

Industrial Revolution in literary imagination

Responses from three phases: the Romantic, the Victorian and the Late

Victorian period

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Inspiring Excellence

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Abstract

Industrial revolution is mainly started from 1750-1850 which transformed England dramatically from rural agricultural to urban industrial society. It encompasses main literary periods from Romantic and Victorian to late Victorian era. Most of the writings of these periods reflect the effects of Industrial revolution. The impacts of industrial revolution in literature are depicted through the literary piece of romantic poets and Victorian writers. Wordsworth who changed the phenomena of literary studies builds his poetry on nature. He portrayed the difference between urbanization and pastoralization. ST Coleridge also shows his loves towards nature through the poem " To nature" that clearly shows his rejection to industrial cities. William Blake illustrates the struggling of human life through the poem " The Chimney Sweeper". He showed the ruthless fact of the industrial society. The Victorian novelist Charles Dickens exposes the transformed Victorian society through his novels, *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectation*, *Hard Times*. The characters of the novels are the victims of the industrial society that suffers from class differences, mechanization, poor law and judiciary system, child labour of that time. Through the novel *North and South* Elizabeth Gaskell shows the difference between urban north and rural south. She also exposes the city life, class struggling, relation between master and workers which was nothing but a consequences of industrial revolution. Thomas Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd* written in late Victorian era successfully represents the rural agricultural society and tradition that was threatened by the mechanization of industrial cities. The novel clearly depicts the ruthless effect of industrial revolution, such as capitalism and class discrimination.

Introduction

In England the industrial revolution occurred from 1750-1850 which effectively transformed the landscape of England from rural agricultural based country to urban manufacturing nation. The industrial revolution was a period when new and available sources of energy such as coal and steam were utilized to control new machines that intended to decrease human work and increase production. The tendency of moving to industrial modern cities was a sign of changing society. The improvement of spinning machines by Sir Richard Arkwright in England made a history of raising a world of manufacture products and that is how the industrial revolution occurred. People used to do all the work by their hand by the hand tools in 17th century. From 18th to 19th century people were getting urbanized due to industrial revolution. The industrial revolution occurred with the growing industries of iron and textile. The period also saw a huge development by the invention of the steam engine which provided advance communication system and transport system, banking facilities. The industrial growth and new inventions brought about revolutionary changes in the society. Though machinery made easy to make goods and other stuffs, Industrial revolution brought a very bad effect towards the working class people. Because of the industrial huge population and enormous supply of raw material brought a huge opportunity for the Britain to grow industries. Because of the financial advantages and developed, scientific invention, improvement on communication system made the whole trade system grew wider, so eventually there were several reasons for industrial revolution. The invention of steam engine played a huge role in industrial revolution.

There are three main reason for occurring industrial revolution in firstly Britain had natural resources such as coal, iron, etc which is required to run the power machines, secondly also Britain was politically settled, thirdly Britain colonized many other area rather than Britain itself

so they had huge market for their products and goods that were made. In the paperwork called 'Industrial Revolution', it is said that :

“The roots of industrial capitalism in Europe originate in colonialism, the period when exploitation took the form of many new commodities that were widely circulated and traded all over the globe”(Bamplilis, 425).

Industrial revolution encouraged imperialism by assuring western economic and military power. They successfully made global market for their made up products. Britain tended to colonized countries that could provide plenty of raw materials so that they have no cost of materials. Colonies gave them readymade market for their produce goods, as the colonized people were prohibited to produce their own finished products. Since the production during industrial revolution vastly increased that lead to a need for more raw materials as they ha more technological capacity. Industrial revolution made Europeans more capable of concurring large parts of the world. Moreover due to improve transportation system they had better access to distant markets and they could easily sale their manufactured product made by their technology. They had huge support from the government and other countries as well. The government was more concern about their financial resources and its growth. Britain had huge supports from the financial organizations through how they got financial aid to established new industries and factories. British investors took risk to make profit through industries and factories by manufacturing goods which lead to industrialization. Industrial revolution brought a difference in the life of upper and the middle class people of Britain because of the products made by factories, it made the standard of living better for these people. Because of the industrialization there were class differences among the people of society. Marvin Perry says, industrial revolution changed the regular pattern of industries as it created a new class among the people of

Britain, as it classified people called working class and the upper class or the aristocrat. Industrial revolution had bad consequences for the society as child labor, class division and women abuse.

Industrial revolution was not a sudden incident but a huge transformation of society with technical, economic, social, political and other situation as well . If looked from another aspect, Industrial Revolution also would seem like a very bad picture for the working class people, including women and children, working from early morning until night. In 1833 the English Government passed an Act to improve conditions for children and people who works in factories. Children were working very long hours in workplaces where conditions were very awful.

"Workers found themselves packed into slums and subjected to harsh labor conditions. Workers responded to new conditions, in some cases with outright resistance, but failed to slow the pace of technological change". (Yavuj 2)

As Children were part of the labor force and they often worked late and were used for such highly dangerous works as cleaning the machinery. In the early 1860s, an estimated shows that one-fifth of the workers in Britain's textile industry were less than 15. Industrialization also meant that some craftspeople were replaced by machines. Children were being forced to work in some extend and expected to support the family in the traditional economy, but usually they had been assigned tasks that were dangerous.

