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Influence of the class system on characters in Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*

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- 1.General overview of class system in Britain
- 2.Subclasses of minor class system
- 3.Subclasses of upper class system
- 4.Position of women in minor class
- 5.Position of women in upper class
- 6.Position of men
- 7.Impact of minor class system on Tess
- 8.Consequences of this impact on Tess's life

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Affirmation

I declare that I wrote this Bachelor's thesis independently under supervision of PhDr. Libor Práger, Ph.D. and I used cited literature only.

In Olomouc, 1st May, 2015

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1. Introduction

My thesis will focus on the class system and particularly how much the characters are shaped by the class in Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. The reason why I have chosen this book particularly is obvious – I have liked the story from the very beginning. I decided to look in detail on the problem of class and gender because it seems that this theme was overlooked by many of those who did researches about this book. Many of them preferred to investigate if Tess was or was not the pure woman, how much is the place Wessex real or what role plays nature or destiny in his books.

For this reason, I wanted to emphasize the role of class as it is connected with Hardy himself. His early life found him as a boy belonging to the lower class. He experienced the injustice and suffering of the working class. Thanks to his writing he managed to reach the upper classes. However, in his writings, he focuses on rural life – lives of ordinary people. It is evident that the country life influenced him the most and played important role in his life.

He lived in the time when the system was changing – to the capitalistic society. Somebody should raise an objection that to make research on the class of late 19 century is not relevant today. For the one who rules and is financially secure it might be true. For the majority, the class division is still theme which is current. People work hard, just to make enough money so that they could buy the same car as their neighbour have. Because if one is different from the rest – they immediately start to look down on him. New fashion, new trends are blindly followed.

Who is born poor will stay poor, the same rule can be applied with those who are rich. The struggle to reach the upper class never finishes. And even if someone is lucky enough to be the part of the upper class, the fear that someone might discover his true origin is always at present. People seem to hunt only material goals and forget that we are beings with souls and our goal should be trying to be better person.

The change of the system must come and will come but nobody knows when it will happen. The first step to change this class division and to the equality (as Hussites did six centuries before) is to be aware of the fact that the unrest and unhappiness lies in the current social system. That is the reason why I have chosen to speak about the class and gender in the 21 century. I will focus on the class division and people lives

of the late 19 century. The main question which I will ask is - how much does class system influence lives of individuals.

2. Major changes in 19 century

In my research I will take into account class system and society. However, for fully understanding the society of that time, it is crucial to understand major changes which influenced the whole society. In the late 19 century the world was changing. The aristocrats and the power of name was vanishing, on the other hand, what is now called capitalistic society was on the rise.

In aristocratic circles, names played important role. Even these days people consider themselves to be of a higher sort if they have a noble name. This tendency of considering oneself more important on the basis of the name can be seen, when John Durbeyfield - the man from the village - finds out that his family once was a part of the noble family d'Urbervilles.

“Your ancestor was one of the 12 knights who assisted the Lord of Estremavilla in Normandy in his conquest of Glamorganshire. Branches of your family held manors over all this part of England, ...“ (p.5)

This discovery completely changes his vision of life, he starts to consider himself a member of upper class, nevertheless the rest of the village and even his own family see him just the same man as before. However, he insists on calling himself Sir and expect others to respect his family more. He is so blinded by his origin that he even wants his remains to be put in the Kingsbere – “the residence of D'Urbervilles for five hundred years” (p.530). Although he does not become respected as he wishes, he clings to the noble name of his dead ancestors until his death.

John Durbeyfield thus can be seen as the bridge between the old time and the new time. He is the person who believes in the old values, although he lives in the time when the world is changing, the world in which the blood and name lose the meaning.

The ambiguity between the new and old can be seen in Angel's attitude to the one's origin. On the one hand, he claims that he hates aristocrats:

“I do hate the aristocratic principle of blood before everything, and do think as reasoners the only pedigrees we ought to respect are those spiritual ones of the wise and virtuous, without regard to corporal paternity.” (p.276)

He is influenced by the time which is changing, the time which does not consider the blood as important. However, he also adds, that he is pleased by Tess's origin. "My mother too, poor soul, will think so much better of you on account of it." (p.277)

Unless he tries to be modern in every way, he is influenced by his own family and particular class into which he belongs. In the end he stays somewhere in the middle between the modern and the old, even though he considers himself to be different than his parents. This tendency - to release himself from the old traditions and release his mind from prejudices which still exists can be seen through the whole book. He and John Durbeyfield thus can be seen as the bridge between the old times and the new times.

The life of the village also changes. Thanks to civilization and urbanisation, people are moving to get better chances. They ride in waggons pulled by horses to search for better employment. This is something new, because before people used to stay in the same house where they were born.

This mobility takes place every year on Old-Lady Day.

"The Egypt of one family was the Land of Promise to the family who saw it from the distance, till by residence there it became it turn their Egypt also; and so they changed and changed." (p.515)

Moving of the people – towards town – is one of the causes of depopulation. So called urbanization – plays big role. Not only people could use horse-waggons to get where they wanted, there is a new possibility of travelling – a train. "Railroads were a symbol of Britain's incredible industrial and economic growth."¹ The train is used by Angel Clare when he comes home from Brazil.

"He doesn't reach Chalk-Newton till six, even if the train should be punctual, and ten miles of country-road, five of them in Crimmercrock Lane, are not jogged over in a hurry by our old horse." (p.537)

¹ Caminero-Santangelo Byron, "A moral dilemma: Ethics in Tess of the D'Urbervilles, *English Studies*," (Jan1994): 53, accessed March 10, 2015, <http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=ebb9f0ea-b29d-4c3f-9180-906559887b8e%40sessionmgr4004&vid=2&hid=4108>

Other cause of depopulation is that houses of work-folk are required by agriculturists for their working people. The houses in which families lived for years are now occupied by people who do not have strong connections between themselves. Alienation between people thus reaches even the villages which always were the symbols of the people helping each other, of unity between them.

“When Tess’s mother was a child the majority of the field-folk about Marlott had remained all their lives on one farm, which had been the home also of their fathers and grandfathers; ...” (p.515)

Peace and quiet, neighbours gathering in the pubs, the unique atmosphere of the village is being transformed into socially alienated people, who has neither connection to the place they are sent, nor they are connected between themselves.

