



## Social Class and Morality in 19th Century Novels

**Md Shahjahan Ali<sup>1</sup> & Dr. Mahadeo Gulabrao Thopate<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar

<sup>2</sup>Research Guide

*Department of Economics, S.B. Kul College, Kedgaon*

*Corresponding Author - Md Shahjahan Ali*

**DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.17905853**

### **Abstract:**

*The 19th century was a transformative period in literature, marked by significant shifts in social structures, moral values, and the role of the novel as a medium for exploring the human condition. This abstract delves into the intricate relationship between social class and morality as depicted in the novels of the 19th century, with a particular focus on the works of authors such as Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, George Eliot, and Leo Tolstoy. These authors, among others, used their narratives to critique and reflect the prevailing social hierarchies and moral codes of their time, revealing the complexities of class dynamics and ethical behavior within different strata of society.*

*The novels of the 19th century often depicted a rigid social hierarchy, where one's class was not only a determinant of economic status but also a reflection of one's moral character. In these narratives, social class was portrayed as both a product of and a contributor to the moral fabric of society. For instance, in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), the distinctions between the gentry and the emerging middle class are meticulously examined through the lens of marriage, inheritance, and personal virtues. Austen's characters are often judged by their adherence to or deviation from societal expectations, with their moral worth being closely tied to their social standing. Elizabeth Bennet's refusal to marry Mr. Collins, despite the security it offers, is a moral decision that challenges the notion that social class should dictate personal happiness and ethical choices.*

**Key-word:** *Transformative, Dynamic, Happiness, Expectation.*

### **Introduction:**

The 19th century was a period of profound social, economic, and political transformation in Europe and beyond, with the novel emerging as one of the most powerful forms of literary expression. As the industrial revolution reshaped societies, creating new wealth and deepening class divisions, novelists responded by weaving stories that explored the complexities of social class and morality. The novel became

a critical tool for examining the lives of individuals within these changing social landscapes, offering insights into the ways in which class structures influenced moral values, behaviors, and societal norms.

### **Background and Context:**

During the 19th century, European societies, particularly in Britain, experienced unprecedented changes driven by industrialization, urbanization, and shifts in

political power. The rise of a new middle class, fueled by industrial wealth, challenged the traditional aristocracy, while the working class, often living in squalid conditions, began to demand better rights and recognition. These social changes were accompanied by a growing awareness of and concern for the moral implications of such disparities.

The rigid class hierarchies that characterized the early 19th century began to be questioned, as people from different social backgrounds interacted more frequently in urban environments. This period saw the expansion of literacy and the publishing industry, making novels widely accessible and influential. Novelists such as Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, and Leo Tolstoy used their works to reflect and critique these social dynamics, portraying the tensions between individual aspirations and societal expectations.

In England, the novel became a vehicle for discussing the moral dilemmas faced by individuals navigating a society increasingly defined by class distinctions. Jane Austen's works, for instance, often depicted the intricacies of social relationships within the gentry, focusing on themes such as marriage, inheritance, and social mobility. In *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), Austen explores how social class influences personal relationships and moral judgments, using her characters to critique the social norms of her time.

Charles Dickens, one of the most prominent writers of the Victorian era, used his novels to highlight the social injustices faced by the poor and the working class. His works, such as *Great Expectations* (1861) and *Bleak House* (1853), expose the moral failings of a society that privileges wealth

and status over integrity and kindness. Dickens's vivid portrayal of social inequality and its impact on human behavior made his novels powerful critiques of the moral decay within the upper classes.

In contrast, George Eliot's novels delve into the internal moral struggles of individuals within the context of social change. Her work *Middlemarch* (1871-72) is a profound exploration of how societal expectations and personal morality often conflict, particularly in a rapidly changing world. Eliot's characters grapple with the consequences of their decisions, revealing the complex interplay between social class and ethical behavior.

Beyond England, in Russia, Leo Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* (1877) provides a penetrating analysis of social class and morality, particularly through the lens of family life, social expectations, and personal happiness. Tolstoy's depiction of the aristocracy's moral dilemmas contrasts sharply with the simpler, yet often more morally sound, lives of the peasants, offering a critique of the superficial values of the upper class.

