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**The New Women in The late Nineteenth Century : The Rise of Female
Ambition under The Role of Male Dominant Culture in Thomas Hardy
Novel “*Tess of the D’Urbervilles*”, In 1891.**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Foreign Languages in
Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of Master in Literature and
Civilization**

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2021

Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my lovely parents Djamal and Malika

To my dear brothers .Amin,Nasro,Hassan,Hoceine.

To all the member of Hemdi's and Tahi's family

To all my colleagues and teachers at the university

To all who read this work.

Maria

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, all praise to Allah who granted us guidance and power to carry out this humble work. We are totally sure that this work would have never become true without his guidance.

I want to express my gratitude to my supervisor Dr.Sakhri Hadjera for her time and effort and guides.

I would like to take this opportunity to thanks all my teachers at the University of Mohammed Kheider for all that they presented and shared with us.

Abstract

The new feminist movement in the late nineteenth century and under the Victorian crown creates a new model of women that contracted with the idea of ideal women in patriarchal society. Mainly our aim of the study is to discuss the role of male-dominant culture in shaping the new women's ambition for new social life and for a better experience of life, identifying the male-dominant culture and its effect on women's social life, as well as discussing how Hardy express his literary model of new women and describe how women react against the male-dominant culture in the late 19th-century life experience. In this study we come under qualitative research through descriptive study to the act and react of the three male characters and the female protagonist Tess. Our study comes under a feminist and gender theory, mainly that by Simone de Beauvoir. We will discuss the three main males characters attitudes Mr.D'Urberveilles, Angel Clare, and Alec D'Urberveilles. We shed light mainly on what is the female reaction toward the male's attitudes. The study target is to show the impact of male dominant culture on the rise of New Women model in the British society in the late nineteenth century.

Key Words: late-nineteenth-century –male-dominant culture -New Women-Thomas Hardy-Simone de Beauvoir.

تلخيص

الحركة النسوية الجديدة في أواخر القرن التاسع عشر وتحت التاج الفيكتوري. خلقت نموذج جديد للمرأة التي تعارض مع فكرة المرأة المثالية في المجتمع الأبوي. هدفنا الأساسي من الدراسة هو مناقشة دور ثقافة الهيمنة الذكورية في رفع طموح المرأة الجديدة لحياة اجتماعية جديدة وخوض تجربة حياة أفضل. التعرف على الثقافة الذكورية وأثرها على الحياة الاجتماعية للمرأة. مناقشة كيف عبر هاردي عن نموده الأدبي للمرأة الجديدة ووصفه لكيفية تفاعل النساء اتجاه الهيمنة الذكورية في أواخر القرن التاسع عشر. هذه الدراسة تندرج تحت البحث النوعي من خلال الدراسة الوصفية لفعل ورد فعل الشخصيات الذكورية الثلاثة والبطلة تيس. تأتي دراستنا في إطار نظرية نسوية والنوع الاجتماعي بشكل خاص تلك التي من تأليف سيمون دي بوفوار. نناقش أيضا مواقف الشخصيات الثلاثة الرئيسية الذكورية كالسيد دي أوربيرفيل ، أنجيل كلير ، وأليك دوربيرفيل . رد فعل الأنثوي تجاه المواقف الذكورية. الهدف من الدراسة هو إظهار تأثير ثقافة الهيمنة الذكورية على ظهور نموذج المرأة الجديدة في المجتمع البريطاني في أواخر القرن التاسع عشر.

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General Introduction

'Angels in the house', is definitely how women's role defined in the Victorian society in the nineteenth century. Under the Victorian ideal model of society which known as patriarchal society, nothing is brilliant more than the men and nothing marginalized less than women. This gender gap or inequalities or injustice is the prestigious image of Victorian social life and it was the ultimate truth concerns the women status .the supremacy and inferiority status view at that time was depend on which gender you are .the male dominance culture is the pillar culture in this kind of society ,the role of women ,if any, is always shaped under the male umbrella .the man existence in that society given him the ultimate authority to guiding or slaving women proudly ,and it was also ,the women role I mean ,limited just in the passive duties like housewife and take care of his children or in deepest word just for what serve the benefit of man .no right ,no freedom ,and no role .