“Progress, in this case, is not beneficial; it breaks up the community in terms of class, and alienates individuals from the world they belong to and understand.”²

The village becomes the place full of people who are hired for work and do not have strong relationship, the place where trade of exchanging eg. bread for milk – universally the goods – is quite impossible. “Marlott will become Flintcomb-Ash, a factory of numbing work, no longer the nostalgically portrayed, comical community.”³The capitalism does not operates with exchanging but with system of money. Instead of working for oneself, people are hired by upper class to work on a field which is not theirs. The owner – who does not work himself – then gives workers money – their wage; these workers are called wage-labourers. I will go back to this term later.

Industrialization also deserves one’s attention. New mechanisms are slowly appearing on the scene. These innovations help farmers to work more effectively. Angel Clare thus have opportunity to travel around the country to learn new mechanisms to be able to start his own farm.

Traveling across the country is not the only possibility of getting experience. There is the opportunity to travel far – even to foreign countries like Brazil.

² Byron Caminero-Santangelo, “A moral dilemma“, 55.

³ Jeanette Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions: Victorian Confession Novels and Tess of the D’Urbervilles,“ *English Literature in Transition, 1880-1920*: 453, accessed March 20, 2015. <http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=a5b2933a-d3e1-4369-8276-27285558ae42%40sessionmgr4001&vid=2&hid=4108>

“...great advantages of the Empire of Brazil as a field for the emigrating agriculturist. Land was offered there on exceptionally advantageous terms.” (p.380)

The major changes of life which influenced society and thinking thus were changes from aristocracy towards capitalism which was seen in rejecting the nobility of the name. Urbanisation took place, the phenomenon which led to depopulation of villages and social isolation of the people. Industrialization and mechanisation helped farmers in their daily work. Traveling to farer distances was possible thanks to trains. Travelling very far – to foreign countries like Brazil – was on the rise. All these changes contributed to forming new social classes.

3. The Class System

If we want to start talking about the division of the classes, we should first examine, what the social class is. According to Bukharin, it is:

“The aggregate of persons playing the same part in production, standing in the same relation towards other persons in the production process, these relations being also expressed in things.”⁴

The very last word “things” is pointing toward the property. It is possible to divide people according to their relation to the property, as Lenin says:

“Class positions are defined by the possession, or lack of possession, , of specific means of production and by the consequent function that they imply in the social division of labour.”⁵

There are, thus, 2 big groups of people, those who possess and those who do not.

“The class can be seen as a pure manifestation of economic differentiation.”⁶ This is rather simple based division. On the other hand it clearly shows how much depends on the economic aspect of the life – how big role plays money and economic position. Even in the 21st century, the capitalistic system is still the one which is practised and people are still divided into rich and poor.

It is interesting to point out that this class divisions which can be seen today can be chased to Victorian era.

“Adam Smith then identify not two but three basis classes: workers receiving the ‘wages of labour’, capitalists receiving the ‘profits of capital’, and landlords receiving the ‘rent of land’.”⁷

“This model of division adopts also Karl Marx, who had intended to set out his views on class in full, began with a recognition of the ‘three great classes’ – wage labourers, capitalists and landowners.”⁸

⁴ John Scott, *Stratification and power: structures of class, status and command* (Cambridge : Polity, 1996), 67.

⁵ Scott, *Stratification and power*, 64.

⁶ Farkhanda Nazir, “Impact of Class on Life A Marxist Study of Thomas Hardy’s Novel Tess of the D’Urbervilles,” *Language in India*: 194, accessed April 2, 2015.

<http://www.languageinindia.com/june2013/farkhandatessfinal.pdf>

⁷ Scott, *Stratification and power*, 50.

This system is applied in Talbothay Dairy. Dairymen and dairymaids are wage labourers – they work on the place which is not theirs for a money paid to them by the employer. Their master is Mr Crick and Mrs Crick. They own the dairy and their work is to divide the work with cows between the employers – wage labourers. In other words, “the possessors, . . . , are able to require the non-possessors to work on their behalf, and so can become non-producers. They can secure their own livelihood without having to work for it. Possessors, then, ‘exploit’ non-possessors by imposing conditions under which the non-possessors receive only a part of what they produce. A class of possessors is, at the same time, a class of non-producers and a class of exploiters.”⁹

Possessors are Mr and Mrs Crick, who employ non-possessors – Tess and others. Such division of class is based on the division of property and lack of property. If the one who does not have the property wants to secure his own livelihood, he has to work. Thus Tess, who wanted to improve the conditions of her family, went to work. Those, who have the property, not only live in better conditions but also consider themselves better than those who do not possess. For example Mrs Crick does not work herself and puts effort into distinguishing herself from workers.

“When the milking was finished for the evening, they straggled indoors, where Mrs Crick, the dairyman’s wife – who was too respectable to go out milking herself, and wore a hot stuff gown in warm weather because the dairymaids wore prints – was giving an eye to the leads and things.” (p.164)

Karl Marx was a German philosopher, who with Engels, developed Marxism.

“Marxism is the body of ideas which provide the fully worked-out theoretical, basis for the struggle of the working class to attain a higher form of human society Socialism.”¹⁰

Even though, there are various criteria according to which it is possible to divide the people into classes, I prefer to focus to materialistic division – according money and possession. Boundaries between classes may sometimes reveal to be not so accurate. I will investigate the features of class, prejudices which each class has against other class and ‘fate’ of the characters which is caused by the membership in certain class.

⁸ Scott, *Stratification and power*, 71.

⁹ Scott, *Stratification and power*, 64.

¹⁰ Nazir, “Impact of Class on Life,” 194.

4. Typical features of the working class

The very first class which I would like to mention is the working class, later called the class of wage labourers or proletariat. Although it can be called by different names, it is the class standing lowest in the hierarchy, with respect to other classes. Members of this class are people who do not possess much, have the lowest wages and thanks to it the low life standard.

In the book, to this class belong Tess's whole family, their neighbours or Tess's friends – the majority of the characters. That is because the book is centred to the rural life, the life of Wessex.

In this point, I will like to state that "Hardy was said to wrote Tess also to show that he is man of the soil of the England."¹¹ The rural life was central to his works like e.g. in *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *Wessex tales* and many more. The social issues were present also in other great book *Jude the Obscure*. He himself experienced the life in harsh conditions which strongly influenced him. He considered important to show the life of ordinary people, who are attached to the nature and respects her laws.

