

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FEMINISM IN THE BOOK OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE "JANE EYRE"

Haider Jaber Husain

Ministry of Education – M / E, General Directorate of Education in Karbala, Karbala, Iraq;

haider_jaber@karbala.edu.iq

Haider Jaber Husain. An Analytical Study Of Feminism In The Book Of Charlotte Bronte "Jane Eyre"-- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(10), 4173-4183. ISSN 1567-214x

Keywords: Jane Eyre; Feminism; View of Charlotte Bronte; domination; Love; Victorian era.

ABSTRACT

Cantered on their perceptions, Jane Eyre is a well-known piece by Charlotte Bronte. The author creates a strong, freethinking woman who keeps track of true love and freedom in this book. At the time, Jane Eyre is unlike any other human. In challenging circumstances, she fights for her survival and protects her destiny. The picture of Jane Eyre compares strongly with man-dominated culture in the Victorian century. She's a young woman who has the strength to fight for her affection and her freedom. By examining Victorian periods and central aspects of feminism and Jane's perspectives, the paper refers to the present socio-economic, political and cultural sense, Jane being a feminist in the pursuit of freedom, equity, and true love. We should then examine what Jane did as a feminist in four ways: her promotion of justice, dignity, equity, and true love. Following feminist ideals, Jane Eyre eventually acquires dignity, liberty, wealth, and true love, through her relentless and courageous revolt and search. Finally, this paper is going to clarify the profound and enduring importance of this book.

INTRODUCTION

The English author Charlotte Bronte (1816—1855) is the oldest of the three sisters of Bronte, whose books have been made lasting classics of English literature. The work of Jane Eyre is broadly recognized. This repressed women's identity continues to be portrayed by twice the heroine in the history of the 19th century, as well known writers operating within a feminist framework as Gilbert (1979:53- 9) and Nina Auerbach (1982:10). This minor character grotesque, insane, or merely of lower social standing drives and communicates an unexpressed disdain towards all "respectful" people. In a

poor priestly household, Bronte's sisters grew up. When the kids were tiny, their mother died of lung cancer.

The childhood was bleak and without hope, and in the deep winter, no sunshine was available. Luckily, their dad, an inadequately trained priest, taught them himself to read and prompted them to read a newspaper. In the wake of grief, this will be a consolation. Bronte's sisters endured a lifetime at a charitable school because of their wretched lives. These interactions provided the resources available for potential production. The heroine Jane Eyre is orphaned and ill-treated when she is small.

She seeks and develops resilience for her survival. She chooses to function through the world of her youth. It also produces its powerful personality, beautiful vision, and knowledge only for its which experiences. Jane Eyre is an impressive unique photograph. She renders her world, and her voice dares to reveal. Under the strain of living, by diligent work, intellect, and stubborn individualism, she retains her self-respect. On her journey, she never gives in. She is imprinted on "a sort of half-life in society, because by definition respectability requires sexual repression" by her desire for respectability, based on a Christian morality of purity and passivity Armstrong (1987:165).

Jane Eyre is immense in spirit, though she has a little body. She is genuine and faithful to her beloved guy, and she stands firm. The hero is drawn by her goodness, intellect, and liberty. She's having a complete devotion— three parts of this paper. The first component is the literary view and Victorian history, which includes Jane Eyre's understanding and Victorian history. The second one is Western feminism and the economic, literary, and social influence. The third section analyses the character of Jane and how it develops into three portions; the time Jane is in her aunt's house and the Logwood boarding school; she encounters St. John as Thorn's tutor and has a friendship with Rochester.

LITERARY VIEW AND VICTORIAN HISTORY

It had a tremendous impact on culture when the well-known work Jane Eyre was first created by Charlotte Bronte in 1847. Various users have long preferred the illustration of Jane Eyre. Jane Eyre as a character is the first to reflect women's new image in culture, perhaps the most influential and famous book. Many observers have looked at it from multiple viewpoints since its launch. The romantic spirit influences the art: the focus on the vulnerability and the extreme vulnerability towards evolving nature (as the poetry of William Wordsworth), the yearning of adventure and the persistence on independence, the focus on the awareness of the mind and the strength of existence, as in his poetry), and the insistence on liberty. Following Jane's wedding, ruined by a man, Jane fled. She sees nature as the "true mother" in misery and penniless. "Jane Eyre represents a modern definition of women as protagonists with critical power and romantic emotions" (1987:225-229), says Wang Guofu, the Literary Theory of Feminism. In Victorian times women had no standing. About the only career for women was teaching as a school woman, or more often, to work as a private governor in a household up to the last nineteenth century.