The exploration of social class and morality in these novels was not limited to the depiction of wealth and poverty but also extended to issues of gender and the roles assigned to women within these social structures. Many novels of the 19th century, such as Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* (1847) and Elizabeth Gaskell's *North and South* (1854-55), examined the constraints placed on women by both class and gender, highlighting the moral compromises they were often forced to make.

These novels provided a lens through which contemporary readers could examine their own society's values and their

personal moral decisions. The narratives often questioned the moral justifications of class-based discrimination and the ethical implications of pursuing social mobility at the expense of integrity and human kindness.

### **Objective:**

The objective of examining social class and morality in 19th-century novels is to understand how these literary works reflect and critique the evolving social structures and moral values of the time. This analysis aims to achieve several specific goals, each contributing to a deeper comprehension of the period's societal dynamics and the role of literature in shaping and responding to these issues. The following outlines the key objectives:

#### **1. Analyze the Representation of Social Class:**

The primary objective is to explore how 19th-century novels represent and critique social class. This involves examining how authors depict different social strata, including the aristocracy, the middle class, and the working class. By analyzing characters, settings, and social interactions, the study aims to reveal how these novels portray the economic and social inequalities of the time. This includes investigating: The representation of social class in 19th-century novels vividly reflects the societal hierarchies and economic disparities of the era. Authors used their narratives to critique and explore the complexities of class distinctions and mobility.

**In Jane Austen's works**, such as *Pride and Prejudice*, social class is depicted through characters' interactions and personal values. Austen contrasts the genteel society

of the Bennet family with the wealth and social superiority of characters like Mr. Darcy. The novel critiques the rigid class structures and emphasizes the moral worth of characters beyond their social status. Elizabeth Bennet's rejection of Mr. Darcy's initial proposal highlights the importance of personal integrity over social advantage.

### **Methodology:**

The methodology for studying social class and morality in 19th-century novels involves a multi-faceted approach, incorporating literary analysis, historical context, and theoretical frameworks. This methodology aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how novels from this period address and critique social class and moral values. Below is a detailed outline of the methodology employed in this study.

#### **1. Literary Analysis:**

The literary analysis of social class and morality in 19th-century novels provides profound insights into how these novels reflect, critique, and engage with the socio-economic structures and ethical values of their time. Through character development, narrative techniques, and thematic exploration, authors of the period used their works to scrutinize the complexities of class and morality.

### **Character Development and Social Class:**

#### **1. Jane Austen's Characterization:**

In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, social class is intricately woven into the fabric of character development. Austen's characters are defined by their social standing, which influences their behaviors and interactions. Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet, for instance, are portrayed

with contrasting class positions that drive their personal arcs. Mr. Darcy's initial pride and prejudice stem from his high social standing, while Elizabeth's social status as a member of the gentry shapes her views and values. Austen uses these characters to challenge class-based prejudices, suggesting that moral worth is not confined to any social class. Elizabeth's rejection of Mr. Darcy's initial proposal, based on his class-based arrogance, underscores her belief in personal integrity over social privilege. Austen's narrative reveals that genuine moral and emotional connections can transcend class boundaries.

## 2. Charles Dickens's Social Critique:

Charles Dickens's novels, such as *Great Expectations*, employ character development to critique social class and moral values. Dickens's characters often embody the extremes of wealth and poverty, providing a stark contrast that highlights social injustices. Pip's journey from a humble background to wealth illustrates the impact of social status on personal identity and morality. Initially, Pip's aspirations to become a gentleman lead him to adopt the values and behaviors associated with his new social class. However, his eventual disillusionment with wealth and his recognition of the moral integrity of characters like Joe Gargery reveal Dickens's critique of the corrupting influence of social status. Dickens uses character transformation to emphasize that true moral worth is not determined by social class but by individual character and actions.

## Discussion:

The exploration of social class and morality in 19th-century novels reveals a complex interplay between societal

structures and ethical values. Through their narratives, authors of this period critiqued and reflected on the social hierarchies and moral codes that defined their worlds. This discussion will analyze how these novels address class distinctions, moral dilemmas, and the intersections between social class and individual ethics, highlighting the key themes and insights provided by major literary figures of the time.

## Representation of Social Class:

In 19th-century novels, social class is often depicted as a central factor influencing characters' lives, opportunities, and moral decisions. The rigid class structures of the time are mirrored in literary depictions, where class distinctions often dictate characters' interactions and their moral worth.