Tess is the nice example of a person who belongs to working class. She is born to the village of Marlott to her mother Joan and father John. They all lead quite simple way of life – they have a small field, poultry, horse. They are fully dependent on the Nature so they try to live in harmony with her.

Tess's mother role is to be the housewife – care about the children, and the house, cook, wash, clean and secure that the children would survive. "The woman's fundamental status is that of her husband's wife, the mother of his children, and traditionally the person responsible for a complex of activities in connection with the management of the household, care of children, etc,"¹² and Joan is the true representative of it:

"There stood her mother amid the group of children, ..., hanging over the Monday washing-tub, which had now, as always, lingered on to the end of the week." (p.23)

¹¹ Peter Widdowson, *Hardy in history: a study in literary sociology* (London: Routledge, 1989), 62.

¹² Scott, *Stratification and power*, 121.

One day when Tess comes home, she finds her mother: “balanced on one foot beside the tub, the other being engaged in the aforesaid business of rocking her youngest child.” (p.23)

On the other hand, the father has just one role – “man was supposed to be the breadwinner.”¹³ He is responsible for financial situation of the family, his role is to earn money.

Joan’s old children are here to help the mother in the house and with younger children. So Tess, as the oldest daughter, is expected to help the family. Not only with the housework but also to marry a wealthy man who would help with finances. That is why her mother blames her for escaping home after she has been seduced by Alexander d’Urberville, the wealthy gentleman:

“After all the talk about you and him which has reached us here, who would have expected it to end like this! Why didn’t ye think of doing some good for your family instead o’ thinking only of yourself? See how I’ve got to teave and slave, and your poor weak father with his heart clogged like a dripping-pan.” (p.119)

Her mother felt that she suffered quite a lot in raising her, cooking and expected her daughter to compensate it – to marry well and to protect her family and maybe even sacrifice for her family because she thought she had done the same. The roles in the family are strictly divided in order to secure that the family is able to care about itself. The family has the role of asylum and thus plays important role in the life and even bigger in the working class families, where the people are left to one another. They do have to care more about each other because they have just themselves and if something goes wrong, they would expect the family to protect them. We can talk about “family-centeredness, which is a more or less prominent feature of working class life according to the degree to which kinship networks are geographically localised.”¹⁴ Clinging to the family is one of the features of the working class. This clinging to the family and looking for protection at home can be seen when Tess discovers she is pregnant with Alec and goes home where she hopes to find the asylum, to hide herself from all the bad which she encountered in the outside world.

¹³ Aşkın Haluk Yıldırım, “The Woman Question and the Victorian Literature on Gender,” *Ekev Academic Review* (2012): 46, accessed February 23, 2015.

<http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=c7b6692a-00a3-42d7-bccc-108993f8791b%40sessionmgr4005&vid=2&hid=4108>

¹⁴ Scott, *Stratification and power*, 239.

Life in the country was never easy. To cope with the harsh conditions in which the poor people lived, they have to find something which would help them to escape. Romantic writers who suffered tried to escape by writing literature – literature about historic events, etc., creating other worlds in which they hid. So she – and also Tess's father – used to go to inn, to drink, chat about nothing and relax. Hardy describes this when Tess's mother decides to go and fetch her husband herself instead of asking Tess to do it because she likes to sit in the inn and relax from the daily obligations.

“This going to hunt up her shiftless husband at the inn was of Mrs Durbeyfield's still extant enjoyments in the muck and muddle of rearing children. To discover him at the Rolliver's, to sit there for hour or two by his side and dismiss all thought and care of the children during the interval, made her happy.” (p.27)

To escape from the dull work and unhappiness, not only Tess's parents drink. Her female friend which Tess first meets in Dorset where they both work as milkmaids, help herself with drinking.

“Marian's will had a method of assisting itself by taking from her pocket as the afternoon wore on a pint bottle corked with a white rag, from which she invited Tess to drink.” (p.419)

Not only family-centeredness but also drinking as a way to escape from many times dull life is the feature of the working class.

Slowly, we are getting to the fact that working class people have to work hard. This is nothing surprising, what is surprising that even women has to work as animals.

“Female field labour was seldom offered now, and its cheapness made it profitable for tasks which women could perform as readily as men.” (p.415)

Women from working class have to work to survive and also to support their poor families. “Working class – towards the end of the eighteen century and long into the nineteen century a motley collection of working or unemployed people, destitute poor, or not-so-poor, dependent of the charity of their own masters, with numerous, unconnected traditions, tied to localities or trades, each keen to preserve, or kept perforce in, its own boundaries.”¹⁵

¹⁵ Scott, *Stratification and power*, 228.

Traditions and customs are inevitable part of the working class. One of them was singing. Mothers use to sing lullabies to babies, like Tess's mother who sings song to her youngest child.

“..to which movement a feminine voice kept time by singing, in a vigorous gallopade, the favourite ditty of ‘The Spotted Cow’ ...” (p.22)

Not only mothers sang to babies to make them sleep, it was believed that music has the power to calm down even a bull as in the story told by one of the dairyman in Dorset.

“The bull softened down, and stood still, looking hard at William Dewy, who fiddled on and on; till a sort of a smile stole over the bull's face.” (p.161)

Tess sings ballads in Flintcomb Ash because she does not want to forget them and also wants to please with them Angel if he only returns from Brazil. Songs are sang in Dorset when Tess works as a dairymaid “to induce the cows to let down their milk” (p.502).

“Songs were often resorted to in dairies hereabout as an enticement to the cows when they showed signs of withholding their usual yield; and the band of the milkers at this request burst into melody....” (p.160). These melodies have lived thanks to oral tradition. The music and singing was an inevitable part of working class lives.

If we talk about singing, we must not forget to find the answer to the the question – is language of the working class different from other classes?

The answer can be found in the dialogs. Tess, as a person, who is influenced by the life in the village, has “the characteristic intonation of that dialect for this district being the voicing approximately rendered by the syllable UR.” (p.16) Tess's mother can speak only dialect: “Y'll be fess enough, my poppet, when th'st know!” (p.24)

However, not all villagers speak dialect. Tess have been educated more than others from her family which influenced her language.

