

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

THOMAS HARDY

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS

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SYNOPSIS

Phase the First, Chap. 1: One evening late in May in Marlott, Parson Tringham, an antiquarian, greets Jack Durbeyfield, a peddler and wagoner, as Sir John. He reveals that the Durbeyfields are the last descendants of the D'Urbervilles, a titled Norman family. John takes his wife Joan out drinking at the local pub and plans to send 16-year-old Tess, the eldest of their seven children, to Trantridge, residence of the wealthy Mrs. d'Urberville, to claim kinship and aid.

Chap. 2 Meanwhile, Tess and fellow "club-walkers" dance in a Whitsuntide procession. She admires a young stranger who stops to dance, but doesn't choose her for a partner.

Chap. 3 The Durbeyfield home is drab and Jack a chronic drunk. Joan divulges that he has just learned he suffers from heart disease and has gone to Rolliver's tavern to celebrate the news of his ancestry. Because he must leave at dawn to make a delivery at Casterbridge, Tess sends first Joan, then brother Abraham to fetch him home. At length, she sets out for Rolliver's.

Chap. 4 At the tavern, Jack and Joan imagine a fine future as heirs of the D'Urbervilles. At 11:00 P. M., Tess returns her parents from their carouse. At 1:30 A. M., Joan awakens Tess and Abraham to make the delivery. Along the way, the mail coach crashes into the wagon and impales their horse. Tess feels responsible for the loss of Prince, their valuable dray animal.

Chap. 5 Jack's carting business ends. An obedient daughter, Tess agrees to journey to The Slopes, the Trantridge estate. She meets 23-year-old Alec Stoke-D'Urberville, who charms his "coz." However, his relatives, a mercantile family, are no relation to the Durbeyfields. Originally named Stoke, they adopted the name to add prestige to their money. Tess is too inexperienced to realize the source of Alec's interest in her. Alec congratulates himself on his luck.

Chap. 6 Tess spends the night with a cottager and returns the next afternoon. Although she hesitates, the next day, Alec writes a letter offering her a job tending his mother's hens. A week later, he comes to Marlott to ask her decision. At her parents' urging, she gives up hopes of becoming a teacher and takes the post so she can become a lady.

Chap. 7 Before dawn two weeks later, Tess arises to leave. Joan insists that she dress in her best clothes. Jack intends to sell his title for a thousand pounds, but drops the price to twenty. Alec appears in a smart gig and drives away with Tess. Joan wonders if she has made the right decision.

Chap. 8 Alec deliberately terrifies Tess by driving recklessly. He agrees to slow down in exchange for a kiss. She allows her hat to blow away so she can get out of the gig to retrieve it. She refuses to get in beside Alec, who drives alongside her.

Chap. 9 The next morning, Tess takes the poultry to Mrs. Stoke-d'Urberville, who is blind and enamored of her pet hens.

She asks Tess to learn to whistle to her finches. Alec instructs Tess. She feels less afraid of him.

Chap. 10 On Saturday nights, the workers gather in Chaseborough to drink and carouse. In September, Tess waits one night for villagers to walk the three miles home with her. Alec offers to take her home. At 11:15 P. M., Car Darch, the Queen of Spades, accidentally soils her hair and dress with treacle. Because Tess laughs, Car accuses Tess of taking on airs as Alec's new love interest. Alec rides up and saves Tess from the argument.

Chap. 11 On the ride home, Tess rebuffs Alec's advances as they pass The Chase, miles beyond their turn-off. They encounter fog. He obligates her by mentioning that he has given the Durbeyfield family a new horse and toys for the children. He seduces her in the woods.

Phase the Second, Chap. 12 Hating herself and Alec, Tess returns to Marlott in late October, accepting a ride part of the way with Alec. He proclaims himself a bad fellow and intends to go to London. She passes a man painting in red "Thy Damnation Slumbereth Not," a phrase derived from the preaching of the Reverend Clare. Joan chides Tess for her dilemma and accuses her of selfishly forgetting her parents' welfare by not getting Alec to marry her. Tess blames her mother. Joan declares sexuality a natural, God-given drive.

Chap. 13 In a few weeks, Tess appears at church. Friends rally around her. She realizes she has ruined her life. She remains indoors and walks only at night.

Chap. 14 As of August, Tess has given birth to Alec's child. At dusk, on return from harvesting crops, she realizes the baby is ill and self-christens it Sorrow shortly before its death. The parson allows the baby's burial at night. Tess vows not to enter his church again and fashions a cross for the little grave.

Chap. 15 Tess remains home that winter, but withdraws from the village. Unhappy and guilt-ridden, she leaves home in May to start a new life as dairymaid at Talbothays dairy.

Phase the Third, Chap. 16 Tess arrives on foot to Stourcastle and, by 4:30 P. M., walks the rest of the way to a beautiful farm far lovelier than Blackmoor Vale, from which she comes.

Chap. 17 Richard Crick assigns Tess to milking chores. At the barn, she meets Angel Clare, a 26-year-old minister's son and gentleman apprentice who is learning the trade of farming. An educated loner, he is the same man she saw at the Marlott dance.

Chap. 18 Angel, the youngest of three sons, is too independent to attend divinity school. His father refuses to pay for his education. Angel studies aspects of farming, reads in the chimney corner, and enjoys the beauties of nature.

Chap. 19 In June, Tess warms to Angel, who sends her the same cows each day. She feels intellectually inferior to him. Crick advises her that Angel is unconventional.

Chap. 20 That summer, Tess and Angel fall in love. She receives the task of awakening at 3:00 A. M. for milking.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

Chap. 21 One morning, when the butter refuses to set, Crick tells about a bounder named Jack Dollop, who wronged a dairymaid. The girl's mother knew he was hiding in the churn and battered him severely until he agreed to marry the pregnant maid. The story weakens Tess. Mr. Crick worries about her, then turns his attention to the butter.

Chap. 22 The next morning, a client complains that the butter tastes like garlic. Mr. Crick sets his workers to weeding the field. Angel works alongside Tess, who tries to avoid him.

Chap. 23 In July, the dairymaids go to Mellstock Church. When they cross a valley in their thin shoes, they stop at a spot washed out by heavy downpours. Angel carries first Marian, then Izz and Retty over the mud. He lifts Tess last and displays an affection the other girls witness as love. That night, the girls realize that Tess has won the man they pine for. They speak of the girl that the Clare family prefers for Angel.

Chap. 24 In July, heat slows dairying. Angel follows Tess to the hedge and watches her work. He embraces her and confesses his love. She weeps, but refuses to tell him why.

Phase the Fourth, Chap. 25 With only four months left in his tenure at Talbothays, Angel ponders over his attraction to Tess. On his way to visit his parents in Emminster, he wonders if they will accept her. He sees Mercy Chant, a pious woman his family hoped he would marry. His father, a Calvinist, is unaware how far Angel has moved from his upbringing. While visiting with Angel's two brothers, Felix and Cuthbert, who are ministers, he recognizes the freedom of his new lifestyle.

Chap. 26 After evening prayers, Angel learns that his father has saved money that he would have spent on education and that he intends to apply it to a farm. Angel learns that his father expects him to marry a Christian woman; Angel suggests that she should be hard-working and declares his interest in Tess. To himself, he acknowledges that he loves her for inner qualities. On the ride home, his father travels part way and tells Angel of his reformation of sinners from within. He admits failing to alter a "young upstart" of the d'Urberville family against whom he has spoken from the pulpit.

Chap. 27 Angel gladly returns to Talbothays and encounters Tess. He helps her with the skimming of cream and proposes marriage. She declines. He tells her of his visit to the Clares and of his father's high principles and concern for Alec. Tess recognizes the description and departs to the pasture.

Chap. 28 Early in September, Angel proposes again, but she rejects him because she is not good enough. He interprets her answer to mean that she is from the laboring class. Richard and Christiana Crick and their dairymaids know that the two are reaching an understanding. When he proposes once more, she postpones her answer because she believes he should know of her past. She realizes her weakness for Angel and fears for his safety.

Chap. 29 The next morning, Crick adds to the story of Jack Dollop, who married a widow because of her income. After the wedding, the widow confessed that marriage cost her the stipend. Angel proposes again after breakfast. Weeks later near the end of September, he continues to hover near Tess. She evades his proposals. Near the equinox on September 23, he presses for an answer. That afternoon, Angel volunteers to drive the milk to the train station. Tess accompanies him.

Chap. 30 Caught in the rain, Angel and Tess snuggle close. On the ride back to the farm, they pass the d'Urberville estate before arriving at the depot. Tess declares that she is a d'Urberville. Angel is delighted that he can pass this detail to

his parents, who prefer a genteel wife for their son. Finally, she accepts his proposal. He realizes that he saw her once at the dance at Marlott.

Chap. 31 Tess writes to Joan, who replies that her daughter should not tell Angel about Alec and the child. Tess adopts a policy of silence. Angel continues courting Tess through October; unworthiness continues to dog Tess. Angel is perplexed at her need to hide. He announces their plans to Christiana Crick. That night, the other dairymaids wonder at her fortune in marrying a gentleman. Tess determines to confess her past to Angel.

Chap. 32 Early in November, Angel insists on setting a date. She chooses December 31. Angel chooses to study a flour mill at Wellbridge, which used to belong to the D'Urbervilles. He and Tess decide to honeymoon there. In the first week of December, Tess fails to post the banns in time for three successive postings before the wedding. Angel chooses to be married by license outside the church. Angel buys her trousseau.

Chap. 33 On Christmas Eve, the couple shops in the neighborhood. They stop at an inn, where two men stare at her. Angel is enraged that one man mentions Alec's affair with Tess and strikes the gossip. As Angel and Tess drive home, she wants to postpone the wedding. That night, she hears noises in his room and arrives to find him recovering from a bad dream. In her room alone, she writes a letter detailing her sins. She slips the note under his door, but it lodges out of sight under the carpet.

