

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents data analysis with using related theories which has been explained in Chapter II. The data analysis of this study only focuses in what feminism is depicted in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*.

4.1 Feminism depicted in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*

In novel *Middlemarch*, feminism depicted on a society offers only two alternatives to woman. It can be seen in this quotation:

“Their ardor alternated between a vague ideal and the common yearning of womanhood; so that the one was disapproved as extravagance, and the other condemned as a lapse. “

“Some have felt that these blundering lives are due to the inconvenient indefiniteness with which the Supreme Power has fashioned the natures of women: if there were one level of feminine incompetence as strict as the ability to count three and no more, the social lot of women might be treated with scientific certitude. Meanwhile indefiniteness remains, and the limits of variation are really much wider than anyone would imagine from the sameness of women's coiffure and the favorite love-stories in prose and verse.” (p. 2-3)

Woman is a housewife who only does activities in the house, like take care her children, clean the house and obey what her husband said. At least in *Middlemarch* society is basically womanhood and she is fashionable. So if woman differs from other women in common, society will give opinion to this woman is a strange and bad point of view, she will not be as a wife. Dorothea as main character in novel *Middlemarch*, she does not agree with the common principles of the woman above. It is too strange for her, why women must be like

that. She wants to be a different woman in Middlemarch and makes some alteration about women in politics, social economy, and education.

It indicates how limited of status woman in life and social class works.

Female should follow up to date fashion. It can be seen from the quotation:

Celia colored, and looked very grave.
 'I think, dear, we are wanting in respect to mamma's memory, to put them by and take no notice of them.
 And,' she added, after hesitating a little, with a rising sob of mortification, 'necklaces are quite usual now; and Madame Poincon, who was stricter in some things even than you are, used to wear ornaments.
 And Christians generally—surely there are women in heaven now who wore jewels.' Celia was conscious of some mental strength when she really applied herself to argument. (p.8)

From dialogue above it can be explained that Dorothea and Celia as young sister who are talking about jewelry. This dialogue takes place in their mother's room. They get flashback to their memory with their mother. Celia remembers what her mother said at that time if she has to wear jewelry. If a woman wears jewelry, she will look beautiful. Celia wants Dorothea wear jewelry like their mother and does not only keep jewelry in the cabinet. Dorothea argues to Celia that woman still looks beautiful without wearing jewelry.

Dorothea does not with agree social critics, especially about solicitudes of feminine fashion. It can be seen from this quotation:

"Young women of such birth, living in a quiet country-house, and attending a village church hardly larger than a parlor, naturally regarded frippery as the ambition of a huckster's daughter.
 Then there was well-bred economy, which in those days made show in dress the first item to be deducted from, when any margin was required for expenses more distinctive of rank.
 Such reasons would have been enough to account for plain dress, quite apart from religious feeling; but in Miss Brooke's case, religion

alone would have determined it; and Celia mildly acquiesced in all her sister's sentiments, only infusing them with that common-sense which is able to accept momentous doctrines without any eccentric agitation. Dorothea knew many passages of Pascal's *Pensees* and of Jeremy Taylor by heart; and to her the destinies of mankind, seen by the light of Christianity, made the solitudes of feminine fashion appear an occupation for Bedlam. (p.5)

From the quotation above still discusses the opposite argument between Celia and Dorothea. In that dialogue, it is explained about woman in fashion generally. The feminism here is depicted Dorothea in fashion. Celia wants Dorothea wears glamour clothes; she always wears plain fashion in society. Dorothea is not comfortable like what Celia does in fashion.

Mr. Sir James likes Dorothea; he explains how to be a good woman, be a horsewoman. It can be seen from the quotation:

Why should he? He thought it probable that Miss Brooke liked him, and manners must be very marked indeed before they cease to be interpreted by preconceptions either confident or distrustful. She was thoroughly charming to him, but of course he theorized a little about his attachment. He was made of excellent human dough, and had the rare merit of knowing that his talents, even if let loose, would not set the smallest stream in the county on fire: hence he liked the prospect of a wife to whom he could say, "what shall we do?" about this or that; who could help her husband out with reasons, and would also have the property qualification for doing so. (p. 18)

Mr. Sir James wants to marry Dorothea, he explains about the position of woman in the family. A good position of woman is being horsewoman. He likes to limit his wife, she is asked to obey what he wants and always to keep her children.