“Mrs Durbeyfield habitually spoke the dialect; her daughter, who had passed the Sixth Standard in the National school under a London-trained mistress, spoke two languages: the dialect at home, more or less; ordinary English abroad and to persons of quality.” (p.24)

We can say that “certain selected sounds have been given a cardinal authority which derives from no known law of language, but simply from the fact that they are habitually made by persons who, for other reasons, possess social and economic influence.”¹⁶

The importance of the language – that language gives one the label of the class membership, is nicely seen when Tess meets with Alexander after she has been influenced by the language of the middle class Angel, and he immediately recognises the change in her speech.

“How is it that you speak so fluently now? Who has taught you such good English?” (p.454)

It is obvious that it does matter on one’s pronunciation and use of language. Tess by her improved using of language is able to be classified as the member of upper class.

The other important question is how can one improve his language? The answer is easy - by going to school. “Education in 19 century responded to many social and economic changes, it also perpetuated social divisions, and for Hardy was inevitably bound up with class issues.”¹⁷ Tess had an opportunity and went to good school, however other members of working class didn’t have such chance and mostly they were uneducated. One of the features of the working class is that they are not educated. One became educated by reading books - that is the way to get respected. The chance for getting educated is however not same for all people, members of lower classes do not have the chance to read. On the other hand, people from working class can be very good in other skills; and this fact many people from upper class seem to forget. “Many highly educated people have been so driven in on their reading, that they fail to notice that there are other forms of skilled, intelligent, creative activity: ... a whole range of general skills, from gardening, metalwork and carpentry to active politics.”¹⁸

That is one of the prejudices in the world – that educated people are considered better than those who work manually. Those who work with their bare hands should not be considered as worse, in 19 century they belonged to working class because they were

¹⁶ Raymond Williams, *Culture and Society 1780-1950* (New York : Doubleday & Co., 1960), 341.

¹⁷ Nazir, “Impact of Class on Life,” 206.

¹⁸ Williams, *Culture and Society*, 328.

born to working class, or they did not have the opportunity to become educated. And because the working class was never the class that ruled, they were constantly influenced by the thinking of the upper classes. The upper classes then considered themselves more important than the working class and working class somehow agreed with it. “The problem of peasantry is then that it is a demographically formed social class with interests that are distinct from those of other social classes, but it has no communal solidarity, no class consciousness and no political organisation. Instead of developing an autonomous class consciousness, members of subordinate social classes may be heavily influenced by the ideas and values who exploit them.”¹⁹

The class consciousness coincides with social consciousness. “Karl Marx says that the first premise of all human history is of course, the existence of living human individuals (social beings). Thus the first fact to be established is the physical organization of these individuals and their consequent relation to the rest of nature.”²⁰ The relation is important – the relation between classes and consciousness about being part of some class. Lenin says about this issue that “the history of all countries shows that the working class, exclusively by its own effort, is able to develop only trade-union consciousness.”²¹

Working class is an independent class who lives in the outskirts of all the classes, the members living in the many times isolated villages, with connections only between themselves, not knowing much of the outside world. It is possible to say that they live in isolation. And such isolation and lack of education can be harmful. This dangerous comes out when Tess’ mother send Tess to Mrs d’Urberville to ask for help because they – thanks to Tess – have lost their horse who helped them to earn money. Her mother does not think of sending Tess from the village as a dangerous, she simply hopes that Tess would save them. She did wrong, so she has to sacrifice herself and try to help the family survive. Joan does not think at all about the consequences of her deed.

Tess finally agrees to leave the village and ask the lady for the help. The same as her mother, she is not aware of the danger waiting in the outside world.

¹⁹ Scott, *Stratification and power*, 228.

²⁰ Nazir, “Impact of Class on Life,” 194.

²¹ Williams, *Culture and Society*, 303.

“Much less had she been far outside the valley. Every countour of the surrounding hills was as personal to her as that of her relatives’s faces; but for what lay beyond, her judgement was dependent of the teaching of the village school, where she had laid a leading place at the time of her leaving, a year or two before this date.” (p.47)

Tess thus has the information of the outside world just from her village school – and that is not much. Even when she works at Talbothay Dairy, and is more experienced, the people from town are still far away from her life, as can be seen in her talk about Londoners. “Londoners....strange people that we have never seen.” (p.274)

She has to rely on her own instincts – given by Nature. In her own village and family it is not bad, on the other hand, everywhere else it is. Her father, who plays a role of a one who does not talk much but has law to decide everything what relates to his family, is blinded by the possibility of being united with the blood of the d’Urbervilles and it seems he forget to think of the feelings of Tess. When Joan persuades him that sending Tess to the lady is a good idea, he agrees that d’Urberville “mid have serious thoughts about improving his blood by linking on to the old line,” not knowing what Mr d’Urberville told Tess: “ But Tess, no nonsense about ‘d’Urberville’; - ‘Durbeyfield’only, you know – quite another name.” (p.56)

This blindness of both the parents is caused by the fact that they want to escape from the status “working class”. The father primarily by achieving the affiliation to the once powerful family d’Urbervilles. The mother Joan also wants to secure better life for the whole family – by Tess’s marriage to the gentleman. Finally, she manages to accomplish her plan to the misfortune of poor Tess – when she discovers that Angel has come back to her, she says to him:

“He kept on saying you would never come any more, and that I was a foolish women. He was very kind to me, and to mother, and to all of us after father’s death.” (p.554)

The class struggle is the topic of other chapter. To sum up the investigation into the working class, it can be characterized by various features. People belonging to the working class are those who live in harmony with the Nature and respects her laws. They believe in superstitions which are transmitted in oral way, like songs which plays big role in their lives. One of the other typical feature is family centeredness. They have to work hard to survive, the conditions for living are hard and that is why

members of the family respect the roles they have. They have to cope with hard conditions and one of the methods is drinking. Another feature is dialect typical for people from villages, the dialect that divides the lower and upper classes. The villages are isolated and education is done only in the village schools. Lack of education, such important for upper classes, is one of the reasons why Tess has so many problems with understanding the outside world. Her simple mother and father are not aware of the dangerous world. They do not warn Tess and thus send her to the world she does not know without any possibility to recognise the danger. What they have on their mind is the possibility of the better life – better life thanks to membership in the upper class to which they would belong thanks to their daughter.

5. The Class Struggle

In the previous section, we have been talking about the working class – the one who is lowest in the hierarchy. Is it possible for working class to get into the upper classes? What is causing the tension between different classes?