Because Angel makes no mention of the letter, Tess goes to his room, finds the note, and destroys it. She insists on confessing. Believing Tess to be pure, he declares that they should confess their mutual wrongs after their wedding. After a small wedding at the church that Saturday, he drives her back to the farm and tells her a legend about the D'Urbervilles, who committed a crime in their coach. The farm workers see the couple off to Wellbridge Mill. The crowing of a cock is a bad omen of their departure.

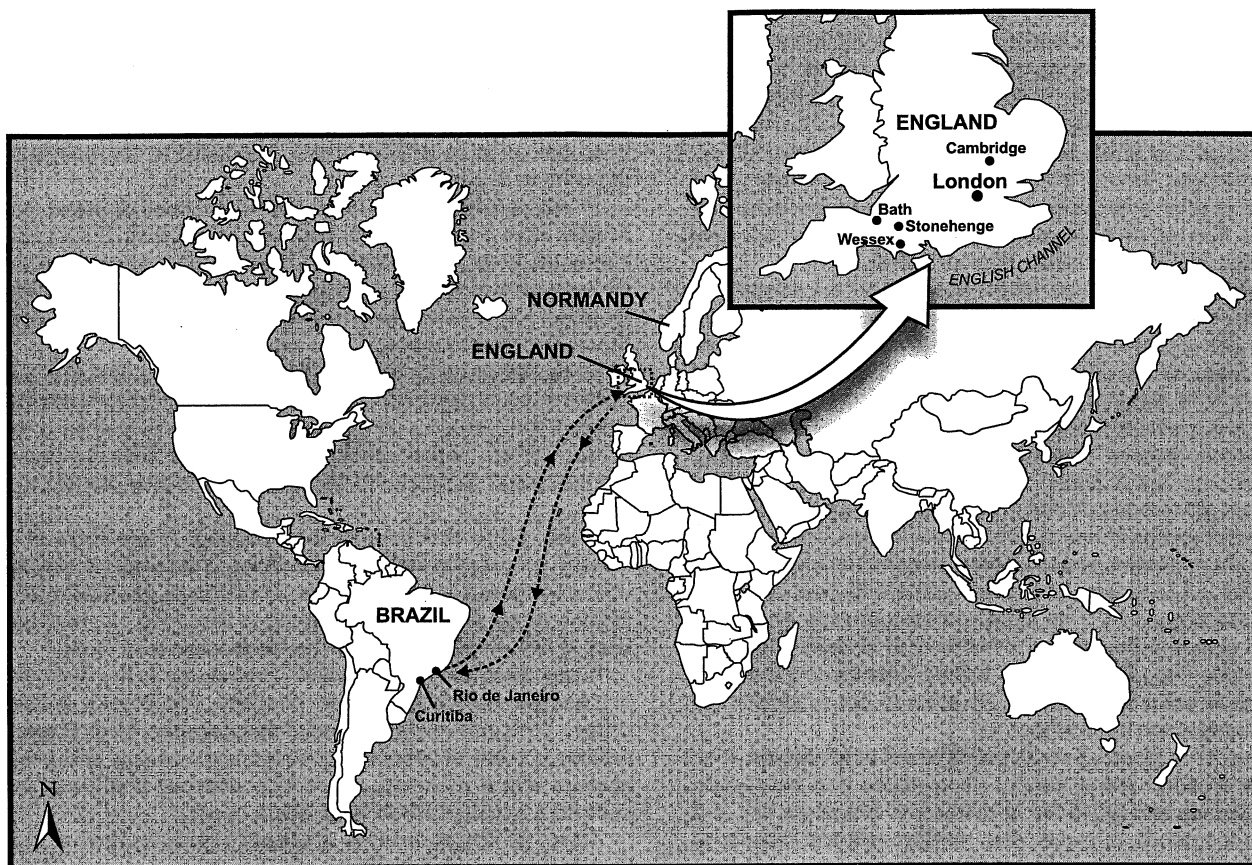
Chap. 34 The couple are alone at the farmhouse. Tess shrinks from the two hag-like female D'Urbervilles depicted in portraits. At 7:00 P. M., a package arrives from Reverend Clare, who sends Tess a diamond necklace and other jewels that Angel's godmother intended for Angel's wife. During their dinner, Jonathan Kail arrives with the baggage and conveys news that Retty tried to drown herself and Marian got drunk. Tess blames herself. At the fireside, Angel confesses a two-day fling with an older woman in London. Relieved at his honesty, Tess forgives him and reveals her own involvement with Alec.

Phase the Fifth, Chap. 35 Stunned, Angel withdraws and fails to forgive her. Tess offers to be his slave. He thinks her weakness the result of dissipation in the d'Urberville line. While he walks, she considers drowning herself in the river. Later, he sees her sleeping, then notices two ugly portraits of the d'Urberville women.

Chap. 36 At dawn, Angel arises to a knock at the door. He dismisses the charwoman and cooks for Tess himself. At breakfast, he explains that he expected to marry an innocent wife. He cannot divorce her. She wishes that she had hanged herself. Angel considers Alec her true husband. For several days, they live apart at the d'Urberville mansion while he works at the mill. She packs to return home.

Chap. 37 At 1:00 A. M., Angel walks in his sleep and enshrouds her in a sheet. He kisses her while carrying her

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES



downstairs in imitation of the day he carried her over the muddy river. At the abbey church, he places her in an empty stone coffin and falls asleep. She persuades him to return to the house. The next morning, he is unaware of the event.

They ride back to Talbothays for a visit. Retty has returned home and Marian gone to work elsewhere. At Nuttlebury crossroads, she returns home to live at his expense while he finds a farm to work. She must not seek or write him unless he first communicates with her. All communication is to pass through his parents. He takes her jewels to deposit at the bank.

Chap. 38 Tess returns home on Saturday to news that her father has been putting on airs about her marriage. She confesses to Joan the debacle of her marriage. Joan thinks her a fool. Tess's father's sour attitude convinces her to leave home. That week, Angel writes that he has gone to northern England. She pretends to set out to join him and leaves half of her fifty pounds with the family.

Chap. 39 On January 21, Angel returns to Emminster. He loathes the genteel D'Urbervilles and intends to emigrate to Brazil. Reverend Clare's reading of a pious proverb about chaste wives makes Angel uncomfortable. To his mother's concerns, he declares Tess spotless. Angel feels that his marriage has ruined his life.

Chap. 40 The next morning, Angel goes to the bank to collect his money. He encounters Mercy Chant and disturbs her by considering entering a cloister. He leaves thirty pounds on deposit for Tess. He returns to Wellbridge Mill to pay for his lodging. Izz Huett comes to call. He gives her a ride. She tells him that Retty is sick with a wasting disease and Marian has become a wastrel. He learns that Izz still loves him and invites

her to go to Brazil. Izz insists that no one could love him more than Tess. He considers going straight to Tess, but remains adamant about leaving the country. That night, he boards a train for London. Five days later, he says farewell to his brothers and embarks for Brazil.

Chap. 41 In October, Tess works at a dairy near Port Bredy west of Blackmoor Valley until the season ends. She pays for her family's roof and buys winter clothes. When her money is nearly gone, she rejects asking the Clares for more. Meanwhile, Angel contracts a fever in Curitiba, Brazil. She leaves to join Marian at an upland farm. On the way, she meets the man whom Angel had struck for mentioning her affair with Alec. To avoid the man, she flees to the woods, falls asleep, and dreams of Angel. She awakens to find dying pheasants whom hunters have shot and ends their suffering.

Chap. 42 The next morning, she arrives at Chalk-Newton and deliberately makes herself unattractive as she seeks work. In dry, unpromising land near Flintcomb-Ash, in sight of the English Channel, she joins Marian the next day and begs her to ask no questions. The two harvest wheat and turnips at hard labor until Old Lay-Day, which is April 6. She writes her family, but conceals her difficulties.

Chap. 43 On December 15, Tess helps Marian dig up turnip roots for feeding livestock and survives on memories of milking at Talbothays. She invites Izz to join them that winter and joins her at drawing reeds. Her enjoyment of friends lessens when she recognizes Car Darch and learns that the master is Groby, the man she fled on the road. He harasses her for her poor performance. At 2:00 P. M., she, Marian, and Izz work overtime. Izz criticizes Angel. Marian confides that Angel offered to

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

take Izz to Brazil.

Chap. 44 Two weeks later, on December 30, Tess sets out to visit the Clares on a Sunday. She hides her boots in a hedge and puts on pretty shoes. The Clares are still at church. As the congregation leaves the church, she walks away and overhears Angel's brothers regretting that he didn't marry Mercy. They discover Tess's boots and give them to Mercy, who intends to offer them to the poor. On return to the farm, she stops to hear an itinerant preacher and discovers that it is Alec whom the Reverend Mr. Clare has converted.

Phase the Sixth, Chap. 45 Because Alec is still attracted to Tess, he tries to save her soul. Tess doubts his sincerity. He makes her swear on a ruined stone monolith, the Cross-in-Hand, that she will not tempt him again. She tells him about Sorrow's birth and death. He fears her influence on him. Tess learns that the pillar marks an unholy place where a man was tortured and hanged. She encounters Izz and Amby Seedling, who has proposed to Izz.

Chap. 46 Around January 2, Tess receives a visit from Alec. He proposes marriage, produces a license, and suggests they perform mission work in Africa, but she reminds him that she does not love him. She states that she is wed to a man whom she does love. That night, she tries to write Angel, but doesn't complete the letter. On February 2, workers attend the Candlemas Fair. Tess remains behind. Alec haunts the farm and tries to get a kiss from her. He plans to use Angel's illogic as a means to win Tess back.