In the late nineteenth century, no longer this kind of role distribution is adequate as it had been in the very early nineteenth century. New women movements over the world raised women's rights and freedom question against all the social, economical, and political imposed practices and which affected also the British society and specifically the women awareness and future ambition, which transfer the women name as 'the 'new women'; therefore, the idea of new women takes also place in literature .when many writers try to embodied the assumption of new women in many deferent ways and angels. And Thomas hardy is one of those who support this new movement in his latest novel *Tess of The D'Urbervilles*.

Thomas Hardy as known is one of those male feminist writers, who also known by his realistic style. he well pictured the emergence of the idea of new women in the British rural society in his novel *Tess of The D'Urbervilles*, His honestly discussing to the idea of new women in Victorian society, which was a crucial topic at

that time, and specially when we talk about it from a male perspective, is one of the factors that allow to this new movements to spread more after the nineteenth century and to rise the feminist voice loudly.

New women in fiction , is really a huge topic because is tackled from many perspective and views, each writer explains the model of new women depends on his point of view for example in *Tess Of The D'Urbervilles*, hardy illustrated this idea by presenting it on a passive young girl come from a rural family, who damped with many external factors: economical, social factors, which crash with Tess's life stream and leading her to rebel and challenge them in certain way that create a controversial jump which depicts the female protagonist from seen as an ideal women in her society .Hardy through his work *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* elaborated the question of women from a new view and under the Victorian codes of male domination, for that we attempt to discuss the role of male dominance convention on the women ambition in Thomas Hardy's novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Therefore, and to comes close to that we will take consideration to clarify the male-dominant culture that implemented in this novel through the three main males characters: Mr. Joan, Mr. d'Urbervilles, Angel Clare and also the female character' reaction from the male convention practices during the novel plot.

The new women assumption under the male umbrella was a high jump in women's history; therefore, we cannot discuss new women if we do not deal with the role of man under these circumstances. So in order to achieve this study aim, we are attempting to reach the following sub-questions:

- Identify the male dominant culture and its effect on women social life.

- Discuss how Hardy express his view, as Victorian male feminist , to the women , Tess , as male feminist writer.
- Describe how women react against the male dominant culture in the late 19th century life experience, in the late nineteenth century, 1891

Our thesis is under qualitative research , we attempt to use descriptive method , in order to describe how the characters acts and react during the developments of the plot , and that under two main theories which are : feminist and gender theory . We collect our data from a deeply searching and understanding of the novel, and also from a available documents, articles and theses that concerned with my research area focus and aims.

Our dissertation thesis contains three chapters. the first chapter ,it the theoretical background of my research topic , The second chapter , it is analytical or practical part ,under the main Title : The Male Dominance Culture versus The Rural Female Existence ‘TESS’”, divided into two parts ,the first one I will introduce Thomas Hardy work and style of writing in his novel , and try to identify contextual limitation that inside the literary work in order to build a solid ground for literary interpretation , and second one , it will be about the application of the social dominant culture in the novel settings , that by examine it on the three main male characters in the novel .and put them under themes in order to link them to the concept of male dominant culture . The third chapter, it is also divided into two parts. the first part , is discuss and describe the response of the female protagonist TESS ,into the male dominant culture practices ,which will be mentioned in the second chapter , and try to give each male act a link to a female react , the second part , it will be the conclusion ,where I will sum up my whole work findings , which give a limitation for my thesis problem that attempting to be discussing .

Chapter One :The Theoretical Background

Introduction

In this chapter, we attempt to discuss several points in women's history in Victorian society. At first, we introduce our investigation passing from the general toward the specific. That means we introduce the chapter from a discussion of the social context of Victorian-era in nineteenth century and moving specifically to detailed discussion of social life that women experienced in that time. Then, we give priority to study the gender construction of what are feminine, masculine, and patriarchy, ending in late nineteenth century to form a literary movement with feminist perception. That movement also grows more to build a solid ground for a new movement concerned the late nineteenth women assumption known by “new women”. New women as a feminist literary movement magnates one of the influential novelist in that period, Thomas Hardy in his latest novel *Tess of D'Urbervilles*, to which we will shed light later on.