The modern cities in England brought changes not only to the society and financial situation but also impacted the literature at that time. Writers were more into the political and social changes of the society that transformed. Industrial revolution brought about a drastic

transformation in people's life. They started heading towards the city to work to get a better standard of living. Therefore cities were growing bigger. The invention of advanced machines and technology dramatically changes the picture of the society. Writers of that time represented the new phase of England through their piece of writing. In the Romantic period, writers tried to make people realize how they are ignoring the blessing of nature due to the transformed industrial society, they tried to get people rid of mechanisms of industrial growth. The Victorian literature introduces urban fictions that picture the industrial England and its brutal impact on the society. A large number of people who were migrated to cities for a better life ended up struggling with their urban life which was harsh and full of challenges. Victorian writers, especially Dickens, Gaskell, and Brontë expose the unpleasant truth of urban life which is a result of industrial growth. During the late Victorian period, the aftermath of industrial revolution reflected through the materialistic and urbanized life of people. Writers like Thomas Hardy started creating rural-based fictions. "When urbanization reached its peak in the early twentieth century, the peace and innocence of the rural world was no longer merely contrasted to the vice and chaos of the city. The traditional pastoral imagery was now linked to a newly invented tradition identifying nationhood with the countryside" (Trenmann, 3). Their novels evoked rural culture and tradition that was threatened by industrialization. Novels written by Thomas Hardy clearly indicate the fact that society needs to embrace the natural world. Feelings and emotions which were getting lost that were restrained through the tragic consequences of the characters. During the 17th century, literature was concerned more about religion, politics, morals, and practical observation. When industrial growth occurred in England, the major concern of the literary writer varied; they started writing about the natural world, social facts, and dreams. Social issues resulting from industrialization have been successfully represented through literary works. The huge

migration to the cities arouse divisions among social classes the condition of working class people was really painful. Bamplilis's discussion show that "Increase of city dwellers resulted in serious sanitation and garbage problems, which were encountered for the first time" (426). It undoubtedly means that the city was getting polluted.

During 17th century Neoclassicists aim to spread logical and practical philosophies and this era of neoclassicism give birth to the age of enlightenment when philosophers used to think that they will have the access to design their destiny. The age of reason which is called the age of enlightenment is actually influenced by the ideologies of rationalist philosopher and Newton, that gave birth to the hope and dream of the new world where science and technologies have every answers to mans problem. The vision of the well organized society that would establish equality and justice among society has already been created. People could picturesque a new golden age that would be a gift of science and rationalism. Unfortunately the reality couldn't match the expectation since the ultimate consequences of the age of reasons had some limitations. Firstly, there was a terror which is a result of French revolution and the restriction under the domination of napoleon on the liberty of every citizen. Secondly, the industrial revolution ruined previous lifestyle and standard of living at its early phase, gave a representation of social injustice and harsh poverty. The mechanism of the age threatened the free spirit and imagination of every individual. Somehow it leads to the anti scientific movement by some creative writers and artists. According to Tonelli :

"Writers that time strongly believed that they are following reasons neither prejudice nor authority. The 'proud reason' was biased towards the principal of new science which became limitation of Reason" (40).

Moreover, the romantic philosophy by Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) revealed the fact that science and virtue these are completely different things that can't exist together and also represent blessing and beauty of the natural world. He revealed the natural goodness which gets ruined through the mechanism of the society. He showed another face of golden age where people continued to have the right "Noble savage" and the greatness of humanity. The nature would still be superior even though man has achieved success in scientific discoveries; the certainty of the death clearly indicates the fact that the science cannot dominate the nature. Romantic Movement went ahead with this tragic and emotional consequence of human that is ruled by nature. The literature and art of 18th century was highly influenced by romanticism. Human relationship and nature was the main priority of literature. The industrial revolution and urbanization made people too materialistic to cherish and celebrate the beauty of nature. Human emotion and natural element were absent in the busy, commercial and industrial life. Industrial revolution and the age of enlightenment took people far from the traditional way of living. The romantic writers reunited human with nature through their writing. Their literary pieces were written to make people realize the loss of nature that is one of the consequences of industrial growth. Romantic literature worships nature which was getting lost by the urbanization. Romantic period introduces new form of literature as answer to the industrial growth. Even though the maintaining standard of living for a group of working class people, they started hoping for a better phase at the end of the night. People actually started celebrating the nobility of nature with the increasing growth of cities. Romantic writers wrote about human emotion, feelings, dreams and role of nature through their creative writings. The romantic period actually freed people from the confinement of the industrial aspects. The paper will analyze how the Industrial Revolution reflected through the literary piece of Romantic, Victorian and late

Victorian period, the paper will actually represent three phases literature in the light of Industrial Revolution.

Chapter One: Industrial Revolution in Romantic literature

In England it created romanticism in terms of literature and also refers the European culture which was developing the idea of secularism and humanism. Heath said, "Romanticism was a direct response to the Industrial revolution which began in about 1760 in England" (Heath, 2). Heath also said "They fought the Neo-Classical Tradition" (Heath, 4). It breaks down the traditional and rigid way of writing and explored the natural world and psychic wilderness over classical restraint. It also exposes the importance of an individual over social traditional values to the poet William Wordsworth , Samuel T Coleridge, William Blake, John Keats, Shelly, Lord Byron are the famous names of that era. They pointed at the social illness and social turbulence caused by industrial revolution. Their piece of writing was to aware people about the unjust society of urban life which started changing the scenario of the social behavior. It created a romantic movement that encouraged individualism, emotion and feelings. The flourishing romanticism during the period of industrial revolution enlightened people and made them change their perspective. In Victorian literature romanticism is mostly associated with the writing style of William Wordsworth and ST Coleridge. The book of poem entitled "Lyrical ballads" introduces a new perspective regarding poets and poetry. The poet and painter William Blake is the most extreme example of the Romantic sensibility in Britain. Charles Dickens wrote many of his novels describing the harshness and cruelty of the new urban lifestyle that was caused by the Industrial Revolution. Major themes of Romantic art and literature include a love for nature and natural elements, far from materialism. It promotes nostalgia for the past; a love of the primitive, including folk traditions; romantic passion; mysticism; and a fascination with death.