Dorothea gives some reasons about the comments from Mr. Sir James. It can be seen in this quotation:

“Let me hope that you will rescind that resolution about the horse, Miss Brooke, ’said the persevering admirer.”

I assure you, riding is the healthiest of exercises.

I am aware of it, said Dorothea, coldly.

I think it would do Celia good—if she would take to it.

But you are such a perfect horsewoman.

Excuse me; I have had very little practice, and I should be easily thrown.

Then that is a reason for more practice.

Every lady ought to be a perfect horsewoman, that she may accompany her husband.

“You see how widely we differ,” Sir James.

I have made up my mind that I ought not to be a perfect horsewoman, and so I should never correspond to your pattern of a lady.”

“Dorothea looked straight before her, and spoke with cold brusquer, very much with the air of a handsome boy, in amusing contrast with the solicitous amiability of her admirer.”

I should like to know your reasons for this cruel resolution. It is not possible that you should think horsemanship wrong. (p. 18)

It is clear that the best position every lady is ought to be a perfect horsewoman, that she may accompany her husband. Mr. Sir James wants Dorothea to act as horsewoman when he marries with her. Dorothea cannot do what Mr. Sir James wants, it is due to Dorothea argues that Celia shall be a good horsewoman for him.

Mr. Brooke does not pretend to argue with lady on politics. It can be seen in this quotation:

“Young ladies don’t understand political economy, you know, said Mr. Brooke, smiling towards Mr. Casaubon.” (p. 13)

“I don’t pretend to argue with a lady on politics, said Mr. Brooke, with an air of smiling indifference, but feeling rather unpleasantly conscious that this attack of Mrs. Cadwallader’s had opened the defensive campaign to which certain rash steps had exposed him. Your sex are not thinkers, you know—varium et mutabile semper—that kind of thing. You don’t know Virgil.

I knew Mr. Brooke reflected in time that he had not had the personal acquaintance of the Augustan poet, I was going to say, poor Stoddart, you know.

That was what he said. You ladies are always against an independent attitude—a man's caring for nothing but truth, and that sort of thing. And there is no part of the county where opinion is narrower than it is here—I don't mean to throw stones, you know, but somebody is wanted to take the independent line; and if I don't take it, who will?." (p. 49)

This dialogue between Mr. Brooke and Mr. Casaubon take place in the office. Mr. Brooke is the uncle of Dorothea and Celia. Mr. Casaubon is an older man. He does not agree when his nephew follows politics. He does not pretend to argue with a lady in politics, because young ladies in his view do not understand about politics. He wants his nephew to just stay at home and play her dolls or play her piano.

Mr. Lydgate makes relationship with Dorothea to help poor people in the society in Middlemarch. Mr. Lydgate has the same vision with Dorothea about new medicine hospital. It can be seen in this quotation:

"Mr. Lydgate, of course, was out of hearing. He had quitted the party early, and would have thought it altogether tedious but for the novelty of certain introductions, especially the introduction to Miss Brooke, whose youthful bloom, with her approaching marriage to that faded scholar, and her interest in matters socially useful, gave her the piquancy of an unusual combination."
 "She is a good creature—that fine girl—but a little too earnest,' he thought. 'It is troublesome to talk to such women. They always want reasons, yet they are too ignorant to understand the merits of any question, and usually fall hack on their moral sense to settle things after their own taste.'" (p. 87)

Mr. Lydgate is a young doctor. He is clever, smart, and care to poor people in the Middlemarch. Dorothea has the same vision and mission with Mr. Lydgate to change the mainstream perspective in the society. Mr. Lydgate wants to changes old method of medical hospital to the new one. Moreover, Dorothea

does some actions in political economy such as build a cottage for poor people in Middlemarch.

