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Continuation about Emily Bronte: Life and Career

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Emily's later life relate on her abortive try to make a living on her own. Some jobs presented to the girls in Bronte. In 1835 Emily joined her sister Charlotte at (Miss Woolers school) at Roe head, but because she remained far away from the moors she became home sick. Then she went to law hill in Halifax as a teacher staying there for six months, then she returned to Haworth when her health began to fail again .She stayed at home for five years and at this period she and her two sisters plan to made their own school at parsonage with their aunt lending them money, but the next year their aunt and Mr. William who had been a favorite with girls both died, and the girls returned to their home and their hopes JO building the school failed.

Emily became sick and physically ill. In the period between (1838-1842) she wrote many poems and kept them for herself, but in 1845 Charlotte her sister discovered these poems and tried to persuade her sister to publish her work (Jopnson, 2004:x).

In May 1846 the three sisters Emily, Charlotte and Anne made up a small volure containing a selection of verse of all the three and published it wishing to stay

anonymous because if they knew that they are women their work will not receive serious attention, so they published under the names of (Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell). Names that were bearing the initials letters of their own names (Coles,1987:3). In their first try they published Dismal Failure poems but it received no suitable critical attention and only two copies were sold. Nevertheless, they didn't stop their hopes, each of the three girls wrote a novel; Charlotte produced Jane, Emily produced Wuthering Heights and Anne produced Agnes Grey publishing them in 1847 (Coles,1987:3).

Emily Bronte's novel Wuthering Heights was first not well received and it was considered as unreasonable, gloomy and cruel. The result then was that only few copies of the first edition were sold (Bloom,2008:123). Despite the fact that she wrote only one novel, she continued to carry on uncertain relationship with nineteenth century thoughtful traditions that support humanistic values either by advancing the claims of the individuals or by carrying on those of community. Emily and her sister Anne wrote many diary papers and journal articles as a description of their lives that prescribe a future date on which they read the account and then write an incidental one. Moreover, it is worth noting that

Emily was born after the apex of the romantic period in the Victorian era, in the midst of the Industrial Revolution.

In 1848 Emily began to write a second novel, this time her brother Branwell died of tuberculosis. In his funeral Emily caught a cold, which was then developed into serious illness and she ignored herself refusing all medical advises, she was not able to breathe without going to cough. After two months she broke down saying to Charlotte that she now wants to see the doctor, but she passed away before help could arrive. She died on December 19, 1848 at the age of thirty, her body was very thin and her coffin was only sixteen inches wide (Johnson, 2004: x). After Emily's death and not earlier than the twentieth century her novel of *Wuthering Heights* started to be regarded as a masterpiece in which gothic romantic units were dealing with huge sources and poetic power (Bloom, 2008:123).