Then she was forced to use pseudonyms to say that when Charlotte had her books written, she was a male woman, Currer Bell, for Charlotte Bronte. Jane Eyre as a remarkable work was a voice of women's demand for fair rights. Zheng Kelu's Feminist Declaration of Charlotte addressed, "The days were men's and men's throughout the Victorian Era. At the moment, men discriminated against women.

Therefore, the evolving feminine consciousness of Jane Eyre questions the power of men to the main character "(1999:167) this paper emerges from a particular point of view on recognizing women's selves, respect and preferences in culture or marriage. It allows readers to appreciate the meaning of democracy and be necessary to struggle for their universal human rights. The paper also indicates that women, regardless of the woman, the environment, or social class, are equal. In the Victorian era, Jane Eyre was developed. In comparison to the past, the literature duration contrasted with Queen Victoria, who was in office between 1836 and 1901. In the Victorian era, culture is governed by alone, alone, and men control women's speech. A low-level woman cannot lead a respectable life or a successful wedding.

The social organization decides a person's social status. In a patriarchal culture, women are discriminated against. The woman authors often took the plumes to advocate for poor people during this time, and Jane Eyre became the most popular book.

Economic state impact on feminists

The United Kingdom experienced strong economic growth and severe societal challenges at the beginning of Queen Victoria. Since the Reform Act was published, political influence shifted to a capitalist economy that has recently grown. The Industrial Revolution spilled out rapidly, modern inventions, such as ships, warships, sewing machinery, printing machinery, and so on, turned Britain's economy into a new force. England became the largest producer and accumulated a great deal of capital by growing foreign markets and capturing its colonies. In the mid-19th century, Britain became the world's first strong economic nation. But the deep tension in culture resides beneath this glitter. The prominent Chartist revolution eventually broke out between 1836 and 1848.

The People's Charter was published by the labour class and they demanded that the government guarantee human rights, ameliorate the living environment, and improve the working conditions. This movement spread nearly to distant cities. The campaign still has many accomplishments, although it was down in 1848. The working class woke up, thanks to the action. Great Britain was stable in the next twenty years. The middle class maintained a warm, respectful, modest, patriotic spirit. An example of these characters is Queen Victoria. Literature has become diversified with these new ideas. For Jane, as a lower-class member, the potentates with money and power were always looking down at her.

The rich can treat them by chance and do not have to bother giving them any respect.

For people like her, they have no dignity. But the snobby people that disdain the poor and the weak, parochial and scorn less, never surrender to Jane Eyre. In all of her life, she sets herself in a fight to appreciate that any human being deserves in her mind and not a prerogative for the rich. Charlotte employs all her force to get society all around esteem and appreciation.

A woman like the noble Miss Ingram should look for an honourable life through marriage and a good spouse in Britain's days. But it is, without doubt, based on her family's status and wealth. How can she alter her fate, and make Jane, a simple and indigent young girl, happy? Glen (2003:146) explains that "Women's status in societies is once raised, defined by a specific society and cultural power, which can be called into question and changed". Jane went from inferiority to ascendancy in every relationship and eventually gained complete independence by uninterrupted fighting.