4.1.1 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is in the process of the reconceptualizing, reconsidering, and restructuring itself. Tong further stresses that resources are limited and each individual, even when restrained by altruism, has an interest in securing as many available resource as possible, then it will be challenge to create political, economic, and social institutions that maximize the individual's freedom without jeopardizing the community's welfare.

The state of liberal feminism can be shown that Mr. Casaubon visits Dorothea and Mr. Brooke. It can be proved by quotation below:

“I am reading the Agricultural Chemistry,’ said this excellent baronet, because I am going to take one of the farms into my own hands, and see if something cannot be done in setting a good pattern of farming among my tenants.”

“Do you approve of that, Miss Brooke?” said Mr. Casaubon.

“Surely,’ said Dorothea.

It is better to spend money in finding out how men can make the most of the land which supports them all, than in keeping dogs and horses only to gallop over it.

It is not a sin to make yourself poor in performing experiments for the good of all.

“Young ladies don’t understand political economy, you know,’ said Mr. Brooke, smiling towards Mr. Casaubon.”(p.13)

Mr. Brooke argues young ladies do not understand political economy and Dorothea does not agree about that. Dorothea has ambitions to help poor people in Middlemarch, she has ambitions to marry with Mr. Casaubon to make dreams come true. Mr. Casaubon has more knowledge about politics. Dorothea wants to

learn everything from Mr. Casaubon, to make same position with man in the political economy.

Mr. Brooke does not agree when Dorothea learns about politics. It can be seen from the quotation:

“Ah, well, without understanding, you know—that may not be so bad. But there is a lightness about the feminine mind—a touch and go—music, the fine arts, that kind of thing—they should study those up to a certain point, women should; but in a light way, you know. A woman should be able to sit down and play you or sing you a good old English tune. That is what I like; though I have heard most things—been at the opera in Vienna: Gluck, Mozart, everything of that sort. But I’m a conservative in music—it’s not like ideas, you know. I stick to the good old tunes.” (p. 59)

This is dialogues between uncle and nephew. Mr. Brooke does not agree when Dorothea in the politic. He wants Dorothea be a good woman, a woman should be able to sit down and play you or sing a good old English tune. It is very strange in society when woman in the politic.

Woman wants to be like a man in the liberal feminism. It can be seen in this quotation:

‘I expect you to be all that an exquisite young lady can be in every possible relation of life. Certainly it might be a great advantage if you were able to copy the Greek character, and to that end it was well to begin with a little reading. Dorothea seized this as a precious permission. She would not have asked Mr. Casaubon at once to teach her the languages, dreading of all things to be tiresome instead of helpful; but it was not entirely out of devotion to her future husband that she wished to know Latin and Creek. Those provinces of masculine knowledge seemed to her a standing-ground from which all truth could be seen more truly.’ (p. 59)

Dorothea argues that woman has position relation in the life. It is to makes Dorothea thinking about her ambitions came true. Mr. Casaubon has more knowledge, so Dorothea wants learn of him. For the future when she has been married with Mr. Casaubon, he teach her about teach languages and everything.

After Dorothea married with Mr. Casaubon, she wants more learn about everything. It can be seen in this quotation:

“I should learn everything then,’ she said to herself, still walking quickly along the bridle road through the wood. It would be my duty to study that I might help him the better in his great works. There would be nothing trivial about our lives. Every-day things with us would mean the greatest things.” (p. 25)

Dorothea dreams to marry with Mr. Casaubon come true. She has more plans to learn everything, she wants accompany her husband and help him in works. Dorothea ambition is equal with her husband in everything. In below dialogue can prove the acts of Dorothea that showing liberal feminism about politics.

Mr. Casaubon teaches Dorothea Greek and Latin. It can be seen in this quotation:

In explaining this to Dorothea, Mr. Casaubon expressed himself nearly as he would have done to a fellow-student, for he had not two styles of talking at command: it is true that when he used a Greek or Latin phrase he always gave the English with scrupulous care, but he would probably have done this in any case. (p. 21)

Mr. Casaubon is an older man, but he has more knowledge and more experiences in his life. Mr. Casaubon is a rich man, he influence to other people with his money. This is Dorothea’s acts in the liberal feminism to learn Greek or

Latin from Mr. Casaubon. These languages are more important to support her actions in the politic.

