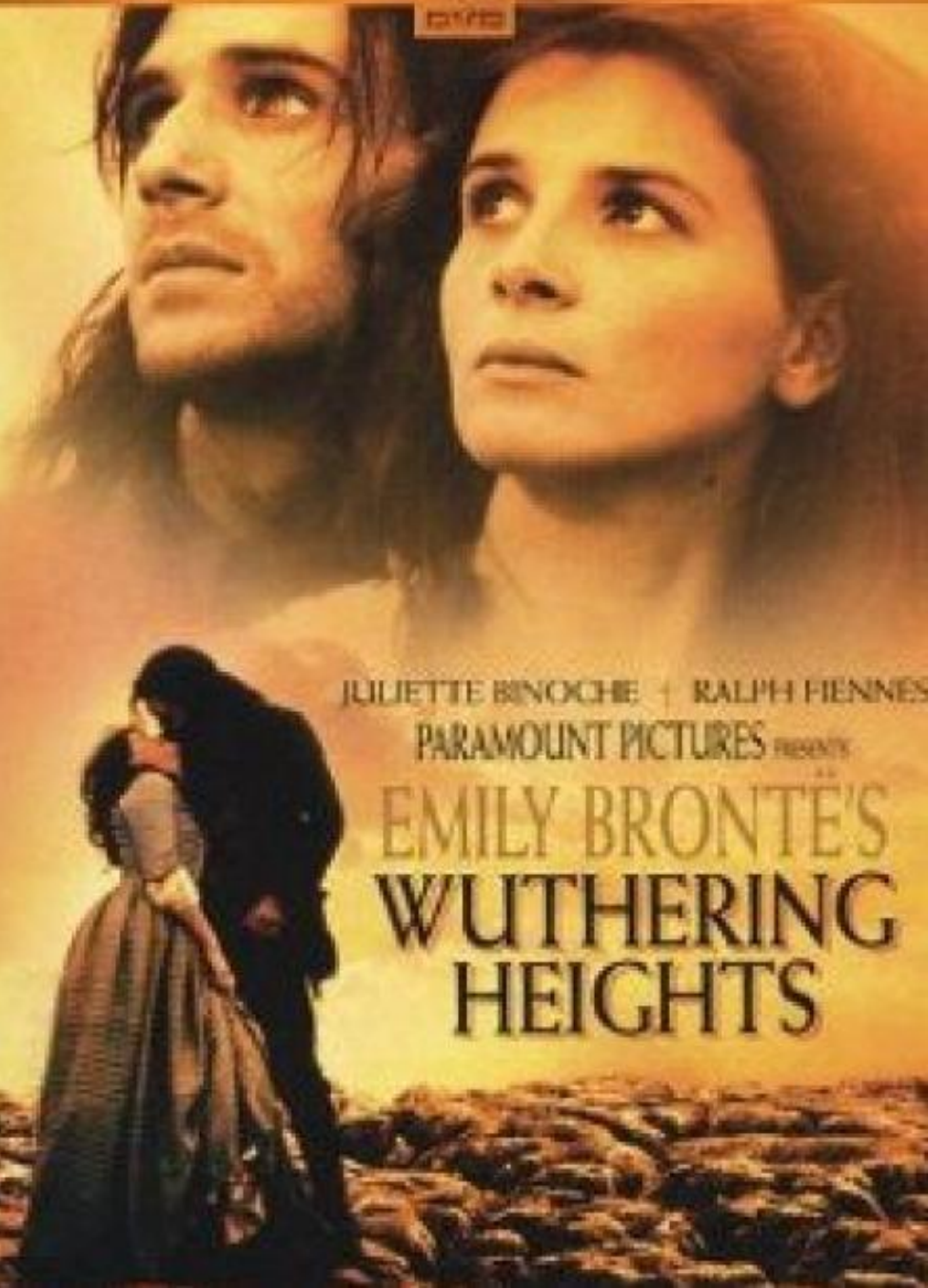


WIDESCREEN



COLLECTION



JULIETTE BINOCHE + RALPH FIENNES

PARAMOUNT PICTURES PRESENTS

EMILY BRONTE'S
WUTHERING
HEIGHTS

Wuthering Heights

Group 8
Wanda Diao
Ellen Davis
Eve Liao
Minnie Sun
Vicky Lee
Grace Teng
May Yang

Outline

I. Brief Introduction

A. Author (Emily Bronte)

B. Storyline

II. Characters

A. Major Characters (Cathy, Heathcliff, Edgar, Isabelle, Ellen, Hindley)

B. Minor Character (Joseph, Doctor Kenneth)

III. Setting

A. Victorian Background

B. Movie Setting

C. Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange

IV. Themes

A. Feminism (Minority) and Sexual Inequality

B. Social Class Instability

C. Intense Love

D. Strive for Transcendence

V. Conclusion





Introduction

May Yang

Author
Emily Bronte



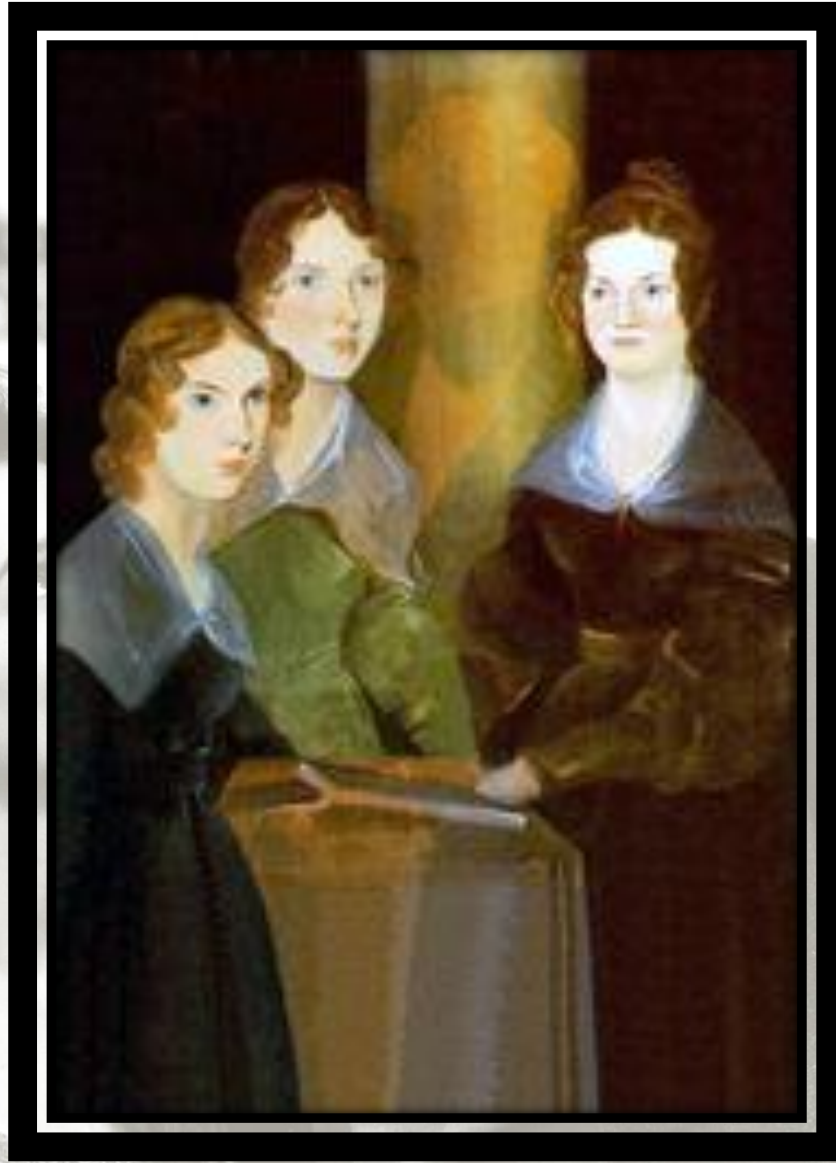
Emily Bronte (1818-1848)

- She was an English novelist and poet.
- **Charlotte Brontë**, the author of **Jane Eyre**, is her older sister.
- Emily's two oldest sisters, Maria and Elizabeth, caught **typhus** at the Clergy Daughters' School and died of it later.
- Emily became **a teacher** at Law Hill School in Halifax beginning in September 1838

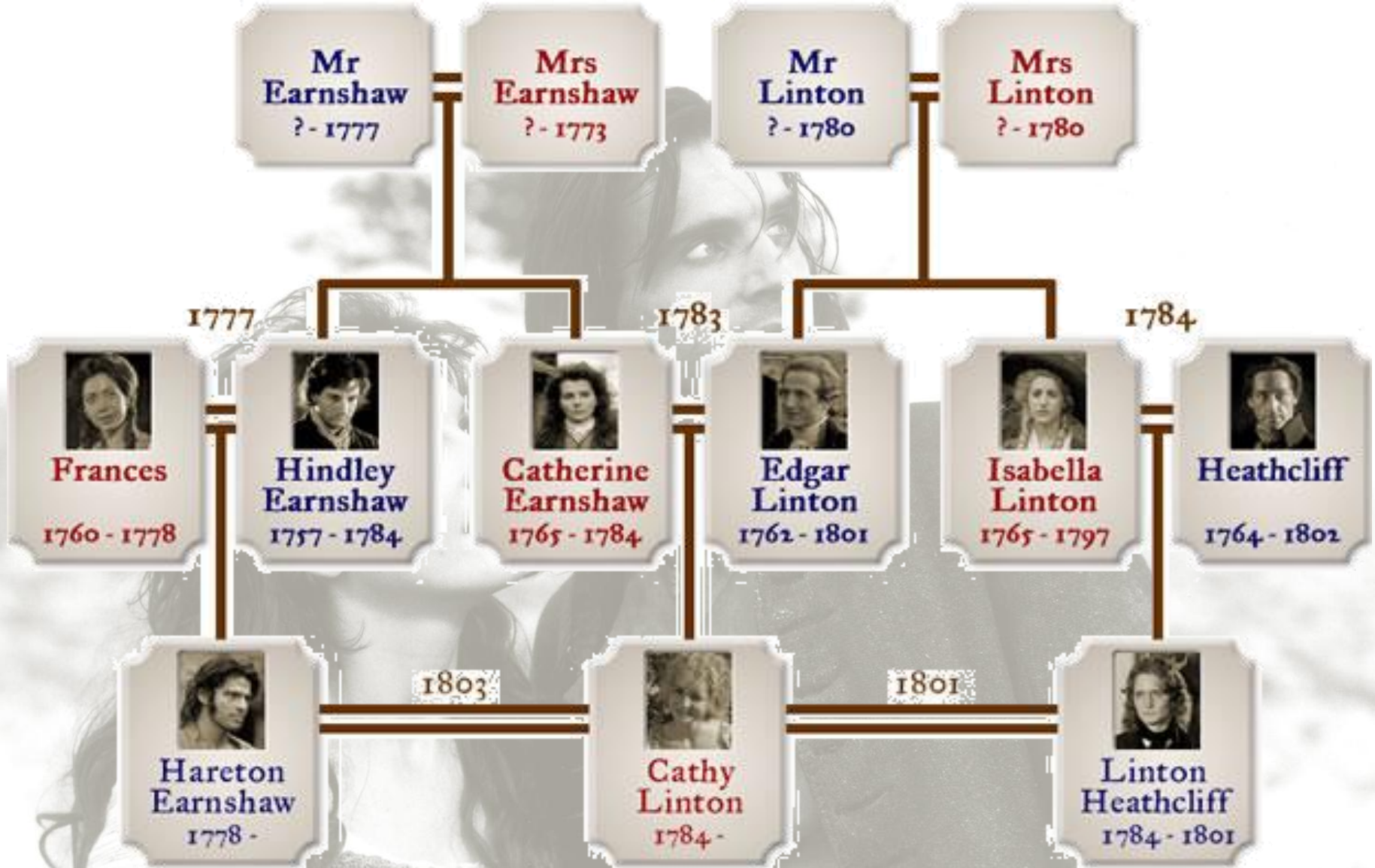
Emily Bronte (1818-1848)

- She and her sisters, Charlotte and Anne, tried to **open a school** at their hometown but were unable to attract students to the remote area.
- In 1846, she and her sisters, Charlotte and Anne, published their poem together in one volume called *Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*. However, only 2 copies of it were sold.
- She became sick during her brother's funeral in September 1848, and died of **tuberculosis**, on 19 December 1848.