The poet who changed the phenomena of literary studies and introduces a different subject matter is none but William Wordsworth. Wordsworth build his poetry on nature, chose rural,

sufferer people, especially the victims of the rude society as his subject matter which was not common in poetry. He changes people's point of view in terms of reading literary piece and evaluating society. The upcoming and new poets were inspired by his free form of writing and many poets started discussing about social problems and great issues through their writings. He said that "What we have loved, others will love, and we will teach them how; instruct them how the mind of man becomes a thousand times more beautiful than the earth on which he dwells". He was the one who started talking about the sufferings of the poor working class people who were abandoned by the other intellectuals of the society. His concern regarding poor people was awarded by general people and the intellectuals of the society. He was not only concerned about the people but also about the writing style that should have no specific rules. His writings never followed the traditional form of writing, his language and form of writing was easy to general people. He believes in free verse that would talk about nature and human. He writes for general people which are usually in common language regarding human issues. All of his concerns were included in revolutionary work named Preface to Lyrical Ballads. He also stated that "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility."

He wanted to find the way of salvation of those poor souls. He used to believe that the increasing responsibilities among people would be more effective in terms of diminishing poverty rather than the involvement of the government. He even introduces "best portion of a good man's life to emphasize on small charitable act", which could provide happiness and encourage to perform more charitable act further. Wordsworth was actually worried about the changing society done by industrialization. He was concerned about those people of the society who were losing their personal life during the contemporary era occurred by industrial

revolution. In his "Tintern Abbey" he wrote about his vivid memories of childhood which was lost by the time in his later life. "Five Years have passed; five summers, with the length of five long winters and again I heard these waters" (Wordsworth, 1). His romantic devotion to life and nature is expressed through these lines. He was happy with his childhood pastoral life but the idea of prosperity and civilization turned it into urban from pastoral. The urban life is very much different and difficult from the pastoral life that they used to live, He realized that the idea of prosperity collapsed with immorality of human where "nature never did betray". He portrayed the difference between urbanization and pastoralization, where he found his inspiration in nature. Urbanization was the gift of industrial revolution which brought some human sufferings as well. He chose to go with nature more and wrote poem in common language for general people. Recollection of memory of natural beauty would help him to lead a life in a city because when he indeed inspiration-his memory could supply it from nature. When he is close to nature he finds his actual peace of mind. Wordsworth successfully represented his sensible thoughts and concern for the victim of the industrialization and was able to grow attention of the people of the society to the important issues.

Wordsworth's poem 'Composed upon Westminster Bridge' starts with speaker's description of the view of the city that he observed while standing on the Westminster Bridge. At the starting of the poem he stated that nothing is fairer in the universe than this scene of the city watched from this bridge. He even claimed that anyone who ever ignores this view is too dull to notice the natural beauty of the morning. This beauty seems to act like a cover. Through these poems he shares everything that he observed about the city, which looks free from pollution and corruption. He said, "open unto the fields and to the sky" the poem was written in the time of industrial growth when people were too busy to notice the beauty of nature. Social status and

getting modern lifestyle were the prime goal of the people at that time. Wordsworth showed the beautiful city when it is peaceful and away from the noise of the manufacturing industries. He taught people to love nature that can make people escape from difficult challenges of the industrial cities. He mentioned about the landmarks that are noticeable from the bridge, also spoke about Paul's and the tower of London that was in the middle of his view of the city. He even compared between the buildings and view of the countryside in the sunlight. He is astonished to find inner peace staying inside the entire crowd inside the city. He illustrated beautiful sights of the river Thames that flows under the bridge. He found beauty and peace when there is no noise and chaos of industrial activities.

St Coleridge is recognized for his vision of his nature. His devotion towards nature is visible through his poems such as 'Rime of Ancient Marnier's' "Frost at midnight" "The Nightingale", these poems reflects the fact of his rejections to his industrial city. In this city people put their career on the priority for which they ignored the natural beauty of the city. ' As a romantic poet to whom nature is an important part of creativity, Coleridge tries to research and logically explains the relationship between imagination and nature that he intuitively experienced in his poems'(Khader, 2). Perhaps the writer finds the beauty even in the very simple and natural element such as frost. When people are busy with their working life he seeks chances to cherish natural world. In this poem "Frost at midnight" he expresses his side of the story regarding the nature. He explains the impact of nature over imagination, which had an impact on his early childhood. At this late night he started recalling memories of his childhood when he was closed to the nature. He shared his childhood experiences with his son. In school he used to look at the frost falling outside through the window. He loves the environment of rural area which is his birthplace. He wants to leave the city where natural beauty is getting lost with the industrial

growth. He hopes that his son might get the chances to see beauty of nature that is very rare in the city. The industrial revolution took away the natural element from the industrial city and made people too commercial to seek for natural beauty. In this poem, his son is a silent listener seems to be inspired by Coleridge's devotion to nature. The confined life of urban couldn't provide that recreation that nature could provide. The industrial growth was taking away the pleasure of natural beauty from people's childhood at that time.

William Blake, who was pre-romantic, had also showed his concern towards the sufferers of the society and exposed the ruthless part of the society which was occurred by the transformation from rural to urbanization of life, innocence to experience. Rebecca Chamberlin cited Blake saying:

“Blake emerged as a leading figure from the Romantic Movement and continues to astonished modern artists, writers, philosophers, musicians, poets and readers. Outraged at the conditions created by the Industrial Revolution and Colonial policies, Blake showed his anger against the poverty, injustice and environmental degradation” (32).

