:

hopeless - sees as fresh start  
 - aims to please + be liked

Upon Brockelhurst's Visit:

- deflected - ruins her fresh start  
 - Brock publicly shames her  
 - wants to die

As a Result of Miss Temple's Kindness:

allows one to clear her name  
 excels in classes  
 - finds @ in simple life.

After Miss Temple Leaves...

- wants change - "new servitude"  
 - feels "happier" @ Lowood  
 - Sad to see mother figure leave

Chapters 4 - 10Pd. 2Jane's Emotional Roller Coaster

After Final Encounter with Mrs. Reed:

threaten's R's rep - <sup>emotionally liberated</sup> then feels bad,

Upon Arriving At Lowood:

- sees Lowood as fresh start  
 - aims to please + be liked

Upon Brocklehurst's Visit:

defected - B ruins her reputation +  
 publicly shames her → she wants to die

As a Result of Miss Temple's Kindness:

- allows her to clear her name

Ch. 10: 😡 - excels @ school  
 - finds some 😊 at Lowood

After Miss Temple Leaves...

- wants to leave → "a new servitude"  
 - feels "trapped" @ Lowood  
 - sad to see mother figure leave

6 yrs as student, 2 years as teacher



Chapters 4-10 (continued)

## Characters:

Mr. Brockelhurst: Intimidating - Jane fears

- clergyman, treasurer, manager of Lowood
- piece of "architecture" - "a black pillar"
- narrow, rigid
- nitpicks what's given to girls
- hypocrite - orphans vs. daughters
- orphans should sacrifice like martyrs
  - to feed them → starve souls
- pushes modesty - cuts hair
  - ↳ Abuses power + calls it religious discipline
- exposed following disease outbreak
- shames Jane - calls her evil - tells others to shun her
- "heathen + liar"

Miss Scatcherd:

- harsh
- targets Helen
- calls Helen a "slattern"
  - untidy woman
  - floozy / prostitute

Miss Temple: "full of goodness"

- kind - feeds girls "extras"
- upset by sickness @ school
- pretty / soft (opposite of Brock.)
- mother-figure

Chapters 4-10 (continued)

**FOIL:** A character whose traits are so opposite that of another character that he/she highlights the other character

Helen:

vs.

Jane:

-embraces traditional religion-preaches forgiveness  
 -"softer side of religion"  
 -love thy enemies -  
 -endures punishment  
 -"nurse animosity"  
Eternal Optimist  
 -death → avoid hardship & fewer chances to be sinful  
 -reward in heaven  
 -offers companionship for Jane + offers diff. views (Gentler view of God → compassionate)  
 "Resurgam"-I will rise again

-Scrappy

-fights injustice

-questions religion

-cant

imagine

being

John + Reed

Motivation: to find 😊

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqG1Dh36-6s>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
English 9H - Role of Religion in *Jane Eyre*

**Essential Questions:**

- What is the role of religions in society and/or an individual's life?
- What makes religion such a divisive issue?

**DIRECTIONS:** Annotate the following song as you listen to it. What does the songwriter seem to be saying about the role of religion?

**"Laughing With" by Regina Spektor**

No one laughs at God in a hospital  
 No one laughs at God in a war  
 No one's laughing at God when they're starving or freezing or so very poor  
 No one laughs at God when the doctor calls after some routine tests  
 No one's laughing at God when it's gotten real late and their kid's not back from that party yet

No one laughs at God when their airplane starts to uncontrollably shake  
 No one's laughing at God when they see the one they love hand in hand with someone else and they hope that they're mistaken  
 No one laughs at God when the cops knock on their door and they say, "We've got some bad news, sir"  
 No one's laughing at God when there's a famine, fire or flood

But God can be funny  
 At a cocktail party while listening to a good God-themed joke or  
 Or when the crazies say he hates us and they get so red in the head you think that they're about to choke

God can be funny  
 When told he'll give you money if you just pray the right way  
 And when presented like a genie  
 Who does magic like Houdini  
 Or grants wishes like Jiminy Glick and Santa Claus

God can be so hilarious  
 Ha ha  
 Ha ha

No one laughs at God in a hospital  
 No one laughs at God in a war  
 No one's laughing at God when they've lost all they got and they don't know what for

No one laughs at God on the day they realize that the last sight they'll ever see is a pair of hateful eyes  
 No one's laughing at God when they're saying their goodbyes

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*Handwritten notes in blue ink:*

- add to identity
- to create moral code / guideline
- to influence others (+/-)
- to establish right/wrong
- to intimidate / scare w/ promise of afterlife
- to say who's right/wrong
- as escape / for comfort
- times of need
- times of desperation + comfort is needed
- for humor
- people use religion as excuse for violence/abuse of power
- when they want something

superiority

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqG1Dh36-6s

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
English 9H - Role of Religion in *Jane Eyre*

Essential Questions:

- What is the role of religions in society and/or an individual's life?
- What makes religion such a divisive issue?

to provide hope during dark times.  
promise of heaven  
-moral guidelines  
-incentive to "be good"

DIRECTIONS: Annotate the following song as you listen to it. What does the songwriter seem to be saying about the role of religion?

