



Struggles of People in Charles Dicken's A Tale of Two cities

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Abstract

In the modern society still now, the world is eagerly waiting for the liberty and equality for the people. Most of the people get suffer and they couldn't get the proper food because of the ruling government. The poor people are not having enough money to buy things for food they basically depend only on the privileges from the government. Lot of struggles the people felt and very bad situations now it exists in the world. In the Victorian era Charles Dickens discuss about the real struggle of the people who face the situation of not even having a food because of the poverty is in everywhere on that period. Most of his novels discuss about the same thing and it clearly explains how far the people got struggle from the predominance of the government. In most of his novels talks about various themes like poverty, class discrimination, social injustice etc.

Keywords :

Struggle of the people, poverty, Victorian era, predominance of the government

A revolution from the Latin *Revolutio* means “a turn around”. It is a fundamental change in power or organizational structures that takes place in a relatively short period of time. Aristotle described two types of political revolutions. There are Complete change from one constitution to another and Modification of an existing constitution.

Revolution have occurred through human history and vary widely in terms of methods, duration, and motivating ideology. Their result might include major changes in culture, economy and socio-political institution. There are many different typologies of revolutions in science and literature. Many types of revolutions are there i.e., Political revolution, Russian revolution, industrial revolution, French revolution etc. The term revolution has also been used to denote great changes outside the political sphere. Such Revolution are usually recognized as having transformed in society, culture, philosophy and technology much more than political systems; they are often called as Social Revolutions.

Charles Dickens;’ “A Tale of Two Cities” had many assorted themes interconnected each other. The novel’s opening statement “it was the best of times, it was the worst of times”, to set the tone for a story in which a story was perceived as good or bad depending upon the point of view. After the revolution turned bloody, the reader’s sympathies were transferred to the doomed aristocrats awaiting execution. This theme of the novel shows the struggle between those who have power and privilege and those who do not. One of the primary effects of the upheaval caused by the French revolution was due to its influence on the literary society and it turned society upside down and banged it on its head.

The novel focused attention on the preservation of family groups. The theme was related to the theme of class struggle, because those who felt the negative effects of injustice began to struggle against it. Dickens maintained a complex perspective on the French revolution because although he did not particularly portray the irrational results, he certainly sympathized with the unrest of the lower orders of society. Dickens vividly painted the aristocratic maltreatment of the lower classes. The story of the novel dealt with a group of private individuals who were somehow drawn into the whirlpool of a great public and political event which was known as French revolution.

Charles Dickens is remembered as one of the most important and influential writers of the 19th century. His life experiences are so many to be held up with his novel which made a famous in the period of Victorian era. All of his novels talk about in a very simple style as well as a dept of thoughts to the society in England.

His famous novel 'A Tale of Two Cities' mainly discuss about the "French revolution" the main motto of this revolution symbolises 'Liberty', 'Equality', 'Fraternity', people who got start the revolution because of the predominance of the government doesn't show the courtesy to the common people who got struggled over there. Finally, they start protest against the ruling government.

This novel takes place during French Revolution. The French people were tired of the social and economic inequalities enforced by the ruling monarchy. The aristocracy and elegy lived a luxury life and the common people would lead a poor life. They have to pay most of the taxes and didn't have as many rights. Marie Antoinette was told that the poor people didn't have any,

Sadly, sadly, the sun rose; it rose upon no sadder sight then

The man of good abilities and good emotions, incapable of

Their directed exercise, incapable of his own help and his own

Happiness, sensible of the blight on him, and resigning himself

To let it eat him away (99).

"The aristocrats have no concern and no sympathy for the poor; they know they are suffering and they do not care." The marquis represents the evil and cruelty of the aristocracy. He shows completely no regard for human life. Oppression in a Tale of Two Cities expresses between two cities England and France that shows that the ruling class of aristocrats has oppressed the people. In France, the ruling class of aristocrats has oppressed the people for so long that many are starving. The peasants were treated cruelly by the corrupt ruling class, which lives in lavish opulence. In a Tale of Two Cities, the marquis represents the evil of the aristocracy put into one ominous character. He has a perfect mask. He represents the brutality of the French aristocracy. He shows violence in all aspects like raping, killing, imprisoned without any reasons and that created a lot of anger toward him and toward the aristocracy.

The conflict of good vs evil the role takes place in the brutality of killing the child by Evermonde and brutal behaviour of throwing the money to parents who lost the child and the situation when it turns against the Evermonde's family, after being killed of Evermonde the man throws the same amount of money to return back the revenge to be taken up. During the French revolution, the aristocrats were significantly prosperous than the poverty, as shown in the wine scene. The difference in classes is shown in a scene where

the wine bottle breaks in front of a store, and peasants run to lick up the wine, without any disregard of the mud that is mixed within it. The peasants were so poor they did not care about the wine being dirty.

Lucie, Manatee's daughter and Darnay's wife, is embodiment of love. She tried her best to take care of her fragile father. Owing to her deep love, Dr. Manette could forget agony past and return to normal life. She is also a virtuous wife. She loves her husband so much that when knowing him in great trouble in France, she gave up peaceful life in London and left for terrible Paris immediately. She did everything she could to rescue her husband, and even begged Madame Defarge for pardon. Out of the belief that Darnay might see her, she insisted on standing on the opposite of the prison for two hours every day no matter it was fair weather or bad one. Lucie not only held deep love to her family and friends, but also showed her compassion and sympathy to surrounding people. When Darnay was still a stranger for her, she showed deep concern to him, as said in the book, "Her forehead had been strikingly expressive of an engrossing terror and compassion that saw nothing but the peril of the accused."

The final stage of the novel emphasises social classes throughout history has led to disputes between people. The discrimination that Charles Dickens shows throughout "A Tale of Two Cities" results in an imminent war between the rich and poor among the people. The discrimination in the novel is shown through the ways the royalty and aristocracies live compared to the lives of the lower class.

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