William Blake was one of those people who exposed the struggle and sufferings of human life the specific era, where he gave an image of the society throughout his poetry and painting. In his “The Chimney Sweeper”, he showed how life was being changed by the industries grown all over. A poor little boy was sold by his father because of money to the owner of the chimney and the boy was used to clean it though the boy was too young to do any labor work. The biased cruel society was neglecting many child labors like him of that time. The poem introduces just one example of the victim of the industrialization that compelled readers to think of the impact of industrialization. In the poem, the idea of prosperity made human to act immoral which was

totally against humanity. Blake never accepted the negligence towards the sufferings whereas everyone was more focused on prosperity rather than humanity. This huge gap between the classes was the side effects of industrial revolution. None paid any attention towards the little boy who started working even at this age; they are all busy chasing success. This can be stated that William Blake also pointed at the matter where industrial revolution created a competition, all engaged in climbing up and went far from humanity, lost from divinity and turned into selfish, materialistic creatures.

Chapter 2: Representation of the Industrial Revolution in Victorian Literature

Charles Dickens who is one of the most prominent writers of the Victorian era has experienced the traumatic consequences of the Industrial revolution. The time when he was growing up, Industries were also expanding rapidly and with that his experience of the revolution also grew. According to Hudson, "It changed the whole civil society; one, the historical importance of which is only now beginning to be recognized". Most of Dickens's novels reflect childhood and how the Industrial revolution affected the life of young children and also the condition of the society of that time.

The novel *Oliver Twist* which reveals harsh face of the cruel society of England was published in 1839. Dickens showed the condition of human life and society affected by the Industrial revolution through the scenes and incidents experienced by a young orphan in the novel. Malnutrition and high mortality rate was a common phenomenon during the period of Industrial revolution. In the very first chapter it is seen that Oliver is born in the Parish and his mother died while giving birth to him. The description of Oliver's mother shows that she was suffering from malnutrition which was a consequence of industrialization. "Dickens had great sympathy for fallen and poor women and saw them as victims of society" (Dumovski, 8).

That increased number of women and children started working in factories. Women were often abused and exploited at their working place. The number unmarried pregnant women increased and the mortality of unborn child increased as well. Even many women used to die by giving birth to their child. Polluted industrial emissions causes harm to Oliver's lung. Dickens wrote that Oliver had problems with breathing initially but later on he started breathing normally, "that there was considerable difficulty in inducing Oliver to take upon himself the office of

respiration. He lay gasping on a little flock mattress... after a few struggles, Oliver breathed, sneezed, and proceeded" (Twist 3). He also wrote that the nurse who was delivering Oliver had eighteen babies but only two of them survived which indicates that there was a high infant mortality rate which was almost ninety percent.

After the death of his mother baby Oliver was sent to Mrs. Manns baby farm which was being run by the Parish. There are many evidences that these baby farms originally existed because the birth rate was too much high and most often the babies were abandoned by their parents because they could not support them financially. If the babies were too young to support themselves the babies were taken by the baby farms until they could earn a livelihood. Dickens exposes that the selfishness of the caretaker of the baby farm who doesn't provide enough food to the children and keeps the extra money to herself. Dickens exposed the shocking fact of the society that how the church could be involved in misuse of the money and also the power.

Oliver was sent to work as the Sweeper came to ask for Oliver. Mr. Bumble who already knew the risk of the job as a chimney sweeper immediately thought that Oliver would not live for very long if he does this job. Unfortunately this incident is an indication that many children were forced to do the work of chimney sweeping that time. William Blake's "The Chimney Sweeper" also revealed this cruel factor the society. Due to the growing industries, there were many factories with long chimneys filled with sooth which needed to be cleaned from time to time. But people of regular age and height could not reach it because the chimneys were small in breadth for these reason young children were highly demandable for the work. Young children were forced to work as a sweeper in a low wedge or sometimes no wedge at all. Working in chimneys caused them lung problems and sometime they even died because of falling from the tall chimneys. Child labor and child abuse was very common phenomena during that time. When

Oliver was working in the Sowerberry house, he has been seen eating leftover meat of the dog. Also he is often locked and not fed in the Parish and also the Sowerberry house. When Mr. Bumble from the Parish, went to drop Oliver he said to Mr. Sowerberry not to feed Oliver too much. When Oliver fights with Noah and Mr. Bumble was called, he told that they were feeding Oliver too much and to lock him in the cellar so that he would be weak to fight. These incidents from the novel are some of the main effects of industrial revolution and Dickens very smartly portrayed the society during the revolution in almost all of his novels.

The class differences caused by industrialization made life hell for the working class people. Dickens portrayed the face of the heartless privileged society, how they treat and ignore an orphan like Oliver. Life in Britain was very painful for those who were poor and abandoned by their parents. Industrial revolution is a prominent marker of an extreme change in the social structure of Britain. Literature is one of the notable ways of noticing the change through which intellectuals pointed at the drawbacks of the society. The literary pieces of the eighteenth and nineteenth century played vital role to shape the existing modern society of Britain which had gone through drastic transformation due to industrial revolution. Even throughout the novel *Great Expectations* Dickens exposed the class divisions and class consciousness among the people of Victorian society. Social class played a vital role in the society depicted in Dickens novel. People were treated by their social class that also defined ones position in the society. The characters were seemed to be treated by their social position. In chapter seven Pip was taken to Satis house as a playmate of Estella and he has gone through an unexpected experience. The Satis house is very symbolic in this novel which is a magnificent setting that absolutely illustrated Pip's romantic idea of upper class. The aristocracy of Satis house mesmerized Pip. The brewery next to the house symbolizes the commerce and wealth. Miss Havisham's fortune is not

by birth or inherited but of a recent success in industrial capitalism. Her aristocracy is nothing but a result of industrialization that created a huge class division among people. The Satis house was just completely opposite of his own house. Unfortunately Pip was not treated well by the girl Estella who opened the door. The young beautiful girl Estella seemed to be haughty. She even humiliates Mr. Pumblechook by not letting him into the house that is considered superior among the country people.

