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# Charlotte BRONTË

*(21 aprilie 1816 – 31 martie 1855)*

# DATE BIOGRAFICE

## Charlotte Brontë

(21 aprilie 1816 – 31 martie 1855)

A fost o romancieră și poetă engleză, sora mai mare a celorlalte două scriitoare: Emily Brontë și Anne Brontë. A fost fiica unui preot de origine irlandeză. Charlotte Brontë, care obișnuia să folosească pseudonimul de **Currer Bell**, este cunoscută pentru cartea ei **Jane Eyre**. La 19 ani Charlotte a devenit învățătoare, apoi guvernantă.

S-a născut la **Thornton**, și-a petrecut copilăria și tinerețea la **Haworth**, bucurându-se de educația sporadică, lectura independentă și libertatea de acțiune ce li se oferea tuturor copiilor din familia ei.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thornton,\\_Colorado](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thornton,_Colorado)



Un sătuc în Yorkshire, England

<https://www.google.ru/#newwindow=1&q=Haworth%2C+>

**1846** - a publicat împreună cu surorile ei, Emily și Anne, sub pseudonimele Currer, Ellis și Acton Bell un mic volumaș de versuri.

Primul ei roman, ***Profesorul*** (***The Professor***, 1847), a fost respins de editori, dar acest lucru nu a descurajat-o. Ea s-a apucat să lucreze la o nouă operă, ***Jane Eyre*** (1847), care a apărut când Charlotte avea 31 de ani. Romanul s-a bucurat imediat de un mare succes și este unul dintre celebrele romane ale literaturii engleze și universale.



[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlotte\\_Bront%C3%AB](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlotte_Bront%C3%AB)

**Jane Eyre** este în mare măsură un roman autobiografic, **Charlotte Brontë** vorbește despre educația primită de ea la pension – un așezământ de binefacere pentru copii săraci. Un an petrecut la o școală ieftină pentru fiice de preot, la Cowan's Bridge, unde mâncarea proastă și disciplina exagerat de severă au ruinat sănătatea surorilor ei mai mari Maria și Elizabeth, moarte la 10 și respectiv 11 ani, i-a oferit lui Bronte materialul pentru zugrăvirea școlii din Lowood în romanul **Jane Eyre**.

În anul triumfului literar al lui Charlotte, moare fratele Branwell, iar la înmormântare Emily a răcit și ulterior s-a îmbolnăvit de tuberculoză. La sfârșitul anului a murit și Emily. În primăvara anului 1849, Anne Brontë s-a stins și ea din viață, lăsând-o pe Charlotte singură.



Charlotte a mai scris două romane, „**Shirley**” și „**Villette**”.

**1849** – apare romanul **Shirley** în care autoarea înfățișează contradicțiile sociale din Londra de la începutul secolului al XIX-lea.

**1853** – apare romanul **Villette** care conține o serie de momente autobiografice.

Iar în **1855** s-a căsătorit cu vicarul tatălui său. A mai trăit încă un an și a murit de tuberculoză, în timp ce era însărcinată.



# SURORILE BRONTË



**Charlotte Brontë**

**(21 aprilie 1816 – 31 martie 1855)**



**Emily Brontë**

**(30 iulie 1818 – 19 decembrie 1848)**



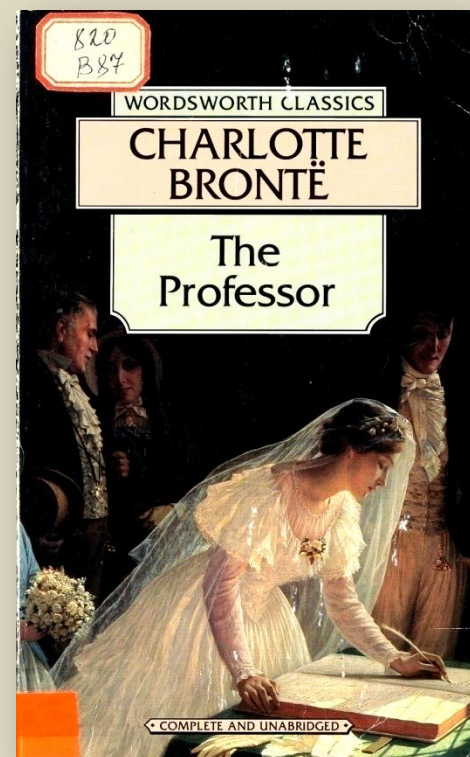
**Anne Brontë**

**(17 ianuarie 1820 – 28 mai 1849)**

# Opera

**1845 - *Profesorul*** este prima operă narativă scrisă de Charlotte Brontë. Succesul acestei cărți a survenit abia la doi ani după moartea autoarei și după ce fusese respinsă de la editare de 11 ori pe timpul vieții.

A fost scrisă în anul 1845 și are la bază secvențe din experiența de viață proprie în orașul Bruxelles, unde a studiat limba franceză. Romanul se înscrie fără echivoc în rândul creațiilor clasice ale literaturii engleze și universale, furnizînd cititorilor tipologii umane bine conturate, reușite analize morale și psihologice .