Chap. 47 In March, Tess threshes wheat at a machine. Alec returns dressed like a dandy. He confides that he can no longer preach and urges her to marry him. She slaps him and causes his mouth to bleed. Alec masters her and intends to return for her answer that afternoon.

Chap. 48 Groby forces Tess to work overtime. After 6:00 P. M., Alec returns. Men come to kill rats in the grain heap. Alec escorts her from the field and says he has enough money for them and for her family as well. Frightened and exhausted, Tess writes a long letter to Angel, begging him to save her from Alec.

Chap. 49 Tess's letter arrives at the parsonage. Mrs. Clare rebukes her husband for not sending Angel to Cambridge University. They anticipate that Angel will depart Rio at the end of April to unite with Tess. He has suffered weakness and disillusion and longs for his wife, but wonders why she doesn't write to him. Before the end of her employment on April 6, Liza Lu, her sister, comes to tell her that their parents are ill. Tess sets out before the end of her term.

Chap. 50 At 3:00 P. M., Tess arrives home to tend Joan. Jack is lost in a scheme to get antiquarians to contribute to a fund to maintain the last of the D'Urbervilles. As Joan recovers, Tess and her sister and father turn the garden. Alec surprises her by working in an old smock alongside her. He offers to marry her and support the family. That evening, Tess's father dies unexpectedly. Under their lease, the family will be evicted.

Chap. 51 On April 5, Joan insists that they move rather than live where Tess is belittled. Alec arrives on horseback and tells Tess more of the legend of the D'Urberville coach murder. He offers aid, but Tess rejects him. Joan intends to settle at Kingsbere, home of the D'Urbervilles. Tess hastily writes a short note to Angel and conceals from Joan the identity of the man on horseback.

Chap. 52 Before dawn on April 6, farm folk make the post-Lady Day shift in residence. The Durbeyfields set out by wagon. At a stopping place, Tess encounters Izz and Marian,

who offer their new addresses. At Greenhill, the family learns that someone has taken their place at Kingsbere. The wagoner sets the Durbeyfields out near the d'Urberville estate. At the family vaults, they camp out. Alec appears lying on a tomb slab. In distress, Tess wants to die. Meanwhile, Izz and Marian hear that Angel is coming home. They write anonymously to urge him to return to his wife.

Phase the Seventh, Chapter 53 The Clares discover that Angel's trials have aged him. He reads letters from Tess. Later that week, Joan writes that she cannot divulge where Tess is. He rests with his family, then prepares to locate Tess. Before he goes, he receives Izz and Marian's letter, which they sign "From Two Well-Wishers."

Chap. 54 Angel drives to Flintcomb-Ash and learns about Tess's struggle the past winter. He retraces the Durbeyfields' itinerary and pays for Jack's headstone before continuing on his way. When he finds Joan, she reveals that Tess is married and settled at Sandbourne. Angel takes the train toward the coast.

Chap. 55 At Sandbourne that evening, Angel stays at a hotel. The next morning, he learns that a D'Urberville is staying at The Herons, a fashionable spa. Tess comes downstairs and informs Angel that he has returned too late. Alec has won her back to him. Angel admits that their separation is his fault.

Chap. 56 When Angel leaves, Tess returns to the bedroom and bemoans her fate. While the landlady, Mrs. Brooks, eavesdrops, Tess argues with Alec. Tess departs. Mrs. Brooks notices a heart-shaped bloodstain on the ceiling and goes upstairs with a workman, where they discover that Tess has plunged a carving knife through Alec's heart.

Chap. 57 Angel receives a telegram from his mother that Cuthbert is engaged to Mercy. On the road, Tess overtakes Angel and tells him about the murder, which she committed because he taunted her and reviled Angel. On a hot May day, they enter New Forest to eat and decide to lodge secretly at Bramshurst Court, a deserted mansion.

Chap. 58 Tess tells Angel about the sleepwalking episode. He suggests that they walk inland. The next morning, the caretaker spies the two asleep. They realize they have been found out and escape through Melchester to Stonehenge. She urges Angel to look after Liza Lu. At dawn, as Tess sleeps on the stone altar, sixteen police officers arrive.

Chap. 59 After 8:00 A. M. in July at Wintonchester, Angel walks away with Liza Lu as bells and a black flag announce the hanging of Tess.

TIME LINE

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| 1837-1901 | Victoria is queen. |
| 1840 | Thomas Hardy is born., |
| 1842 | Ether and chloroform are used as anesthetics. |
| 1843 | Charles Dickens publishes <i>A Christmas Carol</i> . |
| 1845 | Potato crop fails in Ireland, leading to widespread famine. By 1851, over 1 million have died and 1.5 million have emigrated, mostly to the United States. |
| 1846 | The planet Neptune is discovered.
The Smithsonian Institution is established in Washington, D.C. |
| 1847 | The Bronte sisters publish <i>Wuthering Heights</i> , <i>Jane Eyre</i> and <i>Agnes Grey</i> . |
| 1848 | Revolutions break out across Europe. |
| 1849 | Dickens publishes <i>David Copperfield</i> . |
| 1851 | Great Exhibition is held in Hyde Park in London. |

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

	Herman Melville publishes <i>Moby Dick</i> .
1853	Boolean algebra is developed.
1854	Crimean War begins: Britain and France join Turkey in war against Russia.
1855	Florence Nightingale takes nursing volunteers to the Crimea.
1856	Crimean War ends.
1856-58	Sepoy Mutiny: British government dissolves East India Company and takes direct control of India.
1859	George Eliot publishes <i>Adam Bede</i> ; Darwin publishes <i>The Origin of Species</i> .
1860	Charles Dickens publishes <i>Great Expectations</i> .
1861-65	U.S. Civil War: Britain is neutral.
1866	Gregor Mendel publishes his discoveries on heredity.
1867	July 1 Dominion of Canada is created. Joseph Lister introduces sterilization and antiseptic procedures.
1870-71	Franco-Prussian War: France suffers major defeat by Prussia and other German states.
1883	Mark Twain publishes <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> .
1898	Spanish-American War
1899-1902	Boer War
1901	Victoria dies; Edward VII becomes king.
1903	Wright Brothers make first powered heavier than air flight.
1910	Edward VII dies; George V becomes king.
1914-18	World War I
1928	Hardy dies.

AUTHOR SKETCH

Thomas Hardy was one of literature's most English writers in tone, language, and sympathy. Born June 2, 1840, in Higher Bockhampton on the heathland outside Dorchester, he was the firstborn of the four children of Jemima Hand and Thomas Hardy, a stone mason. He learned to read at age three, but didn't enter Julia Martin's school at Stinsford until five years later. He studied violin and joined his father as a fiddler for country gatherings, where he acquired an understanding of dialect and bucolic morals and social structure. At age 16, he gave up his intent to enter the ministry and apprenticed with local architect John Hicks. The next year, he began teaching himself classical languages. At 22, he settled in London as draftsman for architect Arthur Blomfield. The city expanded his education with drama, opera, and museum and art exhibitions.

After winning a medal for an essay entitled "The Application of Coloured Bricks and Terra Cotta to Modern Architecture" in 1863, Hardy began serious writing in 1865 and published his first article, "How I Built Myself a House," in *Chambers's Journal*. Ill health forced his return to Dorset. After attempting to publish a socialistic novel, *The Poor Man and the Lady*, at age 29, he joined Weymouth church architect G. R. Crickmay. The following year, he ended an engagement to Tryphena Sparks after he met Emma Lavinia Gifford while he restored the Church of St. Juliot in Cornwell. In 1872, he issued *Under the Greenwood Tree* and returned to London, where he contributed an autobiographical serial, *A Pair of Blue Eyes*, to *Cornhill Magazine*. After giving up architecture at Emma's insistence, he followed with his first Wessex novel, *Far From the Madding Crowd*, a Victorian melodrama. In 1874, he and Emma married and honeymooned in France. Both families disapproved of the match to a partially successful novelist. From

Paddington, the couple moved to Swanage in Dorset and then to Sturminster Newton and Tooting.

During his middle period, Hardy serialized *The Hand of Ethelberta* and *The Return of the Native*, one of his finest novels, which he illustrates with a map of Wessex, the imaginary county where he set his major works. The novel made him an instant celebrity. He followed with *An Indiscretion in the Life of an Heiress*, a serial for the *New Quarterly Magazine* and *Harper's Weekly*. After issuing *The Trumpet Major*, in 1880, he was stricken with serious illness, but continued producing segments of *A Laodicean* from his bed.

On return to Dorset, Hardy accepted the post of magistrate. He serialized *Two on a Tower* for *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1885, he moved to Max Gate, his final home, near Dorchester, where he completed *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *The Woodlanders* and short works collected in *A Group of Noble Dames*. From July 4-December 26, 1886, he issued *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* for the *Graphic* and began a tour of Italy. He published *Wessex Tales*, another short story collection, in 1888. The stand-alone version of *Tess* in 1891 caused a stir of controversy because of its frank study of a fallen woman. *The Well-Beloved*, published in 1892, displayed his unrest in a failing marriage. In 1893, when he broke with his wife, he met Florence Henniker in Dublin. They collaborated on *The Spectre of the Real* early in 1894. He followed with a high point of his career, *Jude the Obscure*, serialized in *Harper's* in 1895.

Discouraged with fiction writing and criticism for his sympathy with the working class and stress on sexuality, in his late 50s, Hardy turned to varied styles of verse, beginning with *Wessex Poems and Other Verses* and *Poems of the Past and the Present*. In 1809, he published *The Dynasts*, a grand epic poem about fate and human will set in the Napoleonic era. He met his second wife, 35-year-old Florence Emily Dugdale, in 1910, when he received the Order of Merit and the Freedom of Dorchester. After Emma's death, he suffered remorse for their lengthy estrangement, but wed Dugdale in 1914. She tenderly cared for him through severe depression over World War I. Still actively publishing poetry and working at his autobiography in his eighties, he died January 11, 1928. His heart was interred with Emma's remains in Stinsford Churchyard; his ashes were buried in Westminster Abbey. In 1928 and 1930, his second wife issued *The Early Life of Thomas Hardy* and *The Later Years of Thomas Hardy*.

