

Marxist View of Proletariat Representation in the Works of Charles Dickens

نظرة ماركسية للطبقة الكادحة في أعمال الروائي "تشارلز ديكنز"



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Statistique Analytique du Concept

Date of receipt: 14/ May/2022 Verification date: 17/ may/ 2022 publication date 22/ juin/ 2022



الملخص

تهدف هذه الورقة إلى تمثيل الحالة الإنسانية كما تظهر في أعمال تشارلز ديكنز المدعومة بالنظريات الماركسية. تعكس إنجلترا كمجتمع طبقي هياكل اجتماعية مختلفة تتصاعد من الطبقة العاملة إلى الطبقة البرجوازية. اشتهر ديكنز بكونه محامياً للفقراء المحرومين اجتماعياً، نساءً ورجالاً وأطفالاً، من خلال شرح الحياة العادية للبروليتاريا التي عادة ما يتم تجاهلها؛ يقود بسهولة إلى الصراع الطبقي بين البرجوازية الرأسمالية ضد العمال الصناعيين. يركز التحليل هنا على خيال الثورة الصناعية حيث يسلط ديكنز الضوء على نمط المنافسة للبروليتاريا. تمثل الورقة التفسير الفلسفي للطبقة العاملة على النحو الذي وضعه كارل ماركس. المواقف الاجتماعية غير العادلة تجاه العمال الفقراء. تأثير التصنيع الذي حط من قدر المجتمع الفيكتوري؛ وكان خيال ديكنز كتفسير للمفاهيم الماركسية للحياة اليومية للسكان هي النتائج البحثية الرئيسية لهذه الورقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الماركسية، البرجوازية، البروليتاريا، ديكنز، ماركس

Abstract:

This paper targets at representing the human condition as exposed in the works of Charles Dickens, supported by Marxist theories. England as a class society reflects different societal structures escalating from the working to the bourgeoisie layer. Dickens was famous for being the lawyer of the socially disadvantaged poor children, old women and men by explaining the ordinary lives of the Proletariat, who are usually ignored, leading quickly to class conflict between the capitalist bourgeois against the industrial workers. The analysis now focuses on Industrial Revolution fiction, where

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Dickens highlights the mode de vie of the Proletariat. The paper stands for the philosophical interpretation of the working class as theorised by Karl Marx. The unfair social attitudes towards the poor workers; the impact of industrialisation, which demeaned Victorian society; and Dickens's fiction as an interpretation of Marxist conceptualisation of the everyday lives of the populace are the main research findings of this paper.

Keywords: Marxism, bourgeoisie, proletariat, Dickens, Marx.

Introduction

The mid and late 19th century Events took another turning point with the rise of many ideologies and theories. The change was inevitable. Thus far, Marxism emerged as a philosophy; developed by the German theorists Karl Max and Friedrich Engel. According to Oxford dictionary, Marxism is "the system of economic and political thought", while the state is "a device for the exploitation of the masses by a dominant class." Be it as it may, philosophy had its portion among the various literary texts and is often detected by Marxist Criticism. In his Marxist Literary Criticism, the English literary critic Terry Eagleton affords a straightforward definition of this theory in literature and puts: "Marxist criticism is not merely a 'sociology of literature', concerned with how novels get published and whether they mention the working class. Its aim is to explain the literary work more fully, and this means a sensitive attention to its forms, styles and, meanings. But it also means grasping those forms, styles and meanings as the product of a particular history." (1976: 553). Literature is, accordingly, based on the background and ideology of the author. In contrast, literary texts interweave more with class struggle, social conflicts, and focus on the brutality of profits driven by capitalism. Victorian novels feature aspects of Marxism, notably class struggle, to identify Marxist Criticism among literary texts. An excellent example is Charles Dickens's novels, where the novelist surveys the English society in which those with power devour those with less or none. In the narrative, Dickens analyses class relations and the impact of economic situations on these relations. However, the ruling ideology of Victorian capitalist society has left no choice for the poor, but to perceive themselves as unworthy, forcing them to live in workhouses or adopt a life of crime. In *Hard Times*, Industrialization, education, and a labour union are perfectly portrayed through an abundance of characters. The age of factitious materialism has been portrayed by Mr. Bounderby and the fraudulent Gradgrind: a utilitarian and a model of corrupted politicians. Under the influence of Marxist theory, a reader or critic is probably interested in examining the ideology woven into the work. This has a profound effect on Post-modern critical theories and also leads to a Feminist Marxist theory, apparent in the reading of Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own*. Woolf pointed out that women were omitted from history, and the oppressed must gain control of their own ideology.

