

Jane Eyre



Jane Eyre

Look at the pictures and try to recognize the writer and the novel.

So, the writer is Charlotte Brontë and the novel is her most famous one – Jane Eyre.



Цели и задачи

Цель урока

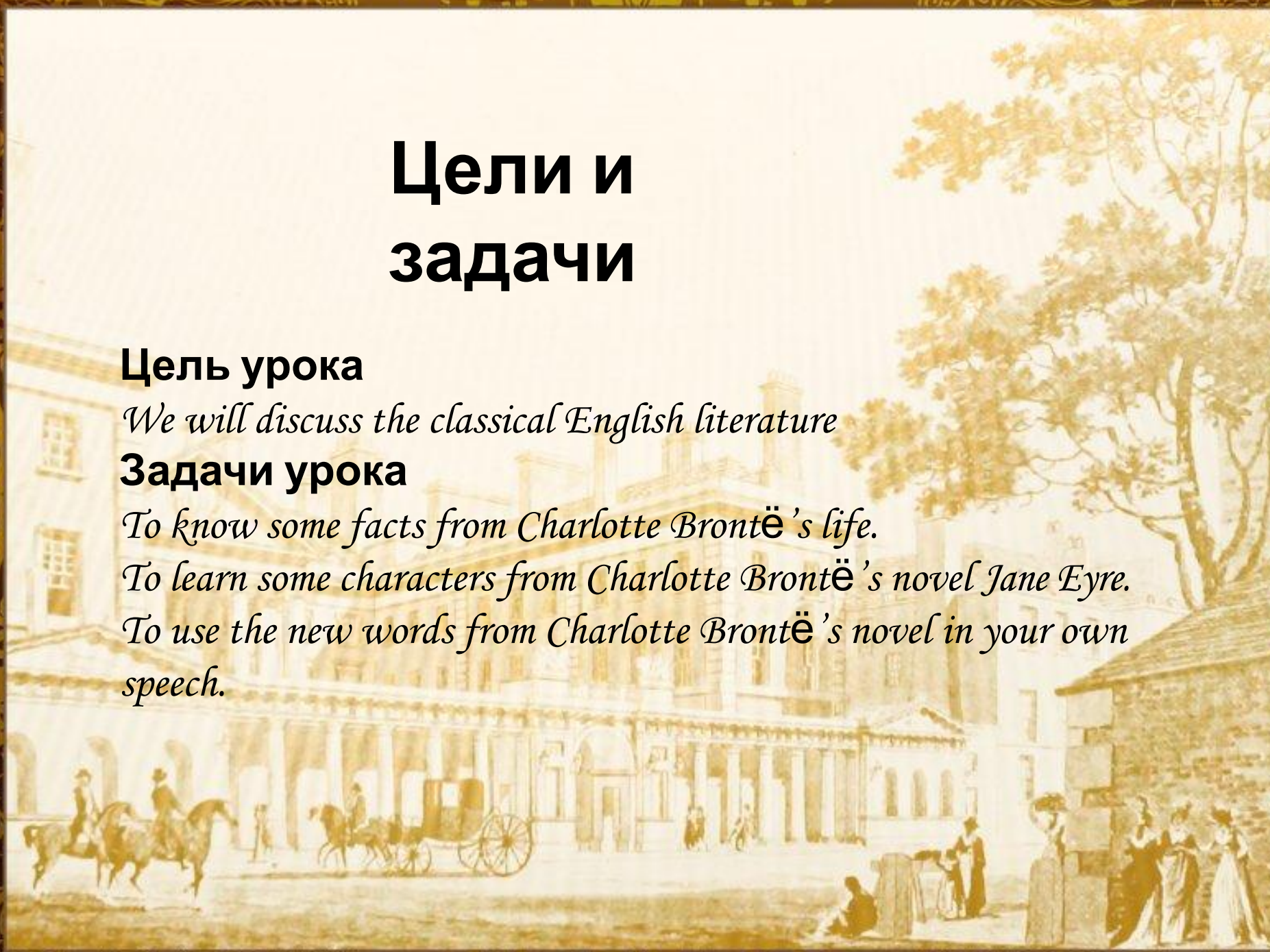
We will discuss the classical English literature

Задачи урока

To know some facts from Charlotte Brontë's life.