CRITIC'S CORNER

Hardy earned a strong following on both sides of the Atlantic. He profited from advice from novelist George Meredith, who urged him to trim down his novels from broad social protest to individual lives. Hardy's unique blend of romantic plots and naturalistic philosophy with realistic touches of rural life created a lasting element in the development of the novel. Most memorable are idealistic characters like Tess, whom he originally identified as "A Pure Woman Faithfully Presented." As is true of his other dreamers, she suffers from naiveté and from the cruelty of such impersonal forces as mechanized farming and industrial displacement of farm workers. To Hardy, such fate overpowers helpless humanity by controlling universal forces.

OTHER WORKS BY THOMAS HARDY

Desperate Remedies (1871)
Far from the Madding Crowd (1874)
A Group of Noble Dames (1891)

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

The Hand of Ethelberta (1876)
"How I Built Myself a House," (1865)
A Laodicean (1881)
Life's Little Ironies (1894)
The Mayor of Casterbridge (1886)
A Pair of Blue Eyes (1873)
The Return of the Native (1878)
Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)
The Trumpet-Major (1880)
Two on a Tower (1882)
Under the Greenwood Tree (1872)
The Woodlanders (1887)
Wessex Tales (1888)
Jude the Obscure (1896)
The Well-Beloved (1897)
Wessex Poems and Other Verses (1898)
Poems of the Past and the Present (1901)
The Dynasts (1903-8)
Time's Laughingstocks and Other Verses (1909)
A Changed Man, The Waiting Supper and Other Tales concluding with The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid (1913)
Satires of Circumstances (1914)
Moments of Vision and Miscellaneous Verses (1917)
Late Lyrics and Earlier with Many Other Verses (1922)
The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall at Tintagel in Lyonesse (1923)
Human Shows, Far Phantasies, Songs, and Trifles (1925)
Life and Art (1925)
Winter Words in Various Moods and Metres (1928)
Collected Poems (1931)
Letters (1954)
An Indiscretion in the Life of an Heiress (1976)

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To discuss the harm of repressing feelings
2. To describe the emotional effects of losing a parent, mate, or child
3. To characterize nineteenth-century social customs
4. To acknowledge the importance of family unity and loyalty
5. To outline the dangers of religious fanaticism
6. To recount dilemmas
7. To discuss the effects of harsh, repetitive labor
8. To explain the influence of gossip and public opinion
9. To list evidence of criticism, religious condemnation, prudery, and sex prejudice
10. To define the role of honesty in marriage

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To account for Tess's self-castigation and despair
2. To characterize stages in the decline of Angel's regard for Tess
3. To contrast Tess before and after Sorrow's birth
4. To evaluate the examples set by Joan and Mrs. Clare
5. To contrast Tess as wife, lover, dairymaid, friend, confidante, mother, wife, daughter, and sister
6. To examine the motivation of a womanizer like Alec
7. To chart events that lead Tess to suicidal thoughts
8. To discuss Tess's strengths
9. To account for attitudes of outsiders, particularly Car Darch, Mrs. Clare, the Cricks, Mrs. Brooks, and Izz
10. To describe how Tess manages money
11. To note the value of Alec's money to the Durbeyfields
12. To account for Angel's ambivalence toward Tess
13. To analyze the title image
14. To discuss Reverend Clare's manipulation of his sons
15. To project how Liza Lu and Angel deal with Tess's death

LITERARY TERMS AND APPLICATIONS

For a better understanding of Thomas Hardy's fiction, present the following terms and applications:

character name a method of displaying or revealing character traits, attributes, or attitudes through the choice of symbolic names, which may contain a descriptive term, for example, the piety of Mercy Chant, the cruelty of Farmer Groby, the menace of Car Darch, the innocence of Liza Lu, Sorrow for a luckless infant, the aristocratic ring of Alec d'Urberville, the humble origins of Izz Huett, and the absurdly rigid standards of Angel Clare, whose name implies "bright angel," an irony compared to his tarnished behavior toward Tess.

romanticism a tendency in prose or poetry to exult in imagination, grotesquerie, untamed nature, gothic details, coincidence, symbolism, individualism, love of liberty, faraway places, and melancholy, as demonstrated by the details of the

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

novel. Although his fiction cannot be characterized totally as romantic, Hardy is lavish in romantic touches, in particular, chance meetings with Alec and Groby, the heart-shaped pool of blood on the ceiling, the cock's crow on Tess and Angel's wedding day, the failure of the butter to form as Angel courts Tess, superstition about the d'Urberville coach, Angel's individualism and rebellion against his father, the beauties of the dairy in spring and Tess's effect on admiring men, the enticement of flight to Brazil, dried mistletoe on the marriage bed, and the imaginative scenes at the stone coffin, Cross-in-Hand, and the altar at Stonehenge.

symbol a concrete object that stands for a complex or abstract idea or relationship and implies more than the literal meaning of the word or words, as with Tess's wedding ring, which she wears on a ribbon about her neck to conceal her failed marriage. In low moments, she places it on her hand during the night to reaffirm failing self-confidence. In this instance, marriage is still a fading phantasm in her mind. Because of Angel's rejection, she is never able to apply the change in marital status to her real, everyday life.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING

The milieu of Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is rural England at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. To express the rootlessness of the main character, Hardy depicts her constantly in motion, walking the roads or riding horseback or in a wagon, and moving about barn, shed, and field in pursuit of a living. Part of the confusion about her status as Angel's wife is the inability of the mail to link her with Angel in Brazil or with Angel's parents in Emminster. The wear and tear on her clothes, body, and outlook are constantly debilitating, particularly when she walks fifteen miles to Emminster to talk to the Clares and hides her boots in the hedge. The return in thin shoes makes her vulnerable to Alec, whom she hears preaching in a barn. Another aspect of setting is the insecurity of the Durbeyfields, who own no property. After Jack's unexpected death, Joan has no hold on her leased house and garden plots in Marlott. She chooses to move on toward a nebulous handhold, her connection with the D'Urbervilles of Kingsbere. Ironically, the town's name suggests royalty lying in state on a bier and awaiting burial, which implies that the aristocracy cannot help the Durbeyfields in their search for a home. Tess, weighted down with sorrow and guilt, walks the rows between family burial sites and encounters Alec, who springs up like Satan in a medieval drama. Because he can offer some support for the family, she favors his proposal of marriage. Ironically, it is Tess, the meek dairymaid, who ends his manipulation and sends him permanently to the cemetery.

Subsequent links with death and burial doom Tess's hope for a lasting marriage. In Angel's dumb-show, he enshrouds and bears her toward the ruined abbey while muttering "dead, dead" and "poor Tess." She is able to lead him back to their honeymoon quarters at Wellbridge Mill. In a parallel scene at the novel's end, she and Angel wander to Stonehenge, where, in pagan style, she sleeps soundly on the altar, where Druids may have sacrificed victims. Her acceptance of the bizarre shelter among standing stones suggests that she has nowhere to run and that execution is the only release she will find from earthly dilemmas.

CROSS-CURRICULAR SOURCES

Novels

Louisa May Alcott, *Little Women*
Isabel Allende, *Daughter of Fortune*

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*
Avi, *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle*
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*
Pearl Buck, *The Woman*
Isak Dinesen, *Babette's Feast*
Laura Esquivel, *Like Water for Chocolate*
Gustav Flaubert, *Madame Bovary*
Yukio Mishima, *The Sound of Waves*
Jean Rhys, *Wide Sargasso Sea*
Leo Tolstoy,
Edith Wharton, *Ethan Frome*

Short Stories

Katherine Anne Porter, "The Jilting of Granny Weatherall"
Leslie Marmon Silko, "Yellow Woman"

Nonfiction

Malcolm Bradbury, *The Atlas of Literature*
Patricia D. Netzley, *Queen Victoria*
The Oxford Illustrated Literary Guide to Great Britain and Ireland

Videos/DVDs

Age of Innocence
Anna Karenina
Babette's Feast
Band of Angels
Daughters of the Dust
Ethan Frome
Far from the Madding Crowd
Heat and Dust
Isadora
Jane Eyre
Like Water for Chocolate
Madame Bovary
The Oldest Living Confederate Widow Tells All
Out of Africa
Ryan's Daughter
Some American Feminists
Tess
Yentl

THEMES

A study of the central issues and situations in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* should include these aspects:

Themes

- poverty
- superstition
- naiveté
- vulnerability
- motherhood
- gentility
- family
- guilt
- rebellion
- piety
- disaffection
- loss
- reunion
- execution

Motifs

- coping with family demands
- understanding the laborer's mentality
- assuming the role of rescuer
- coping with poverty and sexism
- welcoming death

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

MEANING STUDY

Below are significant words, phrases, or sentences from the book. Explain each in context. Book, chapter, and page numbers pinpoint each entry so that you can re-read the passage in which it appears.

1. The vale was known in former times as the Forest of the White Hart, from a curious legend of King Henry III's reign, in which the killing by a certain Thomas de la Lynd of a beautiful white hart which the King had run down and spared was made the occasion of a heavy fine. (Phase the First, 2, p. 7)

(The son of John Lackland, Henry III came on the throne in boyhood in 1216 and ruled 65 years during a period of general unrest. His severe punishment of the huntsman parallels the cruelty of Alec Stoke-d'Urberville, who overwhelms Tess with his social position and wealth, then carelessly seduces and ruins the hopes and reputation of a simple farm girl.)