Women, thus, broke the cycle of oppression by writing their own stories that define them as human, intelligent, and equal. This theory instigated writers of minorities like Africans, Latino, or Asians to

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raise their voices against oppressive systems. In 2007, the Marxist theory remained an effective means to analyse and interpret literary texts. In this vein, Khaled Hosseini's novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* is the epitome of any study about social conflicts or class struggles. The volatile events in Afghanistan positioned the poor as useless persons who have to be controlled and ruled by the rich. Jalil portrays the upper class and rejects his illegitimate daughter Mariam and her mother, Nana because she is the housekeeper of his house. Both women are dismissed by Jalil and everyone in the society simply because they are powerless and regarded with no honour or respect.

Most of Dickens's novels report artistically Karl Marx's views about a system of economy that favours the rich and impoverishes the poor. This quickly leads to a class gap in all spheres of life. The rich intensify the poor's exploitation, and the oppression often turns to turmoil and rebellion. Dickens's novels communicate with Marx's books in their shared vision of the societal hierarchal system. Dickens's stories are duplicated in Marx's books about the daily struggle to be fed and sheltered. Four of Dickens's novels: *Christmas Carol*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Oliver Twist*, and *Great Expectations*, are selected as data to reflect the plight of the Proletariat and the exploitation of the bourgeois in a dehumanised manner to the poor.

2. Karl Marx in Charles Dickens's Novels

Contemporaries Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Charles Dickens (1812-1870) tackle various themes about the economic crisis, class consciousness, sacrifice, revolution, humanity, and cruelty in the social world of a new underclass in response to the unparalleled growth of European Capitalism. Marx thinks of Dickens and his fellows that "the present splendid brotherhood of fiction-writers in England, whose graphic and eloquent pages have issued to the world more political and social truths than have been uttered by all the professional politicians, publicists and moralists put together" ("The English Middle Class" 4). From a methodological viewpoint, Dickens novels are good sources of data for scholarship in diverse disciplines which inform each other. The novelist's works are good exploration for interpreting theoretical issues in society shared in similar worldview. This is a particularity in Dickens's novels which transcend the scope of literature to crawl in interconnected studies related to language, sociology, history and culture; since his works are globalised truths about subjective realities of miserable people's everyday life. England, in the time of Dickens, was preparing for Industrial Capitalism, where the middle and upper class almost wiped out the underclass people, and the country moved towards an escalation of capitalism after the crumbling of the feudal system. Marx was the pioneer in denouncing industrialised society where the Proletariat remained under the mercy of the bourgeoisie, as he claims "That which is now to be expropriated is no longer the laborer working for himself, but the capitalist exploiting many laborers. This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the immanent laws of capitalistic production itself, by the centralisation of capital. One capitalist always kills many" (*Capital* 836). The ignored hard factory worker has to be an effective agent in Marx's theory to challenge the oppression of the capitalist, whose only interest is to accumulate a fortune to the detriment of the working class. Marx criticised the harsh living

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conditions of the miserable towns and cities overcrowded by people who endure bad sanitation, contagious diseases, pollution, smoke, soot, low wages, women exploitation, and child labour. Marxist Criticism is reflected in Dickens's novels which are agenda for the evil of the Industrial Revolution and the social disorganisation of the population. The aristocratic class declined, and power moved to the middle and upper class, who became factory owners and owned business: "the bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honoured and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-labourers" (Marx, Capital 37). Marx asserts the plight of the Proletariat and encourages them to struggle against the bourgeoisie: "along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolise all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation" (Marx, Capital 836). The aristocratic class turns to the bourgeoisie, and the labourers become proletarians: "as soon as the laborers are turned into proletarians, their means of labor into capital, as soon as the capitalist mode of production stands on its own feet, then the further socialisation of labor and further transformation of the land and other means of production into socially exploited and, therefore, common means of production, as well as the further expropriation of private proprietors, takes a new form. That is now to be expropriated is no longer the laborer working for himself but the capitalist exploiting many laborers. This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the immanent laws of capitalistic production itself, by the centralisation of capital. One capitalist always kills many" (Capital 836). The philosophy of capitalism fosters social injustice and the degradation of the underclass. Marx suggested an economic system where the bourgeois should think for the poor before exploring them and the poor should manage life in a more respectful and profitable way. However, capitalism grows the aggregation of social injustice, misery, slavery, hunger, starvation, child labour, and disease. Inexplicable dualities pervade the whole area, controversially combining the good with evil, unfairly opposing the Proletariat with the bourgeois, and cruelly matching capitalism with socialism which caused anarchism and disorder. In Dickens's time, rare were those who took the theme of poverty as a serious issue, as Jaffe said: "By the time of Dickens's story, poverty was a spectacle rather than a visible reality for many members of the middle and upper classes" (Jaffe, 1994: 264). Dickens was professional to focus on these dualities in the plot of all his novels opposing "the world of 'respectability' and the world of ignominy; of oppressors and of oppressed; of the living and of the dead" (Hagan, 1954: 177). These issues have been reported by Marx as a philosopher and Dickens as a novelist, where philosophy, sociology and literature zoomed on the deteriorated community. The two men in two different research areas are not the same citizens of the same country, nor do they speak the same language. However, they could meet in their deep vision of the important structures of society in its social and economic order. They both theorise for the relationship of the poor with the rich in the new emerging world of the Industrial Revolution.