Scapegoat

-status

"Laughing With" by Regina Spektor

-to scare/intimidate to encourage obedience  
-to push agenda - my way God is right  
actions to justify war

No one laughs at God in a hospital  
 No one laughs at God in a war  
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religious extremists - use religion to inflame - Brooklehurst  
 favors  
 mock + disregard @times

God can be funny  
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And when presented like a genie  
Who does magic like Houdini  
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God can be so hilarious

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No one laughs at God in a hospital  
No one laughs at God in a war

No one's laughing at God in a hospital  
No one's laughing at God in a war

No one's laughing at God when they're starving or freezing or so very poor

No one's laughing at God  
No one's laughing at God  
No one's laughing at God  
We're all laughing with God



### Evangelical Protestantism

"The Evangelical party of the Church of England (the established church) flourished from 1789 to 1850, and during that time increasingly dominated many aspects of English life and, with its dissenting or nonconformist allies, was responsible for many of the attitudes today thought of as "Victorian." These heirs of the seventeenth-century Puritans believed:

that human beings are corrupt and need Christ to save them — thus the emphasis upon punitival morality and rigidity,

-that the church hierarchy and church ritual are not as crucial to individual salvation as a personal conversion based on an emotional, imaginative comprehension of both one's own innate depravity and Christ's redeeming sacrifice — thus the emphasis upon an essentially Romantic conception of religion that stressed imagination, intensity, and emotion, and also upon the Bible, which could provide such imaginative experience of the truths of religion.

-that converted believers must demonstrate their spirituality by working for others — **thus Evangelical zeal in missionary work, Bible societies, anti-slavery movements, and many social causes;**

-that the converted will be persecuted and that such persecution indicates the holiness of the believer (since Satan has much power over man and his world;— **thus Evangelical willingness to speak on behalf of unpopular causes and, rather annoyingly to many contemporaries, to take any political, social, or religious opposition as a martyrdom;**

-that God arranged history and the Bible, of which every word was held to be literally true, according to elaborate codes and signals, particularly in the form of typology, an elaborate system of foreshadowings (or anticipations) of Christ in the Old Testament — thus Evangelical emphasis upon complex integrated symbolism and upon elaborate interpretation of everything from natural phenomena and contemporary history to works of art and literature."

↳ literal interp of Bible

Excerpted from victorianweb.org

### Jane Eyre and Helen Burns

"In *Jane Eyre*, Brontë often juxtaposes Jane with characters who espouse strikingly different religious beliefs. Where Jane is seen as searching and questioning, these other characters hold strongly to one form or another of Evangelical protestantism, the religion that Helen Burns espouses. The Evangelicals "stressed the reality of the 'inner life,' insisted on the total depravity of humanity (a consequence of the Fall<sup>1</sup>) and on the importance of the individual's personal relationship with God and Savior." On her deathbed Helen speaks with Jane about both her depravity and her deep affinity with God.

Helen: "By dying young, I shall escape great sufferings. I had not qualities or talents to make my way very well in the world: I should have been continually at fault."

But where are you going to, Helen? Can you see? Do you know?"

"I believe; I have faith: I am going to God."

"Where is God? What is God?"

My Maker and yours, who will never destroy what he created. I rely implicitly on his power, and confide wholly in his goodness: I count the hours till that eventful one arrives which shall restore me to him, reveal him to me."

"You are sure, then, Helen, that there is such a place as heaven; and that our souls can get to it when die?"

<sup>1</sup> Fall from grace; Adam & Eve eating the forbidden fruit

Helen: blind faith  
Jane: dubious, questioning, challenges





It is easy to condemn Brocklehurst's religious doctrine, but here Brontë also undermines Helen's absolute and self-denying religious beliefs. Jane's questions may not plant any seeds of doubt within Helen, but the reader would be hard-pressed to miss her point. **Helen seeks happiness in Heaven; Jane is determined to find hers here on Earth."**

1. What role did religion serve for those in power during the Victorian Era?

to control/influence moral

2. How does it influence society's members?

- follow strict moral code  
- abuse it

3. How do Helen Burns and Mr. Brocklehurst represent the different sides of religion in Jane Eyre?

**Helen Burns**

**Mr. Brocklehurst**

- faith  
- spirituality  
- goodness

- hypocritical  
- abuse of power

4. Jane turns to prayer and God during different times in her life. Is the reader supposed to see Jane as the epitome of morality? Why or why not?