Domination of society and feminism in literature

Victorian literature has numerous characteristics. It is complex and multifaceted and consists of enormous fluctuations between reality and romance. So many literature geniuses grew up as the world moved during this period. Regardless of how the writers confronted the present situation, they began to work in the form of novellas, poems, and essays. The struggle to achieve equality as a feminist by Jane Eyre is yet another critical theme in this situation. Victorian-age people have the idea of not having equal births, high-ranking people disdaining low-ranked men and women superior men. Women like Jane are, therefore, mistreated in all fields. Jane always rejects the fundamental right to equality when she realizes the unfair situation. It reflects well Jane's resolve and persistence as a feminist in the struggle to know herself. True love is also the most significant theme of the book. The pursuit of true love throughout the life of Jane Eyre has a vital role to play in her self-realization struggle. Love is pure, divine, and cannot be measured by status, power, or property, etc. in Jane Eyre's understanding. She wants better than an everlasting genuine love despite having endured a hopeless childhood and painful adolescence. In her pursuit of true love, she suffers a great deal. In the end, in her lengthy, intense search, she achieves it. In the Victorian era, literature shows the truth and spirit of the time. The strength, truth for the community, humour with friendliness, and unlimited fantasy are all beyond time. Works are eager to greet the bright century in any field of literature. In the final step, feminism philosophy seeks to promote equality of genders in all beings. Any feminist philosophy has a central concept: women are marginalized, discriminated against, and dominant in the world. Women's secondary role is both pervasive and enduring. Women are in a place of disparity with men and a private domain, in such a cross-historic and cross-cultural social system prevalent among women in political, fiscal, educational, intellectual, information, beliefs, ethics, and other fields. Feminism is not popular nor ever changeable in the oppressive gender hierarchy, since it is not customary in civilization's social and cultural building. In various periods in

diverse societies, males are authoritarian because they belong to a community or party as a part of the patriarchal. Women are distinctive and are easily ignored, whether they are marginalized or the poor.

Andersson (2011:4) mentions that, women's representations in literature model how we see women, and it's critical to consider and challenge these images because they serve as role models and show what constitutes "appropriate versions of the feminine". The feminist criticism is divided into two categories: "Anglo-American" and "French" feminism. "The "French feminists" are less traditional than the "Anglo-American feminists" since they have "embraced and adopted a huge amount of (mainly) poststructuralist and philosophical theory as the foundation of much of their work." The more traditional literary principles of theme, motif, and realism, on the other hand, are accepted by "Anglo-American feminists." They consider literature to be a reflection of women's lives and experiences that can be contrasted to and evaluated against fact. They analyze historical details and non-literary content in addition to near readings of literary texts. Elaine Showalter is widely regarded as the leading critic who takes an "Anglo-American" perspective. This method is also represented by Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar.

Andersson (2011:5) Charlotte Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre* was first published in 1847 under the pseudonym Currer Bell. The novel was a huge hit, and second and third editions were published soon after its initial publication. The novel is widely regarded as one of the greatest and most famous works of English literature today, more than 150 years later. It is arguably one of the most widely read, admired, and debated works of Western literature. Dr. Sally Minouge's introduction and notes are included in the edition I'm using as my primary source for this article, which was published in 1999. *Jane Eyre* is a Bildungsroman, a novel that tells the story of the protagonist's personal growth and development as she seeks a positive place in society. There are also elements of a romantic novel and a Gothic novel in the novel. It is written in the form of an autobiography and is told in a friendly, confessional tone by the protagonist Jane Eyre. We track the protagonist's progression from childhood to young womanhood in the novel. An orphan must battle a cruel guardian, an oppressive society, and a strict social structure as an orphan.

Early feminism movement

Feminism is linked to the women's liberation movement. Women's liberation movement can be divided into two phases. At the outset of the first wave, the first phase, possibly in the late nineteenth century, was to struggle for gender equity between men and women, which was equity for men and women. It was also demanded against aristocratic supremacy of democratic and political freedom. There is little disparity between men and women in an academic capacity. The primary goal is the quest for civil liberty, also identified as the feminist revolution. Generally speaking, the second female independence struggle and fighting comes from the 60-70 years of the 20th century. It is considered to be the oldest source in the U.S. The movement stayed running until the eighties. The sound is to erase gaps between the sexes. Indeed, like in marriages, the distinction between the sexes depends on individuals. In all

regions, and so on, criteria are available to the public. During this time, the second type of Beauvoir is created. Other findings were collected in social analysis, equality, and educational study growth during the second feminist wave.

Consequently, both forms of feminist schools occur. For a long time, the dominant stream of the culture is a perception of hierarchical social philosophy. Therefore, individuals in this definition of philosophy were created from the masculine point of view to characterize the universe, and it was unalterable to distort the reality of this interpretation. In specific definitions and difficulties, they have been used to these people. While several schools remain, it is crucial that the battle for gender equity the role of women are modified, and discrimination discriminated against.