1 Victorian Era

The Victorian era is one of the glory periods in history and literature. It is a period when Queen Victoria ascended the throne (1837-1901). Mostly this era witnessed several social, economical, and political events that shape its social reality. The Victorian society is considered as the ideal model of western tradition, in term of social and moral codes. It was also known by its model of society that was a patriarchal society due to male supremacy and female inferiority. Victorian society mostly pictured man and women based on Victorian social and moral construction rather than from the biological different nature of both sexes. Susie Steinbach well elaborates the Victorian social life in her book *Understanding The Victorians Politics, Culture, And Society in The 19th Century Britain*, and more detailed it in its section

Gender she writes about how Victorian society differentiate between the two genders in deferent scales based on social identity as masculine and feminine and talked about the separate sphere concepts for both sexes and write:

The doctrine of separate spheres stated that men and women inhabited different roles in society. Men were essentially public creatures; women were private creatures. Men went out to do battle in the worlds of business and politics; their identities centered on being workers or professionals, husbands, and fathers who were good providers. Women remained at home, in the domestic sphere, where they ran their households, raised their children, and cared for their husbands. Men were fundamentally independent; women were dependent. Men were by nature sexually predatory; women were sexually passionless. Men were socially and politically dominant; women were morally superior.

(166)

Steinbach indicates that the most roles that women played in the Victorian era is just those passive and inferior duties, and when she said the women were just a private creature that means that all what is needed for power and confrontation is men's affairs. In fact, Gender inequality in Victorian society passed through many phases and that also witnessed fame changes in the women's role in that kind of society. However, In order to appreciate the value of the change that occurred during this period in the history of women, we must know what restrictions were imposed on her in this period of time.

2 The Male Dominant Culture:

Male dominance can be defined simply as the power of men. However, male-dominant culture defined in different terms and views that withdraw into one stream. Sanday defined that male-dominance based on two types of behavior: one by viewing it in term of exclusion of women from political and economic representation, and another one is concerned with the male aggression against women which is also based on other criteria in treating in return (164). According to those following criteria, Sanday argues, one can define the level of male-dominance that society is practicing, and as a general overview of those criteria is that mainly based on the aggression of women, raping, wife-beating, and polygamy. Hence, male-dominant culture is one of the concepts of a patriarchal society (Sanday 164). The term patriarchy has a Greek origin which means the rule of father. It means, for example, the rule of the father and the passivity of the mother in the family, or husband's rather than the wife's or boy's rather than girl's. the idea of male-dominant culture comes as a result of the division of social roles based on what is to consider to be maleness and what is controversial for womanhood and the vice versa.

Thus, the man according to the paterichial codes, he supposes to practice his dominance proudly to perceive his maleness in his society which is the soul of masculinity existence. she wrote: "a man might use football to express both his masculinity and his national pride or even to identify himself both nationally and locally, depending on the particular context"(Sanday 150), and also was the case for drinks "drinking was central to their identities. Drinking was associated with virility and masculinity as was drunkenness and the physical violence that often accompanied it"(Sanday 150). Moreover, the possibility to have any kind of leisure is just for men, the man is the only one who has to practice and enjoy his free time in the way he likes

to do and mostly it ends in the club or pub and drinking for last hours of the night: “Men, though they worked very long hours, tended to see their time out of the workplace as their own, to spend on themselves and on leisure; no one saw women’s time this way. Whether they worked outside the home or not, for wages or not, women did not have time off” (Sanday 153). So the kind of leisure that men can spend also expresses the violence and the power that their masculinity should have. However, for women is nearly non-existent and it is limited to passive ones that adopt their feminine identity and mostly her home affairs and motherhood did not leave her free time even to take a breath. The ideal duties for women is much important from anything, even herself .all what she do should directly benefits the man, whether he was a father, or a husband, in order to obey the Victorian norms.