2.1 A Christmas Carol – Plot Summary

Dickens wrote *A Christmas Carol* in 1843, in a time when people used to read ghost stories at Christmas. The novel centres on themes of money and unfair wealth in Victorian England. The novella tells about an old man called Ebenezer who experienced numerous spirits after four ghostly visits on Christmas Eve; this enables Scrooge to become famous for miserly ways. Scrooge's behaviour as an elderly and miser could easily affect the people around him. So a series of spirits come to him to teach him a better noble life, starting with Jacob Marley, his old business partner, then three Christmas ghosts follow represented in past, present and future. The following points resume the novel:

- The reader is frustrated at Scrooge mean behaviour on Christmas Eve, in many instances, like when he employs his clerk Bob Cratchit in the chilly cold. The latter tries to warm himself by the candle since Scrooge cruelly disallows more coal. He also never attends a Christmas party when his nephew Fred invites him to join. Besides, he accumulates money only for saving and refuses to participate in a charity collection
- A series of ghosts start to visit him and teach him each time a lesson about how to behave better
- Firstly visited by the ghost of his old business partner, Marley
- Then three Christmas ghosts follow
- The Ghost of Christmas Past: Scrooge wakes up perturbed by the Ghost of Christmas Past, who reminds him his beginning as a child, his apprenticeship and his falls through his engagement.
- The Ghost of Christmas Present: Scrooge is transported to the Cratchit's home by the Ghost of Christmas Present, where he meets Tiny Tim, **one of Bob Cratchit's sons**. This ghost teaches Scrooge that though Tiny Tim is half paralysed, he keeps loveable, generous, and helpful to others
- The Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge how Fred rejoices Christmas party with his friends together.
- The Ghost of Christmas Future: Scrooge here is terrified by the death scenes shown by the Ghost of Christmas Future.
- Finally, Scrooge gets up, alerted and overjoyed, on Christmas Day, ready to change for a benevolent person starting by attending Fred's party, and buying a turkey for the Cratchits. He also decides to become a father for Tiny Tim and installs the tradition to celebrate Christmas.

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The following graphic resumes the novel:



A Christmas Carol - Key plot details: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgvgbk7/revision/2>

2.2. Marxist Analysis in Christmas Carol

The years 1843 and 1848 meet, the best-known books of the novelist Dickens and the philosopher Marx. A Christmas Carol is a Dickens Marxist novel calling for the ideals of a better society hampered by the cruelty of the rich and the oppression of the poor. The Communist Manifesto is Marx's book, including Dickens's dream for an ideal new society, allowing better conditions of life. However, the two books have different denouements. While Marx views capitalism as a condition that necessarily draws poverty, Dickens keeps hopeful about reforming the hearts of the rich to feel

compassion for the poor. Marx and Dickens stand to match their assessment of social knowledge. They reasoned in many cases of the time in a similar manner, especially social problems. Both wrote in the same period and place, deepening their vision of economy, the social order and people, theorising system and structures suitable for a balanced society. The working class in the novel noticed the bitter inner reality of the country through the poor Bob Cratchit, who is only paid fifteen shillings a week, and badly exploited by his employer Ebenezer Scrooge who is rich and miser and saw the ghosts of Christmas and all together penetrated a world where "the ways were foul and narrow, the shops and houses wretched, the people half naked, drunken, slipshod, ugly. Alleys and archways, like so many cesspools, disgorged their offences of smell, and dirt, and life, upon the straggling streets; and the whole quarter reeked with crime, filth and misery" (A Christmas Carol 94). A Christmas Carol is a denunciation of economic discrimination and the supremacy of factory owners over employees.