Feminism in the western community

Many people perceive the political course of action systemically and feel that everywhere inequality is a challenge of all manners. It means that a challenge to justice is a danger to justice. Such women are also typically supporting other social campaigns, including the Civil Rights Revolution, the light rights campaign, and the new debate on father rights. In the process, a variety of black feminists like Belle Hooks attacked the white feminism campaign. Feminists argue that women are generally the condition of people in Western culture under the drawbacks, but women's and blacks' lives are worthless. The secret to post-colonial feminism is this idea. A woman's theory is favored by many black women to share their opinions. Even the progressive cross-sex campaign will hold a warning when the latter debated discrepancies between men and women. Cross-sexuals who have sexual identities as women transsexuals would only be removed at the chance by those people and are removed by other feminists because they believe that people's injustice is a being born to men and not even known. This view was criticized for cross-generational sex phobia, which is another form of heterosexist and oppressive inequality.

Bigotry against sexual diversities some feminists say that there are still many concerns in these fields but those others do not believe and have also argued that they conquered the war. Feminism has had many significant societal effects in the West, including women's freedom to vote, more fair wages, the divorce and non-fault divorce initiative, the right to legal abortion and sterilization; the right to higher education, and the like. Many feminists who are English-speaking advocate using gender-free expressions, such as Mrs for both married and unmarried women, and where they have been mentioned, the gender is ambiguous and not just used.

Feminists often advocate vocabulary usage that incorporates two of the components, for example, the substitution of patriarchy by civilization. Feminists do not expect women to have fair opportunities to control the national debate and alter language usage.

It is seen in the primary language to alter the nature of sex segregation, many of them providing significant male-colored signs, such as 'he' as a guide for children. Women contend that terms profoundly influence the sense of reality. Lang's does not receive the same amount as western nations, since there is no gender grammar in post-colonial feminism in non-Indo-European languages. Feminism does not embrace without question the general standard of psychiatry as the child of all, since there is a shortage of space for analysing them. So this is published for the collective declaration of the theory that covers all areas of life, including sociology, background economics, or research in contemporary academic analysis. In comparison to social and political supremacists, the required field of sociology in which women's rights are violated is also one of American society's main structures.

In addition to male dominance, the dominance of the white woman is evident over the black woman. Amos, V. and Parmar, P. (1984:4) explain that, although white feminists are involved in a wide variety of issues and demands, we believe there is an implicit agreement among these women on the issues that are considered relevant to organize around. The movement's shortcomings are reflected in the concerns that have been described as goals: they are issues that have mostly led to an improvement in the material condition of a limited number of white middle-class women, often at the detriment of their Black and working-class 'sisters,' such as short-term gains that necessitate difficult political decisions and political priorities. The colonial history marches on, just as the Labour movement bemoaned the supposed lack of participation of Black people in their struggles, white women have blamed Black women for not participating in the struggles they have described as significant.

Continuation of quality and independence

When she was a little young, Jane lost her parents, and Jane's uncle was able to survive comfortably, but after a few years, her uncle died. Jane and her three kids (John, Eliza, and Georgiana) were abandoned and humiliated by her aunt, Mrs Sarah Reed. Jane's natural look and relaxed and entertaining attitude despise them. Sees Jane Eyre family members have little sympathy or empathy for Jane Eyre, but only condemns and threaten her always. Aunt Reed, cruel and disgusting, still finds Jane Eyre a maid to be less burdensome and taking her like a doll to demonstrate her deceptive kindness. Little and innocent Jane fought with her mother one day and was attacked.

Jane was hospitalized, and at that point, her early feminism came out after locked up in a night bed. In the presence of Ms Reed, Jane declined to be viewed as a lesser citizen and eventually spoke out with cold and robust criticism against bigotry towards her. Jane protects herself perversely as Mrs Reed reproaches Jane for telling her a fib about nothing; 'I am not dishonest. I ought to claim that I loved you if I was. However, I announce, I do not love you. You might be sending your child, Georgiana, a liar who you don't care about but John Reed, since she says lies, not I Bronte (2002:63).