First, Thomas Hardy had himself experience with the class mobility. “He had strong past and present connections with servant and labourers, with craftsmen more or less thriving, with other more upwardly-mobile relatives, with some of the brutalities and promiscuities of rural social life, ...and with people...who, by way of education in particular, moved into a different section of the petit bourgeoisie.”²² Hardy, however, tried to maintain his upper position – as a writer – and did not want to be considered as one who was once member of the low class. He himself had to cope with many problems – one of them was rejection from University. “One of the ways how to move up in the class system was through education.”²³

Education differentiate people even in the working class. We can say that there is a difference between people standing low or high in the working class according to their education. There can be a gap even between mother and daughter, as is between Joan and Tess.

“Between the mother, with her fast-perishing number of superstitions, folk-lore, dialect, and orally transmitted ballads, and the daughter, with her trained National teachings and Standard knowledge under an infinitely Revised Code, there was a gap of two hundred years as ordinarily understood.” (p.27)

Tess thanks to her education could be considered as a sort of upper class in the working class because she was educated. On the other hand, her whole family belonged to the working class, so she was and has to be the member of a working class also. Education had and still have to divide the society and is the reason for Tess’s mishappenings.

Tess’s first experience with the gentleman named Alec – the man from the upper class - is, when she is sent to the Trantridge where she is supposed to care about hens. Here she is seduced and thus has a bad experience. That is caused by the lack

²² Widdowson, *Hardy in History*, 132.

²³ Widdowson, *Hardy in History*, 132.

of education, she is not given the bigger chance to study. “Why didn’t you tell me there was a danger in men-folk? Why didn’t you warn me? Ladies know what to fend hands against, because they read novels that tell them of these tricks; but I never had the chance o’learning in that way, and you did not help me!” (p.120) The fact that she would have the bad experience with the gentleman was then inevitable.

Such a bad experience - being seduced and what is more – expecting the baby which she later lost comes very soon and changes her. “Almost at a leap Tess thus changed from simple girl to a complex woman.” (p.144) To escape the men and to protect her family from being talked about by villagers, she goes to work as a dairymaid in a place far away. “There should be no more d’Urberville air-castles in the dreams and deeds of her new life. She would be the dairymaid Tess and nothing more.” (p.146)

At this point she decides to stay only the working class member because the effort to go up on the class system ladder cost her much. However, to escape far away from Alec, she goes to work to Talbothay Dairy, where she meets the man from the middle class – Angel Clare. She immediately starts to respect him – he is more educated than she is, he wears better clothes, comes from better family. Despite of all these facts she knows, she hopes he might respect her more thanks to her origin.

“Barren attribute as it was, disastrous as its discovery had been in many ways to her, perhaps Mr Clare, as a gentleman and student of history, would respect her sufficiently to forget her childish conduct with the lords and ladies if he knew that those Purbeck-marble and alabaster people in Kingsbere Church really represented her own lineal forefathers; that she was no spurious d’Urberville, compounded of money and ambition like those at Trantridge, but true d’Urberville to the bone.” (p.186)

However, she is not taken seriously on this account. It seems that nobody does believe that her ancestors were the true d’Urbervilles.

Through time, she somehow wins the attention of Angel, who asks her to marry him. Tess, by marrying Angel, would get the chance to get higher in the class system. For her it would mean living in better house, more money, and also meeting with the people from the upper class. One could get the membership of the upper class not only by education but more often by marriage. Although she has the opportunity to get rid of the label of working class, after Angel leaves her because she was not

virgin before marriage, she chooses life as a worker, even though he let her amount of money in the house of his parents. She even rejects to use her new name – Clare, but uses that of Durbeyfield. In this way she punishes herself, but why?

First, she spends her whole life as a member of the working class and she gets used to this life. She is not able to find her place among the people of the upper class. Moreover, her first experience with the gentlemen is horrible. She is used, seduced and she has to pay – she is looked down by the villagers, members of her own class. Even though what happened was not caused by her, “she agrees with her culture’s ideas about class and gender that she is the one who made mistake and thus has to pay and has to suffer.”²⁴ Her second encounter with the man of higher class – Angel is not much happier, because he also seduces her and then leaves her alone even though he comes from much better family than Alec. And again, Tess accept his punishment over her, because he is the man of higher sort. “Tess also hopes to reclaim Angel after her confession if she punishes herself enough.”²⁵ “These painful romances of social distance mask the power the confessor has over the penitent – usually the power of a middle-class man over a working-class woman.”²⁶ We have said before, that people from lower class are influenced by the ones who rule. They adopt their thinking as true and right and blindly believes that they are always true and almost take their ideas about the society as a law. Tess is then heavily influenced by the way Angel acts, she adopts the way he expresses his thoughts and also accepts her punishment.

Still, she cannot understand why he rejected her, because she has not done anything wrong intentionally. What is more, he confesses that he had also sex before marriage – so Tess feels they did the same thing. “Her ideals about marriage based on romance are contradictory with the Victorian notion of matrimony.”²⁷ The man – from upper class – has the right to do something bad and the society will take it as a normal. On the other hand, when woman behaves the same, her behaviour is considered not pure. “We can see how negatively many Victorians felt about women who committed such so-called sins.”²⁸ Girl is supposed to marry the one who makes her woman. “In spite

²⁴ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 458.

²⁵ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 447.

²⁶ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 445.

²⁷ Yildirim, “The Woman Question,” 59.

²⁸ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 446.

this tradition, Tess makes a choice which is out of the ordinary.”²⁹ She chooses not to marry Alec who seduced her – against all prejudices and the fact that she will be considered unwitty – if we take into consideration the money she should have. But she feels she does not love him, he treated her wrong and she hates him from all her heart. Thanks to it, when she later goes back to her village and to her mother and siblings (after her father dies), villagers start to think about her family as totally inappropriate to live in the village. “Even if the ‘fallen’ no longer sins, they remain corrupt by Victorian standards.”³⁰ They do not want to be in the proximity of someone who had a baby but not a husband, who married and yet went back home without any husband.

How does she cope with the fact that Angel left her? First, she works hard. Then, after months of waiting for Angel to come, regrets her honesty. She should not have been so honest with Angel and everything would be as she wished. However, she had to be honest with him because that is what she was taught, for her it was natural to tell true and not to lie.