3. A Tale of Two Cities Plot Summary

A Tale of Two Cities is structured around two countries, France and England. The novel follows the consequences of the French Revolution which grows up to attack the social injustice of many French aristocrats like Darnay. But could cause the death of many persons who were very innocent. After years of tumult and injustices where people were exploited, the revolution started to render justice and end years of unfair profits. This is demonstrated via characters in the novel where the brothers of Evremonde brutally behave with Madame Defarge's family, which causes the imprisonment of Dr Manette. *A Tale of Two Cities* is a compressed historical account of the events of rebellion that took part in France and affected England about the crimes of the aristocratic class. It is a historical novel following the events of the French Revolution (1789-1794), the fall of the Bastille (July 14, 1789), the September Massacres (September 2-6, 1792), and the Reign of Terror (1793-1794). The novel also demonstrates a love story between Darnay and Lucie who witness big challenges. The novel is summarised as follows:

- Dr Manette, a successful doctor, has been jailed for 18 years in Bastille prison for no reason. After his released, he feels disheartened and lost only occupying himself by making shoes. Ernest Defarge takes care of him. His daughter Lucie Manette joins to help him, and all go back to England.
- Five years later, Lucie meets Darnay, the former French aristocrat, who runs away and tries to rebuild himself again with more affection for the poor but in vain. Darnay could not be detached from the abuses of his family.
- As Darnay confesses, "He knew very well that in his love for the French Lucie Manette, the renunciation of his social place... had been hurried and incomplete." (chapter 24). Darnay first attempt to resign from the ancient regime with his family was not successful, so he went back to France to restore his life again

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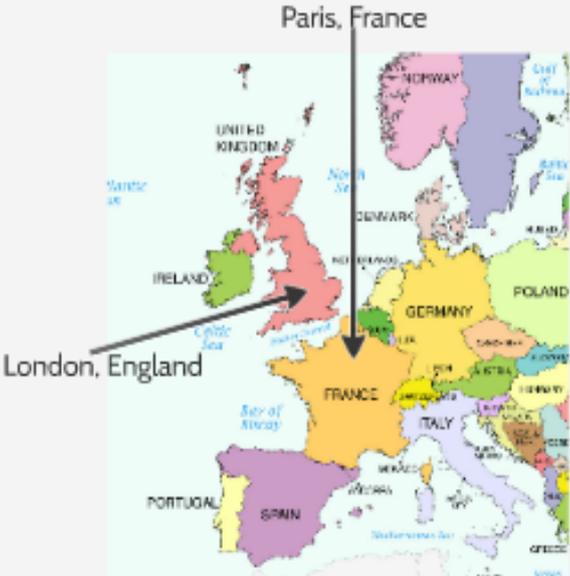
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- Once back, Darnay gets arrested twice and knows many conflicts between his family.
- Madame Defarge is punished for her violence and soon gets killed.
- Sidney Carton, a wit and educated Englishman, helps Darnay escape from prison. Carton lives depressed, pessimistic and a drunkard. He loves Lucie but cannot change for her. He decides to offer her a sacrifice that renders her happier by giving up his life for her husband Charles Darnay in the execution block. Carton goes to the guillotine instead of Charles Darnay.
- After all these conflicts and resolutions, Darnay could this time be free from his family's brutality and rebuild a happier and peaceful life with Lucie.

The following graph resumes the setting of the novel:

Setting Background Information & Introduction

A Tale of Two Cities is set in the cities of London, England, and Paris, France during the time period of 1775-1790. Some of the events of the French Revolution, which began in 1789, are recreated in the novel and are central to its plot. The revolution was basically an influential period of political and social upheaval in France, with the liberal and radical ideas of the revolution being represented in the novel by Madame Defarge. The book includes the scene that takes place in Paris in which peasants storm the Bastille. Other French settings include the French chateau, the Defarge's wine shop, and the Tribunals of the Republic. The three London settings the book acknowledges include the courtroom in London, the Manette's house in Soho, and Tellson's Bank.



A Tale of Two Cities Summary: <https://prezi.com/js-ewssxed55/a-tale-of-two-cities-setting/>

3.1 Marxist Analysis of A Tale of Two Cities

A Tale of Two Cities is an appropriate title for a love story set in London and Paris. It describes the class struggles between the [bourgeoisie](#) and the Proletariat, highlighting the perils of the rise and fall of the third and second estates during the chaotic surroundings of the French Revolution. The duality of poor/rich; good/evil has been promptly prefaced in Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities: It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only” (1st chapter, opening lines). Marxist Criticism of A Tale of Two Cities is very suitable in the sense that the novel invokes the 18th-century social realities in England and France, social and political crises, and the drawbacks of capitalism. The novel turns around rebels against unbearable oppression in France that had been continued in England. Also, when the society cannot bear this oppression, they begin to rise and protest, so the rebellion in France results in brutality that frightens Dickens. A novel about the upshots of poverty in society. Two lives are portrayed and compared between the royalties and the aristocrats in opposition to the peasants and lower class people. The vulgar expression used by Evermonde in the novel: "It is better for the poor little boy to die than to live" (chapter7) sums up the oppression, dehumanisation, and cruelty of the time.

