

QUICK CARD: JANE EYRE



<i>Reference</i>	<i>Jane Eyre</i> . Charlotte Bronte. (1847) ISBN-13: 978-0393975420
<i>Plot</i>	When orphaned and unloved Jane Eyre becomes governess at Thornfield, she finds comfort and society with her master, Rochester; however, his dark past and ambiguous character threaten Jane's peace and happiness.
<i>Setting</i>	<p>The story's five settings suggest the parts of the story:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateshead – where Jane spends her unhappy childhood • Lowood School – where Jane receives her education and learns of God • Thornfield Grange – where Jane meets Rochester and falls in love • Marsh End – where Jane comes to know her kin and attains independence, coming into an inheritance • Ferndean – where Jane marries Rochester <p>These settings reflect all the elements of Gothic Romances including remote landscapes, dark (and possibly cursed) ancestral castles, ruins, secret passageways, skeletons in the attic, and dramatic natural phenomenon.</p>
<i>Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jane Eyre – (protagonist) orphan whose education suits her for the job of a governess. She longs for a place and love • Mr. Reed – Jane's maternal uncle • Mrs. Reed – (antagonist) Jane's uncaring aunt • John Reed – (antagonist) Jane's unkind and selfish wastrel cousin • Eliza Reed –(antagonist) Jane's cousin • Georgiana Reed – (antagonist) Jane's cousin • Bessie Lee – servant at Gateshead who shows Jane kindness • Robert Leaven – Coachman at Gateshead who marries Bessie • Mr. Lloyd – apothecary who treats servants and Jane at Gateshead

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Brocklehurst - (antagonist) hypocritical and severe religious cleric who runs Lowood School for Girls • Maria Temple – kind superintendent of Lowood who helps Jane • Miss Scatcherd – (antagonist) Sour and ugly teacher at Lowood • Helen Burns – friend to Jane at Lowood who patiently submits (character based on Maria Bronte) • Edward Fairfax Rochester – (antagonist) Master of Thornfield. Byronic hero. • Bertha Mason – (antagonist) Rochester’s mad first wife • Adele Varens – illegitimate ward of Rochester • Alice Fairfax – distant cousin of Rochester and his housekeeper • Leah – housemaid at Thornfield • Blanche Ingram – (antagonist) socialite in pursuit of Rochester • Richard Mason – (antagonist) Bertha’s brother, Rochester’s brother-in-law, employer of Jane’s uncle John Eyre • Grace Poole –mysterious servant who turns out to be Bertha’s keeper • St. John Eyre Rivers – (antagonist) Jane’s cousin and a Calvinist clergyman. • Diana and Mary Rivers – cousins to Jane and sisters to St. John • Rosamond Oliver – patroness of Jane’s school in Morton • Alice Wood – Jane’s maid in Morton • John Eyre – Jane’s paternal uncle • Mr. Oliver – Rosamond’s businessman father
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Conflict</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man vs. Nature; Man vs. Man; Man vs. Society; Man vs Himself; Man vs. God: Will Jane find happiness, love, and a family? • Man vs. Man; Man vs. Self; Man vs. Society: Will Jane be true to her conscience?

<p><i>Theme</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortuitous Providence • Divine Provision • Conscience • Self-possession • Passion vs. Reason • Submission vs. Rebellion • Tradition/Social Ethics
<p><i>Literary Devices</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Byronic Hero – dark and brooding, introspective and selfish character who is a law unto himself. A rebel, he flouts tradition and social convention. He is driven by passion, rather than reason. • Gothic Romance – Literature which reacts against the rationalism of the enlightenment. Returning to the primitive elements of nature in keeping with romanticism, the major characters partake of the “noble savage” tradition. Elements of Gothic fiction include: elements of the supernatural, terror, violence, remote landscapes, mystery, romance, social rebels, a Byronic hero who defies social conventions and traditional mores, ancestral castles and curses, ruins, secret passageways, and damsels in distress. • Symbolism – use of images to represent ideas. Consider the oak tree rent in the storm, divided but not destroyed, as a symbolic communication of God’s ruling on the proposed marriage of Jane to Rochester.