Anne Emily Charlotte



Genealogy of WH and Grange



First Generation

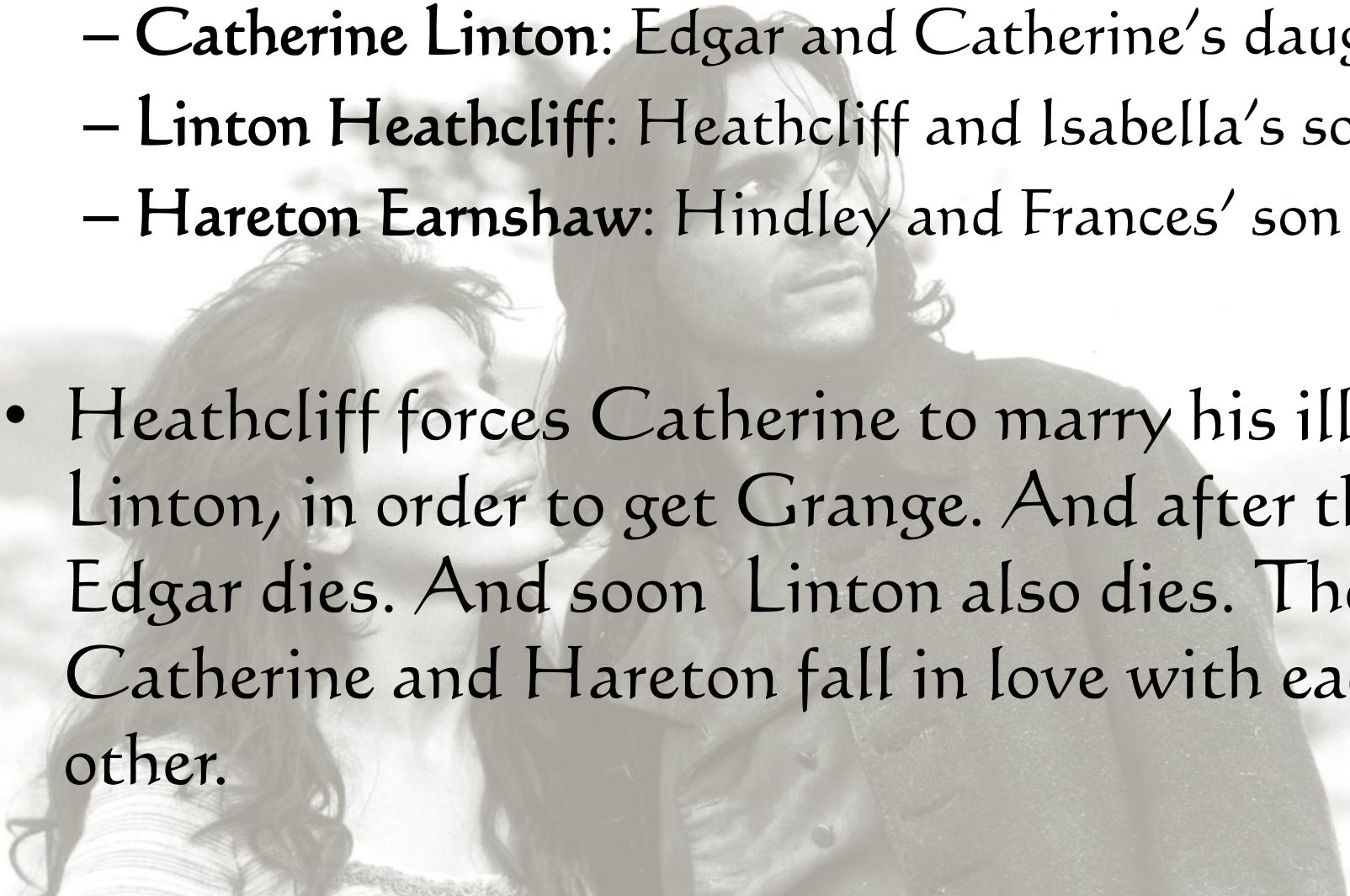
- **Heathcliff:** a poor gypsy adopted by the master of Wuthering Heights
- **Catherine Earnshaw:** the master's daughter.
- They fall in love with each other when growing up. However, because of Heathcliff's poor background, later Catherine marries **Edgar Linton**, who will be the master of Grange.
 - Heathcliff leaves

First Generation

- Later, Heathcliff comes back, in order to avenge himself on people who once looked him down.
 1. He marries **Isabella**, Edgar's sister and abuses her.
 2. He buys **Wuthering Heights** to insult **Hindley**. (who is the brother of **Catherine**, and later on becomes poor because of gambling and drinking)
 - **Catherine** gets so ill and then dies.

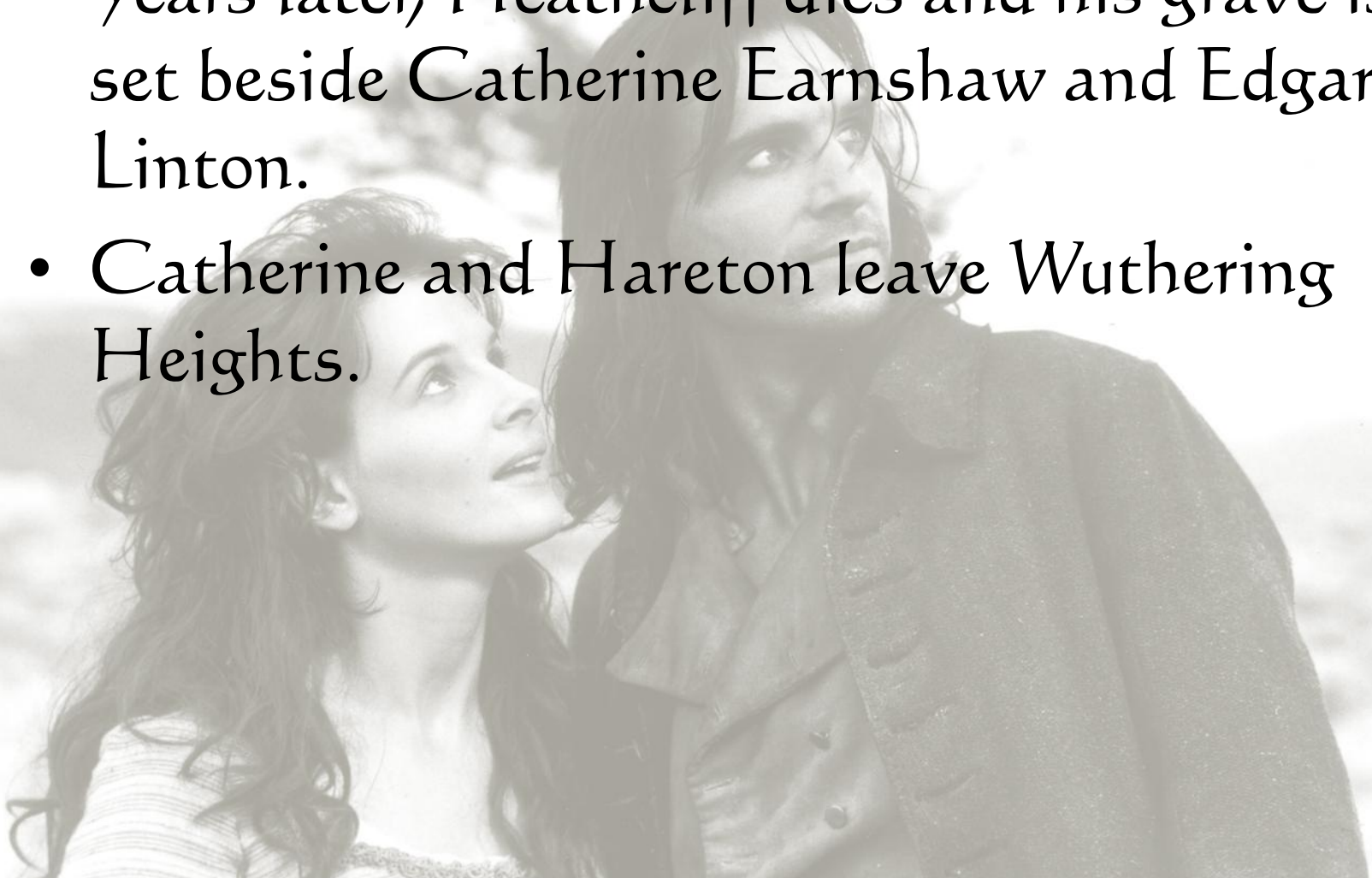
Second Generation

- The children of first generation
 - Catherine Linton: Edgar and Catherine's daughter
 - Linton Heathcliff: Heathcliff and Isabella's son
 - Hareton Earnshaw: Hindley and Frances' son
- Heathcliff forces Catherine to marry his ill son Linton, in order to get Grange. And after that, Edgar dies. And soon Linton also dies. Then Catherine and Hareton fall in love with each other.



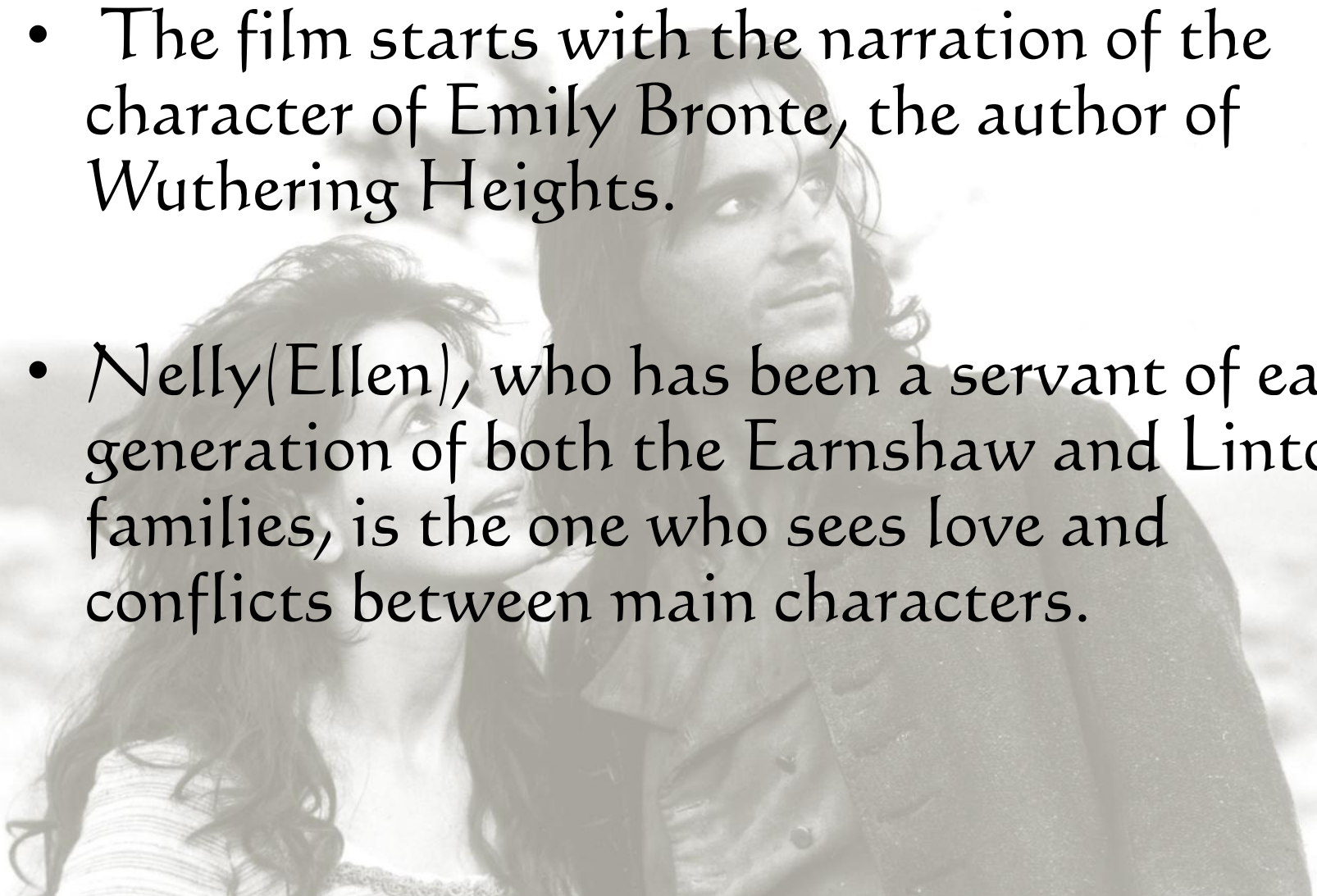
The Ending

- Years later, Heathcliff dies and his grave is set beside Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton.
- Catherine and Hareton leave Wuthering Heights.



Noticeable Points of the Plot

- The film starts with the narration of the character of Emily Bronte, the author of *Wuthering Heights*.
- Nelly(ellen), who has been a servant of each generation of both the Earnshaw and Linton families, is the one who sees love and conflicts between main characters.