Finally she accepts the offer from Alec – and goes to town to become Mrs d’Urberville, although she managed to resist him for such a long time. In the town, she is considered wealthy wife, has her own housemaid, and her only obligation is to play the role of Alec’s wife. Finally, she plays the role the society wanted her to play – she becomes wife of the gentleman of wealth, who seduced her. “The working class women is subject to class and gender prejudice in an increasingly industrialized England.”³¹ It was not her own decision, through time, she was pushed by the society to do what was for “her own good”. If we analyse it more, we must come to conclusion that she finally accepts his offer because she did not have another possibility. If she did not do it, her mother would curse her for sure, because as her daughter, she was expected to help the family. Moreover, Alec would not stop chasing her and persuading her. She was pushed to sacrifice herself so that her mother and siblings have better life. Tess’s fate is prove that we are determined by the society.

²⁹ Yildirim, “The Woman Question,” 50.

³⁰ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 446.

³¹ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 453.

In the time Tess is reconciled with the fact that she has to live with Alec and sacrifice herself for her family, Angel comes to visit her, which is the evidence that Alec is bad and always was because he claimed that Angel would never come back for her. Coming of Angel put her into difficult situation which must be solved. Tess first decision is to reject Angel, although she still loves him.

What reasons led Tess to reject Angel? Tess rejects Angel when he finds her in the town because she feels that the rejection would be considered right by the society. Moreover, she feels obligation to secure her family which was possible just thanks to Alec. However, when Angel goes away, she finally decides herself, what she wants to do. To secure that she will live with Angel, she needs to get rid of Alec, so she decides to get rid of him for always – by stabbing him. After killing her husband, she runs to catch Angel before he leaves her again. Then she is finally happy in her life, she is free, does not have to care about emotions of others but just hers. Killing Alec was her only decision which was not influenced by other forces. All her life she tried to satisfy her family, satisfy the requirements of society. These acts led only to her unhappiness. Nevertheless, the society does not consider killing anybody as an acceptable act; Tess must pay for what she has done. “Tess, the victim of social injustices and prejudices of the society, is arrested and executed by the system whose laws are no less discriminatory than its individuals.”³²

³² Yildirim, “The Woman Question,” 50.

6. Tension between Angel and Tess

Angel – the member of the middle class comes from religious family. His father is parson. His brothers – educated at university – look down on the working class people. “Dancing in public with a troop of country hoydens – suppose we should be seen!” (p.18) His brothers follow the wishes of their parents; Angel, however, tries to find his place in the world and release from the class prejudices. He surprisingly rejects to take University degree, and his parents consider such a behaviour as unsuitable for the person who comes from such a good family. “Of these boys the aforesaid Angel, . . . , was the only son who had not taken a University degree, though he was a single one of them whose early promise might have done full justice to an academic training.” (p.168) What is more, he decides to learn work of dairyman because he is planning to start his own business: he wants to have his own farm. He does not want to work on his farm, he wants be the landowner, employ people for work and earn money. “He did not milk cows because he was obliged to milk cows, but because he was learning to be a rich and prosperous dairyman, landowner, agriculturist, and breeder of cattle.” (p.183) Unless he comes from the upper class, he does not mind to work with his hands when he is training for his own farm; on the other hand, he does not live in the room as other dairymen, he prefers to have his own attic. Even though one day he decides to eat in the same room as others – “to read human nature” (p.172) – he still continues living in his attic. From his behaviour is seen the continuous attempt to be distinguished from the working class, he wants others to respect him and treat him as one who is upper in the class system.

Moreover, Angel as the man of high status is supposed to marry a woman of the same class. Marrying the working-class woman means to overcome certain prejudices. Nobody would expect the gentleman to marry a girl of lower status, as Izz says: ”Of course he won’t marry any one of us, or Tess either – a gentleman’s son, who’s going to be a great landowner and farmer abroad!” (p.201) Marrying a girl of lower status was not considered suitable, on the other hand, it was possible to marry a girl of higher social status than was his. ”As I say, tis a widow woman, and she had money, .. and that was all he was after.“ (p.263) It is obvious that property of money is the symbol of belonging to upper class. Economic situation thus plays an important part of the features of upper class.

“I wonder what she is like – the lady they say his family have looked out for him.” (p.216) The man of such position even does not choose himself his own wife because his family does it for him. However, when Angel visits his parents after some time he has spent in dairy, they see he becomes influenced by the environment in which he lives and he changes. What he learns is that “the impressionable peasant leads a larger, fuller, more dramatic life than the pachydermatous king.” (p.226) He realizes that peasants and workers are also humans and they should not be look down by the upper classes. These changes are captured by his family. “It was chiefly a difference in his manner that they noticed just now, particularly his brothers. He was getting to behave like a farmer; he flung his legs about; the muscles of his face had grown more expressive; his eyes looked as much information as his tongue spoke, and more. The manner of the scholar has mostly disappeared.” (p.233)

Influenced by the life in the country he chooses to marry Tess and not the girl who was chosen by his parents. “Although Angel thought that he was freeing himself from class prejudice by marrying a peasant, he confirms the gender and class prejudice that labels working-class women as lustful animals and middle-class women like Mercy Chant as sexless angels. The novel exposes the sexual connotations of the animalism that Angel associates with the working-class women by having Tess follow Angel with a fidelity of a dog.”³³ By this act he struggles against the prejudices which exists but on the other hand he considers Tess just a member of a class lower than his. What is more, he marries Tess and not some other dairymaid because he finds her somehow better than the other girls – thanks to her education and life-experience, she seems to be different from other girls on the first sight. Even though he tries to find his own way of life, he still chooses a “better” girl from the working class, and when he learns about her origin to which he pretends he does not pay attention, he is pleased because her origin would please his parents. No matter how hard he tries, in his decisions he is always influenced by the environment in which he was raised and also by the environment in which he spends time.