<http://www.cititoruldecarti.ro/profesorul-charlotte-bronte/>

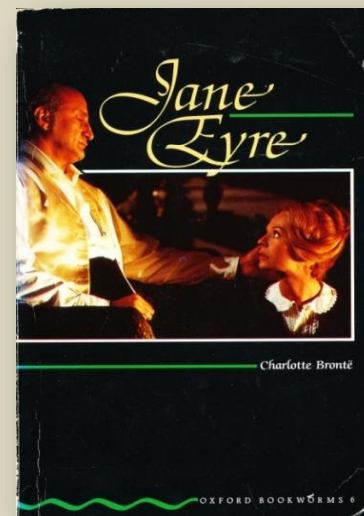
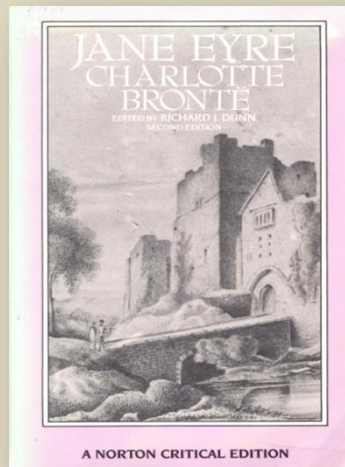
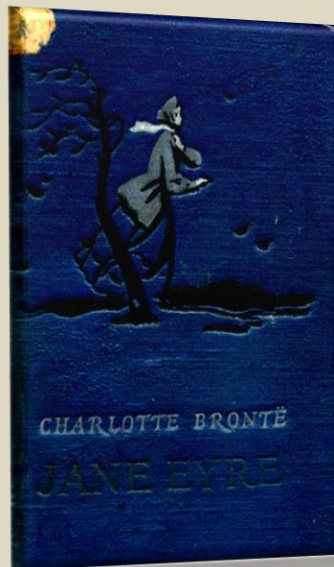
**1847** - La Londra, este publicat romanul ***Jane Eyre***. Romanul este o capodoperă a literaturii. Scris extrem de captivant, ne dezvăluie o poveste de neuitat, ce îmbină realitatea unei copilării nefericite cu romantismul unei povești de iubire profunde și adevărate.

Misterul învăluie povestea, o face mai interesantă, mai atractivă și neașteptată. Pe de altă parte, putem considera romanul și o frescă a societății acelor vremuri, pentru că are la bază viața, experiențele personale ale Charlottei Brontë.

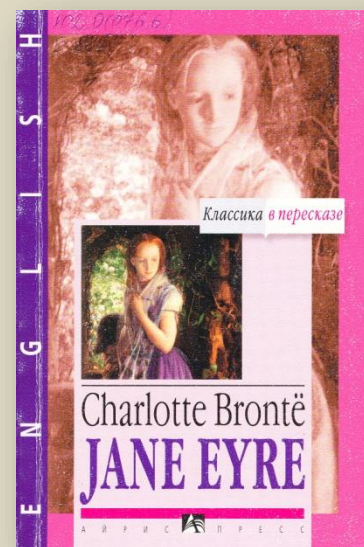
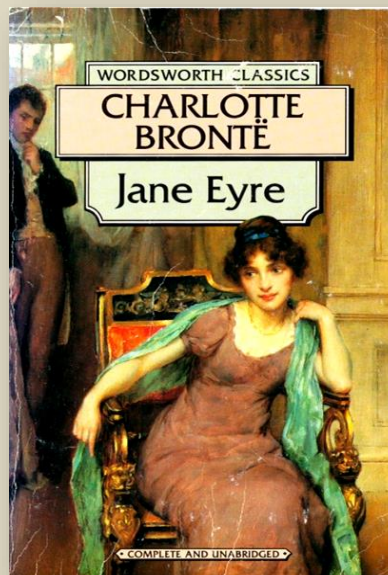
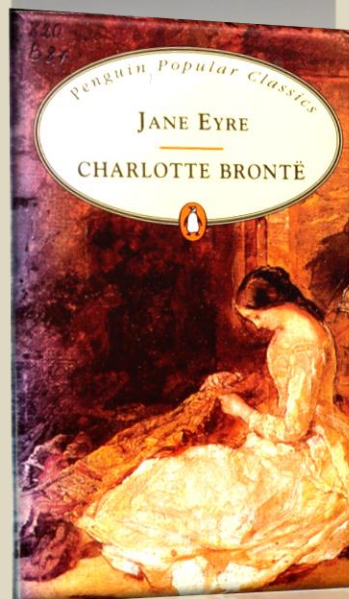