Dorothea prepares herself works in Mr. Casaubon's companies with learn Greek and Latin. It can be seen in this quotation:

"I have tried to learn a great deal since we were in Rome." said Dorothea. I can read Latin a little, and I am beginning to understand just a little Greek. I can help Mr. Casaubon better now." (p. 341)

From that quotation, it explains about the action of Dorothea for learning Greek and Latin with Mr. Casaubon. After she understands about this language, she accompanies her husband to works in his companies.

4.1.2 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism is revolutionary feminists introduced into feminist thought the practice of consciousness-raising. Tong further stresses that Women came together in small groups and shared their personal experience as women with each other.

Celia as young sister of Dorothea, she refuses Dorothea's plan to marry with Mr. Casaubon. It can be seen in this quotation:

"How very ugly Mr. Casaubon is!"
 "Celia! He is one of the most distinguished-looking men I ever saw. He is remarkably like the portrait of Locke. He has the same deep eye-sockets."
 "Had Locke those two white moles with hairs on them?"
 "Oh, I dare say!
 When people of a certain sort looked at him," said Dorothea, walking away a little."
 'Mr. Casaubon is so sallow.'
 'All the better. I suppose you admire a man with the complexion of a cochon de lait.'
 'Dodo!' exclaimed Celia, looking after her in surprise.

‘I never heard you make such comparison before.’ (p. 17)

From above quotation, Celia argues the characters of Mr. Casaubon. Mr. Casaubon is an older man, he marries with Dorothea as young lady. Celia wants Dorothea to think again her ambitions to marry with a rich man. Celia argues that Dorothea still young to marry with Mr. Casaubon.

Dorothea is a young lady. It can be seen from the quotation:

“Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into relief by poor dress.

Her hand and wrist were so finely formed that she could wear sleeves not less bare of style than those in which the Blessed Virgin appeared to Italian painters; and her profile as well as her stature and bearing seemed to gain the more dignity from her plain garments, which by the side of provincial fashion gave her the impressiveness of a fine quotation from the Bible,—or from one of our elder poets,—in a paragraph of to-day’s newspaper.

She was usually spoken of as being remarkably clever, but with the addition that her sister Celia had more common-sense.” (p. 4)

From that quotation, it is clear Dorothea’s characters as young lady who clever and beauty. She looks beautiful with poor dress. Woman wears lux dress in Middlemarch, but Dorothea does not agree about woman will look beautiful from the dress. The beautiful of the woman looked from the intelligence not from the dress.

Mr. Casaubon knows Dorothea as a young lady. It can be seen from this quotation:

“My dear young lady—Miss Brooke—Dorothea!’ he said, pressing her hand between his hands, this is a happiness greater than I had ever imagined to be in reserve for me.

That I should ever meet with a mind and person so rich in the mingled graces which could render marriage desirable was far indeed from my conception.

You have all—nay, more than all—those qualities which I have ever regarded as the characteristic excellences of womanhood. The great charm of your sex is its capability of an ardent self-sacrificing

affection, and herein we see its fitness to round and complete the existence of our own.

Hitherto I have known few pleasures save of the severer kind: my satisfactions have been those of the solitary student.

I have been little disposed to gather flowers that would wither in my hand, but now I shall pluck them with eagerness, to place them in your bosom.” (p. 45)

Dorothea called my dear young lady with Mr. Casaubon. It is very clear Celia’s argues about Mr. Casaubon too ripe for Dorothea and has ugly face, it is a comment of Celia as young sister. Mr. Brooke describes about Mr. Casaubon, He is very old for her, when she will marry with him. Mr. Casaubon thinks Dorothea can be a good womanhood, but it is opposite with Dorothea, she has plan to learns everything and every possible relation of life after she was married with Mr. Casaubon.

Dorothea chooses a husband without pressing from other people. It is proved in this quotation:

He is one of the most distinguished-looking men I ever saw.

He is remarkably like the portrait of Locke.