Why does Angel later reject Tess? On the one hand he marries a poor dairymaid, on the other hand he considers this dairymaid more special than the rest of the girls. When he learns that she is not virgin, he is horrified. For him, Tess was the picture of honest, beautiful girl from the country, unspoiled by the civilization and people from

³³ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 450.

towns. By marrying her, he shows his love for nature and his support for country life, pure as he imagined it. After Tess's confession, he rejects her because she destroyed his romantic picture of country life and people. "His modern manners fail to help him overcome the moral codes of the period."³⁴ He cannot cope with it even though Tess is the same person as she was before her confession and if he wanted to marry her from love he would not have rejected her. However, he rejects her and thinks he has the right to reject because he is the man from the upper class. Thus Angel is always trapped between the classes. "It is class displacement who is determinant in forming individuals."³⁵

How does he solve the situation? Thanks to his membership in upper class, he has the opportunity to go to the Brazil and for some time solve his problem with Tess. Although he spent there some time, he decides to go back home. Through time he realizes that in his doings he was pushed by the society even though he tried to struggle against it. He was influenced by the way of thinking typical for the middle class. He let himself to accept the thought that before marriage the girl must be virgin and if she is not, than she has to be rejected because it was her mistake. With this thoughts in his mind, he decides to go to Brazil, which he reasoned with the need to learn more about farming. By this trip to Brazil he gets experience in farming; in addition he also learns more about life itself.

"The crowds of agricultural labourers who had come out to the country in his wake, dazzled by representations of easy independence, had suffered, died, and wasted away. He would see mothers from English farms trudging along with their infants in their arms, when the child would be stricken with fever and would die; the mother would pause to dig a hole in the loose earth with her bare hands, would bury the babe therein with the same natural grave-tools, shed one tear, and again trudge on."
(p.497)

The conditions for living in Brazil are hard, not everyone manages to survive in the wild nature. But experience of life and death shape ones personality. One has to cope with the death, find strength and go on. It influences the person, so he rearranges the values of the life, as it seen in the part when Angel loses his friend companion with whom he travelled cross Brazil.

³⁴ Yildirim, "The Woman Question," 50.

³⁵ Widdowson, *Hardy in History*, 213.

“The cursory remarks of the large-minded stranger, of whom he knew absolutely nothing beyond a commonplace name, were sublimed by his death, and influenced Clare more than all the reasoned ethics of the philosophers.” (p.499)

Here, he slowly learns his blindness and the true values of life. Suddenly, he loses the prejudices he identified himself with, learns about life and death. This experience changed him, all the bad he had to cope with gave him the chance to awake.

Unfortunately, he comes late, the awakening had last too long and when he comes, Tess belongs to Alec. After she rejects him, he does not try to win her back but decides to leave her. When they hang Tess for killing Alec, he agrees to marry Liza Lu – Tess’s sister, because it was considered normal, not because he loved her. “The novel suggest that since Angel is a conventional Victorian though he believes himself a rebel, Liza-Lu may be all he can handle.”³⁶ She is also the member of the working class, is able to work on his farm, has the similar character as Tess does, however she is still virgin. Marrying her is a compromise between what he thinks is right and what is acceptable by society in which he lives. Thus ends his relationship with Tess.

³⁶ Shumaker, “Breaking with the Conventions,” 458.

7. Tension between Alec and Tess

Alexander d'Urberville, as a member of the upper class, who does not have to work to secure his life but is endowed with the large amount of money, flouts his life without problems. He does not know how hard life can be. He has the property which enables him to understand the situation of the one who has nothing. However, he may feel alone because he lives with his mother and the most communication is done with servants. There are not so many people of such position. When he meets Tess, he is pleased to have someone who stands lower on the scale and who can be easily influenced by his thoughts. "The sexual violation of Tess, therefore becomes symbolic of the abuse of the working class by the wealthy."³⁷

Even though he says "I was born bad, and I have lived bad, and I shall die bad in all probability," (p.112) he is influenced by the common thinking of how the class of gentlemen should behave. He considers himself better than others, he is proud of his property and of his name – although he has to buy it. Moreover, he thinks he has right to treat the lower classes as he wants to because they do not deserve to be considered equal with people like him. He thus uses Tess for his own needs. He seduces her at Chase, absolutely ignoring the danger that Tess should be pregnant.

After his mother dies, he surprisingly converts and shows effort to be beneficial to society. When he meets Tess, he suddenly forgets his conversion and goes back to his old manners – he tries to persuade Tess to be with him because he is the man from upper class and the peasant girl does not have the right to resist him. He is really persistent in his attempts because he wants to possess Tess. When he learns that she is wife of another man and not of his, he tries to get her even more. "Even the worker's envy of the middle-class man is not a desire to be that man, but to have the same kind of possessions,"³⁸ and this haunting after possession is visible also in the upper class.

From Alec behaviour is evident that he considers Tess just a thing which is now strong enough to resist him but he knows that if he continuous being patient, he will finally catch her and possess her. His big chance appear when Tess has to work hard in poor conditions, so poor that she sometimes does not has the strong to continue

³⁷ Shumaker, "Breaking with the Conventions," 454.

³⁸ Williams, *Culture and Society*, 343.

working. She manages to resist him until the point when Liza Lu – her sister – visits her with the terrible news – their father has died and they do not have enough money. What is more, their house was property of their father and with his death, they have no law to live there. About all this misfortune Alec learns unpredictably quickly and sees his chance. When Tess's family leaves Marlott to live at another place, he finds her there and offers her an offer which she could not deny. She is still a country girl, even though she is married to Angel and family is the most important, as I have mentioned above when I have been talking about family centeredness. After many years Alec's dream of possessing Tess comes true. As a gift of agreeing to be with him, he offers her material things because for him that is what does matter. Tess is thus provided by delicious food, beautiful dresses but her soul is hungry for love. After some time, his possession which he wins with many difficulties, kills him.

To sum it up, in this section I have been talking first about Thomas Hardy, who himself experienced the class struggle and met people from diverse classes. This experience influenced his work, the tension between classes can be seen also in *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*. In the ways how to get to the upper class belong in the first place education. However, chance for working class to get proper education is not the same as for the upper class. Tess hopes to be respected at least for her origin, but nobody trusts her. Another possibility how to be the member of the upper class is through marriage – that is why Joan wants Tess to marry a gentleman. Tess, who is unexperienced and is not warn about dangerous of the outside world and men, inevitably falls in the trap and let herself be seduced by Alec. In Talbothay dairy, she learns the system of wage labourers, capitalists and landowners, and meets a man from the middle class – Angel. He is strongly influenced by his family and environment in which he was raised, although he tries to rebel against prejudices the upper class has. However, he is not able to cope with the fact that he is not Tess' first man and escapes from her to Brazil. Tess, instead of living in the comfort chooses to accept the punishment and live as a working class does – to secure her living she works hard on the farm. After her father dies, she feels obliged to help the family and thus is pushed to stay with Alec, who financially secures her mother and siblings. Angel, who finally awakes and learns the true values of life, comes back too late. Tess, who does not want to lose him for the second time sees only one possibility, how to escape Alec - to kill him. The possession of Tess for which Alec was able to

wait for so long finally led just to his death. After Tess death, Angel agrees to marry her sister who is perfect combination of country girl and purity.