## 1. Jane Austen's Social Commentary:

Jane Austen's novels, such as *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*, offer a critical view of the social hierarchy of the early 19th century. Austen's portrayal of the gentry and the emerging middle class highlights the nuances of class mobility and the moral judgments associated with social status. In *Pride and Prejudice*, the Bennett family's interactions with characters like Mr. Darcy illustrate the prejudices and assumptions tied to class. Elizabeth Bennet's moral strength and refusal to marry for convenience challenge the prevailing notion that social class should dictate personal happiness and ethical decisions. Austen's characters often face moral tests that reveal the limitations and hypocrisies of their social environments, emphasizing that true virtue transcends social status.

## 2. Charles Dickens's Critique of Social Inequality:

Charles Dickens, in works like *Great Expectations* and *Oliver Twist*, provides a stark critique of the social inequalities of Victorian England. Dickens's novels frequently contrast the opulence of the wealthy with the squalor of the poor, exposing the moral failings of a society that prioritizes wealth over compassion. In *Great Expectations*, Pip's journey from a humble background to wealth and his subsequent moral confusion highlight the corrupting influence of money and social status. Dickens's portrayal of characters such as Joe Gargery, who despite his poverty embodies genuine kindness and moral integrity, serves as a counterpoint to the superficial morality of the wealthy. Dickens's works suggest that true morality is not confined to the upper echelons of society but can be found in the most unexpected places.

### Morality and Social Class:

The relationship between social class and morality in 19th-century novels often reveals the ways in which societal expectations shape ethical behavior. Characters' moral decisions are frequently influenced by their social standing, and their ethical dilemmas reflect broader social critiques.

## 1. George Eliot's Moral Complexity:

George Eliot's *Middlemarch* delves into the moral complexities faced by individuals within the context of social change. The novel explores how characters' social positions and ambitions impact their ethical choices. Dorothea Brooke's idealism and moral struggles highlight the conflict between personal values and societal expectations. Eliot's nuanced portrayal of

characters who grapple with their social circumstances underscores the limitations placed on individuals by their class. The novel critiques the constraints of social structures while also emphasizing the importance of personal integrity and responsibility.

## 2. Leo Tolstoy's Ethical Exploration:

In *Anna Karenina*, Leo Tolstoy examines the moral dilemmas faced by characters across different social strata. Tolstoy contrasts the lives of the aristocracy with those of the peasantry, revealing the moral and spiritual crises affecting both groups. Anna Karenina's tragic pursuit of personal happiness, despite societal norms, contrasts with the more grounded and ethical lives of characters like Konstantin Levin. Tolstoy's work suggests that true morality transcends social class and that ethical behavior is not confined to any specific social group. The novel's exploration of infidelity, societal expectations, and personal redemption highlights the universal nature of moral struggles.

### Gender and Morality:

Gender roles in 19th-century novels are intricately linked to social class and morality, with female characters often facing additional constraints and moral expectations.

## 1 Gender Roles in Austen's and Brontë's Works:

In Austen's *Emma* and Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*, gender roles are critical in shaping characters' moral decisions and social interactions. In *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte Brontë's protagonist challenges the gender norms of her time by asserting her moral autonomy, even when it means rejecting the security of marriage to a wealthy man.

Jane's insistence on remaining true to her principles despite societal pressures reflects the broader struggle of women to reconcile their personal values with the constraints imposed by their social class and gender. Similarly, Austen's female characters often navigate the complexities of social expectations and moral judgments, highlighting the double standards that exist for men and women.

## 2. The Impact of Gender on Morality:

The depiction of gender roles in novels also reveals how women's moral behavior is often scrutinized more harshly than men's. Female characters are frequently held to higher moral standards and face greater social repercussions for moral transgressions. This gendered moral scrutiny is evident in novels like *North and South* by Elizabeth Gaskell, where Margaret Hale's moral and social choices are shaped by her gender and class position. The portrayal of women navigating these constraints underscores the intersection of gender, class, and morality, revealing the additional layers of complexity faced by female characters.

## Conclusion:

The discussion of social class and morality in 19th-century novels highlights the ways in which these works reflect and critique the social structures and ethical values of their time. Through their nuanced portrayals of class and moral dilemmas, authors like Austen, Dickens, Eliot, and Tolstoy offer valuable insights into the complexities of social hierarchies and ethical behavior. Their novels not only provide a window into the social and moral concerns of the 19th century but also contribute to ongoing discussions about class, gender, and morality. By examining these literary works,

we gain a deeper understanding of how literature can both reflect and shape our perceptions of social and ethical issues, offering timeless reflections on the human condition.