He has the same deep eye-sockets. Had Locke those two white moles with hairs on them?

It is so painful in you, Celia, that you will look at human beings as if they were merely animals with a toilet, and never see the great soul in a man’s face.

Oh, I dare say! When people of a certain sort looked at him,’ said Dorothea, walking away a little.

“Mr. Casaubon is so sallow.”

“All the better. I suppose you admire a man with the complexion of a cochon de lait.”(p. 16-17)

Dorothea argues about Mr. Casaubon to Celia. Dorothea debates Celia, she argues that young lady usually marries with handsome man, not with an older man.

Mr. Casaubon is an older man, but Dorothea still chooses him as her husband. It can be seen in this quotation:

“I should not wish to have a husband very near my own age, said Dorothea, with grave decision.

I should wish to have a husband who was above me in judgment and in all knowledge.

I cannot imagine myself living without some opinions, but I should wish to have good reasons for them, and a wise man could help me to see which opinions had the best foundation, and would help me to live according to them.” (p. 36)

Dorothea still with her argument about marries with older man. She is not like to have husband near her own age. She has good reasons about her argument she argues an older man has more knowledge. She learns and finds more knowledge from him. It is opinion of Dorothea why she chooses Mr. Casaubon being her husband.

Dorothea chooses Mr. Casaubon to be her husband, so she can make her plan comes true. It can be seen from this quotation:

“Mr. Casaubon was the most interesting man she had ever seen, not excepting even Monsieur Liret, the Vaudois clergyman who had given conferences on the history of the Waldenses.

To reconstruct a past world, doubtless with a view to the highest purposes of truth—what a work to be in any way present at, to assist in, though only as a lamp-holder!

This elevating thought lifted her above her annoyance at being twitted with her ignorance of political economy, that never-explained science which was thrust as an extinguisher over all her lights.” (p. 14)

Mr. Brooke and Dorothea debate about choose a husband, this opinion of Mr. Casaubon. Her uncle confuses why Dorothea still choose Mr. Casaubon be her husband, and then Dorothea gives some reason to Mr. Brooke about Mr. Casaubon was most interesting man she had ever seen. Dorothea interests the intelligence of Mr. Casaubon.

Mr. Brooke agrees about Dorothea marry with Mr. Casaubon. It can be seen in this quotation:

“You like him, eh?” said Mr. Brooke, without showing any surprise, or other emotion.

Well, now, I’ve known Casaubon ten years, ever since he came to Lowick.

But I never got anything out of him—any ideas, you know. However, he is a tiptop man and may be a bishop—that kind of thing, you know, if Peel stays in. And he has a very high opinion of you, my dear.

“The fact is, he has a very high opinion indeed of you. And he speaks uncommonly well—does Casaubon.

He has deferred to me, you not being of age.

In short, I have promised to speak to you, though I told him I thought there was not much chance.

I was bound to tell him that.

I said, my niece is very young, and that kind of thing.

But I didn’t think it necessary to go into everything.

However, the long and the short of it is, that he has asked my permission to make you an offer of marriage—of marriage, you know,’ said Mr. Brooke, with his explanatory nod. I thought it better to tell you, my dear.” (p. 35)

This dialogues Dorothea with her uncle. Mr. Brooke wants to know the reasons of Dorothea to marry with an older man. Mr. Brooke as an uncle wants Dorothea marries with man near her age. He asks to Dorothea about her feeling to Mr. Casaubon. Dorothea is very grateful to Mr. Casaubon. If he makes Dorothea an offer, she shall accept him. Dorothea admires and honors him more than any man she ever saw.

Mr. Brooke argues for choose the good husband. It can be seen in this quotation:

“There is no hurry—I mean for you. It’s true, every year will tell upon him. He is over five-and-forty, you know. I should say a good seven-and twenty years older than you. To be sure,—if you like learning and standing, and that sort of thing, we can’t have everything. And his income is good—he has a handsome property independent of the Church—his income is good. Still he is not young, and I must not

conceal from you, my dear, that I think his health is not over-strong. I know nothing else against him.” (p. 36)

Mr. Brooke agrees Dorothea wants to marry with him. Her uncle wants Dorothea happy when she was married. He worried about plan his nephew to marry with Mr. Casaubon. He argues that Mr. Casaubon’s health is not over-strong.