Coperta primei ediții a romanului ***Jane Eyre***





# Jane Eyre



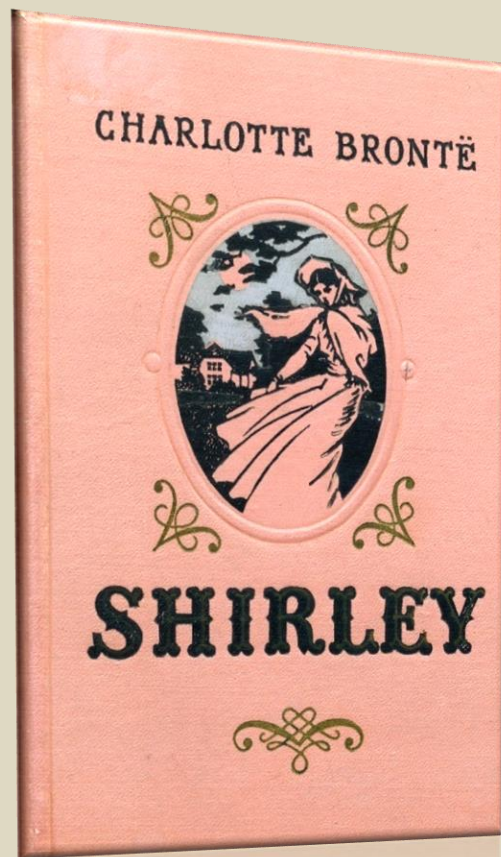
Începînd cu anul 1910, romanul „Jane Eyre” a cunoscut numeroase ecranizări atît pe micul cîț și pe marele ecran. Cea mai recentă ecranizare este din 2011, în regia lui Cary Fukunaga, rolurile principale fiind interpretate de Mia Wasikowska și Michael Fassbender. Filmul a fost nominalizat la Premiile Oscar 2012.



*Imagine din filmul Jane Eyre, 2011*

<http://www.agerpres.ro/flux-documentare/2015/03/31/documentar-160-de-ani-de-la-moartea-scriitoarei-charlotte-bronte-08-11-17>

**1849** – apare romanul **Shirley** în care autoarea înfățișează contradicțiile sociale din Londra de la începutul secolului al XIX-lea. Problemele principale dezbătute în roman au fost inspirate de lupta de clasă de la începutul deceniului al cincilea al secolului trecut.

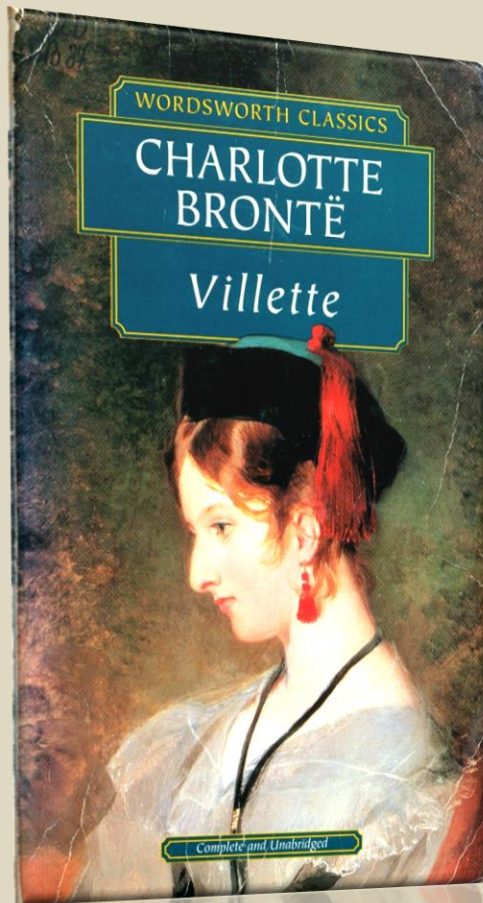


There is no happiness like that of  
being loved by your fellow creatures,  
and feeling that your presence is  
an addition to their comfort.

—Charlotte Brontë



EnglishQuotes.Club

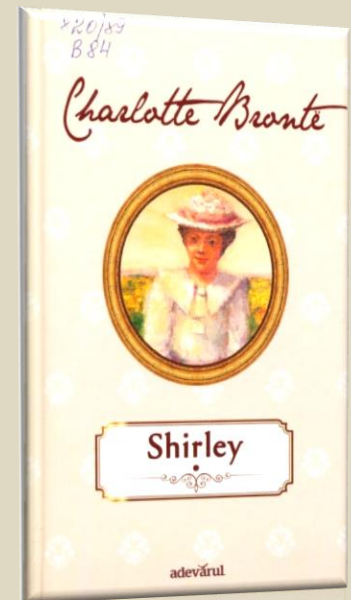
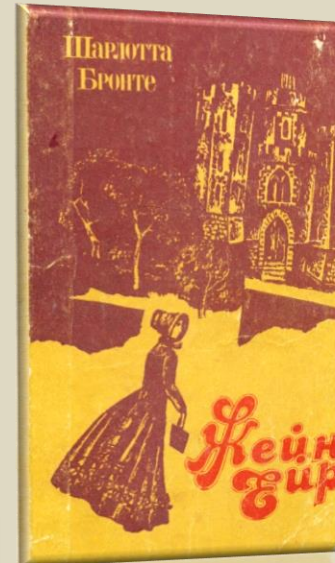
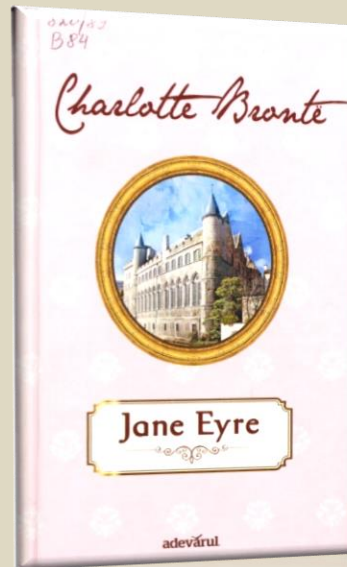
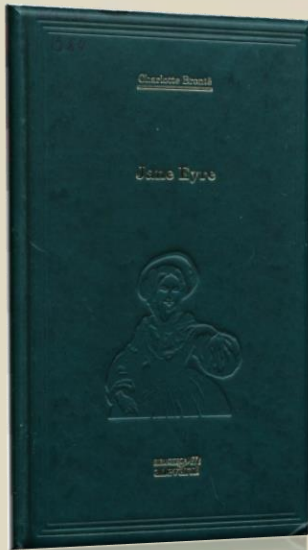