The first part of the story reveals Pip's childhood from his first meeting with the criminal at the graveyard to the time he receives his expectations. The second examines how the young innocent Pip step into his manhood and learn to become a gentleman and living luxuriously in London. His desires to become uncommon, transformed him into self-centered emotionless creature. The Whole story gives a moral message. Pip as a child seemed to be good and innocent while living in the country, later on Pip has gone through a drastic change when he moved to city. This is very ironic how he reaches to his ambition and lost his innocence. He got money and become gentle who lost his feeling of emotion as well. At the end he goes through epiphany that money and prosperity cannot bring happiness unless one has relationships and love. The industrial city and it's mechanized way of living couldn't bring ultimate happiness to is life.

The characters, specially the protagonist introduced in the novel is the product of industrial revolution. Pip is nothing but a victim of the Victorian society that was going through a drastic change due to industrialization. Families used to put their children to work on the farms and factories or in whatever necessary for their survival. Children at that were very vulnerable, only children belongs to wealthy powerful background were safe. They had little protection from the government who viewed children as something that can fulfill the demand of labor in or the increased factories. Moreover children were cheap, plentiful and easy to control.

Dickens's introduces many characters of that time who were indulged into crimes. That time the number of criminals increased with the increasing industries. The role of Magwitch is more of a victim of industrialization than a criminal since he has got some inner nobility even though he is a convict. According to Pamela, Criminals like Magwitch are introduced by Dickens to convey the fact that how the convicts are exposed to crime. She stated that people who belong to lower class are stereotyped as criminals at that time, who often goes in and out of prison. The poor law and order of that time was responsible for these increasing criminals. The society actually compelled poor and helpless to crime for the sake of their survival in the society. The novel is full of criminals, from Orlick to Magwitch and Havisham—so many. These criminals are in fact the victim of the class differences and poverty. It was thought by people of nineteenth-century people that people become criminals out of misfortune and harsh upbringings but the poor law and judiciary policy was also responsible for establishing more criminals. No one is born bad they are just driven to crime. The negligence of the society and unjust legal system forced back to it. In the novel " Oliver twist" Dickens demonstrates the poor law system of the society. During the industrial revolution the law and judiciary policy was very low and the protagonist had gone through injustice law system. When Oliver's friends tried to steal the handkerchief, he got caught instead of his friend and then he was taken to the magistrate who did not bother to verify or cross check if really stole or not. He believed what the policeman said and sentences Oliver for three months sentence. The police officer who arrested Oliver, was answering all the questions asked by the magistrate and he was lying to him. Because of the weak law and judiciary system, many criminal kidnapped and trained children to be anti social and use the girls as prostitute. Even the young children knew how to remove name tags from the goods so that they could trade them for money.

The growing cities made by blooming industries are very significant in Dickens's novel. Cities were the place that was considered as the place where one can fulfill his desire of becoming a gentleman. The desire of becoming a member of city dwellers took Pip away from his kinship and country. The desire of being a part of urbanized society destroyed Pip's innocent mind. Pip wanted to uncommon and different, a part of urban society.

The schooling used to varies from upper to lower class. Pip used to go for schooling regular at Mr. Wopsle's great aunt's house for an hour. It's not exactly s strict education. Mr. Wopsle's great aunt slept through lessons, and then Mr. Wopsle also performed poetry , with bloody sword and all. This so called school couldn't teach proper education. The poor working class was deprived of the actual education. During the time of industrial revolution literacy rate increased. The industrialist society was willingly tried to educate children or workers so that they could at least read the instruction to run a machine properly. Educating children was nothing but a self interest of industrialists, they didn't aim to educate them for real or for having a better life. This was a move for their industrial benefits, so the education was limited to the poor children. However, Education that time played vital role to evaluate a person. The higher class and privileged people were suppose to be educated and lower class would lack in proper education. Since Joe belongs to poor family background he was not brought up well and was not taught to read and write. The education system was not just limited to books and schools, the education also referred to city cultures. Pip wanted to be educated to be worthy of Estella and with the help of Matthew and Herbert Pocket; he acquired education that helped him to become a gentleman. The education was to be a perfect gentleman. Herbert Pocket teaches him social etiquettes and also learning to read. Unfortunately Pip lacks his morality when he becomes a gentleman. He was ashamed with

Joe when he went to meet him in the city. "Pip fundamentally believes that the wealth of Miss Havisham makes her socially and morally superior to Joe and Biddy"(chin-yi, 47)

In the novel *Hard Times* Dickens criticizes the system of education of the British society which was influenced by the philosophy of 'Utilitarianism' of 19th century. Dickens used to believe that the system was a failure since it affected children's minds and morals, and it is this novel that he attempts to show them. "Individualism and egoism are important factors in this system (Djezzar, 57). A principle was formed by Jeremy drawbacks of the educational policy that time. The rigid utilitarian system of education steals the childhood of children. The cold calculation and mathematical thought of the materialistic life replace their imagination. This is not good as childhood is the greatest part of one's life. Children are only taught how not to be clinically humane. When Joe went to visit Pip after sending a formal letter written by Biddy, Pip was ashamed of Joe. Joe who took care of Pip like a father was ignored by Pip who is a gentleman now. His utilitarian system of education that might have made him a sophisticated man but made him mean as well, he was actually a better person before.