2. When it was discovered that the knacker and tanner would give only a very few shillings for Prince's carcass because of his decrepitude, Durbeyfield rose to the occasion. (Phase the First, 4, p. 29)

(The heavy irony of a workhorse named Prince being hauled away by the processor of horseflesh enhances Hardy's themes of the faulty sense of worth in a heavily stratified English society. Similarly, Tess, with her grand surname, is ruined by Alec.)

3. Of the rushing couples there could barely be discerned more than the high lights—the indistinctness shaping them to satyrs clasping nymphs—a multiplicity of Pans, whirling a multiplicity of Syrinxes; Lotis attempting to elude Priapus and always failing. (Phase the First, 10, p. 61)

(Hardy's depiction of dancers as figures from a classic debauch by Pans and Satyrs predicts that Tess, like the hapless females of ancient times, can't escape Priapus, the lustful god whom artists always depict with leering smile and engorged phallus.)

4. They, with two others below, formed the revolving Maltese cross of the reaping-machine, which had been brought to the field on the previous evening to be ready for operations this day. (Phase the Second, 14, p. 86)

(Hardy often inserts descriptions from the Industrial Revolution of noisy, ill-tempered machinery. The reaper with rotating wheel symbolizes the entrapment of fate that forces Tess to give birth to an illegitimate child forced on her by a seducer. Like the shape of crosspieces on the reaper's wheel, Tess is the victim of another source of torment, the insatiable lust of upper-class men who have no pity on the women they ruin.)

5. So the baby was carried in a small deal box, under an ancient woman's shawl, to the churchyard that night, and buried by lantern-light, at the cost of a shilling and a pint of beer to the sexton, in that shabby corner of god's allotment where He lets the nettles grow and where all unbaptized infants, notorious drunkards, suicides, and others of the conjecturally damned are laid. (Phase the Second, 14, p. 97)

(Hardy inveighs against the self-righteousness of the established church, which refuses to comfort Tess or to receive the remains of an innocent infant into hallowed ground. Instead, the vicar chooses a weedy spot among the outcasts of Christendom.)

6. Old Mr. Clare was a clergyman of a type which, within the last twenty years, has well nigh dropped out of contemporary life. A spiritual descendant in the direct line from Wycliff, Huss, Luther, Calvin; an Evangelical of the Evangelicals, a Conversionist, a man of apostolic simplicity in life and thought, he had in his raw youth made up his mind once for all on the deeper questions of existence and admitted no further reasoning on them thenceforward. (Phase the Fourth, 25, p. 157)

(Hardy's depiction of the Reverend Clare as a hide-bound, hard-line Christian foreshadows Angel's hardness of heart toward Tess after she confesses her sin of bearing a child out of wedlock. The tragedy of Angel's story is that he wrestles with his father's closed-mindedness too long, leaving Tess to struggle alone with adversity, want, and self-doubt.)

7. "I don't quite feel easy," she said to herself. "All this good fortune may be scourged out of me afterwards by a lot of ill. That's how Heaven mostly does." (Phase the Fourth, 32, p. 207)

(After Angel insists on getting a license for a civil marriage, Tess tries to enjoy the promise of marriage to come, but doubts her fate. Expressing the pervasive doom of Calvinism, she fears that God will smite her for experiencing too much happiness.)

8. At this moment he was lying ill of fever in the clay lands near Curitiba in Brazil, having been drenched with thunder-storms and persecuted by other hardships, in common with all the English farmers and farm-labourers who, just at this time, were deluded into going thither by the promises of the Brazilian Government, and by the baseless assumption that those frames which, ploughing and sowing on English uplands, had resisted all the weathers to whose moods they had been born could resist equally well all the weathers by which they were surprised on Brazilian plains. (Phase the Fifth, 41, p. 277)

(Located in the highlands of southern Brazil, Curitiba was a magnet for streams of immigrants and prospectors. As a test of endurance, life in Curitiba wracked unsuspecting newcomers with unfamiliar weather conditions and fevers that natives had long known. Obviously, Angel proves unsuited to the trials of the New World.)

9. Have you ever heard the name of the parson of Emminster—you must have done so?—old Mr. Clare; one of the most earnest of his school; one of the few intense men left in the Church; not so intense as the extreme wing of Christian believers with which I have thrown in my lot, but quite an exception among the Established clergy, the younger of whom are gradually attenuating the true doctrines by their sophistries till they are but the shadow of what they were. (Phase the Sixth, 45 p. 311)

(Hardy, like Dickens before him, leans heavily on coincidence to express the wretched ironies of Tess's downfall. Clare not only berates and belabors congregations with his implacable philosophy but also overwhelms the individuality of his wife and sons. The irony extends to the main characters, with Angel departing the very doom-sayer of his childhood who uplifts and converts Alec, Tess's seducer.)

10. To my dying day I shall feel that he has been ill-used. You should have sent him to Cambridge in spite of his want of faith and given him the same chance as the other boys

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

had. He would have grown out of it under proper influence and perhaps would have taken orders after all. Church or no Church, it would have been fairer to him. (Phase the Sixth, 49, p. 343)

(Hardy chooses to show male characters dominating females, even when the women know that their inner values and choices are right and appropriate. The overbearing Reverend Clare forces his wife to allow the domination of their sons. In retrospect, her practical approach to discipline seems, by modern standards, to be closer to the truth than her husband's harshness.)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers with quotations from the book.

Motivation

1. What causes Tess's father to gloat?

(From the opening chapter, Jack Durbeyfield grasps at any evidence, however distant, that he is more than a laboring-class ne'er-do-well. It is Parson Tringham who passes on antiquarian details of a "lineal representative of the ancient and knightly family of the d'Urbervilles, who derive their descent from Sir Pagan d'Urberville, that renowned knight who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, as appears by Battle Abbey roll." The possibility of kinship with his betters encourages Jack to exclaim, "And here have I been knocking about, year after year, from pillar to post, as if I was no more than the commonest feller in the parish." He immediately takes on the air of the privileged, telling the errand boy to send a horse and carriage for transportation and to "put a noggin o'rum in a small bottle and chalk it up to my account." In addition to elevating his own stature, Jack adds that Joan need do no more wash.)

Setting

2. Describe life on a dairy farm.

(Resettled at Talbothays dairy in May, Tess arrives at Stourcastle in May and finds Mr. Crick eager for a new maid to "milk 'em clean." With 95 milk cows to manage, Tess and the others labor hard enough to drop in bed "thoroughly tired, and [fall] asleep immediately." In time, Tess pleases eight of the herd—Dumpling, Fancy, Lofly, Mist, Old Pretty, Young Pretty, Tidy, and Loud—and cheerfully arises at 3:00 A. M. for the first milking, followed by skimming, churning, and cheese-making. In mid-summer, she accompanies the milk to market by wagon and joins the others in ridding the pasture of garlic, which ruins the milk of cows that eat it. For the cleaning of the pasture, workers "armed themselves with old pointed knives," form a line, and cover every inch of the field, finding "not more than half a dozen shoots of garlic being discoverable in the whole field." To the detriment of spare labor, the late season takes cows out of service for calving, leaving women like Tess to cast about for other employment.)

Character Development

3. How does Tess overcome hardship?

(Throughout her travails, Tess tends toward labor as an antidote to suffering. After Prince is impaled by the mail cart, she takes on all the blame and sets about finding a simple job tending poultry as a means of helping the family through their loss of their only conveyance. Before the

birth of Sorrow, she returns home and helps Joan as she did in girlhood.

More mature and knowledgeable of her place in society, Tess moves on to Talbothays after Sorrow's death. Demanding farm and dairy work pleases her until Angel insists on marriage. Their subsequent separation causes Tess to go forth to find new farm work, this time locating Groby, a hard master, and performing harsh, unpleasant field work as a turnip-slicer, reed-drawer, and harvester in fall at Port Bredy in Blackmoor Valley. Marian's summation of "Flintcomb-Ash Farm as a starve-acre place" describes the misery of unremitting toil under the gaze of a harsh taskmaster.

During a period back home in her parents' care, Liza Lu and Tess join Jack in turning the Durbeyfield garden for the season. Late into the evening, she burns couch grass and cabbage stalks with neighboring planters and uses a four-pronged fork to remove stones and dry clods from the field. She is so involved with forking and singing little songs that she fails to recognize "a man in a long smock-frock," whom she supposes is an additional worker sent by Jack. It is only after forking into fire-beams and tossing in dead weeds that she creates enough flare to recognize Alec.

At the Lady Day "house-ridding," Tess helps her fatherless family move to Kingsbere in a hired wagon laden with bedding, furniture, and clothes. With no choice but to camp at d'Urberville church, "Tess listlessly lent a hand, and in a quarter of an hour the old four-post bedstead is dissociated from the heap of goods and erected under the south wall of the church." When the family is bedded down for the night, she assists with care of the younger children.)

Historical Milieu

4. How does the lure of the New World destroy Tess's chance at a happy marriage?

(Angel's decision to stop learning the English style of farming and emigrate to Brazil becomes the topic of conversation at breakfast during his visit with his parents. His original plan "had not been emigration to Brazil, but a northern or eastern farm in his own country. He had come to this place in a fit of desperation, the Brazil movement among the English agriculturists having by chance coincided with his desire to escape from his past existence." Thus, Angel passes far out of Tess's life across the Atlantic, leaving her one comfort, letters written to the Clares.

Later, Hardy permits a brief overview of Angel's work in South America on the back of a mule as he journeys from the interior to the coast. The narrator explains, "His experiences of this strange land had been sad. The severe illness from which he had suffered shortly after his arrival had never wholly left him, and he had by degrees almost decided to relinquish his hope of farming here, though as long as the bare possibility existed of his remaining, he kept this change of view a secret from his parents."