3 The ideal Women in Victorian Era

1.1 Freedom and Sexuality

Freedom is a wide term but when we discuss women's question in that period we find that inequality between men and women is quit clear. In regards to the ultimate fidelity of British citizens for the Victorian moral codes, women are not considered at the level of human beings to practice their humanity value which is “Freedom”. These inequalities in human values take different shapes among which sexuality. women have no freedom with their body and their sexual desire, what really Victorians know is “ that men wanted sex”(Steinbash 167). Man’s desire is of ultimate importance; he is allowed to impose his desire on women even if she denies. For that reason, sexual freedom was one of the central struggles between the man and women in that period. Males for Victorians have the total sexual freedom and sometimes allowed to engage in extra-marital sex with prostitutes. However, a woman who practices this kind of

practices are called “prostitutes”, and that kind of women are excluded from their society, and are not excused: “prostitutes were perceived not as women who were making an economic choice, but as women so unfeminine as to have sexual desire”(Steinbash168).

1.2 Marriage and love:

Marriage is the most sacred relationship in the Victorian society. For Victorians, it is the key element for fertility; however, the idea of marriage for women was motivated by many reasons such as for economical and social status that needed. Marriage and economical status are one of two key concepts for better life in British society, at least for women. For working class parents, marriage is the solution to achieve a kind of prosperity, especially when she married to a rich man. For that reason, “Marriage became necessary for female on economic basis”(shadab 129). In fact, marriage in Victorian era is one of male dominated scene: “Marriage rites were originally intended the man against women, she becomes his property” as it was “ a form of servitude”(Beauvoir 202). When we attempt to understand why women and marriage have this kind of relation for Victorians, we notice that because the truth about women’s existence is meaningless and absurd. As Beauvoir said :“women in truth represent the everyday aspects of life, she is silliness, prudence, shabbiness, boredom “(202).

Women marry not for her benefits or because they choose to marry but for feeding man’s high sexual hunger. As Beauvoir declared in her book *The Second Sex*, “because she owns nothing ,women does not enjoy the dignity of being a person; she herself forms a part of the patrimony of a man .First of her father ,then her husband”(106). Women have not experienced their humanity in such a society which also retrains their independence to own anything or even to express themselves loudly

,and also the decision of marriage can be father want. Likewise, love for Victorians is forbidden and unwelcomed because women should have total honesty and fidelity to their husbands ,as Beauvoir mentioned “love at distance,however , is only fantasy ,not a real experience”(10), However , for women is nothing ,it is the family affairs that most important then love, love has a smaller place in women’s life then has often been supposed”, that is because “husband, children, home, amusements ,social duties, vanity , sexuality ,career, are much important”(610).

1.3 Women and work :

The ‘Angel in the House’ is how Victorian ideal is women. This term is used to refer to the limited role of women, which means that the suitable place for women is the home and carry its role as housewife and caring on her children. Many social, political and economical rights are confined to man due to the social construction model of the Victorian society which gave the most powerful duties and rights just for man and keep the role of women between the home’s walls; his inferior gender criteria do not allow her to practice any kind of work that need strength or and that not because the biological reality of her body, but because the Victorian belief that women are a private creatures that all what should be concerned with is home, children, and men. In Victorian history, the question of women’s work is multi-facades one: It is based on her social status as married/unmarried and also depends on social ratification. However, in a patriarchal society man is responsible for economic status, and the Victorians “believed that men were defined by their work and should spend long hours at work”. For women, it is that “domesticity and sexual modesty were key to women’s roles “(Steinbach 167). The case for women’s work is based on social status as married or not,“ working-class women began work as children and gradually moved into adult work”(Steinbach 173)in order to help her family and,

while the married women never work for a wage. In general they saw women's function is motherhood and home affairs. However, with the second half of nineteenth century, "an economic boom in the 1880s brought more job opportunities for the middle-class. At the same time changing attitudes towards sex" (Clemens 25).