## References:

### Books:

1. **Austen, Jane.** *Pride and Prejudice*. Edited by Vivien Jones, Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- o A seminal work that explores social class and morality through the lens of Regency-era British society. Austen's depiction of class dynamics and moral values is central to understanding the social critique in her novels.
2. **Dickens, Charles.** *Great Expectations*. Edited by Harold Bloom, Chelsea House Publishers, 2008.
- o Dickens's novel offers a critical examination of class mobility, wealth, and morality. This edition includes critical essays that provide insights into Dickens's portrayal of social issues.
3. **Eliot, George.** *Middlemarch*. Edited by David D. Levine, Oxford University Press, 1994.
- o A comprehensive exploration of the interplay between social class and individual morality in a rapidly changing society. Eliot's nuanced characters and moral dilemmas offer valuable insights into Victorian ethics.
4. **Tolstoy, Leo.** *Anna Karenina*. Translated by Rosemary Edmonds, Penguin Classics, 2000.
- o Tolstoy's novel contrasts different social strata and explores moral and ethical dilemmas, providing a deep analysis of the impact of social class on personal values and relationships.
5. **Brontë, Charlotte.** *Jane Eyre*. Edited by Sally Shuttleworth, Oxford University Press, 2008.

- Brontë's novel addresses the constraints of social class and gender on morality, with a focus on the personal struggles of its protagonist within the rigid class structures of the 19th century.
- 6. **Gaskell, Elizabeth.** *North and South*. Edited by Angus Easson, Penguin Classics, 2003.
- This novel examines the industrial divide and its impact on social class and morality, providing a critical look at the clash between the industrial North and the genteel South.

#### Articles and Essays:

1. **J. Hillis Miller**, "The Novel and the Morality of Reading," in *The Cambridge Companion to the Victorian Novel*, edited by Deirdre David, Cambridge University Press, 2001, pp. 189-206.
- This essay explores the ethical dimensions of reading Victorian novels and how they engage with moral questions and social class.
2. **Elaine Showalter**, "A Jury of Her Peers: Female Characters in Nineteenth-Century Novels," *Victorian Literature and Culture*, vol. 27, no. 2, 1999, pp. 567-580.
- Showalter's article examines the representation of female characters in relation to social class and morality, providing insights into gender dynamics in Victorian literature.
3. **Jerome Buckley**, "Class and Gender in Victorian Fiction," *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, vol. 35, no. 3, 1980, pp. 309-327.
- This article analyzes how Victorian novels address issues of class and gender, offering a critical perspective on how these factors influence characters' moral decisions.
4. **Patricia Ingham**, "Social Critique and Class Conflict in Victorian Fiction," *Studies in the Novel*, vol. 22, no. 4, 1990, pp. 382-394.

- Ingham's work provides an analysis of how Victorian novels critique social class structures and reflect the class conflicts of the period.
- 5. **John Bowen**, "Moral and Social Implications in Dickens's Novels," *Dickens Quarterly*, vol. 17, no. 1, 2000, pp. 17-29.
- Bowen's article explores the moral and social critiques embedded in Dickens's novels, focusing on how Dickens addresses issues of class and ethics.

#### Online Resources:

1. **"Victorian Literature and Society: A Critical Overview,"** *Oxford Bibliographies*, Oxford University Press, 2021.
- An online resource providing an overview of critical approaches to Victorian literature, including discussions on social class and morality.
2. **"Gender and Class in Victorian Literature,"** *British Library: Discovering Literature*, British Library, 2022.
- This online resource offers insights into the depiction of gender and class in Victorian literature, with reference to key novels and themes.
3. **"The Evolution of Social Class in 19th Century Fiction,"** *The Victorian Web*, ed. George P. Landow, 2023.
- A comprehensive online resource that discusses the evolution of social class in Victorian fiction and its moral implications.

These references provide a robust foundation for exploring the themes of social class and morality in 19th-century novels. They include primary texts, critical essays, and scholarly resources that collectively offer insights into the ways in which literature reflects and critiques the social and moral issues of the period.