On the other hand the novel *Hard Times* reveals the result of planting a utilitarian system of education in childhood. The novel is based on the "morality of utilitarian industrialist and its effect on the possibilities of human happiness" (Daiches, 1056). Bitzer, Tom, Louisa are all victims of a system that is ultimately shown to be a failure. Dickens suggests that practical learning where there is no place for imagination will make people inhuman and bring disastrous consequences. When one of them is subjected to the strictness of Gradgrind's educational philosophy her human nature naturally rejects the artificial utilitarian system of education. Later on, generous character like Nut attempt to provide proper education to those who were taught by

Gradgrind. Imagination, entertainment and fun were lost from their childhood. They have become nothing but lifeless and artificial children by Gradgrind's system of education.

The novel *Hard Times* reveals that nineteenth-century's industrial England's that adopt threatening act of turning human beings into machines by effectively opposing the development of their emotions and imaginations. This is nothing but another vulnerable impact of industrialization. In his novel Dickens portrayed the human machinery which is nothing but a product of industrial revolution that transforms Britain dramatically. The mechanizing effects of industrialization are found by the philosophy of Mr. Gradgrind's practical self-centered reading. He used to believe that human nature can be evaluated, quantified, and taken care by rational rules. His system of education tried to make children as efficient as machines. Dickens tried to warn the readers about the dangers of allowing mechanized human. People of the industrial England were losing compassion and imagination that can make life miserable. Throughout the novel, Dickens tries to draw attention of the readers to the harmful consequences in "mechanizing" the human race. This has been demonstrated by the act of the characters of the novel. Gradgrind who is very serious about turning his students into little "machines" by filling them with Fact and practical learning, where there is no room for imagination or fantasy.

Through Bitzer's character he showed the effect of this type of schooling. Bitzer used to be the ideal student as a child, who was able to memorize facts on command, just like a robot. As he grows up he is now unable to go beyond from his mechanized and robotic role, which couldn't function well. He is not even capable of feeling any emotion and lacked morality, this is visible in case of Tom. Even though belongs to good family background he robbed a bank and that caused the honest employee named Stephen suffer. Sissy Jupe completely values emotion and heart and this is why she is not a successful student in Gradgrind's school. Louisa is nothing but

another victim of Gradgrind's rational philosophy. She was taught to be unemotional and was not even allowed to develop her natural instinct of heart and imagination. Louisa agrees to marry Mr. Bounderby because her father made her believe that marrying Bounderby would be a practical decision. Louisa at the end realizes by Bounderby's wife's words that love should be the foundation of a happy marriage, not reason or rational concept. The consequences of the heroine Estella from *The Great Expectation* can be relate to Lousia since Estella preferred to marry Drummle, someone belongs to upper class even though he was very harsh to her. Estella's ability to express emotion and inner nobility was destroyed by Miss Havisham so she couldn't make her decision by heart. However, this shows the result of adopting wrong philosophies that can destroy natural emotion. The industrial cities actually made people more commercial and practical. In the race of climbing social hierarchy they lost their peace and morality. People were getting more mechanized with the increasing machines in the industries. The Victorian are known as industrious, they were ready to work hard to get a successful career, but had little time for emotion and values. They like to show off their rigid cultural values but somehow lacked the human morality.

“Hard Times is an assault on the industrial vice and political economy that exploit the working class and deadens the society. The novel is also concerned with the contemporary issues such as the eight month Preston strike (1853-4)” (Makati, 14).

The novel was written to expose the conditions of life in England's industrial cities. His fictional city life in northern England demonstrates a heartless society. Such towns are producing the wealth that made England the ultimate industrial power in the mid-nineteenth century, but at the cost of human happiness. Natural beauty was getting lost and people were fascinated by the new products made in industries. The environment pollution caused by industries was polluting

the natural instinct of people. In Coketown, the demand of the factories increased and the natural beauty get polluted. The whole town was full of industries that change the face of the city. "ugly citadel, where Nature was as strongly bricked out as killing airs and gases were bricked in" (Dickens, 160). The labors of the industries had to do hard works for hours long in risky conditions, and they used to live in unhealthy environment. In Coketown, The workers were not even facilitated with the time to enjoy and relax with their family.

Dickens also wanted to expose the bad state of relations between factory employers and their employees. His sympathetic feelings to the workers is clearly seen in the novel through the portrayal of the character of Stephen Blackpool, as the honest factory hand. Dickens also reveals the intention of those employers who showed little interest in the welfare of their employees. In the novel, he represents this kind of employer through the character like Bounderby, who is very sincere regarding the production of the factory but has a low opinion of the workers. He is not even interested to know the workers in persona level. These fictional characters existed for real in the industrial England where masters actually used to think like that.

North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell is a social novel set in early Victorian times. It tells the story of Margaret Hale and her move from the South of England to the Industrial North. Margaret struggles to adapt to the harder lifestyle of the North, but after a series of tragedies, she finds she is a far stronger and braver person than she ever thought. The life of Margaret and her struggle of adjusting with the urbanized north which was a result of industrial growth reveals the transformation of society and life brought by industrial revolution.

The novel begins in London, where Margaret was living with her aunt and Cousin Edith who was getting married to Colonel Lennox. So Margaret had to move back to her parents' home in

Helstone which is in south. When she went back in the countryside she reverts to her old habits of walking and drawing. In between she got a marriage proposal from her old friend Henry Lennox and she declines the offer. Mr. Hale calls Margaret into his study and tells Margaret they are moving to Milton in the industrial North.

