

Pride and prejudice webquest assignment

[Sociology](#)



Her one brush with true love came in 1795 when she fell in love with the nephew of a neighbor, but neither truly had much to offer in a marriage so his family separated the pair and she never saw him again, Characteristics of the genre: A novel of manners typically deals with saturating a particular time period and the behaviors accepted in it, or it describes one person or set of persons and their desires to defy the socially acceptable behaviors or sentiments of the day.

In terms of *Pride and Prejudice*, this most strongly applies to Elizabeth who refuses to marry for anything less than passion and love, who admits she will most likely die an old maid for refusing to settle for anything less. Historical Information about the period of publication: Britain was not very large, the first half of the 18th century, the population of England was 6 million, which grew little until the 1790's. In this period, as today, social observers identified three broad categories of social three wide ranging categories of social classes could be found.

It was not the level of income that mattered most, but their social ranking. The upper ranks were usually called the gentry, families whose status was assured by land ownership, and who were largely free from laboring for their livelihood. The second rank would be "the middling sort," or "tradesmen"; people who made money by working. Many of these might be wealthier than many in the gentry, but their status was lower. Clergymen and barristers filled the upper ranks of this category, with merchants, farmers and shopkeepers making up the lower ranks. Plot Summary: Elizabeth Bennett was raised as the second oldest into a strange shallow family.

Her one point of comfort is her elder sister, Jane, who is quiet and reserved as she is beautiful. The rest of her family is a tragedy. Her father shows little concern for the workings of his family and remains reserved in the peace of his own library, away from the rest of his family. Her mother and sisters are very silly and possess only thoughts that involve ribbons, balls, gentlemen, and above all the gentleman named Mr. Bentley, possessing large sums of wealth and moves into the neighborhood with the company of his sister, Caroline, and his long-time friend, Mr. Darcy.

The Bennett family immediately descends upon the single gentleman in hopes of him marrying one of the daughters. Certainly, he falls in love with Jane who is much too shy to show much encouragement. Mr. Darcy, who fails to impress anyone, despite his wealth. His arrogance and apparent disdain for others strike Elizabeth particularly hard. She finds friendship in a handsome young officer who has equal hatred towards Darcy, Mr. Wickham. Meanwhile, Jane is invited to spend time with Caroline Bentley, and after catching a cold, is requested to stay there awhile with Elizabeth as her nursemaid.

This only increases Elizabeth's dislike of everyone but Bentley, mingles love for Jane, Caroline's disregard for the Bennets, and Darcy's charm towards Elizabeth's striking eyes. Therefore, almost everyone is glad to see them go, though the Bennets, less so when they discover Mr. Collins, who is to inherit everything from the Bennett family has come to visit the family in hopes of obtaining a wife. His interests first rest on Jane, but she's taken, so he moves on to Elizabeth. He proposes to her and she rejects him. He then becomes

engaged with Charlotte, Lassie's dearest friend. The mood around the house grows "gray" when it is discovered Mr..

Bentley has departed for London, dragged along by his sister and Dairy who declares Cane's unimportance towards him. Jane also goes to London, to be Ninth her aunt and uncle, and to try to reunite with Mr.. Bentley. While alone one evening, Dairy barges in and announces that he can no longer hide how much he loves Legalize and asks that she marry him. She formally refuses and accuses him of separating her sister and Mr.. Bentley and of his cruel behavior towards Mr.. Hickman. He leaves but writes a letter addressing the two charges in which he is proven faultless except in thinking Jane didn't like Bentley.

Legalize travels with her aunt and uncle and accidentally encounters Dairy at his home. At the same time, Lydia is discovered to have run away with Mr.. Hickman in a humiliation that could ruin the Manhole family. Unknown to Legalize, Dairy tracks them down and forces them to marry, paying off Mr.. Hickman so that the shame is ended. Mr.. Bentley arrives back in the spinsterhood and Jane faces her feelings come back, however there is no fear- Mr.. Bentley appears and asks forgiveness and marriage to Jane who accepts. Lady Catherine arrives to speak to Legalize of her engagement to Dairy which Legalize has no knowledge of.