Romanul ***Villette*** apare în **1853** și conține o serie de momente autobiografice în care au fost incluse multe motive din romanul *Profesorul*.

*Let your performance do the thinking*  
-Charlotte Bronte



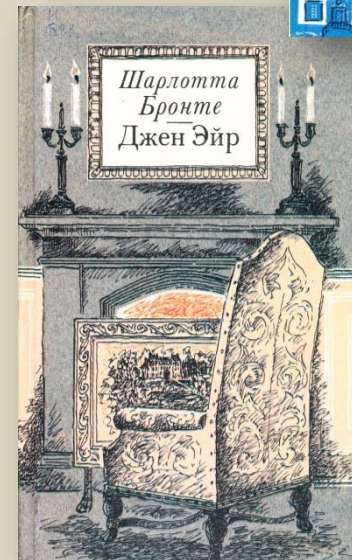
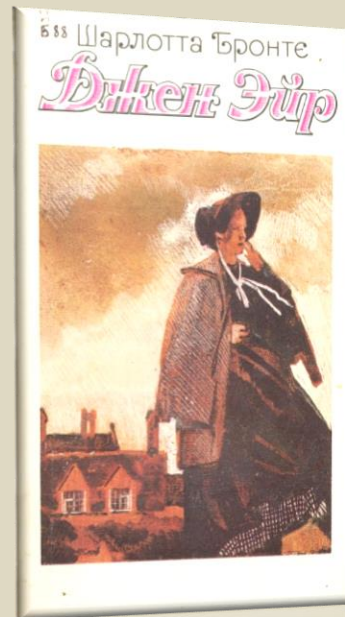
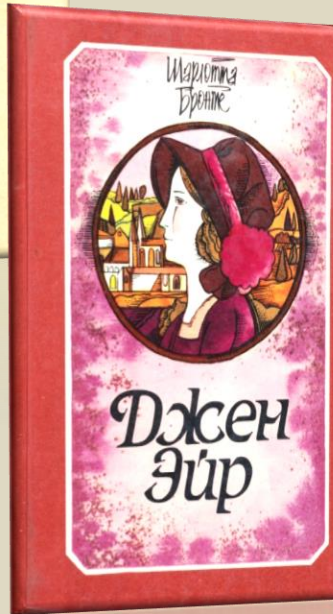
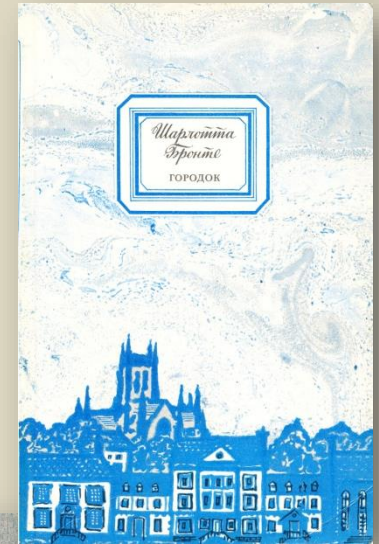
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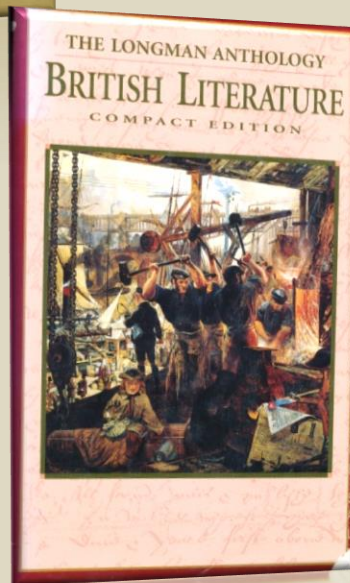
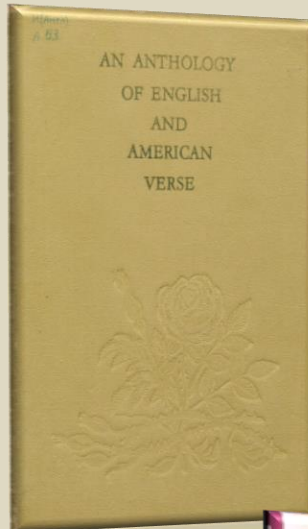
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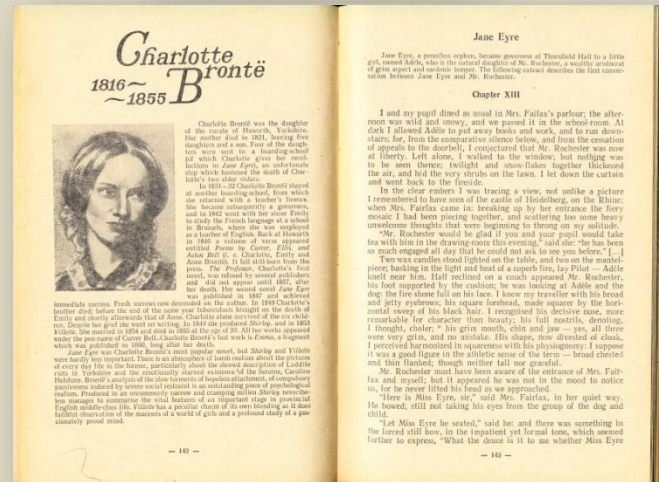
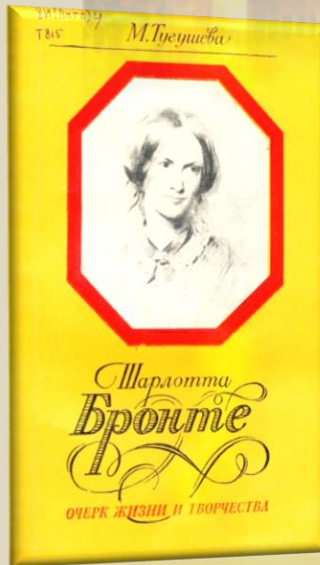
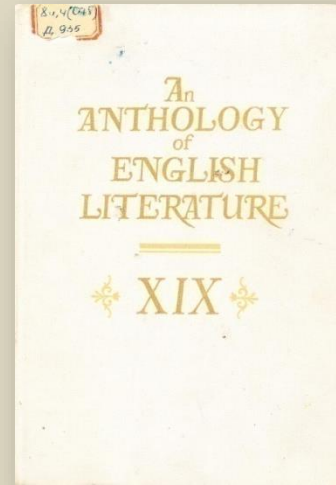
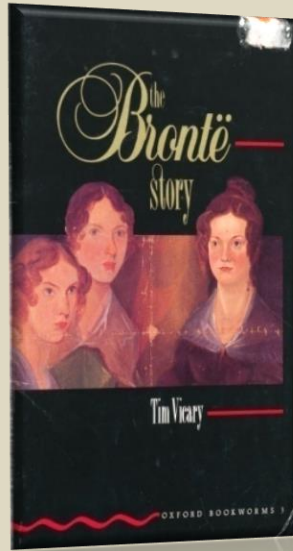
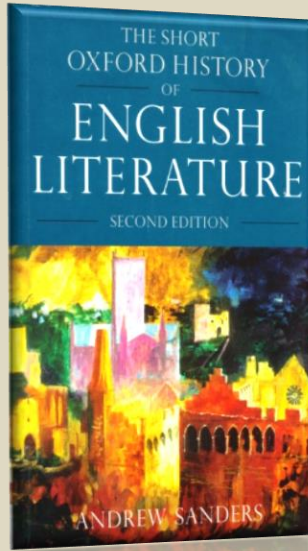