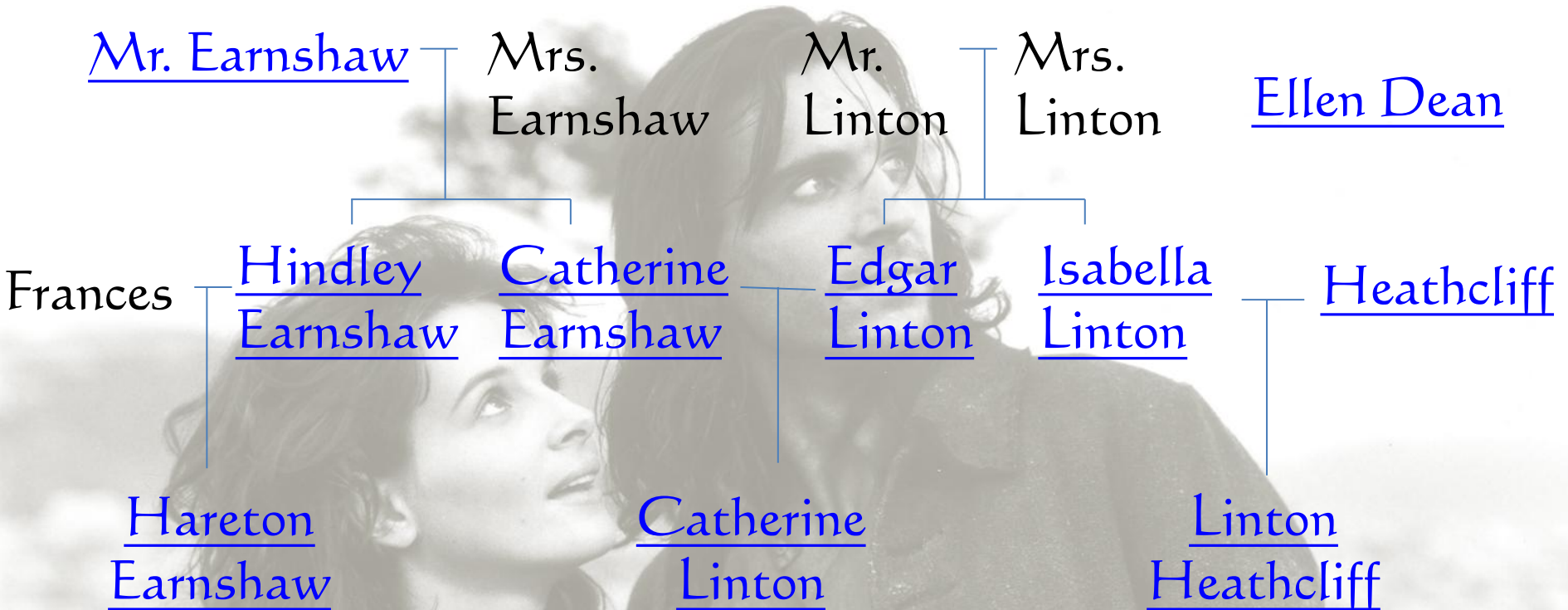




Characters' Analysis

Vicky Lee

Relationship Map



Heathcliff



- Center of the story
- Powerful, fierce, and cruel
- An orphan brought to live at WH by Mr. Earnshaw
- Be treated as a servant after Mr. Earnshaw's death
- Falls in love with Catherine, Mr. Earnshaw's daughter
- After Catherine gets married, he starts to seek revenge on her, Edgar and Hindley, etc
- Isabella's husband
- Deemed as a Romantic hero

Catherine Earnshaw



- Daughter of Mr. Earnshaw/
Hindley's sister/ Edgar's wife
- free-spirited, beautiful, spoiled, and often arrogant
- falls in love with Heathcliff but later marries Edgar Linton
- Eager for social advancement
- Struggles between Heathcliff and Edgar

Edgar Linton



- Isabella's brother/ Catherine's husband
- Graceful, well-mannered, tender, constant, but cowardly
- Different life compared with Catherine and Heathcliff
- An ideal gentleman
- Marry Catherine Earnshaw
- These characteristics along with his civilized virtues makes Edgar's inability to counter Heathcliff's vengeance.

Ellen Dean

- Also called “Nelly” by familiars
- More like a friend than a servant
- A Sensible, intelligent, and compassionate woman
- Bystander



Mr. Earnshaw

- Catherine and Hindley’s father
- Adopts Heathcliff and brings him to live at Wuthering Heights

Hindley Earnshaw Isabella Linton

- Catherine's Brother
 - Hates Heathcliff, abuses him after Mr. Earnshaw's death
 - ruins the Earnshaw family with his drinking and gambling after Frances' death.
- Edgar's sister
 - well-mannered and civilized but weak
 - Sees Heathcliff as a romantic hero
 - A tool for Heathcliff to revenge on Linton's family.



Second Generation

- **Catherine Linton**
 - daughter of Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton
 - A spirited girl just like her mother, but more gentle and compassionate
 - Be with Hareton in the end
- **Hareton Earnshaw**
 - Son of Hindley and Frances
 - The way Heathcliff treats Hareton is just like Hindley treats him
 - Illiterate, quick-tempered, easily humiliated
 - Be with Catherine Linton in the end
- **Linton Heathcliff**
 - Son of Heathcliff and Isabella
 - Weak, sniveling, demanding
 - Marrys Catherine Linton



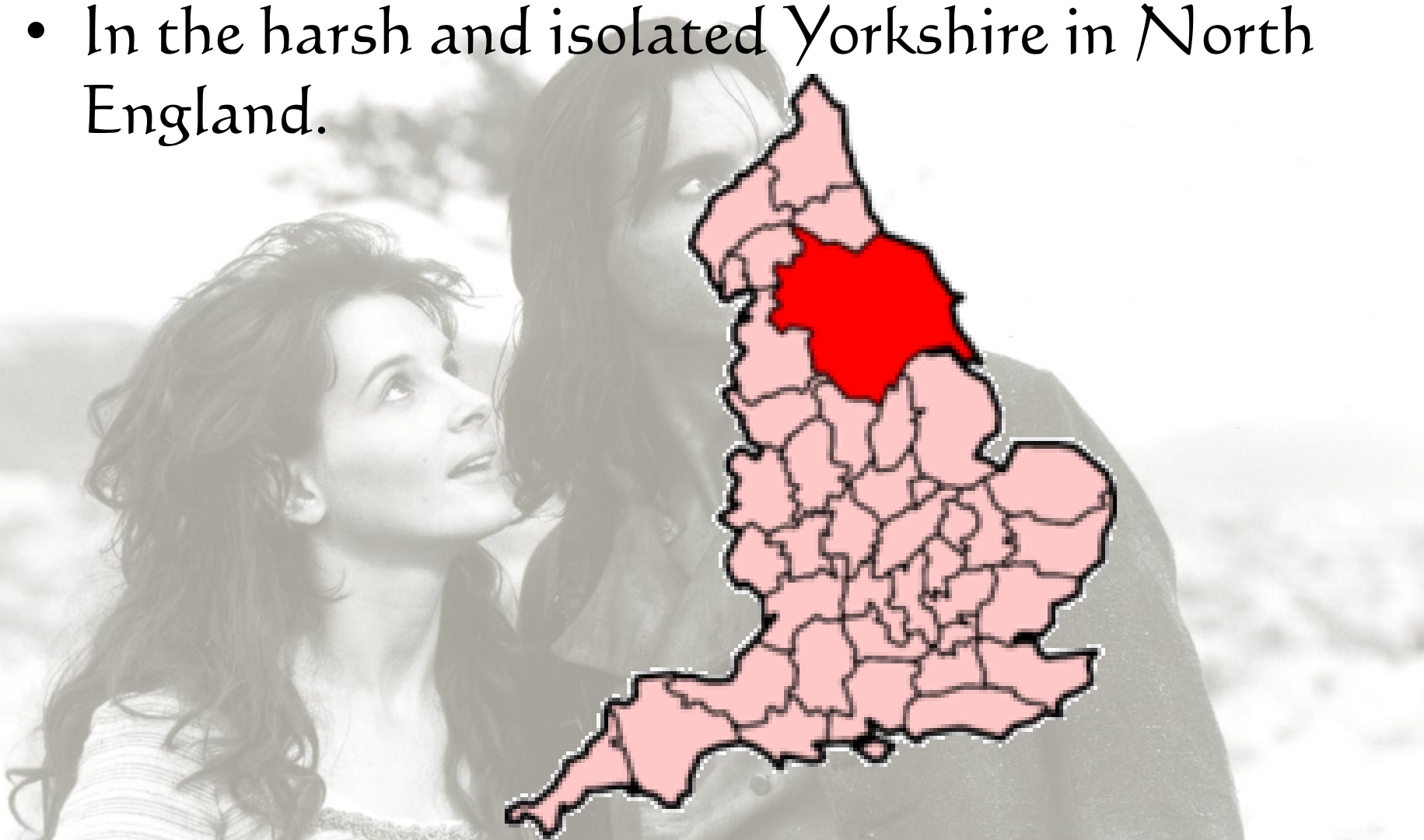


Setting

Eve Liao

Movie Setting

- In the harsh and isolated Yorkshire in North England.







Two Manors

- I. Wuthering Heights: dark and cold, located on a hill high above the Thrushcross Grange

