



Passion and beauty of English author Charlotte Bronte

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Abstract

Beginning with the life of the author, Novelist Charlotte Bronte. The passion and beauty of Austen's life are a big part of her self-love. Charlotte has become an idol for other writers and novelists. The lady, Bronte, felt confident. When she started writing, she knew she found creative life through her writing work. Society knows about her through her work today. Austen crossed millions of steps in her life. She is known as a well-known novelist in the English world and the whole world. The results show that Bronte's works have become a motivational voice for other writers, especially women. She is primarily known for her work Jane Eyre (1847) Charlotte Bronte was an English best known novelists for Jane Eyre, the story of an independent young governess who overcome hardships while remaining true to her principles. It blended moral realism with Gothic elements. Her other novels included Shirley (1849) and Vilette (1853).

Introduction

Charlotte Bronte was a late Romantic writer. Although general Romantic period was ending in England when Bronte was writing, her works mastered Romanticist conversations.

Left alone, Charlotte cared for her ill father and married curate, Arthur Bell Nicholls, just a year after she published Vilette, a novel inspired by a failed romance she had in Brussels years before.

Charlotte Bronte teased Anne as a young girl and looked down on her as an adult, was jealous of her looks and her learning, and stopped the republication of a book that would have cemented her reputation as a great author.

Charlotte was less than five feet tall and slightly built. She wore spectacles to correct her myopia, and thought herself plain. Politically a Tory, she was strong-minded, clever and ambitious. She held high moral principles, and, despite her shyness in company, was always prepared to argue her beliefs.

One of the physical aspects of the three Brontës is the different colours of the girls' eyes: Anne's are blue, Emily's a greenish blue and Charlotte's brown. Much later in life, Charlotte's eyes were remarked upon by George Smith, her publisher, as her only beautiful feature: her head seemed too large for her body.

Bronte was a very moral person who governed herself strictly to ensure she was always doing the right thing. Her ideals of moral behaviour are due to her Christian upbringing.

Charlotte Bronte married late in life. Her father opposed her marriage, and the daughter could not marry the man she so deeply loved. As her marriage must separate her from her father, now more than eighty years of age, and with no living creature of his house, but her left. Charlotte Bronte fell in love with all was for a man named Constantin Herger. Charlotte

Bronte's only pregnancy did not result in the birth of a live baby. Bronte became ill and died in early 1855, with her unborn baby dying as well.

Methods

Charlotte's combination of romance and satiric realism had been the mode of nearly all the women novelists for a century. Her fruitful innovations were the presentation of a tale through the sensibility of a child or young woman, her lyricism, and the picture of love from a woman's standpoint

The family regularly received Blackwood's Magazine, which heavily influenced

Charlotte and Branwell's early writing, and beginning in 1832, Fraser's Magazine For Town and

Country, both lively and influential conservative periodicals with a heavy emphasis on literature.

The greater importance, perhaps, is the recognition by historians of fiction that Charlotte

Brontë's work made a significant contribution to the development of the novel: her exploration of emotional repression and the feminine psyche introduced a new depth and intensity to the study of character and narrative in fiction.

Charlotte Brontë is an iconic woman, remembered for her novels and uncompromising life. From the dresses she wrote to the letters she wrote, Charlotte is integral to the history of literature and an early feminist icon.

Results

In a time when women were considered little more than social adornments and bearers of offspring, Charlotte Brontë bravely contradicted society through her writing. Her novels speak volumes for the oppressed woman; thus established Charlotte Brontë as one of the first modern women of her time.

Brontë's exploration of the complicated social position of governesses is perhaps the novel's most important treatment of this theme social class. Like Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights*, Jane is a figure of ambiguous class standing and, consequently, a source of extreme tension for the characters around her.

Discussions

Charlotte was a devotee Christian should not be in dispute, because she attests this fact in the preface to the second edition of *Jane Eyre* and often elsewhere in her correspondence.

Between January 1837 and July 1838, Brontë wrote more than 60 poems and verse fragments, including drafts of what were eventually to be some of her best poetical works.

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