Jane needs to be grateful to her aunt in some people's view instead of rough. When Jane leaves Gateshead for charitable education, Mrs Reed feels she will

make Jane ashamed of her position and tries to act hypocritically and holly to encourage Jane to thank Mr Lloyd, the apothecary. Yet Jane declines to be the rich lady's doll, dressed so greedy and unemotional. She answers clearly and firmly. "Ms Reed, how can I? How dare I? -How dare I? It's the reality, though. You thought I didn't have any emotions, because, without compassion or empathy, I can't survive that way, you can't take pity. I remember how you pulled me out and forced me down into the red chamber and shut me in there on my death day. I remember how. Though I was in agony, I yelled, have compassion! Mother Reed, have mercy! " Bronte (2002:64)"

Jane's revolt against Mrs Reed and John reflects her feminist sensitivity, as a fair and honourable citizen, to other citizens. Then little Jane was sent to Lowood Boarding School, where she studied a lot and became even more robust and more autonomous. Jane Eyre was living at the Lowood Orphanage, which is a charitable organization in its name. "She would rather stay emotionally obedient to her husband; she would tolerate the dismissal of societal disapproval rather than abandon him to Ile Bourbon, a miserable man in marriage" Wilkinson (2008:31).

She knows that, even in the presence of robust and influential people like Brocklehurst, Chief Inspector of this charity school, she can never but revolt resolutely against it, as long as her respect and integrity are ruthlessly damaged.

The Thorn field is the most beautiful aspect of this book the entire period spent. Meeting and falling in love with Rochester as a result of Jane's optimism and modern thinking. With all her cores, Jane loves Rochester, and the riches and reputation of Rochester render him so far above that Jane can approach him but never feel less than Rochester, while she is a modest instructor in the family. She feels they are equal and need to value each other. Indeed, Rochester reflects on her uprightness, dignity, and integrity. From the bottom of his bones, Rochester thinks that Jane is his still waiting spiritual companion. If his entire heart drives the woman, they are genuinely in love. She noticed, though, that Rochester had a lawful wife while she was a wedding. This news leaves Jane very sad, quitting, or remaining stuck in a difficult dilemma.

"I feel about myself," she says to Rochester. The more alone, polite, and persistent I am, the more appreciation I would get. I am trying to obey God's rule, punished by the guy. "Bronte (2002:63) even if she had profound love to Rochester, she was unwilling to negotiate in her, so I will cling to the values that people got while she was rational, not insane like I am now, rules and principles do not extend to periods of no temptation, they are for those moments where, in revolt, body, and soul stand up against their harshness, they are strict, inviolate. "Jane Eyre doesn't feel she's

compromising. "This is to make a compromise, I value the ones I respect? If so, I definitely love sacrificing "Bronte (2002:451). No one wants to meet a guy in most people's minds, who loses sight of his riches and everything. Still, she's different from Jane. Real love, in her opinion, is the convergence of two

people's hearts and minds. In the Victorian era, Jane Eyre is exceptional. As a feminist, she portrays a widely regarded revolutionary community. Women like Jane cannot achieve true freedom without the confidence of others.

Looking for real love

The discovery of true love in the life of Jane Eyre has a significant part to play in her self-realization process. Jane opposes the form that is anticipated by "rejecting subservience, disagreeing with her bosses, activism and imagination" McFadden (1996:325-346). Love is real, spiritual, and cannot be determined by position, strength or land, etc. in Jane Eyre's interpretation.

She wants better than an everlasting genuine love despite having endured a hopeless childhood and painful adolescence. Through her search for true love, she struggles a great deal. In the end, in her lengthy, intense questioning, she achieves it. Jane hid her identity through that time and desired a better start.

She became contact with John and his sisters as a teacher in a tiny village. And if John is a gorgeous man who proposes to Jane, she cannot embrace Jane; this is a sign of her iron resolve to seek true love. A good man like John cannot embrace Jane Eyre, since her passion will be "one of responsibility, not of joy" Eagleton (1987:29). She simply understands that lowly marriage is not real love. Since he feels Jane Eyre is a decent option for a wife of a missionary, does he propose marriages to Jane? Jane Eyre finds him bland, healthy, and close. And he wants just such an aid. Jane said she's giving away half herself if she's entering St. John, and she's moving to India to premature death. Jane Eyre focuses on fair treatment, shared agreement, and regard for true love. Thus, she denies the idea of John. At the moment, Jane was in deep conflict with the social climate. She wages to oppose patriarchal wedding concepts, which represents both women's spirit and seeks true love as other women do. The choices taken by Jane might be something surprising, but the Victorian culture is blowing.