Gaskell successfully represents the contrast between north and south. The south was represented by Margaret and her parents while the Higgineses and the Thorntons represent the North. The South is shown as peaceful and quiet, pastoral, comfortable, and idyllic where no strikes, no class differentiation, and no oppression are by powerful people. Education is valued more than business. Those from south view the North as lifeless, complicated and hard, filled with sufferings from injustice and never ending work. On the other hand People of the North believe it to be a place of success, prosperity and economic autonomy. The workers are often treated unfairly and blame their fate. To the northern people south is a place where people are too weak to stand up for their rights. Education is fine but ultimately less important and Southern life is too slow and dull. Thornton and Margaret continue to argue these points throughout the novel. No one would agree with other since both the place has actually got different lifestyle and standard of living. Charles dickens's suggestion to change the title from "Margaret Hale" to "North and South." is effective since this novel actually shows the comparison between two regions. Gaskell pointed on the differences and the struggling to cope with other region that reflects the transformations made by industrial revolution. In the contrast between the two, Margaret favors the South. There life was simpler and there were no class tensions and differences. The air was healthy unlike industrial cities, the people interested in education and discussion. In the North the air was polluted by industrial emissions that caused illness and

death, people are materialistic and money is valued more than learning. The novel portrays the city that has transformed by industrial growth with the contrast picture of countryside.

Gaskell explores the question of whether masters are doing fare to their workers or not.

“In the Victorian era, there is a great gap between the working-class and the middle-class, that is, between people with nothing to eat and drink on the one side and, the ones to enjoy plenty of drink and food on the other. To protest this unequal distribution of wealth in the society, workers begin to go on strikes in industrial cities” (Kalpakali, 3).

It seems that the masters and worker are divided into two groups that would always be opposing to each other. The striking worker seemed to accuse their inhumane masters of taking advantage of the poor workers, whereas the masters ignore their demands saying they don't understand the marketplace. “Do you give your servants reasons for your expenditure, or your economy in the use of your own money? We, the owners of capital, have a right to choose what we will do with it” (Gaskell, 468). The strike even leads to violence since the masters were unwilling to compromise. Thornton finally seemed to consider workers demand and Higgins informs his master aware of about the workmen who were into strike. The dining room that is planned to be build by Thornton indicates the new relationship. Thornton thinks that there are still chances of strikes in the future, but that they will be less violent and probably will result in compromise. "In her industrial novels Gaskell centered on the relationship between capital and labor" (knezevic, 85). Gaskell is thus sympathetic to the working class who were nothing but victim of industrialization, but not entirely against the masters. She suggested that mutual understanding can balance the situation. Unfortunately the industrial revolution didn't bring any good to working class people. The striking workers were the sufferers of industrial growth.

Margaret possesses deep prejudice against members of the manufacturing business class. She also feels superior to the lower classes, both in the North and the South. When she arrives in Milton she starts her courses with the Higginses and the Thorntons, however, her opinions started changing. Nicholas and Bessy teach her and tried to transform her into a cultured Victorian lady, she realizes that just because she is higher in class structure does not mean she is better than them, she needs to learn many things regarding city lifestyle and culture. The industrial growth that time made people more civilized and sophisticated. The society was getting more cultured and classy. Margaret also learns that the manufacturing classes are held in high esteem in the North they have got self respect, she cannot treat them like a charity case. Nicholas won't accept money from her as a favor. This character seems to be the most the noblest and selfless character in the novel. And that simply because she is educated does not mean she is better than them. Her opinion regarding businessmen started changing; she learned to appreciate their individuality, intelligence, and sense of living in the moment. She notices the way Thornton learns to practice business with humanity that can resolve the conflicts between classes. At the end of the novel, she encouraged business by saving Thornton's mill. Overall, Gaskell suggests people to value of individuals in all social classes. The transformation is not totally bad; it has some goodness as well. Gaskell tried suggested the society to have mutual understanding between region and also between classes such as masters and workers. Due to the industrial revolution the society was going through these chaotic situations that can overcome by mutual understanding.

Chapter Three: Industrial Revolution: Response from the late Victorians author

Thomas Hardy is undoubtedly considered to be a significant writer of Victorian age. He is well known for his many novels, short stories and poems, especially *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and *Jude the Obscure*. Thomas Hardy was born in 1840 and died in 1928, throughout this 88 years in the course of his life he observed roughly all the remarkable social, religious and political developments of the Victorian Era which is being greatly reflected on his literary works. Hardy was an interesting mixture of the old-fashioned and the modern. As Hardy was living a time when Victorian Age was transitioning into the Modern Age, he witnessed many significant events converting the English pastoral society into the modern one. In the nineteenth century the scientific inventions speedily altered previous ideas, lifestyle and landscape. In his work, Hardy exposes his attitude towards modern civilization and the impact of Industrial Revolution on society in general and on man in particular which is evident in both *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and *Far From the Madding Crowd*.

The Victorian period or the nineteenth century was one of the luxurious and magnificent histories of English literature. It formed a connection between the romantic period writing and modern literature. As It is said in the History of English literature

“It is a literature that speaks of an age which witnessed great change. It reflects the intellectual patterns of the Victorian age, dealing with the status question through on the examination of society, the law, industrialism and historical ideals” (Fletcher, 130).

The Victorian age was deeply influenced by the Industrial Revolution. This mega event of industrialization distorted the rural society and created a huge disorder in the nineteenth century.

As Welch Jr. (1967) says in *The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective* that the

Industrial Revolution "was an equally profound revolution" and "the revolution of modernization now affects almost all parts of the globe and may have equally great consequences." (Welch, 40). Thomas Hardy is the ultimate viewer to the impact of Industrial revolution; it's positive and negative consequences that changed the whole social settings that resulted in the polarization of rich and poor. It drastically changed the standard of Britain and remarkable changes emerged on the socio-economic condition. As Thomas Hardy comments In *Far From the Madding Crowd* "How the faces of nation altar, and what we live to see now a days..." (Hardy, 120) which simply indicates the drastic changes in people life and longing for the past.