# În limba rusă



# Prezențe în antologii și referințe critice





## Charlotte Brontë 1816-1855



Charlotte Brontë was the daughter of the vicar of Harewood, Yorkshire. Her mother died in 1821, leaving five daughters and a son. Four of the daughters were sent to a boarding-school which Charlotte gave the name *Rochester* in *Jane Eyre*, an institution which hastened the death of Charlotte's two older sisters.

In 1821-22 Charlotte Brontë stayed at another boarding-school, from which she returned with a teacher's license. She became subsequently a governess, and in 1830 went with the novel *Jane Eyre* to study the French language at a school in Brussels, where she was employed as a teacher of English. Back at Harewood in 1835, a volume of verse appeared entitled *Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Anne Brontë*, i.e. Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë. It fell well below the press. The *Poems*, Charlotte's first work, was refused by several publishers, and did not appear until 1850, after her death. Her second novel, *Jane Eyre*, was published in 1847 and achieved early and merited success. It was the first of three novels that of Anne, Charlotte alone survived of the six children she bore. Her first and only marriage was to Mr. Rochester in 1845. She died in 1855 and was buried in the same grave as her mother and sister Anne. A biography which was published in 1860, long after her death.

*Jane Eyre* was Charlotte Brontë's most popular novel, but *Shirley* and *Villette* were hardly less important. There is an interesting picture in the preface to every page in the former, particularly in the account of the heroine, Catherine Heburn. Brontë's analysis of the slow torment of hapless attachment of contemporary provincials induced by seven social relations is an outstanding piece of psychological realism. Founded in an extremely narrow and cramped milieu *Shirley* nevertheless manages to surmount the vital barrier of an important stage in practical English middle-class life. *Villette* has a peculiar charm of its own looking at almost unflinching observation of the manners of a world of acts and a profound study of a personality going mad.