Wuthering Heights

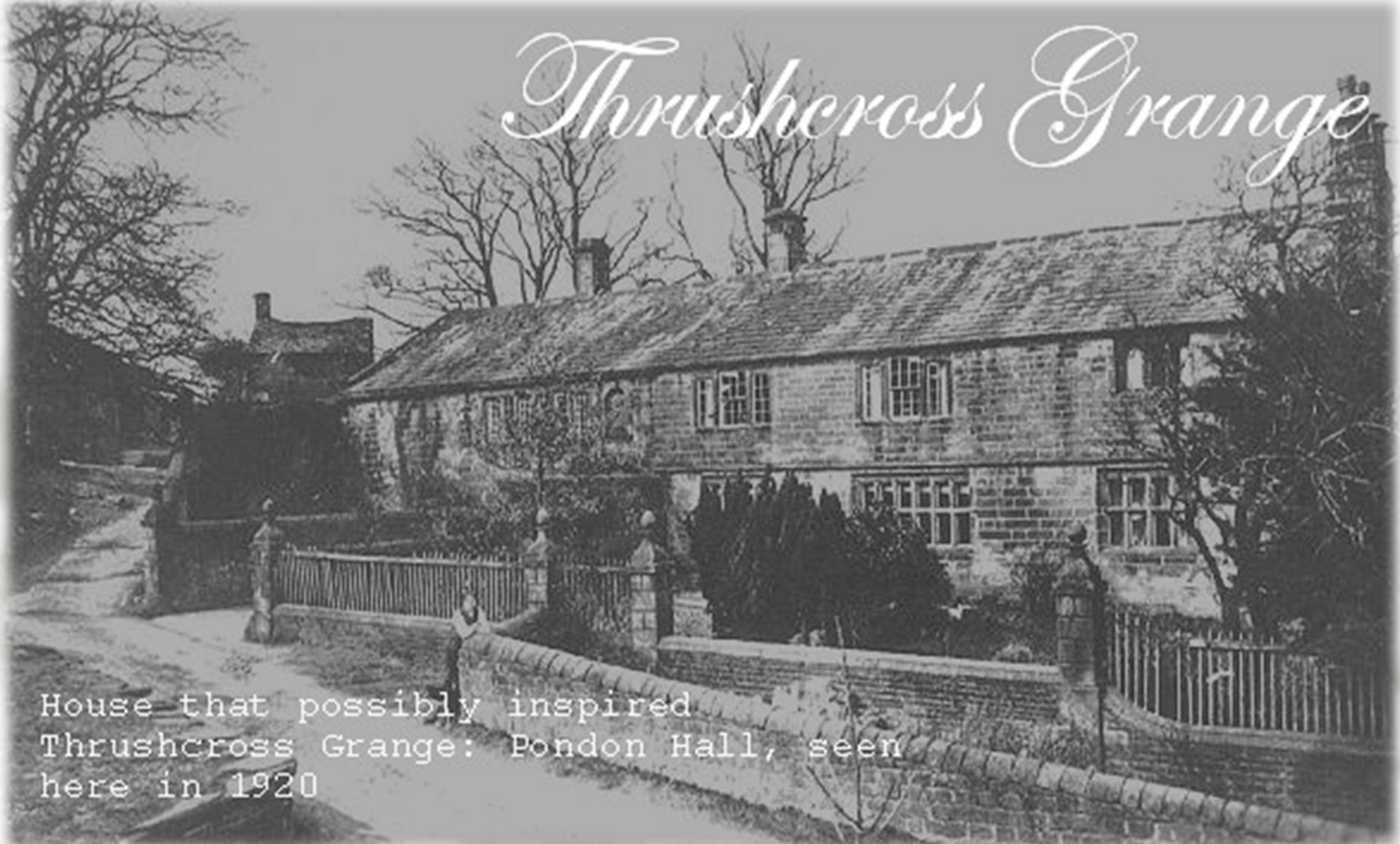


House that possibly inspired Wuthering Heights: Top Withins, seen here in 1920

2. Thrushcross Grange: situated in the valley below, brighter than Wuthering Heights

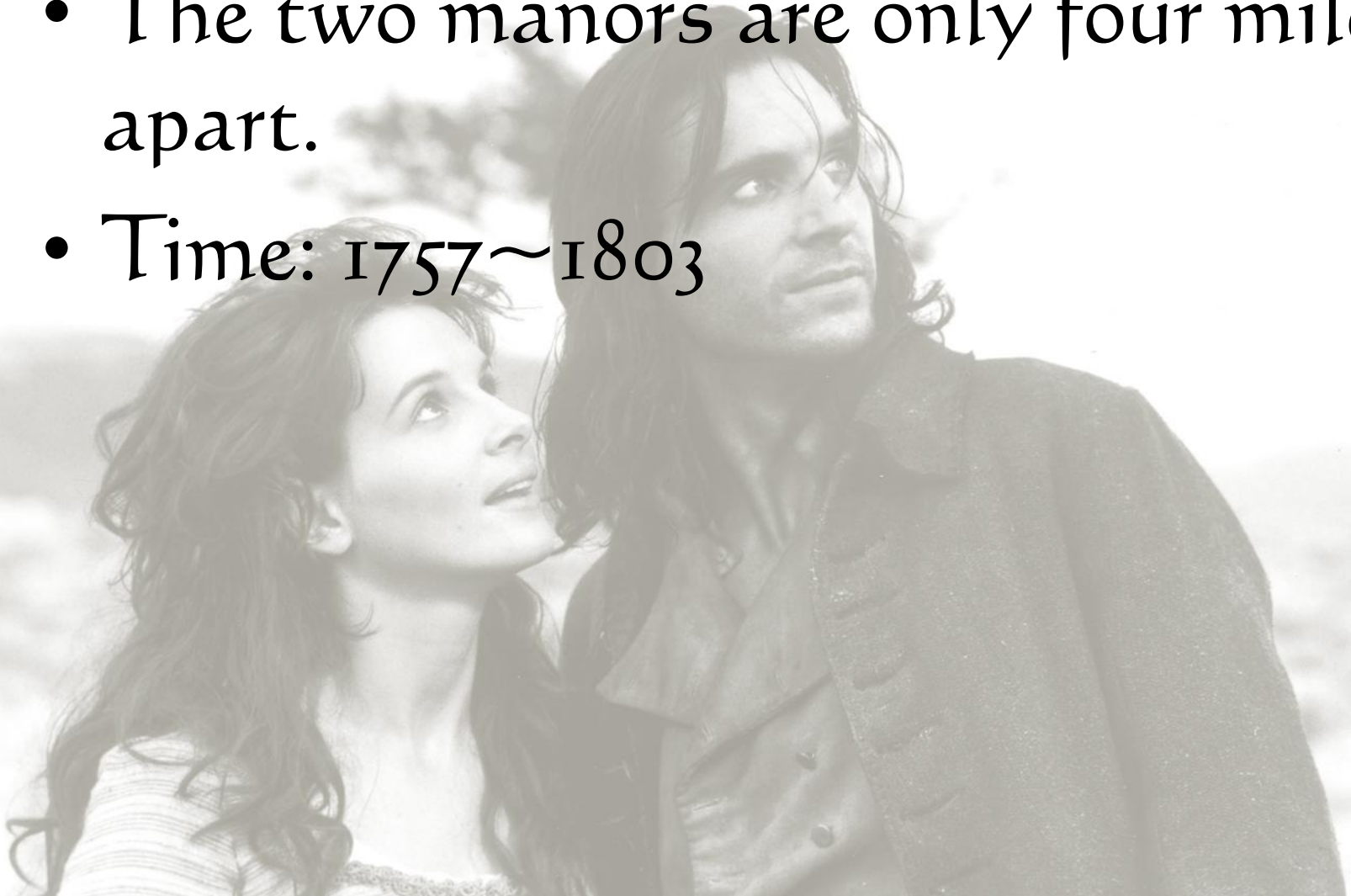
Thrushcross Grange

House that possibly inspired
Thrushcross Grange: Pondon Hall, seen
here in 1920



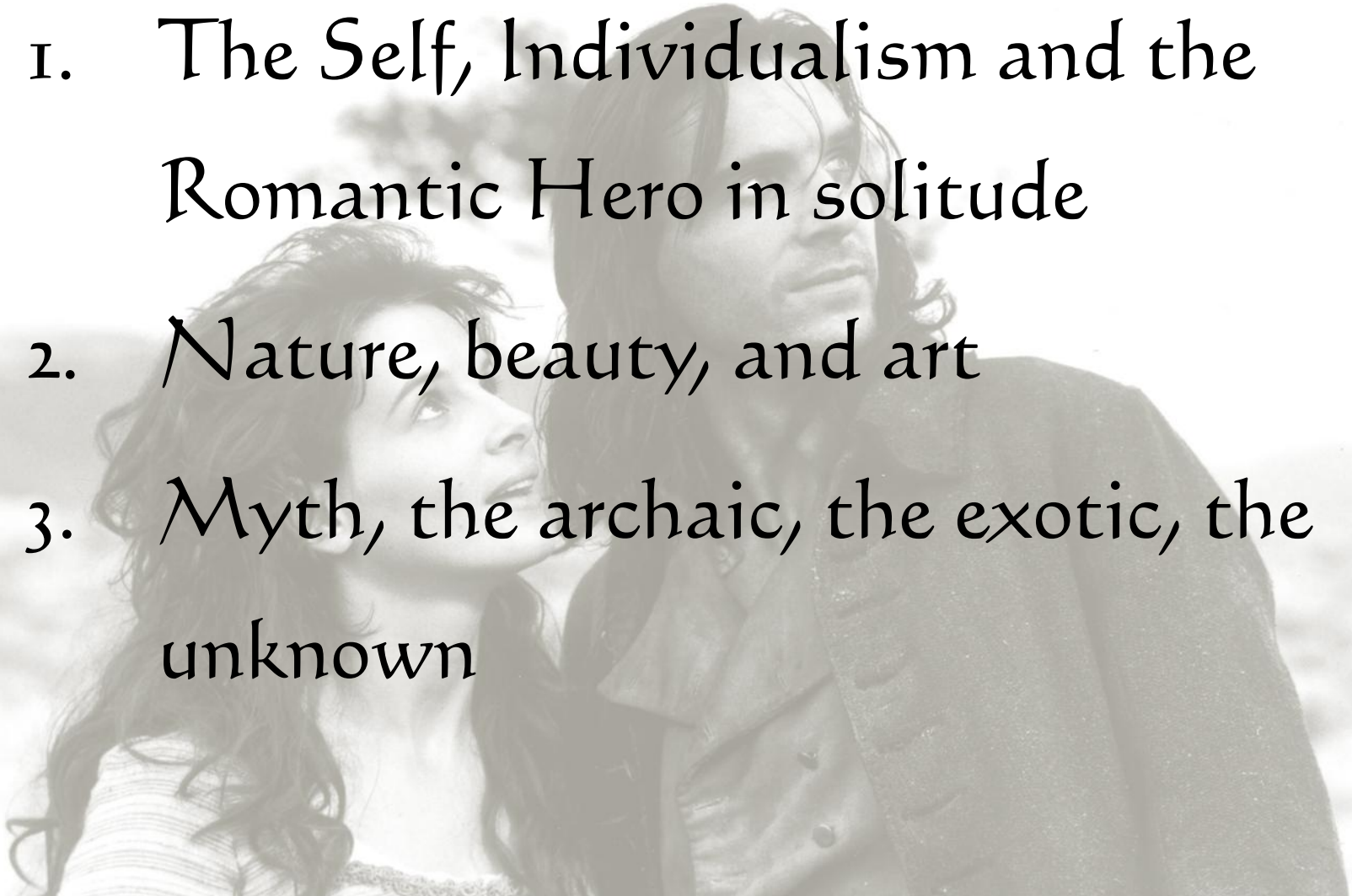
Two Manors

- The two manors are only four miles apart.
- Time: 1757~1803



Features of Romanticism(1785-1832)

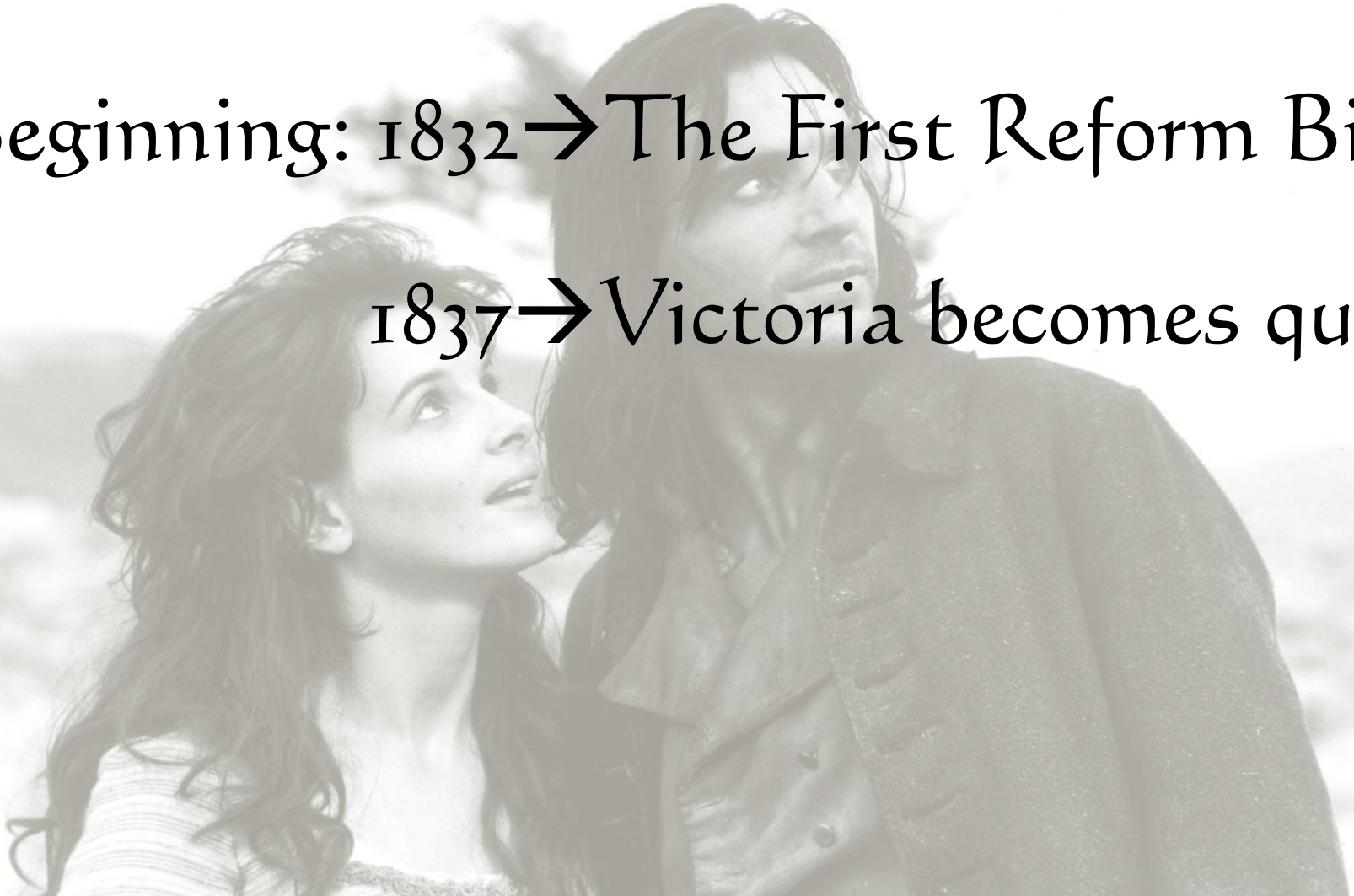
1. The Self, Individualism and the Romantic Hero in solitude
2. Nature, beauty, and art
3. Myth, the archaic, the exotic, the unknown



19th Century Victorian Age (1832, 1837–1901)