Characters are socially determined to act in the way they do. The class system which divides people into classes and thus creates the field for struggle between them is the force which is the most important in determining their fate.

8. Conclusion

In my research, I investigated the class system and class prejudices which played major role in the 19th century. First, I looked at changes in the society, which were change to capitalist system, urbanisation, new means of transport like trains and increased industrialization. Industrialization had its advantages like new machines but was also cause of alienation of people.

Then, I talked about different approaches of how to divide people into classes. Some people, like Karl Marx, divide people into three classes – wage labourers, capitalist and landowners but the simplest division of people is according to their property.

This view is wholly materialistic and considers just economic situation of the person; in the 21st century, people still tend to divide people as they did two centuries earlier. I considered important to state some features common for working class because it was the class which interested Thomas Hardy the most. His life gave him the chance to experience the hardship of the one who is not financially secured. What is typical for this class, is that they follow and accept the ideas of upper classes and thus are easy to manipulate.

Then, I tried to investigate whether the membership to certain class may influence our life or not. First, I looked at Tess's fate and it was evident, that her misfortunes were caused by being the working-class woman. Second, I talked about Angel Clare, her husband, and found out that although he tried to rebel against prejudices which existed in the middle class, he was still influenced by them in his decisions and was always trapped somewhere in the middle between his rebellion and prejudices. Finally, my focus was put on Alec, who can be characterized as a typical member of the upper class.

As was mentioned before, I chose this topic to reveal that our class system and even prejudices against poor and rich are still relevant today, although *Tess* was written in the 19th century. To change the system to another, in which people will be considered equal beings, it is crucial to be aware of the fact that this system is old. One of the markers that society starts to open her eyes is turn toward nature, liking for everything which starts with bio-, etc. This could be considered as first signs of change.

9. Resume

V této práci jsem se snažila zjistit, jak velkou roli hraje příslušnost k určité vrstvě v životech hlavních hrdinů románu *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*. Někomu se možná nebude zdát téma aktuální, je důležité si ale uvědomit, že u nás funguje stejné rozdělení do třídních vrstev už od 19. století. Naše doba se označuje jako doba moderní, a tak by se mělo toto zastaralé rozdělení změnit.

Nejdříve jsem se zaměřila na hlavní změny, které proběhly v 19. století, jako byl například rozvoj techniky, dopravy – vlak, atp. Rozvoj techniky měl dopad také na myšlení lidí, díky narůstajícímu tempu života se lidé začali odcizovat, vesnice se stávají místem pro podnikatele a vytrácí se pověstný „klid a mír“. Svou měrou tomu přispívá i kapitalistický systém se zavedením hodnoty peněz a rozdělení lidí do vrstev podle jejich ekonomické situace.

Existuje několik způsobů rozdělení lidí – například Karl Marx dělí lidi na dělníky, kapitalisty a majitele půdy. Nejjednodušší způsob je rozdělení do dvou vrstev – lidí, co něco vlastní a lidí, co nevlastní nic. Tento způsob rozdělení vychází z čistě materiálního hlediska.

Dále jsem se zaměřila na nejnižší vrstvu a charakteristické znaky, jako je velká spjatost s přírodou, důraz na rodinu – protože to je v životě to nejdůležitější, a také větší sklon k pití alkoholu, jako úniku od každodenních starostí. Chybí jim vzdělání, a tak se stávají lehkou kořistí pro lidi, kteří vzdělaní jsou. Tak jako ostatní, chtějí lidé patřící do této vrstvy jen to nejlepší pro svoje děti – aby se dobře vdaly/oženily, a posunuli se do vyšší vrstvy, čímž by zajistily lepší život také své rodině.

Tyto snahy rodičů o lepší život dětí i jich samotných, stejně tak jako předsudky lidí z určité vrstvy vůči lidem z jiné vrstvy, má hlavní vliv na životy Tess, Angela a Aleca. Angel, jako muž ze střední vrstvy, se snaží vymanit z těchto předsudků – i proto si volí jako svoji ženu chudou Tess. Když zjistí, že není její první muž, tak ji odsoudí (zachová se tak, jak by to udělali jeho rodiče), i přesto, že se snaží nebýt ovlivňován myšlením typickým pro střední vrstvu. Tess přijme jeho obvinění i to, že se chce od ní odloučit a rozhodne se tvrdě pracovat. Takto týrá sama sebe, protože se řídí tím, co by chtěla společnost. Když její rodina začne finančně strádat, podvolí se Alecovi, který ji svedl a zneuctil, protože on je ten, kdo dokáže

její rodině pomoci. Alec si takto zajistí moc a kontrolu nad Tess, která je pro něj jen hmotný majetek. Po návratu Angela z Brazílie, kde měl možnost urovnat si hodnoty, je Tess „donucena“ Aleca zabít, protože to je její jediná možnost, jak být znovu s Angelem.

Zlý osud Tess je způsoben tím, že patří k chudé rodině a je neustále nucena, aby se svým výhodným sňatkem postarala o rodinu. Předsudky vyšších vrstev vůči nižším, ji nakonec dožene k tomu, že pro své vlastní štěstí musí vraždit.

Doufám, že současné rozdělení lidí podle vlastnictví majetku nebude trvat moc dlouho, a lidé přijdou na to, že je potřeba ho změnit. Vývoj – především v technice – se rozvíjí velice rychle, naproti tomu rozdělení společnosti se nemění vůbec. Prvním krokem k tomu, jak jej změnit, je uvědomit si, že toto rozdělení stále funguje. Věřím, že bohatým lidem toto rozdělení vyhovuje, avšak početné většině lidí – méně bohatých, nikoliv. Jedním ze znaků, že společnost se pomalu začíná měnit, je opětovný zájem o přírodu. Snad je to tím, že před ní jsme si všichni rovni.

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11. Anotace

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