### Jane Eyre

Jane Eyre, a penniless orphan, became governess at Thornfield Hall to a little girl, named Adele, who is the central figure of the novel. Rochester, a wealthy aristocrat who is now an invalid, meets her. The following extract describes the first conversation between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester.

#### Chapter XIII

I and my pupil dined as usual in Mrs. Fairfax's parlour; the afternoon was wild and stormy, and we passed it in the school room. At dark I allowed Adele to put away books and work, and to run downstairs; for, from the comparative silence below, and from the cessation of appeals to the darby, I conjectured that Mr. Rochester was now at liberty. Left alone, I walked in the window; but nothing was to be seen there; twilight and mist-films together thickened the air, and hid the very shrubs on the lawn. I lit down the curtain and went back to the fire.

In the clear entries I was tracing a view, not unlike a picture I remember to have seen of the castle of Heidelberg, on the Rhine; when Mrs. Fairfax came in, breaking up by her entrance the fiery mosaic I had been piecing together, and scattering too some heavy unwelcome thoughts that were beginning to throng on my solitude.

"Mr. Rochester would be glad if you and your pupil would take tea with him in the drawing-room this evening," said she—"he has been so much engaged all day that he could not ask to see you before." — [ ]

Two wax candles stood lighted on the table, and two on the mantel-piece banking in the light and heat of a superb fire, lay Pilot — Adele knelt near Mrs. Hall reclined on a couch appeared Mr. Rochester, his foot supported by the cushion; he was looking at Adele and the dog; the fire shone full on his face. I knew my traveller with his broad and jetty eyebrows, his square forehead, made square by the horizontal sweep of his black hair. I recognised his decisive nose, more remarkable for character than beauty; his full nostrils, denoting, I thought, "cheer"; his grim mouth, chin and jaw — yes, all three were very grim, and no mistake. His shape, now divided of double, I perceived harmonised in squareness with his physiognomy; I suppose it was a good figure in the athletic sense of the term — broad chested and thin flanked, though neither tall nor graceful.

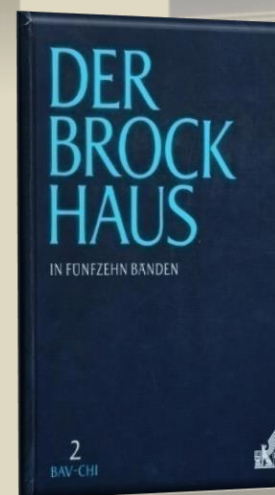
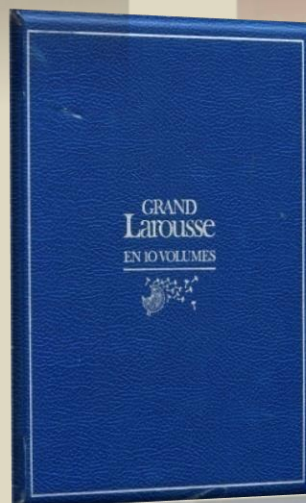
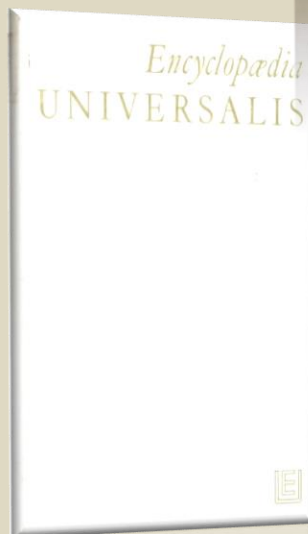
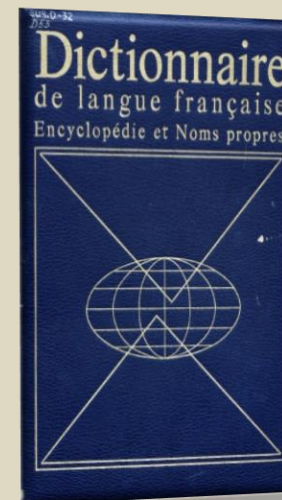
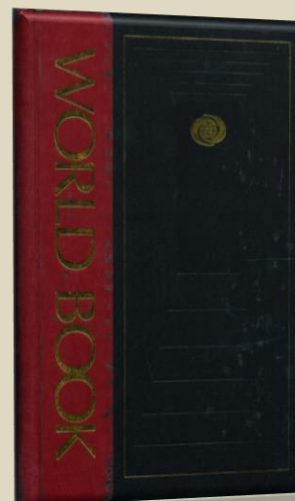
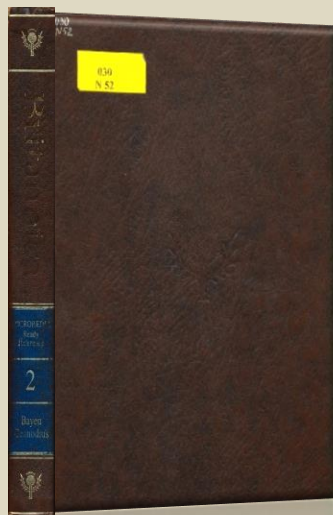
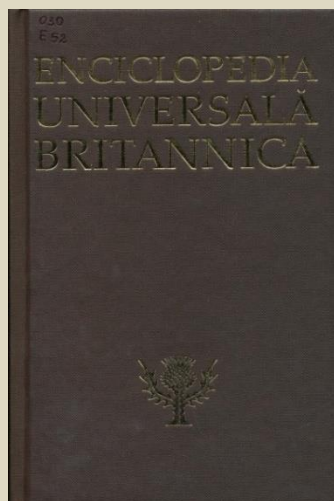
Mr. Rochester must have been aware of the entrance of Mrs. Fairfax and myself; but it appeared he was not in the mood to notice us, for he never lifted his head as we approached.