Not always good, somewhat rebellious but she's a good person

5. What does Bronte seem to be saying about religion in her portrayal of Mr. Brocklehurst?

*Brocklehurst is a hypocrite who uses religion as a pretense to abuse his power*

## The Victorian Era

What influences the ideals and values of a time period?

How are those values reflected in society and its literature?

How does setting influence a novel and its characters?

1. Read and Annotate the Section Assigned to You.
2. In Your Group: \*Pull Out & Discuss Main Points. You have 20 minutes  
\*Be Prepared to Present Main Ideas.  
\*How Might This Information Impact  
*Jane Eyre* and Its Characters?

**Group 1:**  
Michael A.  
Mark G.  
Robert  
Sophia R.  
Jordan Z.

**Group 2:**  
Sophia B.  
Alex C.  
Abigail  
Edward  
Ian  
Billy W.

**Group 3:**  
Greg D.  
Patrick F.  
Nick  
Bailey  
Olivia

**Group 4:**  
Liam  
Laura  
Cameron  
Kate  
Amy Z.

**Group 5:**  
Caroline  
Leo  
Jillian  
Eoghan  
Emily  
AJ

1. Victorian Women Expected to Be Idle and Ignorant

(Pd.2)

$Q_x = \text{Idle} + \text{Ignorant}$

- Men would marry + take care of  $Q_x$
- Manage households + entertain
- $Q$  only worked if not married - if a man's wife worked, it was shameful

↳ meant hard times

this belief ↓ spread to middle class

-  $Q$ 's status determined by husband / father's wealth

- marriage → business partnership

- was a step back for  $Q$  - previously co-owned businesses w/ husbands - now they lost that equality

1. Victorian Women Expected to Be Idle and Ignorant

(7)

- unemployed, not always educated
- ↳ Inactive
- male as sole provider
  - ↳ superior
  - ↳ if women worked outside ~~the~~ meant hard times
- no divorce
- marriage = biz. partnership
- home attached to shop
  - ↳ women used to be partners/co owners
  - ↳ now they lost those rights
- status depended on husband's/father's wealth
  - marriage was only way to raise status
- ♀ lost independence

## 2. Victorian Women Prepared for Marriage, Not Work

- Q couldn't move ↑ in class unless  
↑ through marriage

Women's purpose ⇒ courtship +  
marriage

- no say over # of children

- learned French, music, + drawing -  
Anything to woo a man

- Double Standard - acceptable for  
♂ to have affairs but disgraceful  
for ♀

- no divorce - v. difficult - only men  
could

- liaisons were common for men' divorce



## 2. Victorian Women Prepared for Marriage, Not Work

## Function for ♀ - marriage

Arranged marriages -

- no say over # children

- taught ♀ - to paint, French,  
+ play music

↳ to woo men

- Couldn't be alone w/ a man  
↳ scandalous!

- no divorce for ♀

- liaisons (affairs) were common for ♂

n

### 3. Girls Educated by Governesses or in Boarding Schools

- Upper middle class  
daughters of  
professional men
- taught needlework,  
French, painting -  
to "bait men"
- harsh  
punishments
- backboards  
to improve  
posture
- lower to middle  
class

## 4. Victorian Men Demanded Innocent, Ignorant Wives

RONIC: innocent + meek yet in charge of households

Attractive Qualities ~ wore white =

- |            |               |          |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| - Ignorant | - Opinionless | } purity |
| - Meek     | - Helpless    |          |
| - Inferior |               |          |

- Weren't taught about \$ + budgeting

- ♀ expected to be pure + innocent

- talk of politics

- men had to modify language around ♀

- no control over servants, no idea \$,

no clue about child rearing

### 5. Marriage Required Subservience but Offered Financial Security

- fathers got custody if marriage went bad
- Dependence on parents → submission to husband
- ♀ were property
- lost ownership of property upon marriage
- ♀ not protected by laws
- accepted any proposal  
of love, based on status

## Victorian England

1837-1901  
(Jane Eyre published in 1847)

The Romantic Period: began in 1798

Industrial Revolution: 1750-1830

1837 - Victoria becomes Queen (rules from age 18 until death at 82)

- era conveyed connotations of "prudish," "repressed," and "old fashioned."

-great expansion of wealth, power, and culture (Expansion of British Empire)

-Married women couldn't vote, sue, or own property

-Seen as pure and clean - bodies seen as temples that should not be adorned with makeup nor used for pleasurable things such as sex.

-No showing skin, stockings, or undergarments!

## Victorian England

-Role of Women:

\*to have children(no say over # of children) and tend house;

\*couldn't hold a job unless it was that of a teacher;

\*not allowed to have own checking accounts

-Seen as saints (with no legal rights)

-Double Standard: "considered natural that a man might need the body of another woman."

-Considered acceptable for a man to sleep with a prostitute...this behavior could not be punished through divorce. Women had to simply accept this behavior.

-1870s-1880s: Increased divorce rights