Insulted and humiliated, Legalize sends her from their home. Later, Dairy asks if Lassie's feelings are the same as they had been before and she says no. Describe the author's Style: ere author uses dialog to express many of the ideas through the novel. Austin also uses direct description however this

is less common throughout the work and when present less detailed on its topics. As soon as they were gone, Elizabeth walked out to recover her spirits; or in other words, to dwell Introit interruption on those subjects that must deaden them more. ” Chapter 54.

Ironic tone about her own confusion. ‘ The tumult of her mind was now painfully great. She knew not how to support herself, and from actual weakness sat down and cried for half an hour. Her astonishment , as she reflected on what had passed, was increased by every review of it. ” Chapter 34 Memorable Quotes (include chapter/page/line# Quote Significance ‘ It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must e in want off wife. ” Chi. 1 page 5 In vain have I struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed.

You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you. ” Chi. 34 have said no such thing. I am only resolved to act in that manner, which will, in my own opinion, constitute my happiness, without reference to you, or to any person so Unholy unconnected with me. ?? Elizabeth Chi. 56 “ rod. After a short pause, her companion added, You are too generous to trifle with me. If your feelings are still what they were last April, tell me so at once. My affections and wishes are unchanged, but one word from you will silence me n this subject forever. Chap 58 This quote at the very beginning of the book introduces the reader to Student’s witty humor. Dairy proposes to Elizabeth in this scene. HE has shown growth from his original opinion that Elizabeth was not pretty enough Oman during the time period were still greatly subjected to the will of men, here Elizabeth shows her actions will be based in her will and only her will. Elizabeth in this moment is out of character. She <https://assignbuster.com/pride-and-prejudice-webquest-assignment/>

grows embarrassed and mixes her Norms in her response to Dairy for the reason that of a Joyful and confused moment. CHARACTERS Name Role in Story Adjectives Elizabeth Bennett

Fatalism Dairy Charles Bentley Mr.. Bennett Mrs.. Bennett Mr.. Hickman Lydia Bennett Catherine Bennett Mr.. Collins Charlotte Lucas Mr.. [Mrs.. Gardener Lady Catherine Protagonist Closest friend to Elizabeth Dairy's closest friend Elizabethan father Elizabethan mother Antagonist roundest Bennett sister Second Youngest Bennett sister Heir of Bennett estate Elizabethan friend Elizabethan aunt and uncle Dairy's aunt, Collins Patroness Exemplifies the conundrum of love across social class during period Oldest Bennett daughter/romantically partnered with Bentley Romantically paired with Jane.

Their relationship contrasts that of Elizabeth and tot work to be a strong father for his daughters Entire goal in life to marry off her daughters Deceives others of his true goals, causes much trouble with Bennett family Throws herself at men until she is caught by Hickman Lives in the shadow of Lydia Romantic interest of Charlotte Lucas, patron of Lady Catherine Romantic interest of Mr..

Collins, Act as parent like figures for Elizabeth not accept fertilization across social class Nell-read/witty/pre]deiced Proud/loyal/intelligent Pretty/naive/alooof Naive/nice Comical/ obnoxious/tact-less Deceptive/conning/spiteful Foolhardy/ immature/ self-centered Immature/foolhardy/enamored Narcissistic/ snobbish Sensible/ practical/ mot-romantic Sensible/loving/motherly-fatherly sassy/rich/ prejudiced Setting: ere novel is set in England during the times of the Napoleonic wars.

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It is set at 'aristocratic English country estates of the characters as well as in London for a short period of time. Significance of opening scene: the opening scene introduces us to the Bennett family and the news that a rich bachelor has moved to town, it is here that we might figure the rest of the novel will focus on courting this new bachelor because Mrs. Bennett talks of how they must 'suit him. And try to offer one of the Bennett girls as a possible marriage choice

Old AP questions: 'Choose a novel or play in which a minor character serves as a foil to a main character.

Then write an essay in which you analyze how the relation between the minor character and the major character illuminates the meaning of the work" Significance of ending/closing scene the scene depicts the couples who were good people living happy married lives, while those characters who had major moral flaws are shown with their romantic partner as being unhappy. This ending is very much a classic happily ever after ending.

Symbols (if relevant): Due to the genre of writing and writing style the novel contains few clear symbols; however one symbol that could be interpreted is the symbol of houses/estates.