Far From the Madding Crowd is considered the great novels of Thomas Hardy. Morgan Rosemarie, editor and novelist, cites the novel as "the first of Thomas Hardy's great novels, and the first to sound the tragic note for which his fiction is best remembered" (Rosemarie, 65). Thomas Hardy took his Title *Far From the Madding crowd* from the poem 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard' by Thomas Gray written in 1750. The title basically means far from the city life or urban life which is described as 'maddening crowd'. Thomas Hardy, during the late Victorian time, purposefully set the novel in a rural setting. As his life was surrounded by the effect of ruthless industrialization, His novel portrays the theme of the importance of man's connection to, and understanding of, the natural world. Literary analyses of the role of setting in this novel generally acknowledged "the Intertwined relationship of man and nature" (Richard, 32). As the story was set in the country side this immediately creates an impression that the characters might live a peaceful and tranquil life but ironically not, rather the plot of the story is troubled with class hierarchy and inequality of love.

In this novel, Thomas Hardy partially showed the cruel effect of industrialization and how it affected the life of rural people and their mind and everything become so money and class

centered. During the Industrial Revolution, capitalism transitioned from a feudal and agricultural system of production to one dominated by machines and equipment. The Industrial Revolution saw the rapid and sharp rise of the manufacturing, industrial and production sectors of the economy, which facilitated a rise in economic revenue. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, agriculture was the primary form of capitalism and Thomas Hardy portrayed the integral relationship between capitalism and his novels as it is stated in *Occupational Choice and the Spirit of Capitalism*:

“Thomas Hardy was an English novelist- poet and was influenced by George Eliot, Karl Marx, Charles Dickens and many other contemporary writers and thinkers. Capitalism plays major role and becomes core part of Hardy’s novels. It has studied in connection with agriculture, education, industrialization, private and public sectors, matrimonial, and economical relations etc” (Fabrizio, 298).

Struggle between oppressor and oppressed, rich and poor, peasants and farmer, factory owners and workers is clearly depicted in this novel which explore capitalism with profit and losses. Capitalism severely works in the agricultural part. It shared free enterprise and its impact lead on labor, peasants and working class people in the rural part of England. Industrial revolution was absolutely catastrophic for the working class people as their situation became worse gradually. The pathetic condition of peasants, workers that Hardy depicted was due to the impact of capitalism. Capitalism introduced through many modern types of equipment in agricultural field. It affected mostly on the workers of agricultural field. Most of the laborer, peasants, and worker are less paid due to application of modern types of agricultural equipments. It created the poverty of the agricultural laborers, the inflated price of basic foods and the misery that had always accompanied widespread unemployment. Gabriel was a successful farmer but

has to work hard on low wages. He had faced many misfortunes in business. He was dismissed from the job and unable to find employment. He made money by playing upon his flute. He didn't get Bathsheba easily in this capitalistic structure of the society.

The class distinctions present the working of capitalism in the society. Class is a really important issue in *Far from the Madding Crowd*. Certain characters move from one class to another as the story unfolds. Gabriel Oak starts the book as an affluent farmer with his own land and sheep, but unfortunately an accident throws him into financial crisis and he needs to take a job as a shepherd. This is disappointing to him, both because being broke and because Bathsheba didn't want to marry him when he was just a farmer. As the story progresses, it reveals how important it is to occupy a place on the social ladder. The rich gets to decide everything and the poor are only there being decided by them. This novel clearly shows how important social position was in England in the nineteenth century. In the novel, we can see that Oak was previously an independent farmer who rent his land and Both Oak and Bathsheba are social equals. After Oak loses his farm and Bathsheba inherits her uncle farms and there creates the haphazard whether they are still belong the same social position. No matter how much Oak loves Bathsheba, his love measure by what social position he belongs to. Bathsheba is more socially compatible with Boldwood, who owns the farm next to hers and is in a similar social position.

During the Industrial revolution, times were changing and perspectives were altering. The rigid codes of Victorian social standard were no longer being followed. Women, during the industrial revolution enjoyed widespread employment. The industrial revolution eventually provided the opportunity for women to work for more equal rights. There is no evidence found in any documents regarding women's employment but women's literacy rate that time increased. Women were becoming more conscious about their rights. It is nothing but an assumption that

may be education played vital role for the changing condition of women. Before the Industrial revolution, women had no rights to file for a divorce, keep their own wages and rights for voting. But in the late 1800's "Women protested and campaigned for fairness in marriage, divorce, and property laws, women began to attend universities to become doctors or lawyers and married women won the right to control their own property "(Wesley, 67) .These are all reflected in Thomas Hardy's novel, how Bathsheba Everdene married for three times which strongly indicates the changing wave in women's position. By his *Far From the Madding Crowd* , Hardy created one of the most iconic heroines who were so ahead of her time as the story is still outstandingly modern to this day. Bathsheba was a strong and independent women, not only in her role as a farm owner but also in the choices she faced in both love and life as she confronts the pressure of being a women in man's world.

Conclusion

The rapid growth of industries during 18th century provided a vast range of products that amazed people of that time. Through literary writings writers responded towards the industrial growth. The reflection of industrial revolution found in literary pieces was more of a social criticism. Three different literary segments successfully responded to the changes brought by industrial revolution. The modern life and the advance products are the blessing of industrial revolution, But the society of England had gone through a drastic transformation which has been depicted through the romantic, Victorian, late Victorian literature. All the reflection of industrial revolution shown in the paper are nothing but literary imagination which represented by literatures of that time.

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