"Here is Miss Eyre, sir," said Mrs. Fairfax, in her quiet way. He bowed, still not taking his eyes from the group of the god and child.

"Let Miss Eyre be seated," said he; and there was something in the forced still bow, in the impatient yet formal tone, which seemed further to express, "What the duce is it to see whether Miss Eyre



# Prezențe în surse de referințe



LIFE APPEARS *to me*  
TOO SHORT  
TO BE SPENT  
*nursing,*  
ANIMOSITY  
OR REGISTERING  
WRONGS.

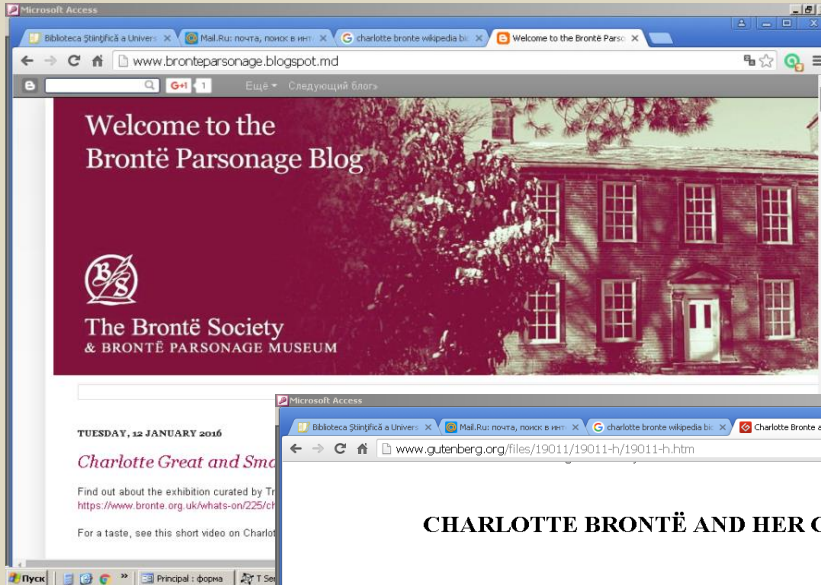


CHARLOTTE BRONTË

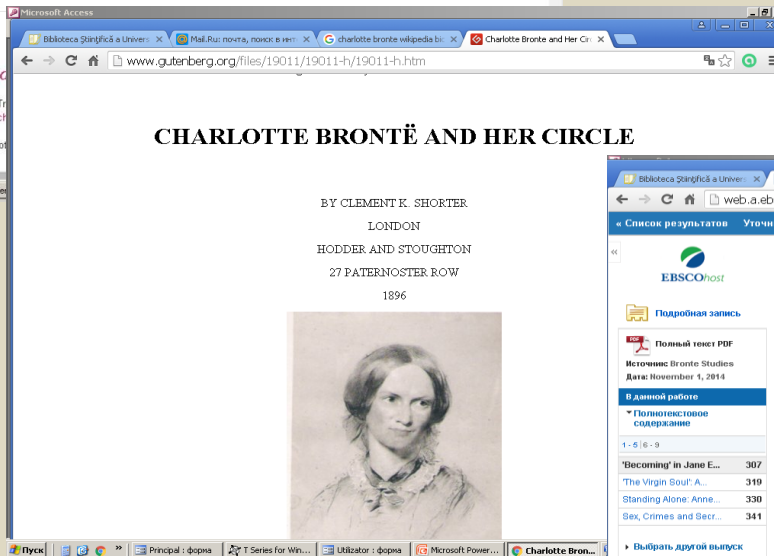


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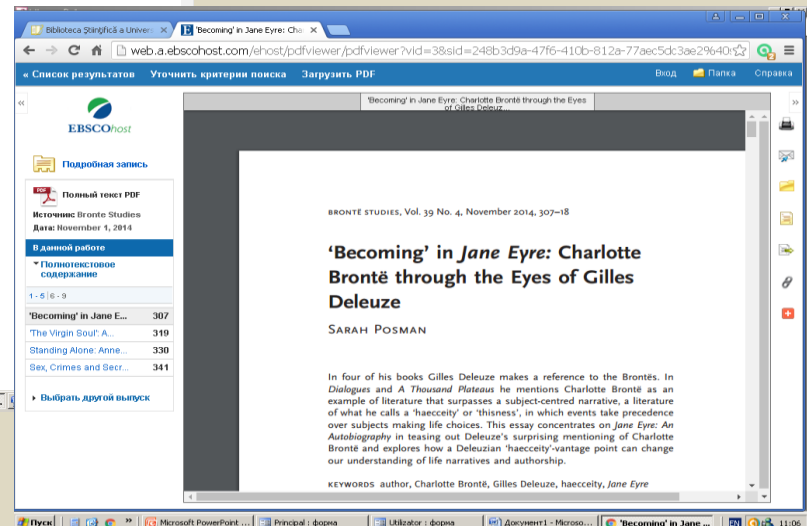