Beginning: 1832 → The First Reform Bill

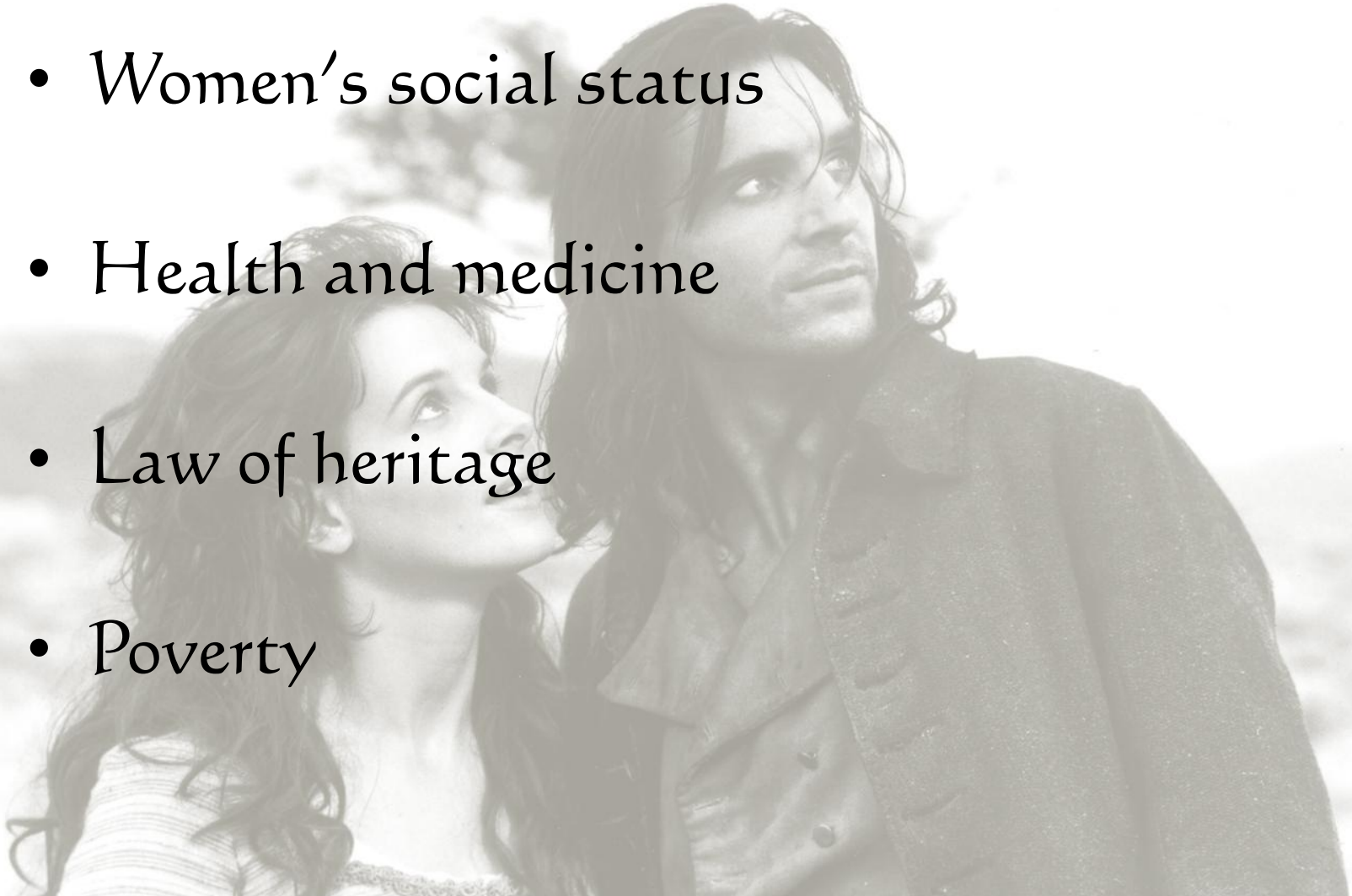
1837 → Victoria becomes queen



Social Background

Connecting with the Film

- Women's social status
- Health and medicine
- Law of heritage
- Poverty



Women's Social Status

Four part

1. Family

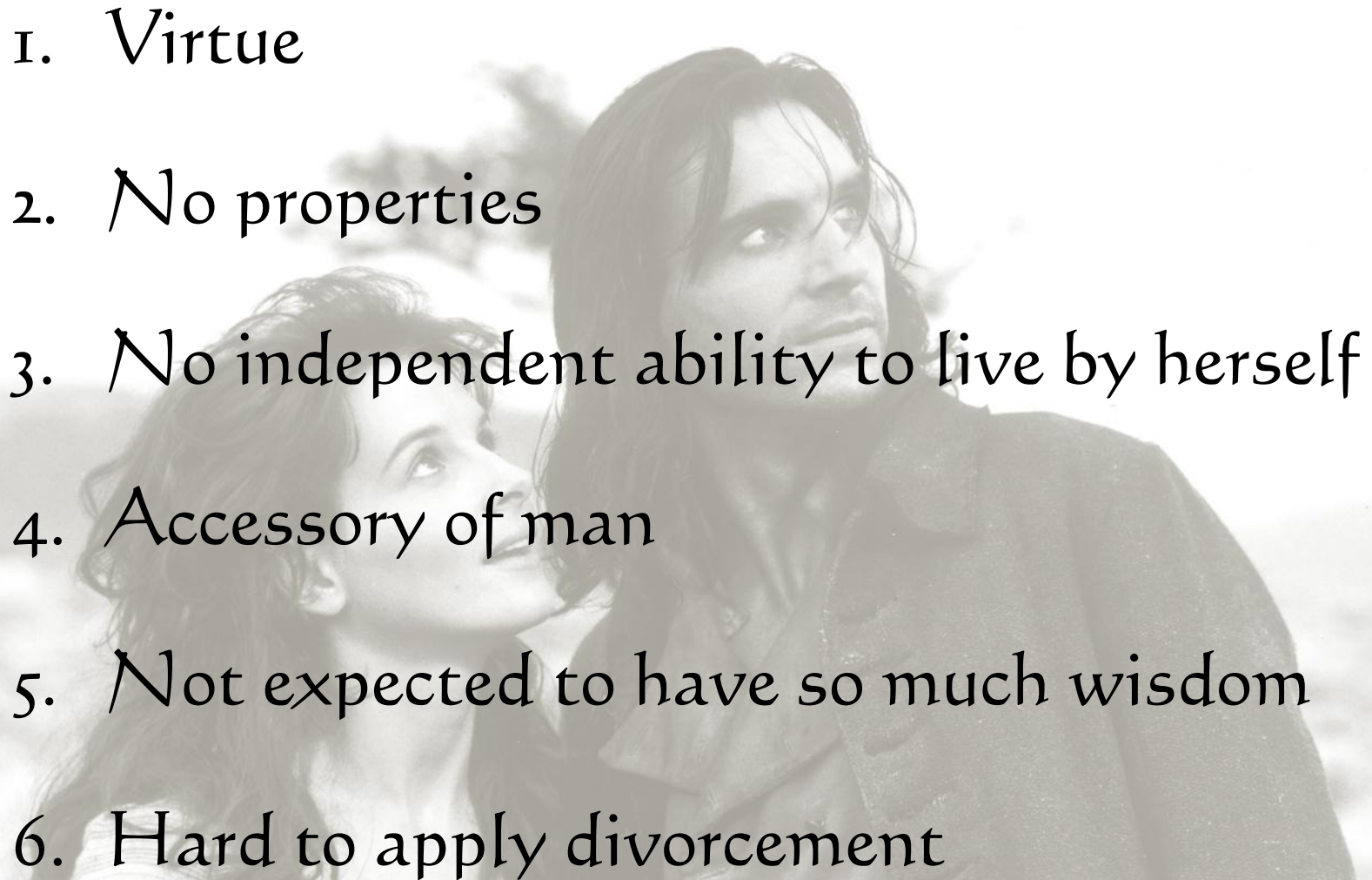
2. Work

3. Educational

4. Politic

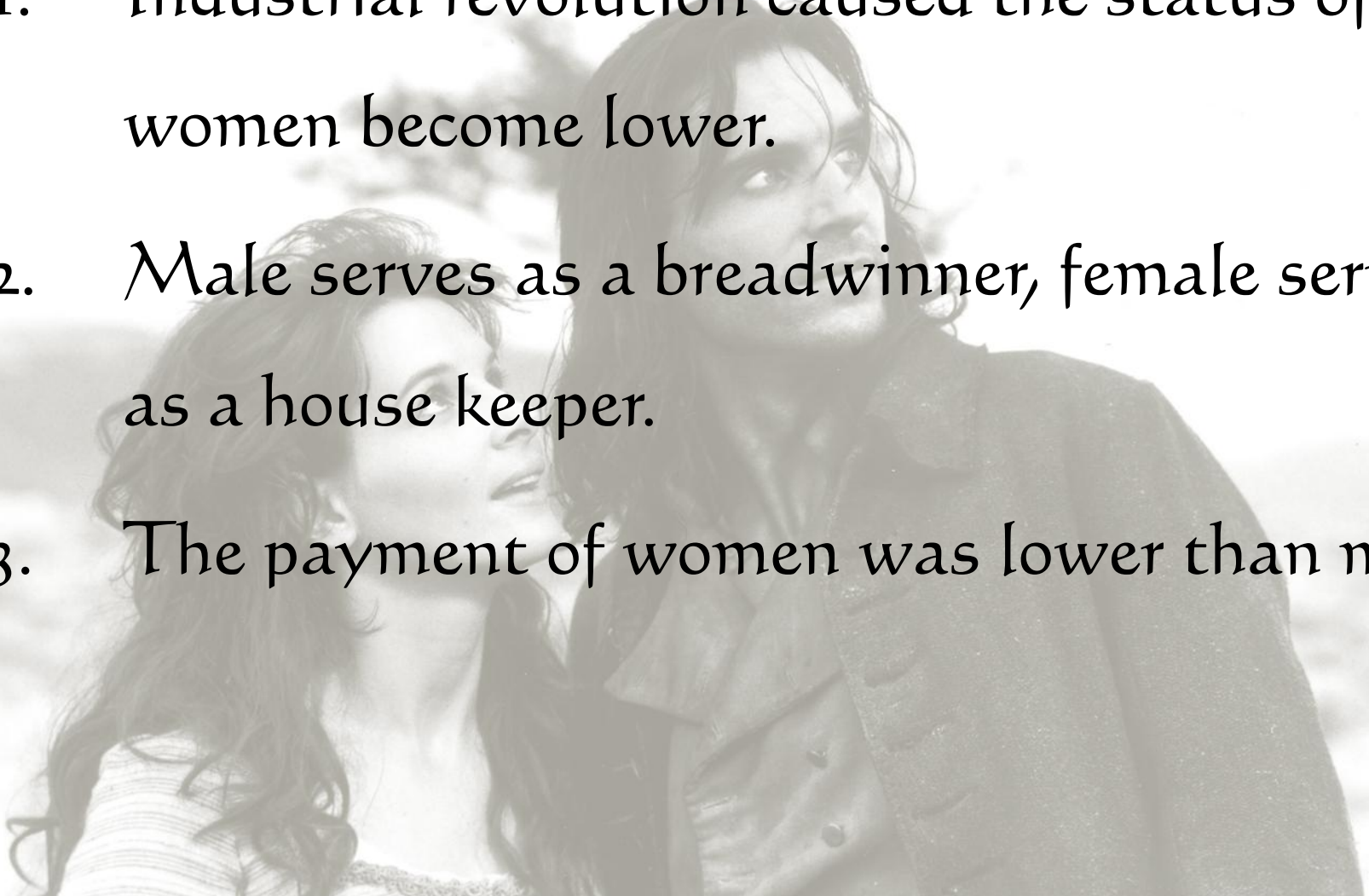


Family

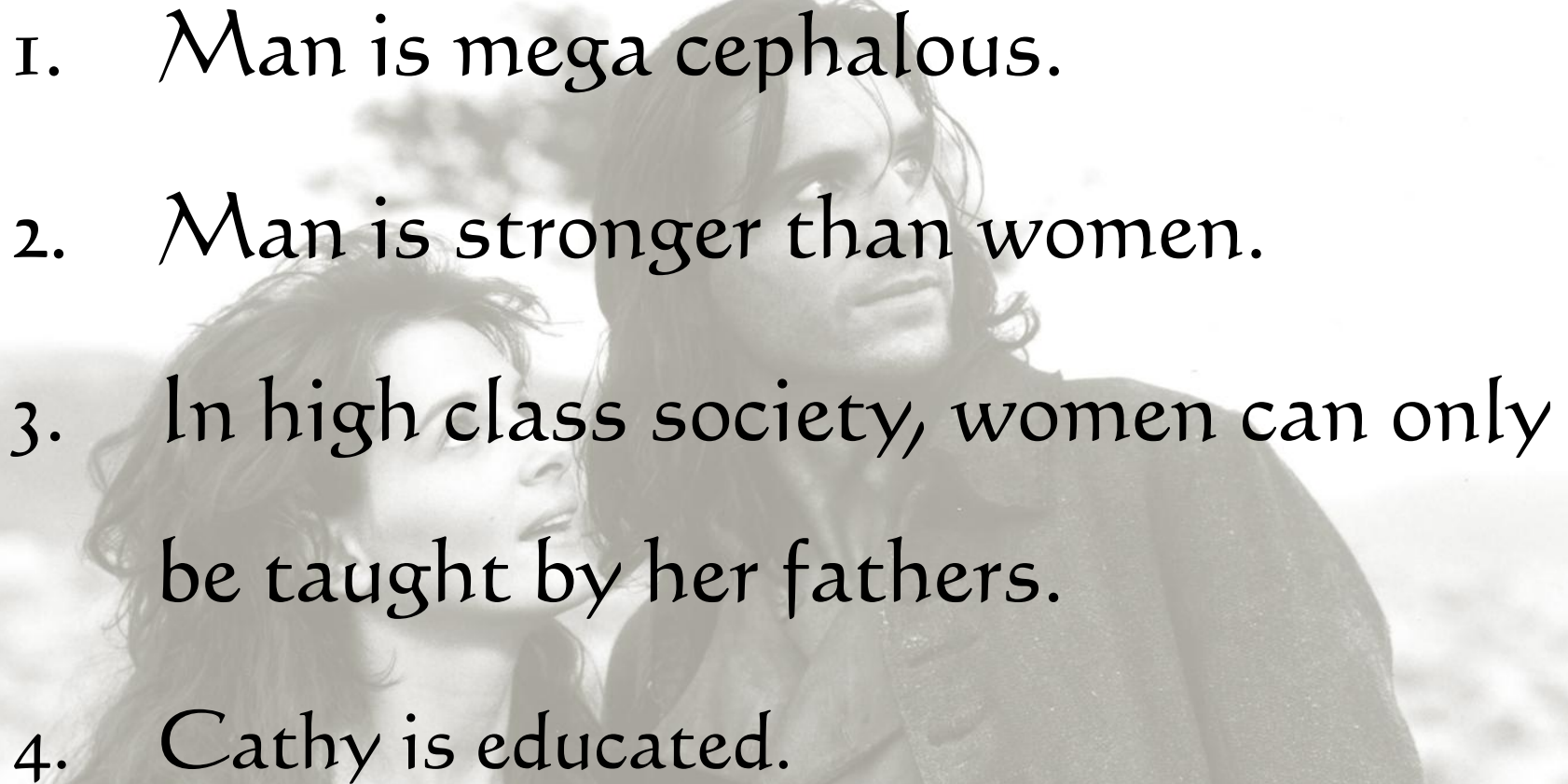
1. Virtue
 2. No properties
 3. No independent ability to live by herself
 4. Accessory of man
 5. Not expected to have so much wisdom
 6. Hard to apply divorcement
- 

Work

1. Industrial revolution caused the status of women become lower.
2. Male serves as a breadwinner, female serves as a house keeper.
3. The payment of women was lower than men.