4. Oliver Twist Plot Summary

Oliver Twist was Dickens's second novel about an orphan boy called Oliver involved in a life of crime. The novel is a satire about the malaise of the inequalities raised from child labour, orphanage, and child exploitation. The story turns about humiliated children living in workhouses and getting fed at minimal costs. It demonstrates children suffering in Victorian England who mainly were at risk.

- Oliver was born in a workhouse in 1830s England and his mother died just after his delivery in the street.
- Oliver spends almost nine years in an orphanage house, then he moves to a workhouse for adults where the other boys maltreat him
- Expelled from the workhouse, Oliver is obliged to work for Mr Sowerberry , an undertaker who mistreats him.
- Being nastily abused, he runs away to London and first meets Jack Dawkins, a boy his age, who was kind to accommodate and feed him in the house of a dangerous criminal.
- Jack Dawkins is famous for the name of Artful Dodger, who introduced Oliver to the patron of a band of thieves Fagin who recruits children as pickpockets.

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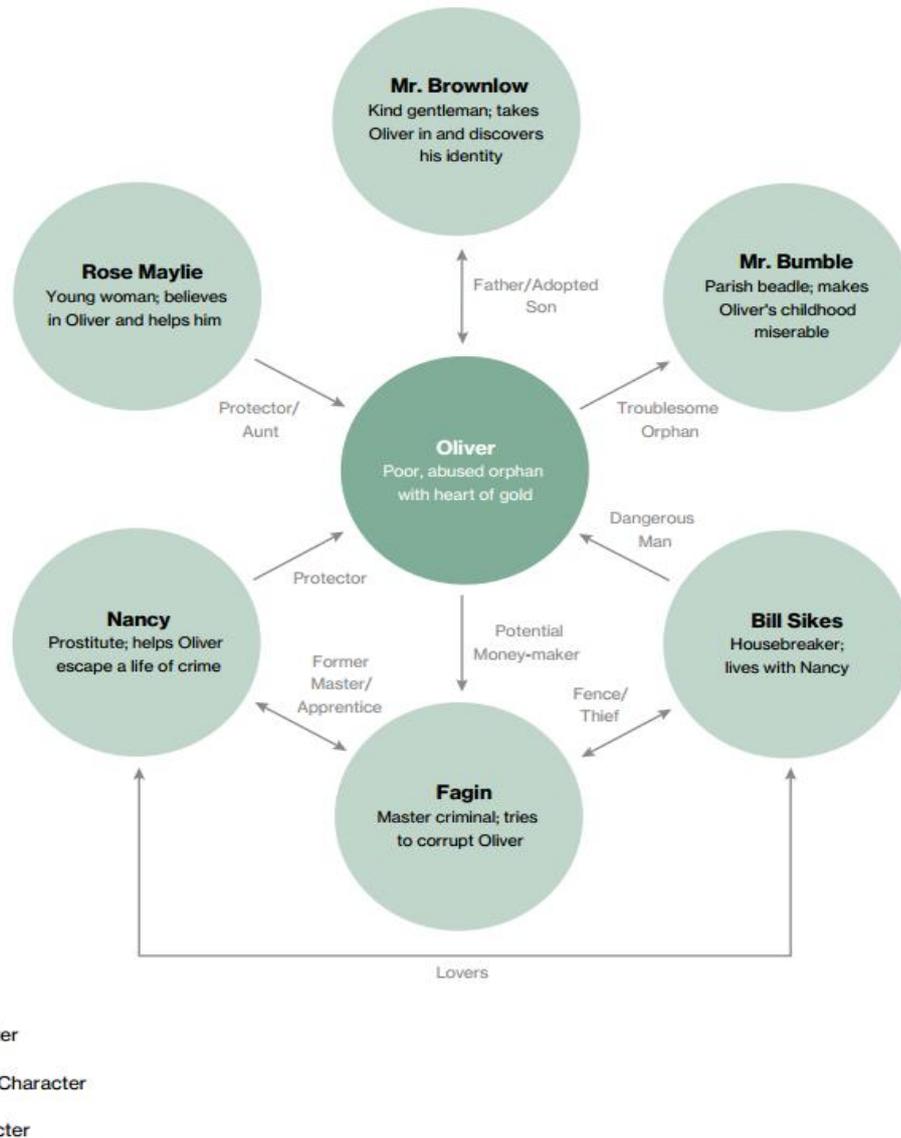
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- Oliver's life starts to change when luckily, Mr Brownlow takes him to his house after he catches him in the act of robbery.
- Fagin gets scared that Oliver will reveal the camp of thieves, so he decides to kidnap him and involve him again in the life of burglary and theft with the help of another criminal named Sikes.
- Oliver gets injured in an attempt to steal Rose Maylie who appears to be very kind and takes care of him.
- By the end, the real identity of Oliver is revealed as the illegal son of a gentleman. This information was kept secret for a long time till it was discovered by Fagin as told by an ill doer called Monks.
- Nancy is murdered by her lover Sikes when she tries to disclose the dangerous gang to Brownlow and Maylie.
- Sikes gets accidentally hung by a rope around his body when he tries to escape the pursuit of the mob.
- Again Oliver is welcome by Brownlow, and his parentage is discovered to be the nephew of Rose Maylie.