Dorothea’s thinks Mr. Casaubon can support her plan. It can be seen in this quotation:

“It is very painful,’ said Dorothea, feeling scourged. ‘I can have no more to do with the cottages. I must be uncivil to him. I must tell him I will have nothing to do with them. It is very painful.’ Her eyes filled again with tears.” (p. 32)

From that quotation about the Dorothea’s acts start to make her plan come true, build the cottages to poor people and can make economic are there will better than before. Society in Middlemarch has good cottage. In the radical feminism arrives from the experience of one woman with other woman. This is experience of Dorothea how to choose a rich husband to support her plan.

Other action appears from Miss Rosamond who feels unpleasant of her brother. Miss Rosamond indirectly prepares herself to have nothing in common with her husband. It can be seen in this quotation:

Rosamond Vincy, who had excellent taste in costume, with that nymph-like figure and pure blindness which give the largest range to choice in the flow and color of drapery. But these things made only part of her charm. (p. 89)

Fred and Rosamond had little to say to each other now that marriage had removed her from collision with the unpleasantness of brothers. (p. 562)

But Rosamond went home with a sense of justified repugnance towards her husband.

What had he really done—how had he really acted? She did not know. Why had he not told her everything? He did not speak to her on the subject, and of course she could not speak to him.

It came into her mind once that she would ask her father to let her go home again; but dwelling on that prospect made it seem utter dreariness to her: a married woman gone back to live with her parents— life seemed to have no meaning for her in such a position: she could not contemplate herself in it. (p. 708)

Miss Rosamond act about the feminism after she was married. Miss Rosamond does not agree commonly a wife does what her husband's say, just stay at home, and keep their children. She fails posterity beauty of women was their primary worth with respect to the future of the species, stressed in personal beauty.

4.1.3 Marxist and Socialist Feminism

4.1.3.1 Marxist Feminism

Marxist feminism is determining his consciousness and the material interests of the dominant social class determine how all classes perceive their existence. Tong further stress about a classless society, based on the common ownership of means of production, distribution, and exchange. A society's total made of production.

The mode production of material life conditions the general process of social, political, and intellectual life. It can be seen from the quotation:

“Dorothea managed to come out of all political troubles as the proprietor of a respectable family estate. Young women of such birth, living in a quiet country-house, and attending a village church hardly larger than a parlor, naturally regarded frippery as the ambition of a huckster's daughter.” (p. 4)

“Will you show me your plan?”

“Yes, certainly. I dare say it is very faulty.
 But I have been examining all the plans for cottages in Loudon’s
 book, and picked out what seem the best things.
 Oh what happiness it would be to set the pattern about here!
 I think instead of Lazarus at the gate, we should put the pigsty
 cottages outside the park-gate.” (p.28)

“Unless it were building good cottages—there can be no doubt about
 that. Oh, I hope I should be able to get the people well housed in
 Lowick! I will draw plenty of plans while I have time.” (p. 25)

“She proposed to build a couple of cottages, and transfer two families
 from their old cabins, which could then be pulled down, so that new
 ones could be built on the old sites.”

“Sir James said ‘Exactly,’ and she bore the word remarkably well.
 But her life was just now full of hope and action: she was not only
 thinking of her plans, but getting down learned books from the library
 and reading many things hastily (that she might be a little less ignorant
 in talking to Mr. Casaubon), all the while being visited with
 conscientious questionings whether she were not exalting these poor
 doings above measure and contemplating them with that self-
 satisfaction which was the last doom of ignorance and folly.” (p. 30)

“I think there are few who would see it more readily.
 Do you know, Love good was telling me yesterday
 That you had the best notion in the world of a plan for cottages—quite
 wonderful for a young lady, he thought. You had a real GENUS, to use
 his expression.” (p. 27)