Educational

1. Man is mega cephalous.
 2. Man is stronger than women.
 3. In high class society, women can only be taught by her fathers.
 4. Cathy is educated.
- 
- A faded, grayscale background image of a man and a woman. The man is in the foreground, looking slightly to the right. The woman is behind him, looking towards the left. They appear to be outdoors, possibly on a beach or near a body of water, with a bright, hazy background.

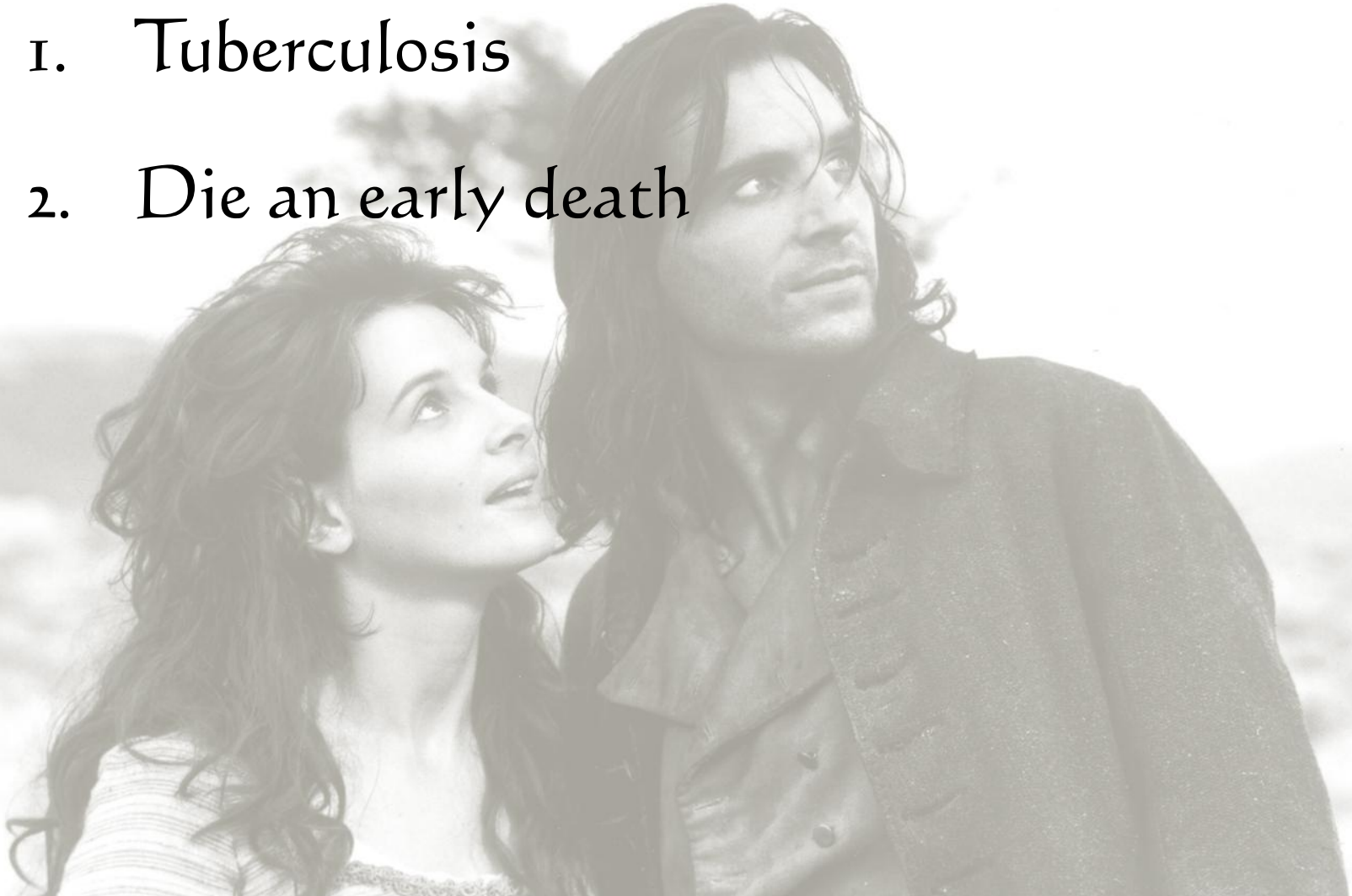
Politics

1. No right to vote
2. Until 1918 women can vote



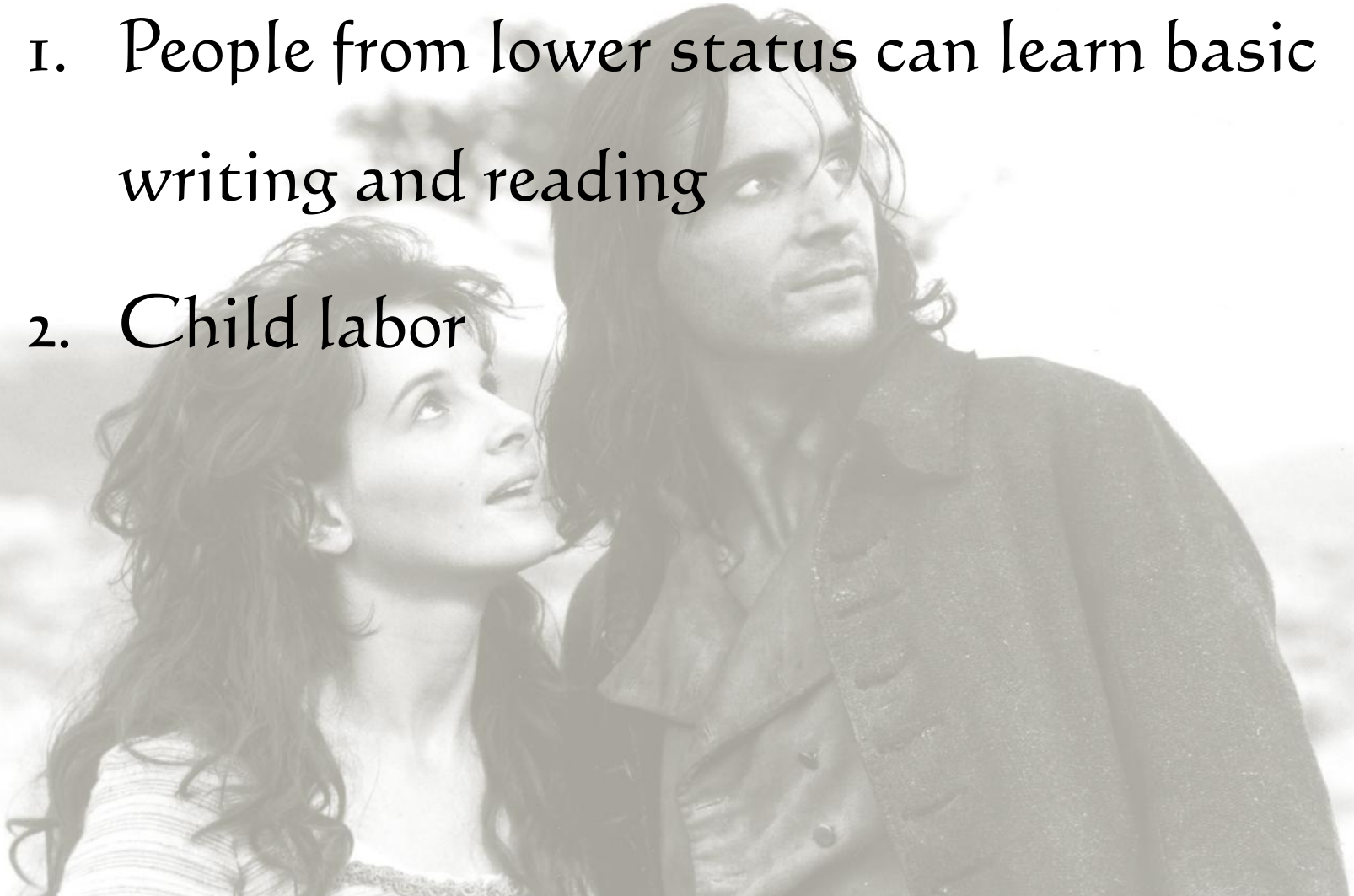
Health and Medicine

1. Tuberculosis
2. Die an early death



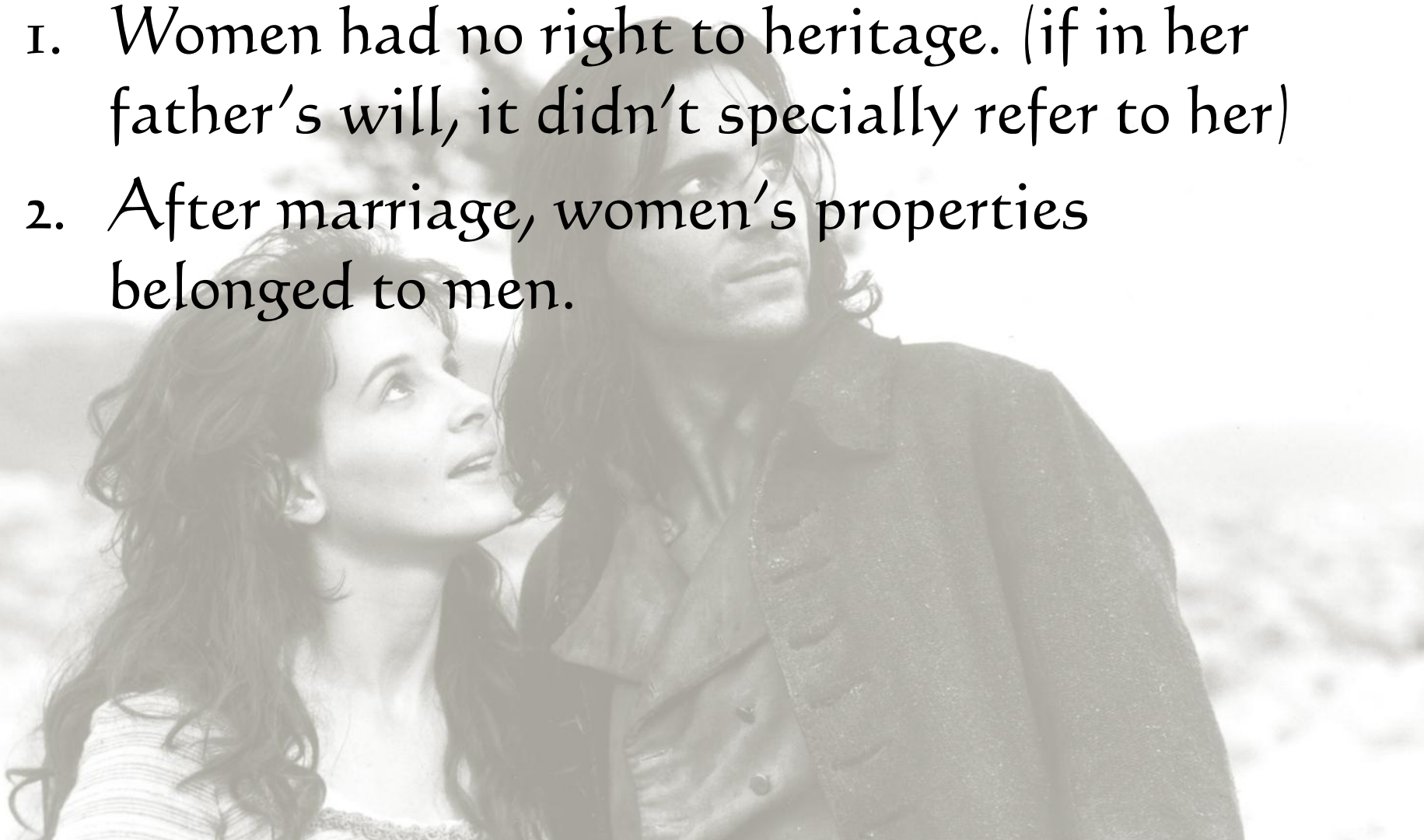
Poverty

1. People from lower status can learn basic writing and reading
2. Child labor



Law of Heritage

1. Women had no right to heritage. (if in her father's will, it didn't specially refer to her)
2. After marriage, women's properties belonged to men.