The following diagram sums up the plot of the novel Oliver Twist:

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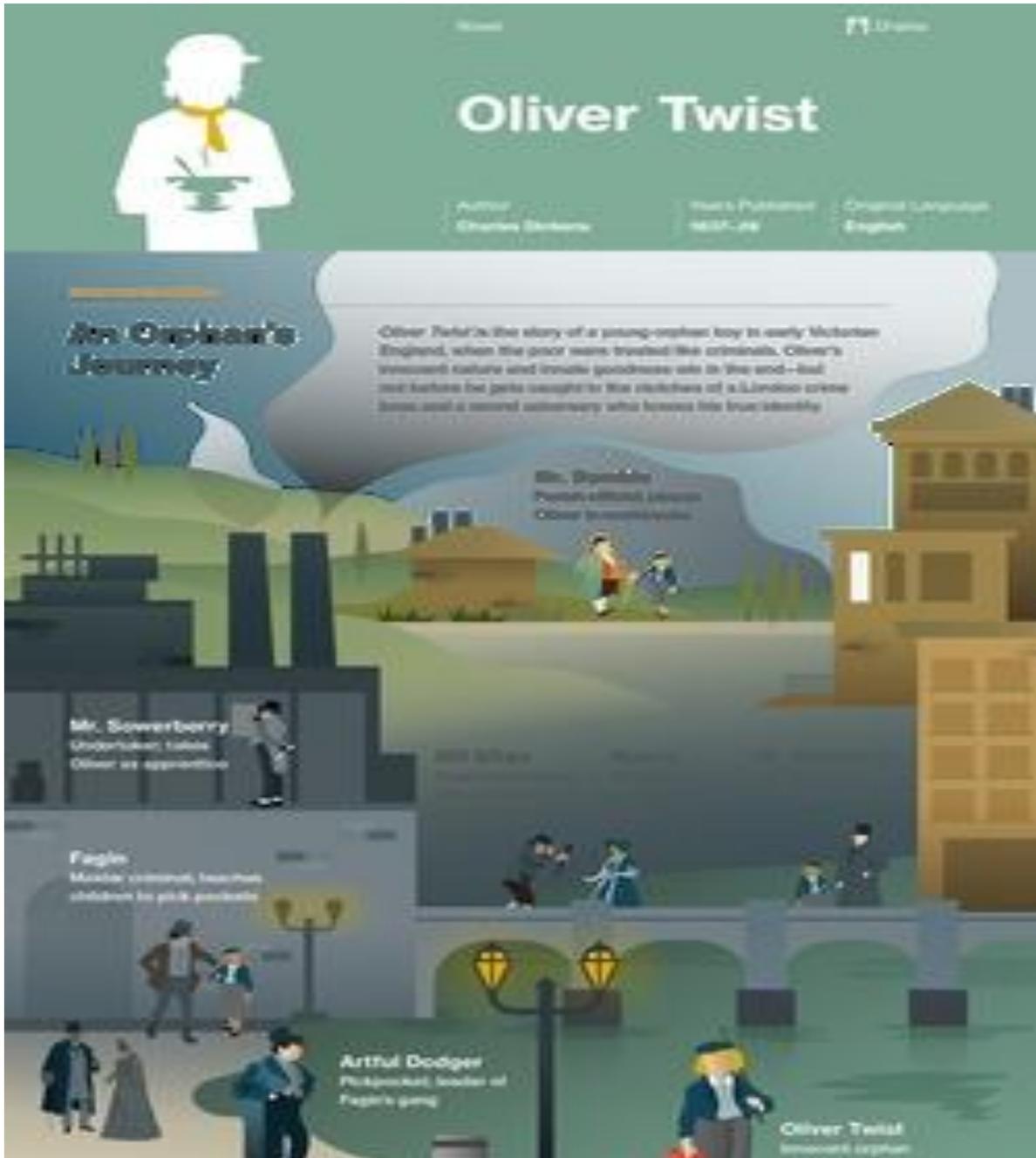