To learn some characters from Charlotte Brontë's novel Jane Eyre.

To use the new words from Charlotte Brontë's novel in your own speech.



Узнаем, научимся, **СМОЖЕМ**

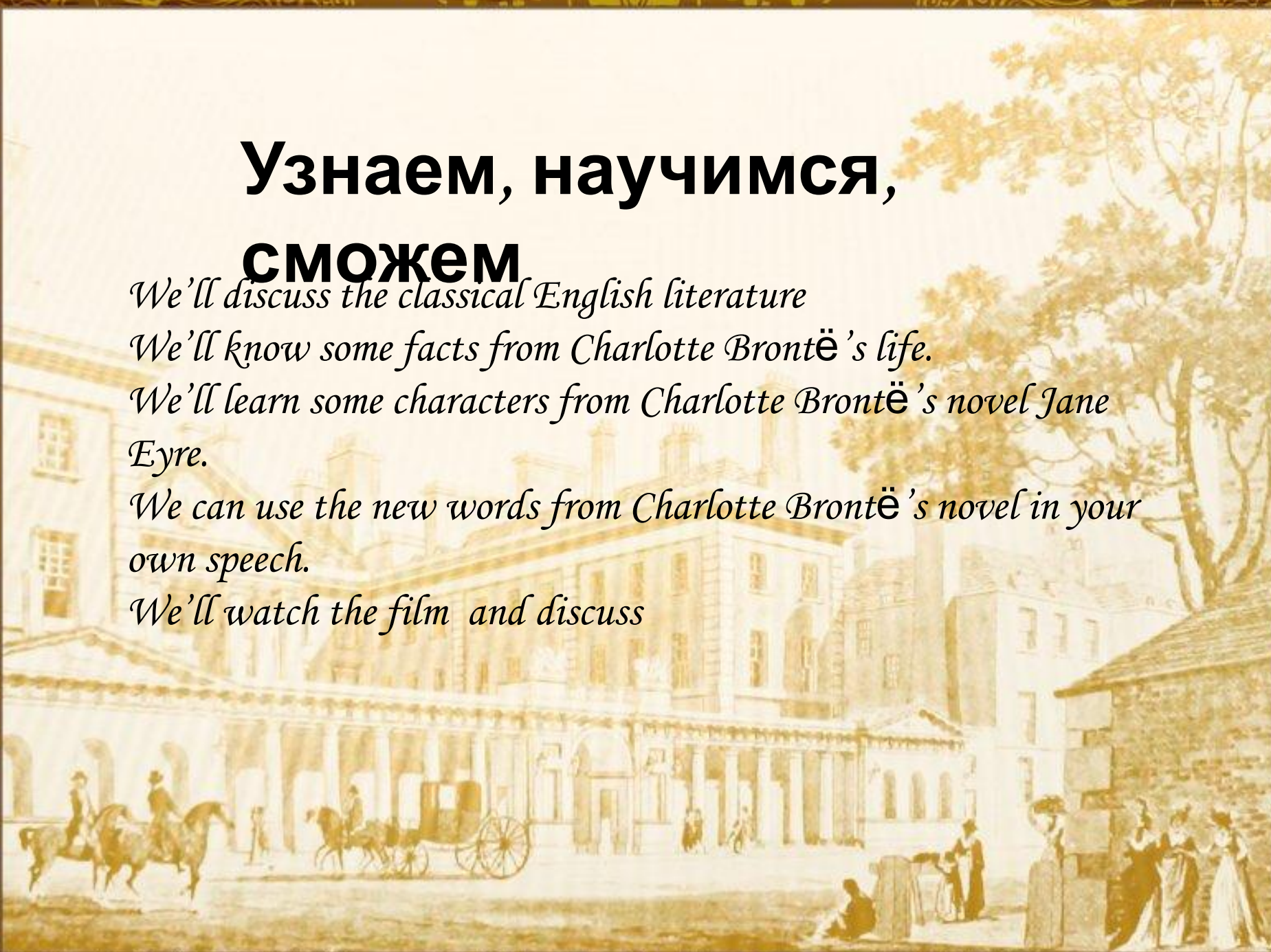
We'll discuss the classical English literature

We'll know some facts from Charlotte Brontë's life.