This is clear the ambitions of Dorothea Brooke about woman must have
 education, to help poor people with building better for the villagers and makes
 relationship with Mr. Casaubon. Mr. Casaubon is a scholar and she wishes to
 learn what he knows, but she is always given ways to help him study that will not
 be too taxing for a woman’s mind. Mr. Sir James gives the argument about
 Dorothea’s plan. Mr. Sir James comments, Dorothea always thinks her plan to
 make really. Dorothea thinks about how to help poor people. In the truly, Mr.
 Casaubon does not support with her plan, so Dorothea makes relationship with
 Lydgate. Lydgate is a young doctor; he has new ideas about the medical
 profession for poor people. It can be seen in this quotation:

“Certainly; she is fonder of geraniums, and seems more docile, though not so fine a figure.

But we were talking of physic.

Tell me about this new young surgeon, Mr. Lydgate.

I am told he is wonderfully clever: he certainly looks it—a fine brow indeed. He is a gentleman. I heard him talking to Humphrey.

He talks well.

“Yes. Mr. Brooke says he is one of the Lydgates of Northumberland, really well connected.

One does not expect it in a practitioner of that kind.

For my own part, I like a medical man more on a footing with the servants; they are often all the cleverer.

I assure you I found poor Hicks’s judgment unflinching; I never knew him wrong.

He was coarse and butcher-like, but he knew my constitution.

It was a loss to me his going off so suddenly.

Dear me, what a very animated conversation Miss Brooke seems to be having with this Mr. Lydgate!”

“She is talking cottages and hospitals with him, ‘said Mrs. Cadwallader, whose ears and power of interpretation were quick.

I believe he is a sort of philanthropist, so Brooke is sure to take him up.” (p. 85)

Mr. Lydgate has vision and missions same with Dorothea. Behind her husband, she gives some money to Mr. Lydgate to make new medical hospital to support his works will better and can helps poor people together.

Mr. Lydgate is a young doctor ambition to make new medical hospital. It can be seen in this quotation:

“Mr. Lydgate had the medical accomplishment of looking perfectly grave whatever nonsense was talked to him, and his dark steady eyes gave him impressiveness as a listener. He was as little as possible like the lamented Hicks, especially in a certain careless refinement about his toilet and utterance. Yet Lady Chettam gathered much confidence in him. He confirmed her view of her own constitution as being peculiar, by admitting that all constitutions might be called peculiar, and he did not deny that hers might be more peculiar than others. He did not approve of a too lowering system, including reckless cupping, nor, on the other hand, of incessant port wine and bark

This young Lydgate, the new doctor.—He seems to me to understand his profession admirably.”

“Lydgate has lots of ideas, quite new, about ventilation and diet, that sort of thing,” resumed Mr. Brooke, after he had handed out Lady Chettam, and had returned to be civil to a group of Middlemarchers.”

“Medical knowledge is at a low ebb among us,” said Mr. Bulstrode, who spoke in a subdued tone, and had rather a sickly wir ‘I, for my part, hail the advent of Mr. Lydgate. I hope to find good reason for confiding the new hospital to his management.” (p. 85-86)

Mr. Lydgate wants to product some new medical hospital in Middlemarch. In here medical is very old way. He opposites opinion with other doctors in Middlemarch, because the old doctors hesitant his capability in medical from the age. Mr. Lydgate is young, poor, and ambitions. It can be seen from the quotation:

“But Lydgate was young, poor, ambitious.

He had his half century before him instead of behind him, and he had come to Middlemarch bent on doing many things that were not directly fitted to make his fortune or even secure him a good income.”

“Old provincial society had its share of this subtle movement: had not only its striking downfalls, its brilliant young professional dandies who ended by living up an entry with a drab and six children for their establishment, but also those less marked vicissitudes which are constantly shifting the boundaries of social intercourse, and begetting new consciousness of interdependence.

Some slipped a little downward, some got higher footing: people denied aspirates, gained wealth, and fastidious gentlemen stood for boroughs; some were caught in political currents, some in ecclesiastical, and perhaps found themselves surprisingly grouped in consequence; while a few personages or families that stood with rocky firmness amid all this fluctuation, were slowly presenting new aspects in spite of solidity, and altering with the double change of self and beholder.