Like the early colonizers of the Western Hemisphere, Angel learns from reality that Eldorado is a pipe dream and that labor in a distant land carries the same hardships he had known in England plus additional burdens indigenous to the lands along the Equator. Hardy notes, "The crowds of agricultural labourers who had come out to the

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

country in his wake, dazzled by representations of easy independence, had suffered, died, and wasted away.")

Theme

5. Why does loss permeate the novel?

(The grimness of Hardy's novel grows out of successive losses for Tess and her family. From the first scene, the author expresses Jack's inability to support a family. Tess takes on heavy responsibility for her siblings and parents, thus losing her childhood. She accepts employment tending poultry and loses her virginity to a despoiler who offers her no mode of escape. Even the child that he sires dies, leaving Tess bitter at the loss of religious faith after her experience with a vicar too bitter and hard-edged to give her comfort.)

The height of Tess's joy comes from working at Talbothays and meeting Angel. Happy beyond measure at her work, friends, employer, and future, she ponders how God may deny her full pleasure in her new life. After marrying Angel, the confession of past sins that ends their marriage before it is consummated sends Tess back home with little hope of reuniting with her husband. Jack's death sends her on an odyssey toward new lodging for a fatherless family and the charge of her mother and siblings.

Alec's return ostensibly fills Tess's life with a lover and financial support for herself and family. The loss of Angel and the grief at the failed marriage drags on Tess, denying her contentment. Upon reuniting with Angel, she strikes out at Alec without thought that an act of murder denies her a future. At the end, as though unable to describe the final hours of her life, Hardy turns aside from Tess and looks to Angel and Liza Lu for a future.)

Interpretation

6. What does the title signify?

(Tess, a Durbeyfield, is long removed from the family who gained knighthood from William the Conqueror after the capture of England in 1066. Just like the name "d'Urberville," the family line has depleted its wealth and reputation. While working at Talbothays dairy, Angel murmurs about the old d'Urberville estate, "I never pass one of their residences without thinking of them. There is something very sad in the extinction of a family of renown, even if it was fierce, domineering, feudal renown." Ironically, Tess returns to the burial place of the aristocratic family to set up her family's four-poster bed for a brief encampment on their way to a new place. The gypsy-like existence of Joan and her children parallels the transitory nature of d'Urberville glory.)

Conflict

7. Why does Tess murder Alec?

(Alec, in modern terminology, is a stalker, womanizer, and batterer. Physically and emotionally towering over Tess, Alec uses his family name and social status as well as "cruel persuasion" to force Tess back into their illicit relationship. With money, he buys her sexual favors in exchange for support for Joan and the children. On encountering Angel at the Herons, Tess bursts out with "I hate him now because he told me a lie—that you would not come again.")

Tess's distress as a sexual slave to Alec reduces to one sentence her external and internal thralldom. She wails, "These clothes are what he's put upon me: I didn't care what he did wi' me!" Mrs. Brooks spies on Tess charging

Alec with taunting her as a simpleton. Before hacking into Alec's chest, she charges, "Oh, you have torn my life all to pieces—made me what I prayed you in pity not to make me again!"

On joining Angel, Tess shocks him with a confession of murder, "I have done it—I don't know how." She claims that Alec trapped her in "simple youth," but blames him more for "[coming] between us." The ruin that Alec wreaks on the separated couple is more than Tess can tolerate. She pours out details—that Alec called Angel a foul name, berated her further, and nagged her about the separation. In Tess's view, the torment justified her striking him to the heart.)

Atmosphere

8. How does the long period of separation weaken Tess?

(Tess's misery after Angel leaves derives from her love of family, to whom she leaves much of the stipend that Angel gives her. Rather than support herself on his savings, she enters the most unpromising era of toil. Unlike the bucolic joys of Talbothays' dairy, Mr. Groby's farm forces her into difficult farm chores during harsh winter weather. Groby's dislike for Tess deflates her self-esteem, leaving her weak and longing for Angel's return.)

Because Hardy denies his main character a timely rescue, Tess must rely on herself. At a low point, the encounter with Alec finds her unable to resist his mastery. In fear of what lies in store for her, Tess mourns, "Whip me, crush me; you need not mind those people under the rick! I shall not cry out. Once victim, always victim—that's the law!" Alec, perceiving his power over her, boasts, "Remember, my lady, I was your master once! I will be your master again. If you are any man's wife, you are mine!"

Izz and Marian, the sisters in labor who know Tess's good qualities better than anyone else, realize that Alec once more has control of Tess. Without faith in her own ability to withstand a stalker, Tess can only whimper, "Why am I on the wrong side of this door?" Recognizing Tess's weakness, the "Two Well-Wishers" write in their anonymous letter, "For she is sore put to by an Enemy in the shape of a Friend. Sir, there is one near her who ought to be Away. A woman should not be try'd beyond her strength, and continual dropping will wear away a Stone—aye, more—a Diamond.")

Author Purpose

9. Why does the novel appeal to readers?

(Readers empathize with Tess, who is a naive girl at the story's beginning. She possesses strength of character and love of God that surpasses the era's compassion for the downtrodden. Realizing the hopelessness of her family life, she makes the most of opportunities that come her way and accepts the job as poultry keeper. As she slides downward into wayward behavior, readers glimpse her inner punishment and sympathize with a lower-class farm worker who has few resources to call to her aid. At rare moments, such as her discussion with the vicar of Sorrow's christening, Tess's intuitive morality takes on a nobility that sets her apart from less resolute victims of circumstance.)

Another aspect of Hardy that appeals to readers is the bizarre qualities of his plots. The novel places Tess in numerous situations governed by coincidence, for exam-

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

ple, the conversion of Alex from a wastrel's life to a career as evangelist. The man whom Angel rebukes for belittling his wife recurs as Mr. Groby, the overbearing farm master. Most exotic of all the segments are Angel's sleepwalking, the heart-shaped pool of blood, and the night spent on the altar of Stonehenge. Such dramatic extremes elevate Tess's tragedy from mere misery to a romanticized suffering that redeems her from the ordinary fallen woman. For these elements, readers enjoy the novel and prefer its unusual twists of atmosphere.)

Structure

10. What does Jack Dollop's story add to the plot?
(The superstition about true love stopping the butter from forming encourages Mr. Crick to relate the fable about Jack Dollop, a former milker who wooed and deceived a woman at Mellstock. Crick sets the story on Holy Thursday and describes how the girl's mother becomes a rescuer. Not fooled by Jack's hiding place, the mother applied the humble churn stick to the boulder, pummeling him until he begged for mercy. The story ends with Jack promising to "make right" the wrong he has committed against innocent womanhood.)

The story lies dormant until Angel begins pursuing Tess. Dairyman Crick returns to Jack Dollop, who "lately got married to a widow-woman." Jack married her because she had an annual pension of fifty pounds. The widow conceals the existence of a ghost because "she wanted a home and didn't like to run the risk of losing him." Crick halts the story long enough to ask Tess what she would have done. The question reveals her ambivalence about confessing her illegitimate child to Angel. Still fearful, she takes strength from the story of Jack's widow-woman to refuse Angel again.)

HOW LANGUAGE WORKS

Crucial to Hardy's characters are their powers to speak of and for themselves. Both major and minor players in the novel express obvious character faults:

1. Tess's brief biography, which she reveals to Angel on their wagon ride to town with a load of milk, is simple yet movingly honest: "I was born at Marlott . . . And I grew up there. And I was in the Sixth Standard when I left school, and they said I had great aptness and should make a good teacher, so it was settled that I should be one. But there was trouble in my family; Father was not very industrious, and he drank a little."
2. Angel makes the rescuer's error of oversimplifying his ability to protect his beloved from harm: "Now, then, Mistress Teresa d'Urberville, I have you. Take my name, and so you will escape yours!"
3. Retty Priddle, one of Talbothays' dairymaids who moon over Angel, states with straightforward jealousy of Tess's engagement: "I don't know—I don't know . . . I want to hate 'ee, but I cannot."
4. Angel's mother, upon hearing her husband read from Proverbs the description of the virtuous wife, speaks the misgivings of a mother to her last child: "The perfect woman, you see, was a working-woman; not an idler; not a fine lady; but one who used her hands and her head and her heart for the good of others. . . . Well, I wish I could have seen her, Angel. Since she is pure and chaste, she would have been refined enough for me."

5. The villain, Alec Stoke-d'Urberville, speaks the snobbery inherent in his kind: "The brethren! No doubt they pray for me—weep for me; for they are kind people in their way. But what do I care? How could I go on with the thing when I had lost my faith in it? It would have been hypocrisy of the basest kind!"

ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

Art

1. Compose posters illustrating the sense impressions that influence Tess's life, such as the feel and fragrance of spring air.
2. Compose a calligraphied menu and place card for Teresa and Alec d'Urberville at the Herons in Sandbourne. Propose breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner foods to please aristocratic tastes. Stress typical English fare.
3. Create posters illustrating Thomas Hardy's skill at detail.
4. View art by Auguste Renoir, Vincent van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Mary Cassatt displaying the lives of nineteenth-century women. Comment on the interplay and isolation of people of different social, educational, and professional backgrounds at a variety of activities.

Cinema

Discuss sensuality in a number of movies, such as *The Age of Innocence*, *Dances with Wolves*, and *Raintree County*. Which captures the despair Tess feels when she realizes that her marriage to Angel was never meant to be?

Drama

1. Draw stage settings for a dramatization of a scene from the novel.
2. By miming or videotaped scenarios, contrast Angel, Alec, and Tess in terms of demeanor and behaviors. Include the introduction of each character and high and low spots in their life.
3. Pantomime or act out pairs of sights, events, and emotions that overwhelm Tess.
4. Read aloud from other dilemmas in Thomas Hardy's novels, stories, and poems. Account for his placement of characters in difficult social and moral predicaments where their choices can lead to disaster. Contrast these scenes with the poems "The Oxen" and "The Man He Killed."

