

Jane Austen Point of View on Marriage or Ideology on Marriage

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Abstract: *The poet put to shame the cause of human freedom with all the zeal of his ardent nature. Their hopes were dashed by the reign of terror. His later sonnets reflect his feelings about the Napoleonic Wars and are marked by a sense of patriotism. Shelley Wordsworth etc. wrote about wars but Jane Austen who lived and wrote with Wordsworth, Coleridge and Sir Walter Scott, remained completely silent about the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. Jane Austen's response to the ideals of the French Revolution differed markedly from that of her contemporaries. In the Romantic era the proper study of mankind was still not in relation to the social world and its responsibilities but in relation to the natural universe. The Romantics turned to nature and the medieval past to escape the conscious ego created by educational convention and society. During the heyday of the Augustan era. Pope wrote his Essay on Man, studying man in general at the beginning of the Romantic era Wordsworth wrote The Growth of a Poet's Mind – meaning the growth of one's own mind.*

Keywords: Jane austen, marriage and ideology

I. INTRODUCTION

Jane Austen lived from 1775 to 1817, and it was a period of great political and social activity. The American, Napoleonic, French, and Industrial wars and revolutions occurred during this same period. He was born at Steventon, Hampshire County, on 16 December 1775, spending his childhood and youth there. Steventon is situated in the high country, where the ground is deeply buried and the roads are strewn with chalk and overhanging rocks. She was the seventh of eight children, six boys and two girls. His father George Austin was a gentleman and strongly attached to his family. He busied himself with the care of his parish, his farm, and his pupils, and left a reputation for scholarship and literary taste, which in his time helped prepare his two sons, along with other pupils, for Oxford. And now he is in a strong position. His quick perception of his daughter's gift. Jane Austen's mother, Mrs. Cassandra Leigh, was a country woman and busy gardener who had enough energy to survive long periods of ill health. He is the seventh of Mr Austin's eight children. By modern standards Jane Austen lived a narrow and limited life. She had never been abroad and knew little about the north of England. Hampshire and Kent were his main visited areas, although he occasionally visited Lyme, Dawlish, Teignmouth and Sidmouth. She sometimes spent a week or two with her brother Henry in London. He also visited Bath and Southampton. She was from an average family where there was neither wealth nor financial constraints. She lived a comfortable, peaceful and happy life without any hindrance. Thus, his personal life was quite free from worries and suggested a remarkable sense of stability. However, the sense of decency and stability of his personal life stands in stark contrast to the sense of unrest and turmoil prevalent in European history during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. The French Revolution began in the year 1789. At this time Jane Austen was thirteen years old. Its objective was to bring about radical changes in social and political life in France. The fall of the Bastille occurred due to violence on July 14, 1789. Gradually the Revolution turned into a Reign of Terror and the revolutionaries attempted with grim determination to eliminate what they considered to be the forces of reaction. The Reign of Terror appealed to both middle-class reason and popular sentiment. Men, women and children, nobles and magistrates, priests and bishops – everyone suspected of royal sympathies was executed. Her cousin Eliza had married a French aristocrat and his death on the scaffold in early 1794 made the Revolution real for her. She was eighteen years old when the Terror ended with the execution of Robespierre. Thus his childhood and boyhood years were filled with the horrors of the French Revolution. During this time, Jane was busy with Love and Friendship and some other early

works. When she was twenty-two, Napoleon was causing another upheaval in the history of Europe. England was occupied with fears of a Napoleonic invasion and Nelson was engaging the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile. During this stormy period she was busy composing *Northanger Abbey*. By this time, he had completed his *Elinor and Marianne* and *First Impressions*. In the year of the sale of *Northanger Abbey* to the publisher Crosby, the Irish Rebellion was another cause of grave concern for the people of England. At about the same time Napoleon and Josephine were crowned by the Pope in Paris and Spain declared war on Great Britain. The battles fought at Trafalgar, Austerlitz, Jena, Marengo and Hohenlinden were all very important. In 1806 Napoleon declared a blockade against England. It seemed that there would be no end to the Peninsular War. Decisive battles were fought at Saragosa, Corunna, Badajos and Albuera. She was making all these efforts to get *Northanger Abbey* published.