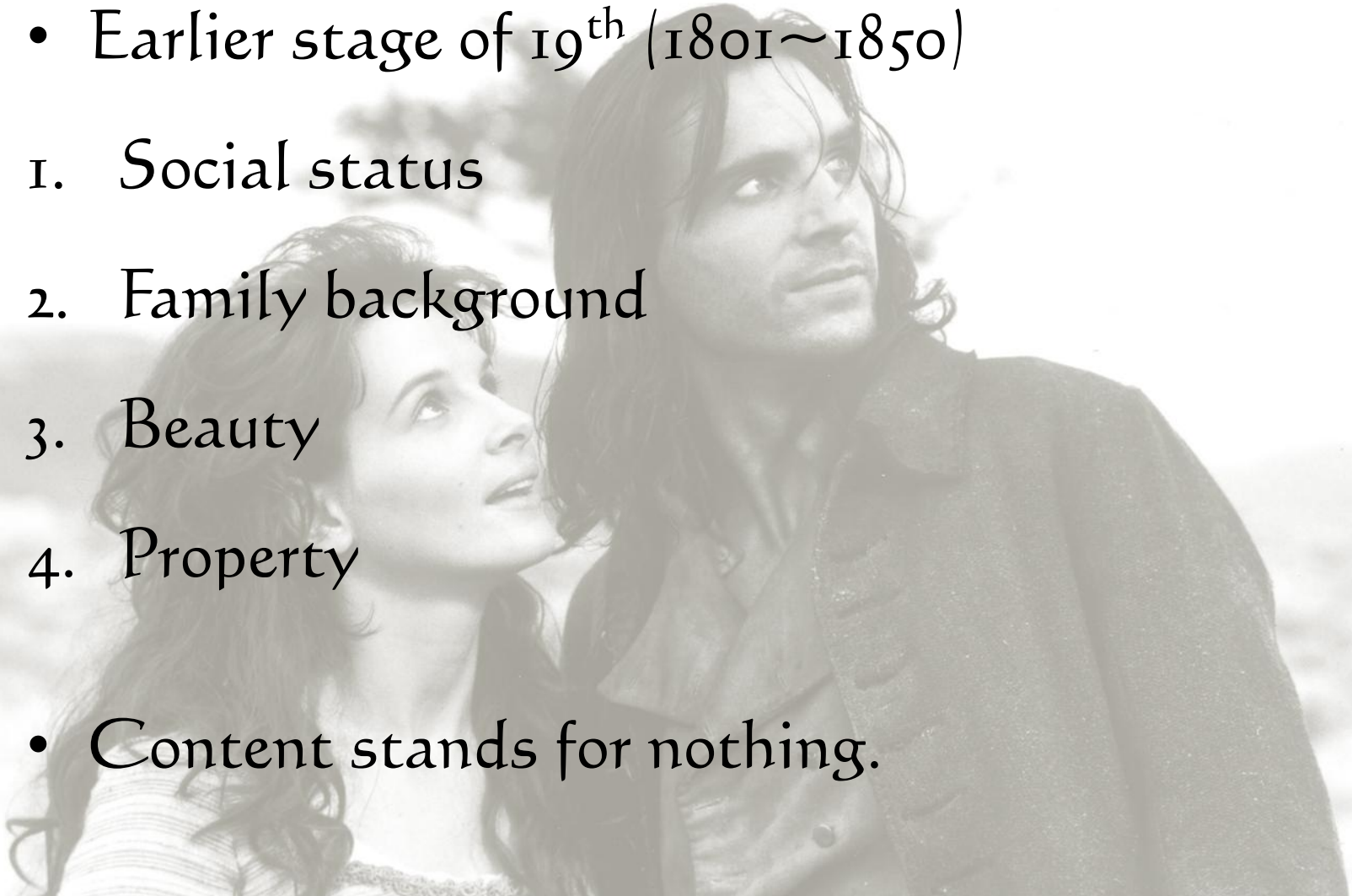


The Viewpoint of Love and Marriage

- Earlier stage of 19th (1801~1850)

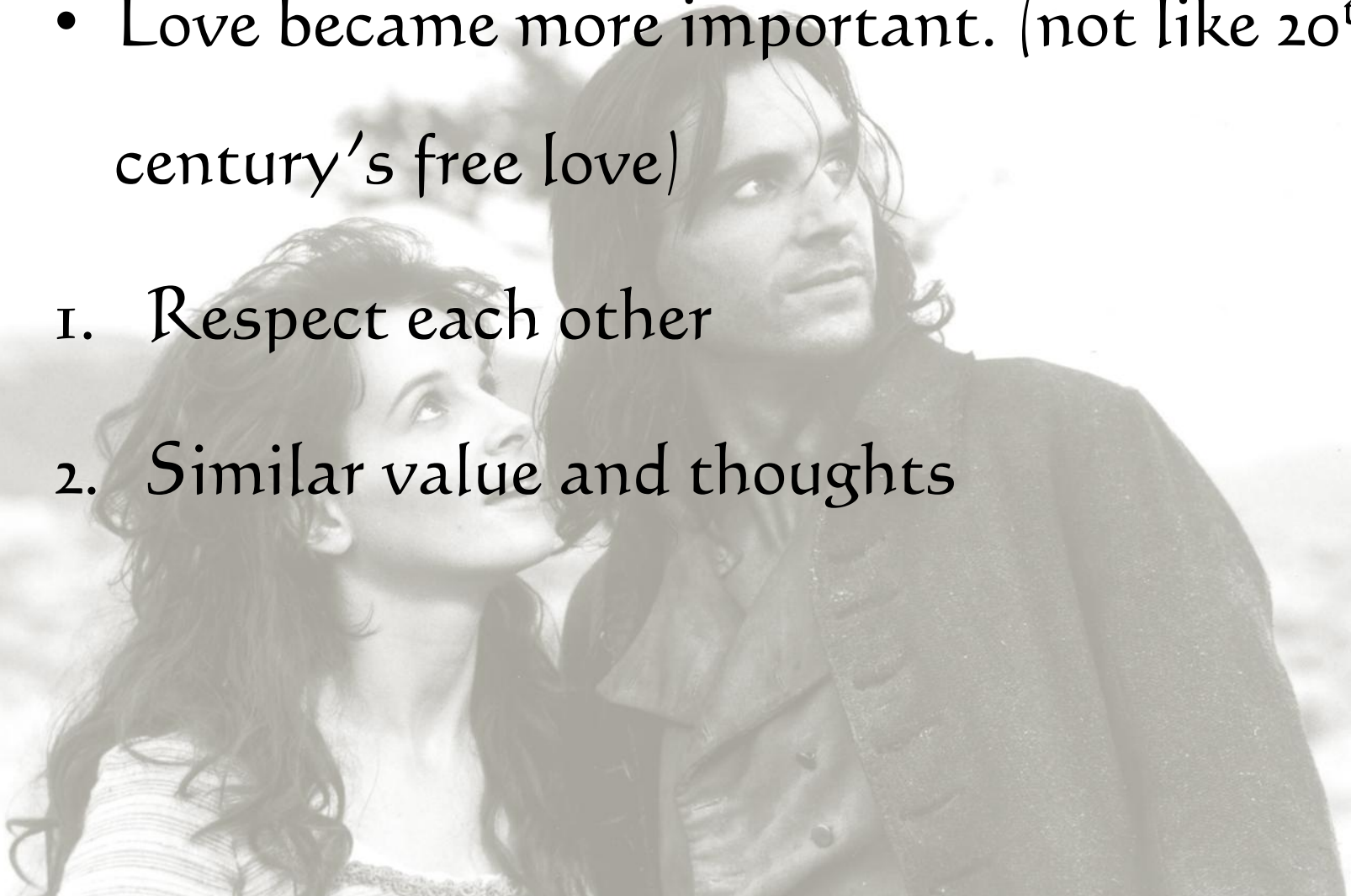
1. Social status
2. Family background
3. Beauty
4. Property

- Content stands for nothing.



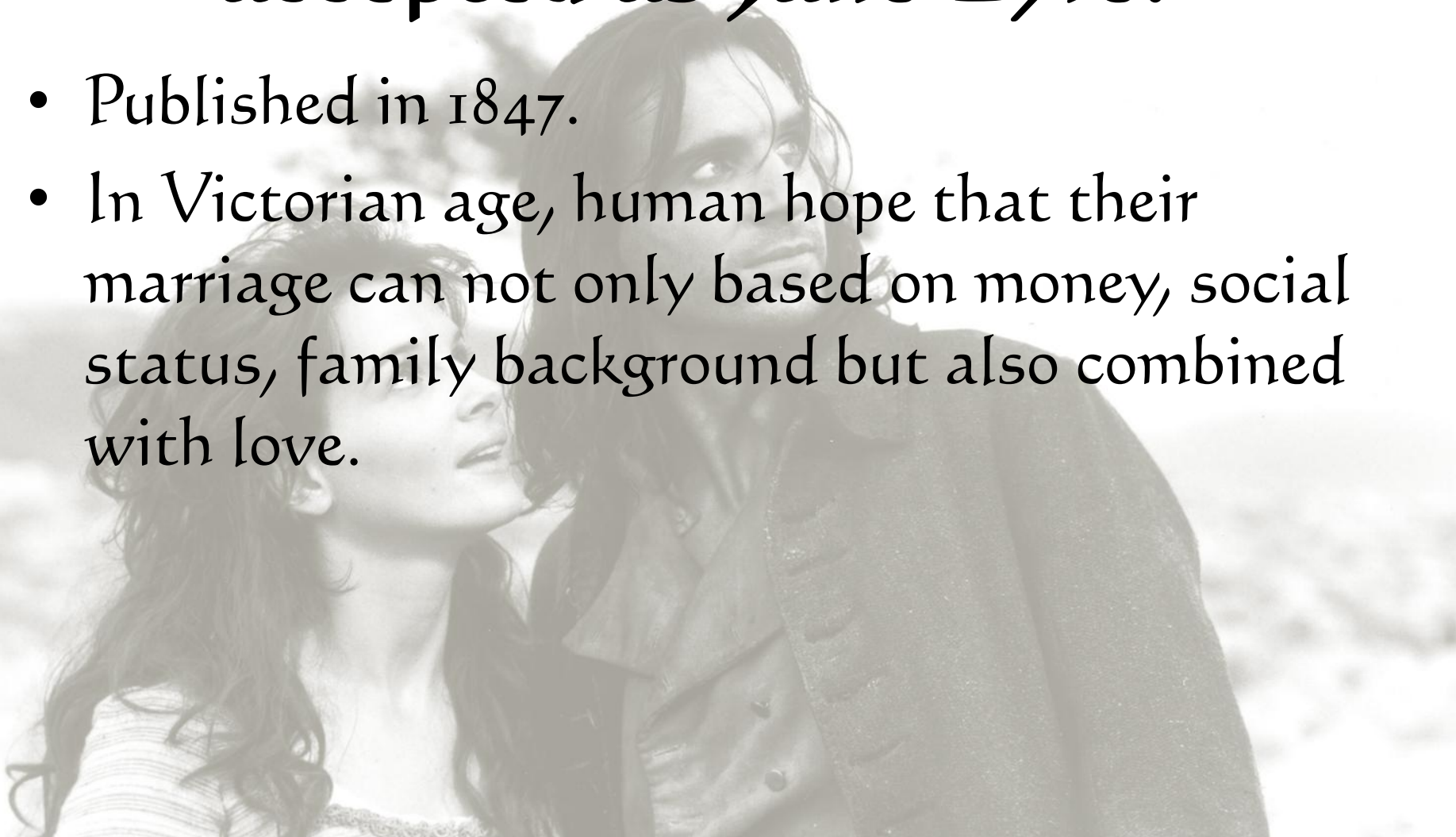
Turning point—mid age of 19th

- Love became more important. (not like 20th century's free love)
 1. Respect each other
 2. Similar value and thoughts



Why this story is not as well accepted as *Jane Eyre*!

- Published in 1847.
- In Victorian age, human hope that their marriage can not only based on money, social status, family background but also combined with love.