We'll learn some characters from Charlotte Brontë's novel Jane Eyre.

We can use the new words from Charlotte Brontë's novel in your own speech.

We'll watch the film and discuss



- The early sequences, in which Jane is sent to Lowood, a harsh [boarding school](#), are derived from the author's own experiences. Helen Burns's death from tuberculosis (referred to as consumption) recalls the deaths of Charlotte Brontë's sisters, Elizabeth and Maria, who died of the disease in childhood as a result of the conditions at their school, the Clergy Daughters School at [Cowan Bridge](#), near [Tunstall, Lancashire](#). Mr. Brocklehurst is based on Rev. [William Carus Wilson](#) (1791–1859), the Evangelical minister who ran the school. Additionally, John Reed's decline into [alcoholism](#) and dissolution recalls the life of Charlotte's brother Branwell, who became an [opium](#) and alcohol addict in the years preceding his death. Finally, like Jane, Charlotte became a governess. These facts were revealed to the public in [The Life of Charlotte Brontë](#) (1857) by Charlotte's friend and fellow novelist [Elizabeth Gaskell](#)



- The Gothic manor of Thornfield Hall was probably inspired by North Lees Hall, near Hathersage in the Peak District. This was visited by Charlotte Brontë and her friend Ellen Nussey in the summer of 1845, and is described by the latter in a letter dated 22 July 1845. It was the residence of the Eyre family, and its first owner, Agnes Ashurst, was reputedly confined as a lunatic in a padded second floor room. It has been suggested that the Wycoller Hall in Lancashire, close to Haworth, provided the setting for Ferndean Manor to which Mr. Rochester retreats after the fire at Thornfield: there are similarities between the owner of Ferndean—Mr. Rochester's father—and Henry Cunliffe, who inherited Wycoller in the 1770s and lived there until his death in 1818; one of Cunliffe's relatives was named Elizabeth Eyre (née Cunliffe). The sequence in which Mr. Rochester's wife sets fire to the bed curtains was prepared in an August 1830 homemade publication of Brontë's *The Young Men's Magazine*, Number 2. Charlotte Brontë began composing *Jane Eyre* in Manchester, and she likely envisioned Manchester Cathedral churchyard as the burial place for Jane and Manchester as the birthplace of Jane herself.



*Matching pictures and words.
Name the books of each writer and click on the
pictures to check your answers.*





Arthur Conan Doyle

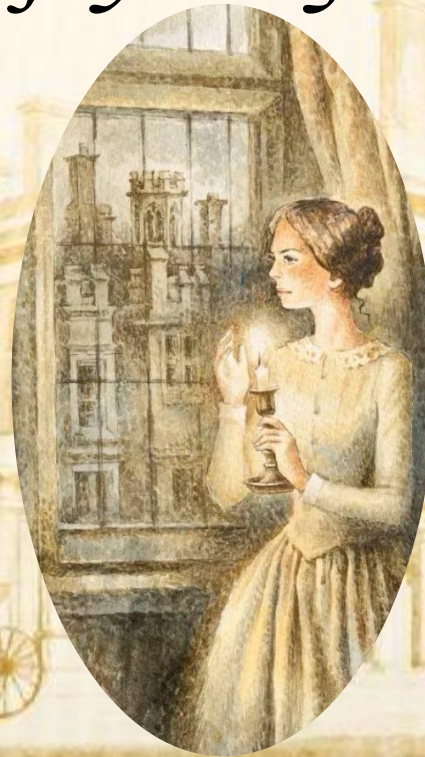
Ernest Hemingway



William Shakespeare

*Charlotte
Brontë*

Home task
Let's watch the movie
Enjoy the film



Thank you for your attention!