She again began working as a writer in Choton and accompanied her brother Henry to London for its publication. Moscow was burning as she prepared *Pride and Prejudice* for the press. Napoleon was deposed and exiled to Elba while she was busy with the publication of *Emma* and *Mansfield Park*. The news of Napoleon's escape from Elba before *Emma* was finished caused a worldwide stir, and before it was published the Battle of Waterloo had already been fought and Napoleon had been driven to St. Helena. While all this was happening in France, conditions were quite different in Jane Austen's own country. England had already seen two revolutions. From the accession of Henry VII in 1485 to the death of his granddaughter Elizabeth in 1603, the strong hand of the English monarch was successively felt over the country's commerce, industry, justice, religion and finance. These Tudor sovereigns curbed treason, promoted prosperity, and repelled the Armada. He embodied the spirit of British nationalism and was idolized by the nation as a whole and its middle class in particular.

Late Marriages

The novel *Persuasion* is based on late marriages. There are a lot of characters in *Persuasion*, particularly Eliot's family, Sir Walter is a widower, a nosy baronet who is proud of his position and good looks, his eldest daughter Elizabeth is a female replica of her father who has long ruled over her home and neighbours. , Society and now twenty-nine years of age, much concerned about marriage, Anne is the second daughter whose beauty of mind and sweetness of character make her nothing in the eyes of her self-centred, insensitive father and sister, and Mary the youngest , is selfish. and the doomed wife of Charles Musgrove, son and heir to the wealthy estate of Uppercross. We hear more or less about Sir Walter's heir, Mr. William, and several other persons, such as Eliot, whom Elizabeth wanted to make her husband, but who avoided the family and married a rich woman of low birth and recent widower. Lady Russell, a widow and neighbor of the Eliots, a female counterpart of Sir Thomas Bertram, who was a close friend of Lady Eliot and maintained an affectionate intimacy with her Anne, his paternal grandmother, and Mrs. Clay, daughter of Sir Walter's lawyer Mr. Shepherd, who may be said to be Lucy Steele's sister and whose friendship with Elizabeth is a threat to Sir Walter's safety. Since, this is a novel based on late marriages. Therefore, her mature heroines talk seriously about financial matters. One critic after another maintains that rational values cannot go far with them. He noted Jane Austen's extreme concern about money in marriage. Especially the era before the Wesleyan revival was essentially a materialistic era. There were certainly some examples of philanthropic and reformist spirit. The fact that so many hospital Charity Schools and Sunday Schools opened in the latter decades of the 20th century attests to this. People had empathy for other people's pain. However, the age persisted in being materialistic overall. For those in the upper middle class, having money was frequently the primary factor when choosing a spouse. "The human norm is more really represented by two wealthy European peasants on friendly terms with each other and deserving to consolidate their estates." 1. Therefore, dowries and settlements play a significant role in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century realistic fiction. If nothing else, a wife was a valuable asset in the medieval times. But a woman had to be provided for now.

II. CONCLUSION

The ramifications are evident. After her elder sister got married, Emma took over her father's widowed home in Hartfield at a young age.

Miss Taylor had taken over her mother's role for sixteen years, initially as governess and then as a close friend and companion. Emma has always respected her own judgment and has done as she pleases. Emma's tendency to think too highly of herself and her ability to have a bit too much of her own way are the true ills of her circumstances. However,

these evils haven't seemed as dangerous up to this point. Mr. Woodhouse, who is not as healthy as he is, does not show himself to be a mentor or friend to his daughter Emma. "With his feebleness and hypochondria, Mr. Woodhouse seems more like the grandfather than the father of a young woman," as Geoffrey Gorer correctly observes. 2. Emma has to put up with her father's harmless obsessions and whims, who is really just an old baby. Because of her father's poor supervision, Emma lacks moral guidance and has been raised nearly entirely without it. She also believes that intellect and high spirits are sufficient to guide both her own and other people's lives. Emma is a novel primarily about a huge, affluent village called Highbury, which is said to be located nine miles from Richmond in Surrey and sixteen miles from London.

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