The Main Characters in Oliver Twist: <https://nl.pinterest.com/pin/780178335443916142/>

The main characters interplay with each other in a traditional plot. Oliver Twist is a story of orphanage that teaches the readers cruel realities about their miserable life and sufferings. The next diagram resumes the story of Oliver Twist as follows:

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Oliver Twist Plot Summary: <https://www.coursehero.com/lit/Oliver-Twist/>

The novel uncovers the journey of people struggling for the better of life, and finally, the good triumphs over the evil.

4.1 Marxist Analysis of Oliver Twist

In the Oliver Twist novel, the Proletariat strive for freedom and survival. This is what Marx theorises after the massive expansion of urbanised cities witnessing the acceleration of drastic industrial change. This creates new classes between the upper and underclass where the rich become richer and the poor poorer. The Proletariat is extremely exploited for harsh work with low wages living in an aggravated state of welfare and health. Oliver is described as weak and dismissed in the dark atmosphere: "Oliver, groping his way with one hand, and having the other firmly grasped by his companion, ascended with much difficulty the dark and broken stairs" (Oliver Twist 48). Immoral and unethical people get control over destabilised and fatigued workers: "the moral world of Oliver Twist is polarised by extremes of vice and virtue" (Sanders, 2006: 62). In Oliver Twist, Light and dark are symbols used to intensify the interaction between good and evil: "the moral world of Oliver Twist is polarised by extremes of vice and virtue" (Sanders 62). Dickens experienced the hardship of child labour and illustrated the troubles of the working class in his novels, especially in Oliver Twist and Great Expectations.

5. Great Expectations Plot Summary

Great Expectations contains lessons about life reflecting the 19th-century era in England when people used to move from county villages to towns. The novel was written by Charles Dickens in 1860 and 1861, about the early days and young adult years of Philip Pirrip called Pip, who became a famous figure in the history of English literature. Pip, who appears in the first episodes of the story as an infant who lost his family members: mother, father and five of his brothers, endures turbulent infancy. He first works in a village as a blacksmith's apprentice. The great expectations start with him when he, all of a sudden, comes to a large amount of money sent anonymously to him. Pip used to feed the convict Magwitch, who later moved to Australia and worked as a farmer. As an act of gratitude, Magwitch rewards Pip with a large fortune; this enables Pip to escape the working class and enters the world of gentlemen. The novel follows Pip's emotional adventure with Estella whom he meets at the age of eight, but he keeps ashamed of his low upbringing. The novel proceeds as follows:

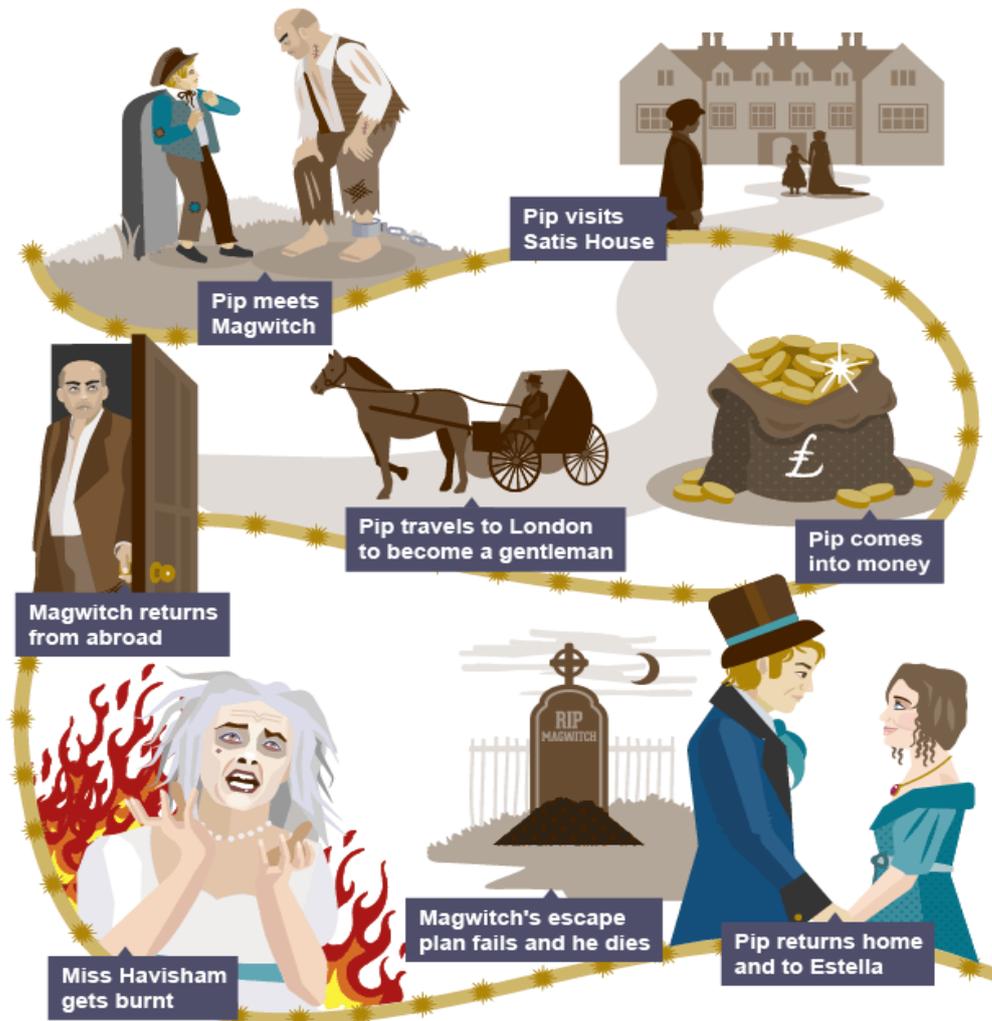
- The reader is first introduced to an orphan boy Pip and his sister who live near the marshes. Also, Joe Gargery, who makes and repairs things in iron, is defined as the village blacksmith; the little Pip makes food for the fugitive prisoner Magwitch who he meets near his home
- Pip meets an upper-class girl Estella and quickly falls in love with her but keeps reticent because of his poverty. He meets the weird Miss Havisham, who is the adopting mother of Estella, in Satis House
- Suddenly, Pip received a great deal of money after long years of hard work as a blacksmith apprentice. He presupposed that Miss Havisham should have supplied him to become a rich man. This new life affords Pip a move to London to join the world of gentlemen. He then disregards his family and focuses more on his love for Estella.

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- All Pip's dreams vanish at the illegal return of Magwitch, who claims to be the benefactor of Pip's fortune.
- Pip is deceived to know that his source of money is not from Miss Havisham, who is now dead in a dreadful fire and Estella is preparing for her marriage with Bentley Drummle
- Soon after, the misfortunate Pip is ruined at the loss of all Magwitch money, who dies in prison.
- Pip returns to home bankruptcy but could gain wisdom and experience from the power of money and the new social class it affords. Pip rejoices to meet again his love forever Estella.

The following graphic sums up the novel:



Great Expectations Plot Summary: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsybr82/revision/2>

5.1. Marxist Analysis of Great Expectations

Marx explains the hierarchy of the economic system where the upper class impose the gap with the underclass, considering them like servants, disgraced and sometimes like animals. Pip feels disgrace and embarrassment in Satis House when he learns he was considered a labouring boy: "I set off on the four-mile walk to our forge; pondering, as I went along, on all I had seen, and deeply revolving that I was a common labouring-boy; that my hands were coarse; that my boots were thick; that I had fallen into a despicable habit of calling knaves jacks; that I was much more ignorant than I had considered myself last night, and generally that I was in a low-lived bad way" (Great Expectations 50). Another character in the novel named Estella treats Pip like a dog when she gives him food in the ground with no consideration. The rich in this novel behave with the poor in an arrogant and humiliating way to intensify class differences. The duality of evil against good in Great Expectations pervades in the setting where the "city is poised against country, experience against innocence" (Stange, 1954: 10). The dreadful conditions of child labour are reflected in the orphan Pip: "the tyranny exercised over Pip by his sister, Pumblechook, and their like is a type of the tyranny exercised by the conventionally 'superior' elements of society over the suffering and dispossessed" (Hagan 173). This reflects the down grounded position of children in that cruel industrialised society.

6. Conclusion

Both Dickens and Marx influenced each other in a complementary manner. They wandered in the same streets of London, revolted against the immorality of their time and were readers for each other. Dickens fiction is considered social and political treaties, fictional ideologies focussing on social Criticism of explicit abuses in the social/ economic atmosphere of Victorian England. Dickens novels are a report of the bourgeois horrors, Victorian capitalists, factory owners, moneylenders, and wealthy industrialists. Marx's philosophy enlightens Dickensian fiction about the failure of a new urban industrialised society that leads to the alienation of the masses. The human condition is exposed in the famous novels of Dickens and Marx's philosophy.

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