History and Social Studies

1. Create a bulletin board contrasting settings described or mentioned in the text. Make a separate list of fictitious places in Hardy's made-up shire of Wessex.
2. Make an oral report on the farming and dairying district of south-central England all the way to the English Channel. Note variations in topography, including heath, lea, upland, and woodlands.
3. Compose a guided tour of contrasting settings in Wessex. Suggest the best way for tourists to enjoy Thomas Hardy's fictional shire.
4. Make an oral report on nineteenth-century feminism and the role of details, particularly female dress, shoes and boots, baskets of strawberries, aprons and smocks, night dress, shawls, jewelry, flowers, hair, voice, mannerisms, and courtesy. How does Hardy characterize poor laboring women, charwomen, and servants such as Retty, Joan, Izz, Marian, Christiana Crick, Mrs. Brooks, the caretaker at

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

Bramshurst Court, and the housekeeper at Wellbridge?

1. Illustrate class differences of the upper- and working-classes as well as servants, burghers, and royalty. With which groups does Angel come to identify Tess? Why does Jack Durbeyfield prefer the aristocracy to his own class?

Language Arts

1. List qualities of the Durbeyfield, d'Urberville, and Clare families, for example, the traits that Tess derives from Joan and from Jack and the compassion that Angel acquires from his parents. Why does Mrs. Stoke-d'Urberville frown at Alec? Why does Mrs. Clare appear to defend Angel and advocate his going to Cambridge University? How do Felix and Cuthbert differ from Angel in behavior and outlook?
2. Explain to a small group why Hardy chooses dramatic architectural and sculptural settings, including an empty stone coffin, the site of torture at Cross-in-Hand, a Latin-incised façade and slab at the d'Urberville burial place, and the altar at Stonehenge? Discuss his relationship to ecclesiastical architecture.
3. With a group, list and explain important words and phrases from the novel such as cloister, éclat, swede, and architrave. List items alphabetically under such headings as food, clothing, foreign terms, historical figures, and objects.
4. Divide the class into small groups to fit Hardy's works into the history of the English novel. Add short summaries of works about women's dilemmas, particularly Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*, George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India*, Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse*, William Makepeace Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, and Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*.
5. Explain in a theme a genealogy of the interrelated families. Include Jack, Joan, Hope, Modesty, Abraham, Eliza-Louisa, Teresa, and Sorrow Durbeyfield; Alec and his mother, Mrs. Stoke-d'Urberville; and James, Felix, Cuthbert, Angel, Mercy Chant, and Mrs. Clare, plus the oldest brother and his wife.
6. Read Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* or George Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*. Outline a short speech comparing Nora or Eliza Doolittle to Tess. How do these women express the patriarchal control of women and the errors women make when they break away from domination to think and decide for themselves?
7. Characterize in a theme signs of tension, depression, despair, and confusion in Tess's life. Suggest why the events she witnesses and the decisions she makes are difficult for a poorly educated woman between 16 and 18 years of age, especially the baptism, death, and burial of Sorrow and Jack's sudden death.
8. Analyze in paragraph form the meaning of marriage to Izz, Mercy, Angel, Alec, Cuthbert, the Clares, Joan, and Tess. Explain why Angel considers Tess more Alec's wife than his own.
9. Apply definitions of fate to incidents in the novel. Determine whether Alec's murder is the result of fate or will.
10. Summarize scenes that describe humble life. Include May Day and Lady Day activities, Candlemas fair, wedding festivities, pub gatherings, harvest celebration, milking and

churning, ferrying milk to market by wagon, naming cows, dragging a table into place for farm meals, and Saturday nights in town.

11. Write a newspaper article about the critics' condemnation of Thomas Hardy for writing about illicit love, marriage, sexuality, rape, womanizing, seduction, illegitimate birth, and social degradation. Explain how current media policy offers a fuller understanding of human life, women's rights, and the double standard.
12. Compose a scene in which Angel and Tess make peace with their failed marriage. Comment on her determination to love Angel. Add insights to Angel's maturity after his season in Brazil and return home.
13. Design a chart, web site, or poster on the theme of aphorisms. Explain the significance of these sayings: "The man to love rarely coincides with the hour for loving," "Out of the frying pan into the fire," "Charity begins at home," "A time to embrace and a time to refrain from embracing," "These violent delights have violent ends," and "Fine feathers make fine birds."
14. Explain the difference between Jonathan Kail's dialect and Alec's proper English. Account for the change in Tess's expression after she comes to work at Talbothays' dairy.

Law

Summarize the laws that characters break, including rape, fornication, adultery, stalking, assault, threats, and murder. Contrast the verdict and punishment that Tess receives with similar cases in current times. How could a lawyer have proved a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity?

Mathematics and Economics

1. Lead a panel discussion of the lot of female farm workers and dairymaids. Comment on the nature of work and remuneration. How do these factors victimize women like Mrs. Crick, Izz, Marian, Retty, Tess, and Car Darch?
2. Explain in a theme why Tess works hard, yet wears inadequate clothing and has so little money. Account for her use of the initial fifty pounds and thirty pounds that comes later from the bank.
3. Discuss the importance of summer trade to farm and dairy workers. Explain why Tess's labor fits the seasons and why she is considered a supernumerary.

Music and Dance

1. Select mood music for a stage version of the novel. Include the elegaic atmosphere of the sleepwalking scene as well as martial music for Tess's hanging, spirited tunes for dairy work and turnip slicing, and intense background music for Angel's confrontation with his parents and Mrs. Brooks's snooping at the keyhole.
2. Post sketches or photocopies of instruments that villagers played for folk festivals on Whitsuntide or for harvest home and weddings.
3. Perform the types of dance that typify Whitsuntide or May Day. Account for the raising of a Maypole and the walking groups who go to town for festivities. Name common instruments that accompany these village dances.

Psychology

1. Summarize scenes that explain why Tess's family pulls her down, particularly retrieving Joan and Jack from Roliver's tavern late at night, putting the younger children to bed, mailing money to pay for new thatch, breaking up the

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

garden plots, retreating from Jack's boasts about his titled lineage, and packing to move to Kingsbere on Old Lady Day.

2. Organize a discussion of gender bias and other forms of persecution, classism, sexism, ageism, racism, and exclusion. Answer these basic questions: What makes people discount identifiable groups, especially lone women, mothers of illegitimate children, peasants, day laborers, or rural folk who speak dialect? How do editorials, speeches, books, plays, monuments, music, murals, and other forms of creativity help quell prejudice?
3. Suggest a way for Angel to learn more about Tess and her inner turbulence. Name activities that might help him understand her hesitance to marry, such as talking with her friends, cooking or picnicking together, letter writing, horseback riding, or train or buggy trips to a city or the coast. How might he introduce personal subjects to determine the cause of her insecurity?
4. Compose a lecture on depression. List home diagnosis, complications, and treatment for severe personality maladjustments. Account for the importance to the story of Tess's grief for her son Sorrow, guilt at Prince's death, hatred and fear of Alec, disappointment in Angel, work for the odious Mr. Groby, and self-castigation for bearing a child out of wedlock and failing to enrich her family.
5. Write an encyclopedia entry on suicide. Add details that explain why a disillusioned woman would long to join the dead d'Urbervilles or find release in hanging herself on her wedding day or drowning herself in a river.

Religion

1. Characterize Calvinism as a religion and philosophy of life. Explain Calvin's attitude toward women and promiscuity as demonstrated by his aphorisms and sermons.
2. Compose a graveside service for Tess. Note her role in the lives of family, friends, husband, lover, and employers. Summarize her gradual decline after meeting Alec Stoke-d'Urberville.
3. Discuss the exact meaning of these terms: Brahma, low church, high church, evangelical, conversionist, apostolic, vestry, Wycliff, Huss, Luther, Calvin, Paul of Tarsus, St. John, St. James, cloister, Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Christiadi, Pauliad, Canons, Leopardi, Schopenhauer, Magdalen, *Benedicite*, monotheistic, fetishistic, Holy Thursday, Whitsun, Jacob's ladder, Leah, Rachel, Old Lady Day, Rubric, *primum Mobile*, and apostate. Which terms apply to Tess, Angel, Alec, Cuthbert, Felix, Parson Tringham, the new parson in Marlott, and the Reverend Clare?
4. With a group, design a brochure, web site, frieze, or poster series explaining why religion plays so important a role in the novel. How does Angel's philosophy influence Tess and Alec? How does Angel's viewpoint alter after his hard time in Brazil? Why does Mrs. Clare rebel against the stony-hearted Reverend Clare?
5. Explain in a paragraph why the new vicar hesitates to answer Tess's question about baptism. Discuss why burial in hallowed ground excludes suicides, alcoholics, and unbaptized infants.

Science and Health

List natural aspects of farm work that appeal to Tess and Angel, especially the passage of the seasons, good weather, outdoor work, making hay, milking, looking at

stars, and driving in the rain. Make a parallel list of hardships, including cold, damp, uprooting garlic from the pasture, processing reeds, harvesting swedes, heavy labor, overtime work, and the cries of dying pheasants.

ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT

1. List moments in Tess's 16th year when she is independent, entertained, courted, accepted, and admired. Include details from these scenes.
2. Make a list of scenes that stress guilt and shame, for example, Tess's night walks at Marlott, accounting for the pregnancy to Joan, and admitting to Angel that she once had a lover.
3. Compose advertisements for businesses and professions mentioned in the novel.
4. Explain how these events illuminate Tess's decision to live with Alec: Angel's departure, Joan's need of money to repair the thatch, Tess's exhaustion from feeding grain into the threshing machine, Izz's chance to accompany Angel to Brazil, the absence of letters from Brazil, Groby's grudge against Tess, Felix and Cuthbert's commentary to Mercy Chant, and Sorrow's death.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

VOCABULARY TEST

Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate pair of words from the choices below.

abhorred/dupe
affix/prodigality
amalgamating/roundabout
apostasy/papistical
Auricular/endearments
bade/hoshead
cuffed/reprimand
deciduous/draughts
disfigurement/scoffers
divinity/bliss

effrontery/vagabonds
exculpatory/transmutation
Moorish/torrid
nimical/reillumination
sedge/coyness
terrestrial/mean
trilithon/taciturnity
unimpeachable/propagate
vicarage/compunction
virago/porterage

1. The caretaker was so struck with their innocent appearance, and with the elegance of Tess's gown hanging across a chair, her silk stockings beside it, the pretty parasol, and the other habits in which she had arrived because she had none else, that her first indignation at the _____ of tramps and _____ gave way to a momentary sentimentality over this genteel elopement, as it seemed.
2. And now as he looked into the candle its flame dumbly expressed to him that it was made to shine on sensible people, and that it _____ lighting the face of a _____ and a failure.
3. And she is an _____ Christian, I am sure; perhaps of the very tribe, genus, and species you desire to _____.
4. Even the character and accent of the two peoples had shades of difference, despite the _____ effects of a _____ railway.
5. Then it would grow lighter, and her features would become simply feminine; they had changed from those of a _____ who could _____ bliss to those of a being who craved it.
6. She obeyed like one in a dream, and when she could _____ no more, he himself tucked a bud or two in her hat and heaped her basket with others in the _____ of his bounty.
7. When she ceased, the _____ impressions from their previous _____ seemed to hustle away into the corners of their brains, repeating themselves as echoes from a time of supremely purblind foolishness.
8. Under foot the leaves were dry, and the foliage of some holly bushes which grew among the _____ trees was dense enough to keep off _____.
9. Yet however _____ and lumpy their appearance just now to the _____, unglamoured eye, to themselves the case was different.
10. By this time there had arisen a shout of laughter at the extraordinary appearance of Car's back, which irritated the dark queen into getting rid of the _____ by the first sudden means available, and independently of the help of the _____.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Character Identification (20 points)

Name the characters described below.

- _____ 1. child-like woman who imagines her daughter marrying a gentleman.
- _____ 2. infant baptized by Tess.
- _____ 3. young woman who follows Angel from Wintonchester.
- _____ 4. friend whom Angel invites to accompany him to Brazil.
- _____ 5. watcher who stays with Tess at Stonehenge.
- _____ 6. person who tells Tess about Angel's intent to seduce Izz.
- _____ 7. woman who keeps mead for medicinal purposes.
- _____ 8. convert who becomes an evangelist.
- _____ 9. woman who tries to drown herself over unrequited love.
- _____ 10. woman whom James Clare prefers for his son.

Part II: Fill-in (20 points)

Complete each of the following lines with a term.

1. Tess asks Angel to marry _____.
2. Farm workers travel to new jobs on _____ Day.
3. James Clare's theology follows the principles of _____.
4. Tess sends 20 pounds to Joan to pay for a _____.
5. The death of _____ during a pre-dawn delivery makes Tess feel guilty.
6. Although she is _____, Mrs. d'Urberville recognizes her pet hens.
7. Groby of Flintcomb-Ash is the man whom _____ struck.
8. Tess expresses _____'s religious skepticism to Alec.
9. Tess learns that the d'Urberville _____ is connected with a murder.
10. Tess survives hard labor by thinking of happier days at _____ dairy.

Part III: True/False (30 points)

Mark the following statements either T for true or F if any part is false.

- _____ 1. Jack Durbeyfield is a poor, hard-working Marlott farmer.
- _____ 2. The D'Urbervilles are really the Stokes.
- _____ 3. The new parson accepts Tess's baptism of Sorrow.
- _____ 4. Angel Clare intends to study flour milling at Wellbridge Mill.
- _____ 5. James Clare does not send Angel to Cambridge because Angel rejects religion.
- _____ 6. Joan encourages Tess to reveal past mistakes.
- _____ 7. Angel sleepwalks and carries Tess to a stone coffin in the abbey church.
- _____ 8. Izz asks Angel if Tess really loved him.
- _____ 9. Angel leaves thirty pounds with his parents to offer to Tess for emergencies.
- _____ 10. Tess never meets the Clares.
- _____ 11. The sign painter intentionally leaves messages about Tess's sin.
- _____ 12. Tess is unable to learn whistling.
- _____ 13. Angel's suffering in Brazil helps him understand Tess's hardships.
- _____ 14. Alec pays the stonecutter for Jack's headstone.
- _____ 15. Angel threatens Alec for taking his wife to Sandbourne.

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two of the following quotations from the novel and explain the significance of each.

1. The girl's surprise at Mrs. d'Urberville's manner was not great; for since seeing the size of the house she had expected no more. But she was far from being aware that the old lady had never heard a word of the so-called kinship.
2. "I don't know about ghosts," she was saying, "but I do know that our souls can be made to go outside our bodies when we are alive."
3. As everybody knows, fine feathers make fine birds; a peasant girl but very moderately prepossessing to the casual observer in her simple condition and attire will bloom as an amazing beauty if clothed as a woman of fashion with the aids that Art can render; while the beauty of the midnight crush would often cut but a sorry figure if placed inside the field-woman's wrapper upon a monotonous acreage of turnips on a dull day.
4. The mistletoe hung under the tester just as he had placed it. Having been there three or four weeks, it was turning colour, and the leaves and berries wrinkled. Angel took it down and crushed it into the grate.
5. When he was gone, she bent down upon the entrance to the vaults and said, "Why am I on the wrong side of this door!"

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Identifying Places (20 points)

Provide terms to fit each description that follows.

- _____ 1. city of Tess's execution
- _____ 2. ancient home of the D'Urbervilles
- _____ 3. dairy managed by Richard Crick
- _____ 4. village where Jack and Joan go to Rolliver's tavern
- _____ 5. home of Alec d'Urberville
- _____ 6. bleak area where Tess harvests swedes
- _____ 7. building where Tess kills Alec
- _____ 8. place where Angel's companion dies suddenly
- _____ 9. place in Marlott where Sorrow is buried
- _____ 10. scene of Tess's capture

Part II: Short Answer (30 points)

Supply a word or phrase in answer to each of the following questions. Place your response in the blank provided.

1. _____ does not dance with Tess at the May Day festivities.
2. Alec searches a way out of The _____ in the fog.
3. The _____ visit the sick and take them black-pudding.
4. _____ Clare intends to marry Mercy Chant.
5. Mrs. Clare thinks Angel should have gone to _____.
6. The confession slips under the door below a _____.
7. Angel's _____ intended the jewels for his wife.
8. After Angel leaves for Brazil, Tess tells _____ the truth about their failed marriage.
9. Tess wears the _____ at night to give her comfort.
10. _____ plans to give the abandoned boots to a needy person.
11. James Clare targeted _____ for conversion.
12. Because of family illness, _____ fails to serve her time until Old Lady Day.
13. Commentary about _____ causes Joan to seek lodging in Kingsbere.
14. The housekeeper finds Tess and _____ asleep.
15. After walking from Flintcomb-Ash to _____, Tess puts on thin shoes.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

Part III: Selecting Details (20 points)

Place an X beside any statement that is true of Tess:

- 1. sells her "brilliant."s
- 2. deliberately places Liza Lu at Angel's disposal.
- 3. works overtime to please Groby.
- 4. arises at 3:00 A. M. to skim cream.
- 5. blames herself when a dairymaid tries to drown herself.
- 6. tries many times to tell Angel of her past.
- 7. baptizes her child Sorrow d'Urberville.
- 8. blames herself for Angel's lack of Christian faith.
- 9. cringes at two hag-like portraits of d'Urberville ancestors.
- 10. describes the afternoon cock crow as an evil omen.

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Account for Tess's longing for anonymity.
2. Discuss where and how Tess can be herself.
3. Describe the social life of peasant laborers.
4. Justify the decision of Angel to return to Tess.
5. Contrast Angel's relationship with Tess before and after the expedition to Brazil.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY TEST

1. effrontery/vagabonds
2. abhorred/dupe
3. unimpeachable/propagate
4. amalgamating/roundabout
5. divinity/bliss
6. affix/prodigality
7. Auricular/endearments
8. deciduous/draughts
9. terrestrial/mean
10. disfigurement/scoffers

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Character Identification (20 points)

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Joan | 6. Marian |
| 2. Sorrow | 7. Mrs. Clare |
| 3. Liza Lu | 8. Alec |
| 4. Izz | 9. Retty |
| 5. Angel | 10. Mercy |

Part II: Fill-in (20 points)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Liza Lu | 6. blind |
| 2. Old Lady | 7. Angel |
| 3. St. Paul | 8. Angel |
| 4. thatched roof | 9. coach |
| 5. Prince | 10. Talbothays |

Part III: True/False (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. F | 11. F |
| 2. T | 7. T | 12. F |
| 3. T | 8. F | 13. T |
| 4. T | 9. F | 14. T |
| 5. T | 10. T | 15. F |

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Identifying Places (20 points)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Wintoncester | 6. Flintcomb-Ash |
| 2. Kingsbere | 7. The Herons |
| 3. Talbothays | 8. Brazil |
| 4. Marlott | 9. churchyard |
| 5. Trantridge | 10. Stonehenge |

Part II: Short Answer (30 points)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Angel | 6. carpet | 11. Alec |
| 2. Chase | 7. godmother | 12. Tess |
| 3. Clares | 8. Joan | 13. Tess |
| 4. Cuthbert | 9. wedding band | 14. Angel |
| 5. Cambridge | 10. Mercy | 15. Emminster |

Part III: Selecting Details (20 points)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. | 6. X |
| 2. X | 7. |
| 3. X | 8. |
| 4. | 9. X |
| 5. X | 10. |

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.



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