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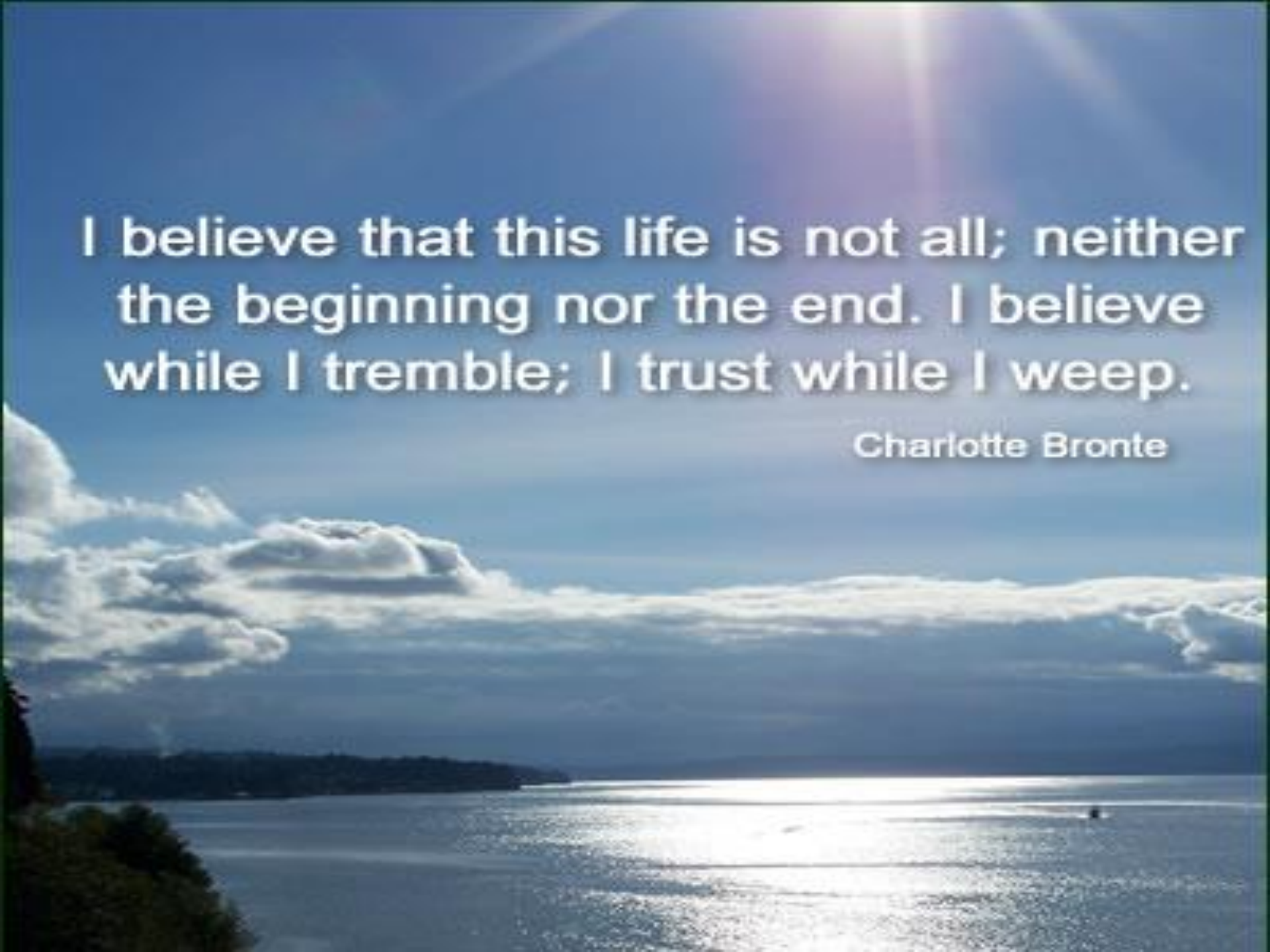
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Lijuan ZENG  
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- Romanticism and instructiveness in Charlotte Bronte's novel «Jane Eyre»**  
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European Researcher. 2011;9(6):999-1001  
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***Monument în Haworth***



I believe that this life is not all; neither  
the beginning nor the end. I believe  
while I tremble; I trust while I weep.

Charlotte Bronte

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