CONCLUSION

The oldest one of Bronte's three sisters is Charlotte Bronte, whose books have become lasting English classics. The work of Jane Eyre is broadly recognized. In a poor priestly household, Bronte's sisters grew up. When they were very young, their mother died of lung cancer. They were taught to read at home by their parent. Mr Bronte went to preach the faith as a priest, with the family going to new separate clothing. The gestation of the kids was bleak and joyless. Also, the children were sent to a charitable academy, which had poor living conditions. Two sisters died of tuberculosis, sadly. In the book, too, was the wretched life of youth. The Bronte sisters stayed in a private school while they grew up. These interactions provided the resources available for potential production.

In three measures, Charlotte Bronte portrays the portrait of Jane Eyre. The first step is that her feminism continues to develop from the struggle against her lousy childhood. The second stage is thinking of her feminism focused on the terrible encounters in internships, where she understands the fittest's existence.

The remarkable aspect is the third step in real love, freedom, and dignity through which the philosophy of feminism is developed. Jane Eyre's growth represents Charlotte Bronte's progress.

Any reader in Jane Eyre is profoundly fascinated by Jane Eyre's uncompromising promotion of respect. She is struggling for racial prosperity and love. Her passion has little to do with status, control, or property, focusing on dignity and liberty. She doesn't want to be a mistress in Rochester for wealth and is not attracted by it. Her devotion is real and robust. Jane Eyre aspires to true love and overcomes the barriers of true love. She eventually succeeds and with her boyfriend leads a comfortable life.

It is well known that whatever challenges you face in your life, just be left is the only way you can do it by considering Jane Eyre's hardships with self-realization. For the culture of the 1800s, Jane Eyre shows that a woman who defied the odds of freedom and self-success was not as far-fetched as it may seem. Jane opposes the form that is anticipated by "rejecting subservience, disagreeing with her bosses, activism and imagination. Not just in terms of riches and rank, but she succeeds even in times of family and affection. These are her two desires, which Jane has evaded for too long. Her willingness to indulge without compromising her hard-won freedom is additional to her success.

As seen by Jane Eyre's fight for liberty and freedom, everybody is entitled to seek peace and the true meaning of life. The tale of Jane Eyre teaches us that a woman can aspire for equality and integrity in a man-dominated culture. The brave woman should be bold enough to struggle against it despite the challenges of life. The critical defensive factor is self-esteem. Because feminism was about protecting oneself, whenever in the wrong circumstances we're powerless, let's fight to live life. Absolute wealth is desired when it comes to a successful marriage. A little dowry woman is central to the match. As for couples, the priority is liberty and freedom. Marriage without affection is dead, so love, fair standing, and good fortune is the ideal match.

REFERENCES

- Amos, V., & Parmar, P. (1984) Challenging imperial feminism Feminist review, 17(1), 3-19
- Andersson, A (2011) Identity and independence in Jane Eyre
- Armstrong, N. (1987). *Desire and domestic fiction: A political history of the novel*. Oxford University Press
- Auerbach, N. (1982). *Woman and the Demon: the Life of a Victorian Myth*. Harvard University Press
- Bronte, Ch. (2002). *Jane Eyre*. Beijing: Foreign Language Press.
- Eagleton, T. (1987) *Jane Eyre: A Marxist Study*. Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre, 29-45.
- Gilbert, S. M. (1979). I analyze the anxiety of authorship in *The Madwoman in the Attic*.
- Glen, H. (2003). *Bronte's*. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

- Guofu, W. (1987) Lectures on English Novels Chengdu: Sichuan Literature and Art Publishing House.
- Kelu, Z. (1999). History of Foreign Literature
- McFadden, M. (1996) Critical Evaluation Englewood Cliffs: Salem Press
- Wilkinson, M. L. (2008). Antigone's daughters: gender, family, and expression in the modern novel (Vol. 97). Peter Lang.