Theme 1: Gender Issues

Wanda Diau

I. Gender Stereotype

- Women of the Victorian age were believed to be **weaker** and more **fragile** than men
- **Victorian ideal standards** of women:
 - **House wife** → chores, cooking, knitting, tending the children
 - **Gentle and Quiet**
- Cathy is sought to be an **unorthodox woman** of the Victorian period (hyperactive, full of laughter, always playing outdoors, didn't knit or do chores before she married Edgar)
 - Even after she marries Edgar, she sometimes isn't obedient to her own husband. (Refusing to listen to him)



2. Women's dependence on Men

- Women are unable to economically support herself
- Women must depend on the income and inheritance of men (their husband) in order to earn a living
- Cathy chose to marry Edgar over Heathcliff because of Edgar's **wealth**, which is something Heathcliff cannot give Cathy. Not only does she desire for social benefits, but also because Heathcliff does not have the ability to afford a living for himself and Cathy.

3. Patriarchy (Men's dominance)

- Men are the **head** of his household. Men are in charge of financial support, and of disciplining his family. Sometimes men can become **overpowering** with **high authorities**.
- Heathcliff resembles the overpowering authority of Wuthering Heights
 - **Physically**: Abuses Isabella (scars and bruises on her face, gloomy temperament) and grabs Catherine's neck with great strength
 - **by authority**: Threatens to not let Catherine go back to see her father until she marries his son, Linton. Later, he forces Catherine to stay in Wuthering Heights.





Theme 2. Social Class issues

Minnie Sun

Social Class issues

- Setting:
 - Wuthering Heights: simply typical and "domestic"
 - Thrushcross Grange: "scene of unprecedented richness"
- Marriage:
 - Catherine's decision to marry Edgar Linton rather than Heathcliff.
 - Edgar Linton → Wealthy man of high status
 - Heathcliff → Poor and possesses no assets.
 - *"Edgar Linton will be rich and I shall like to be the greatest woman of the neighborhood whereas if Heathcliff and I married, we should be beggars."*

Social Class issues

- Change
 - Linton(elite)→Cathy(middle class)→Heathcliff(labor)
 - After marriage, Linton/Cathy(elite)→Heathcliff(labor)
- Background: Industrial Revolution
 - Resemble the real-life conflicts
 - great economic change: laborers fought for fair conditions in the workplace, and employers fought to defend themselves.
- Reflects the world
 - Not focus on the negativity of the changes, but instead presents the world as, ever-changing yet adaptable.
 - The story concludes in "resolution and reconciliation"



Theme 3. Intense love

Grace Teng

Catherine Heathcliff?

Catherine Linton?

- Catherine Earnshaw + Heathcliff
 - *“my love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath - a source of little visible delight, but necessary. Nelly, I am Heathcliff”*
- Catherine Earnshaw + Edgar Linton
 - *“My love for Linton is like the foliage in the woods. Time will change it, I’m well aware, as winter changes the trees...”*

It was this Intense love that...

- H came back to Wuthering Height
- H became a cruel person and took revenge
 - Married Isabella and abused her
 - Forced young Cathy to marry Linton
- H did everything to possess Cathy as his own
- H cursed Cathy's ghost to haunt him forever
- Grave-digger



Theme 4. Transcendence

Grace Teng

Transcendent, beyond the living world

- As the introduction to the Penguin Classics edition to the novel says: 'On one level the novel appears to celebrate a transcendent love which surpasses the bounds of authority, mundanity, even death'.
- This love was immortal, but other than being destructive, Did this transcendent love really surpass those limitations?

What can this love do after their death?

- *“It is only in death that their contrasting forms of love are combined, to leave a lasting peace. It is only in death that they are reconciled...”*
- *“Perhaps in death they all found peace. After all, does heaven not offer eternal love and forgiveness?”*



Compare & Contrast of the Films

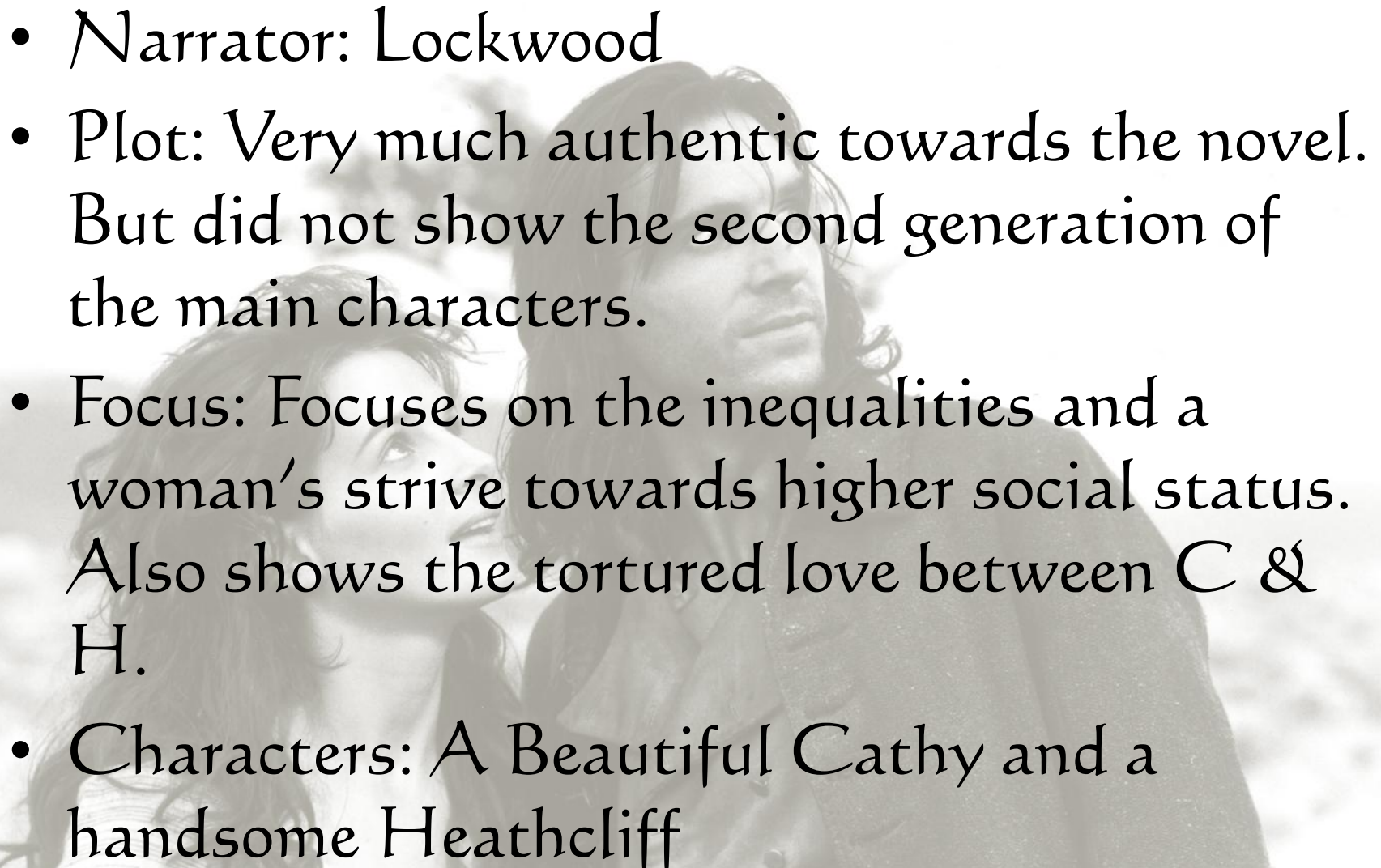
1939 1992 2011

Ellen Davis

Wuthering Heights 1939



Wuthering Heights 1939

- Narrator: Lockwood
 - Plot: Very much authentic towards the novel. But did not show the second generation of the main characters.
 - Focus: Focuses on the inequalities and a woman's strive towards higher social status. Also shows the tortured love between C & H.
 - Characters: A Beautiful Cathy and a handsome Heathcliff
- 

Wuthering Heights 1992



Wuthering Heights 1992

- Narrator: Emily Bronte (unknown woman)
- Plot: Truer to the novel, shows H's cruel side and the story after Cathy's death.
- Focus: The love between C & H but lacks showing Cathy's motivations and depicting other minor characters.
- Characters: Portrays a truer image of Heathcliff and Cathy.

Wuthering Heights 2011



Wuthering Heights 2011

- Narrator: None
- Plot: Shows a very vague depiction from the novel, half of the film focuses on the early childhood of the main characters. Very few lines were in the movie thus a vague story telling.
- Focus: Cathy and Heathcliff's childhood. Doesn't really focus on their relationship and Cathy's personality as well as her motives.
- Characters: A very beautiful Cathy and a black Heathcliff.



Conclusion

May Yang

Conclusion

- We think the main characters, Heathcliff and Catherine, both have their weaknesses to lead to their destruction. For Heathcliff, his love for Catherine is so crazy that he loses his mind. For Catherine, she cares social background too much that she even thinks marrying Heathcliff will degrade her.
- From the story of *Wuthering Heights*, we can learn that we should not go blind for love and lose our mind. And although social status is important, but it is not the only thing which we live on.

Reference

- <http://wuthering-heights.co.uk/index.htm>
- <http://www.gradesaver.com/wuthering-heights/study-guide/character-list/>
- <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/wuthering/characters.html>
- <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/wuthering/canalysis.html>
- <http://wuthering-heights.tripod.com/id36.html>
- <http://www.123helpme.com/assets/2633.html>
- <http://www.shmoop.com/wuthering-heights/society-class-theme.html>
- <http://www.google.com.tw/imgres?hl=zh-TW&tbm=isch&tbnid=dghUuoWdTeYryM:&imgrefurl=http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yorkshire&docid=ppdmhMv5yKvCQM&imgurl=http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c1/EnglandYorkshireTrad.png/160px-EnglandYorkshireTrad.png&w=160&h=200&ei=V46KUMfbAYvLmgXhsIH0AQ&zoom=1&iact=rc&dur=509&sig=114894969383609359163&page=1&tbnh=147&tbnw=118&start=0&ndsp=18&ved=1t:429,r:0,s:0,i:65&tx=48&ty=104&biw=1366&bih=667>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuthering_Heights
- http://www.google.com.tw/imgres?hl=zh-TW&tbm=isch&tbnid=OT2ApDSy3mRSTM:&imgrefurl=http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Glasshouse_Mill_in_North_Yorkshire,_England.JPG&docid=TBwv_VjedNBO7M&imgurl=http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/1/18/Glasshouse_Mill_in_North_Yorkshire,_England.JPG&w=2580&h=1932&ei=V46KUMfbAYvLmgXhsIH0AQ&zoom=1&iact=hc&vpx=132&vpy=282&dur=471&hovh=150&hovw=201&tx=137&ty=88&sig=114894969383609359163&page=1&tbnh=140&tbnw=187&start=0&ndsp=18&ved=1t:429,r:12,s:0,i:101&biw=1366&bih=667
- <http://www.google.com.tw/imgres?hl=zh-TW&tbm=isch&tbnid=ewRKeouZgJGPdM:&imgrefurl=http://www.uniqueholidaycottages.co.uk/locations/yorkshire&docid=eZ-ELXykLgS5sM&imgurl=http://www.uniqueholidaycottages.co.uk/media/9514/yorkshire-dales.jpg&w=500&h=375&ei=V46KUMfbAYvLmgXhsIH0AQ&zoom=1&iact=hc&vpx=1066&vpy=261&dur=1738&hovh=194&hovw=259&tx=192&ty=149&sig=114894969383609359163&page=1&tbnh=140&tbnw=185&start=0&ndsp=18&ved=1t:429,r:17,s:0,i:116&biw=1366&bih=667>
- http://www.google.com.tw/imgres?hl=zh-TW&tbm=isch&tbnid=hFpZmEK9N3qpBM:&imgrefurl=https://park-204.wikispaces.com/Frannie%2B~Wuthering%2BHeights&docid=ZxX_vZW-EVIdRM&imgurl=https://park-204.wikispaces.com/file/view/Wuthering_Heights_1.jpg/32509679/Wuthering_Heights_1.jpg&w=600&h=359&ei=e5CKUN2JBayemQXgmICwBg&zoom=1&iact=rc&dur=270&sig=114894969383609359163&page=1&tbnh=141&tbnw=251&start=0&ndsp=22&ved=1t:429,r:4,s:0,i:77&tx=155&ty=95&biw=1366&bih=667
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuthering_Heights
- http://www.google.com.tw/imgres?hl=zh-TW&tbm=isch&tbnid=BvC6sOBL3ZKAmM:&imgrefurl=https://park-204.wikispaces.com/Frannie%2B~Wuthering%2BHeights&docid=ZxX_vZW-EVIdRM&imgurl=https://park-204.wikispaces.com/file/view/Thrushcross_Grange.jpg/32509773/Thrushcross_Grange.jpg&w=595&h=368&ei=TJGKUJeyCOfkAWC_x4DQDg&zoom=1&iact=hc&vpx=189&vpy=163&dur=1332&hovh=176&hovw=286&tx=166&ty=95&sig=114894969383609359163&page=1&tbnh=143&tbnw=224&start=0&ndsp=20&ved=1t:429,r:0,s:0,i:65&biw=1366&bih=667
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuthering_Heights
- <http://idv.simica.edu.tw/hssbasi>