Municipal town and rural parish gradually made fresh threads of connection—gradually, as the old stocking gave way to the savings-bank, and the worship of the solar guinea became extinct; while squires and baronets, and even lords who had once lived blamelessly afar from the civic mind, gathered the faultiness of closer acquaintanceship.”

(p. 88- 89)

Mr. Lydgate is young doctor, but he is a poor man and he has more capability than the old doctors in Middlesmarch. So to support his plan, he has to marry with Rosamond.. It can be seen in this quotation:

“Lydgate, in fact, was already conscious of being fascinated by a woman strikingly different from Miss Brooke: he did not in the least suppose that he had lost his balance and fallen in love, but he had said of that particular woman, ‘She is grace itself; she is perfectly lovely and accomplished.

That is what a woman ought to be: she ought to produce the effect of exquisite music.

Plain women he regarded as he did the other severe facts of life, to be faced with philosophy and investigated by science.

But Rosamond Vincy seemed to have the true melodic charm; and when a man has seen the woman whom he would have chosen if he had intended to marry speedily, his remaining a bachelor will usually depend on her resolution rather than on his.

Lydgate believed that he should not marry for several years: not marry until he had trodden out a good clear path for himself away from the broad road which was quite ready made.

He had seen Miss Vincy above his horizon almost as long as it had taken Mr. Casaubon to become engaged and married: but this learned gentleman was possessed of a fortune; he had assembled his voluminous notes, and had made that sort of reputation which precedes performance,—often the larger part of a man’s fame.

He took a wife, as we have seen, to adorn the remaining quadrant of his course, and be a little moon that would cause hardly a calculable perturbation.” (p. 87-88)

Miss Rosamond is rich woman and clever. She comes from rich family. She was the prize student at a fancy private school. She is proud of herself and her education and feels that she is above all the young men in the town Miss Rosamond interest too with Mr. Lydgate. She tries indirectly to ask Mary about Mr. Lydgate. In Marxist feminism focuses on production and reproduction of human. It can be seen at Dorothea and Lydgate

4.1.3.1 Socialist Feminism

In socialist feminism, focuses upon the connection between the oppression of women and other oppression in the society. Celia argues

woman usually wears jewelry in the society, jewelries are pretty. It can be seen in this quotation:

“I think, dear, we are wanting in respect to mamma’s memory, to put them by and take no notice of them. And,’ she added, after hesitating a little, with a rising sob of mortification, ‘necklaces are quite usual now’ and Madame Poincon, who was stricter in some things even than you are, used to wear ornaments.” (p. 8)

“The sister is pretty,’ said Celia, implying that she thought less favorably of Mr. Casaubon’s mother. It was a new opening to Celia’s imagination, that he came of a family who had all been young in their time—the ladies wearing necklaces.” (p. 69)

“Yes! I will keep these—this ring and bracelet,’ said Dorothea. Then, letting her hand fall on the table, she said in another tone—‘Yet what miserable men find such things, and work at them, and sell them!’ She paused again, and Celia thought that her sister was going to renounce the ornaments, as in consistency she ought to do. Yes, dear, I will keep these,’ said Dorothea, decidedly. ‘But take all the rest away and the casket.” (p. 11)

It is clear about woman wears jewelry. Of course, Dorothea is not interested in jewelry. Dorothea does not agree with Celia to wear jewelry. She argues without it she still looks beautiful. She focuses about intelligent of woman and can make change in the society.

In the society after woman married with her husband, of course she must accompany her husband and do what he says. It can be seen in this quotation:

“The betrothed bride must see her future home, and dictate any changes that she would like to have made there. A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards. And certainly, the mistakes that we male and female mortals make when we have our own way might fairly raise some wonder that we are so fond of it.” (p. 67)

In this quotation it is show to make different on commonly in the society. Dorothea wants active after she had married with Mr. Casaubon. Socialist feminism

focuses upon the connection between the oppression of women and other oppression in the society. She refuses opinion about woman just still be womanhood and keep the family and make change opinion public.