1.4 Gender Conflicts Theory

At first step, we should be familiar with the term Gender' meaning to build a solid ground for the coming data. consequently, the most reliable definition is the one by sociologist who consider gender is social constructed phenomenon. Mary Holmes writes in her book "*What is Gender?*" about the history of gender and said that:

In the 1950s and early 1960s Functionalism was largely dominant within sociology and it contributed to sociological understandings of differences between women and men as socially constructed. While social construction involves structures such as class systems and institutions, the term principally refers to the processes by which ideas about how things should work are made into social reality.(4)

Holmes detailed the history of gender as a concept and how "sex role inequalities" was the first steps for emerging this social construct between man and women, which classified as either 'masculine or 'feminine. Pilcher et Whelehan set that the purpose of this construction that the biological difference between man and women comes to justify the patriarchal system, "to create a consciousness among women that they were naturally better suited to 'domestic' roles"(56). After then, In the 1970s, Gender studies meant to analyze the gender identity and gender representation of both men and women through what assigned as feminine or masculine. As a theory, it includes women studies, man studies, and queer theory. The gender theory it pretended many disciplines; however, the sociology approach is the

most credible one in social and women studies, the sociologist theorist Simone de Beauvoir had an influential effect on feminist theory through her famous book *The Second Sex*, in 1949, which discussed the women's experience of life through the history. Therefore, the gender theory concept of masculinity, femininity, and patriarchy should be discussed to contextualized women's history.

3.4.1 Masculinity:

Masculinity (also called manhood or maleness) as a social concept means power. Murphy asserts that "to say 'men in general' is already to point to an important complication in power relations" (152). Manhood, in general, is a sociological phenomenon that comes up with the social construction between man and women, and this kind of definition is what creates the tension between man and women, and as Murphy said that it means men subordinate women; "masculinity, then, is that men, in general, are advantaged through the subordination of women" (152).

Masculinity mostly refers to set of social interaction of the man in a certain society. Kathy Davis et al. in the book of *Gender and women Studies* mentioned that:

Masculinity was then understood in psychology, social psychology, sociology, and anthropology as an internalized role or identity, reflecting a particular (in practice often meaning US or Western) culture's norms or values, acquired by social learning from agents of socialization such as family, school...(55).

Therefore, "academic perspective of the social sciences, masculinities are understood as a form of power relation, both among men themselves and between men and women" (Pilcher and Whelehan 83) Therefore, the man masculinity interaction toward women leads to produce this kind of gender inequality and conflicts, when manliness performance expressing overshadow on certain society.

3.4.2 Femininity:

Femininity is the opposite meaning of masculinity, also called womanhood. It refers to a set of behaviors that shaped the women or girls' role in such society. It is characterized by those social restrictions concerned women's role and behaviors in order to protect her feminine identity. There is just a "Women remained at home, in the domestic sphere, where they ran their households, raised their children, and cared for their husbands" (Steinbach 166).

Simone de Beauvoir indicates that "women is not born, but rather becomes, a woman": she argues that "it is civilization as a whole that produces this creature ...which is describes as feminine"(Beauvoir 273). Hence, what determines femininity- limitation is not that biological deference, which is obviously the ultimate truth, but it is that concept of society that leads to shape the way from the very early years for young girls till being a mother. Simone de Beauvoir portrayed that idea in her book *the second sex* (1949):

Up to the age of twelve the little girl is as strong as her brothers, and she shows the same the mental powers ;there is no field where she is debarred from engaging in rivalry with them .if, well puberty and sometimes even from early infancy, she seems to us to be already sexually determined .This is not because mysterious instincts directly doom her to passivity coquetry, maternity, it is because the influence of the others upon the child is a factor almost from the start, and thus she is indoctrinated with her vocation from her earliest years. (273)

And it is clearly understood that the word “other” refers to social codes and norms that the women are part of it. This automatically revises how women adopt their feminine identity in a certain way.

3.4.3 Paterichy

The definition of this term is taken much different meaning, but the most essential is that “system of social structures and practices, in which men govern, oppress and exploit women”(Walby 20). Walby has well conceptualized the idea of patriarchy as a social phenomenon into six components or what she called structures “the patriarchal mode of production, patriarchal relations in paid work, patriarchal relations in the state, male violence, patriarchal relations in sexuality, and patriarchal relations in cultural institutions, such as religion, the media, and education”(20). All of that which is referred to is in order to understand at which level that this kind of social structure affected the women's experience of life. Besides, Walby asserts that these six structures are necessary for western societies, hence, the same to the British society and under the Victorian crown is that system which most dominated, as Harlem sets that “to the mid-twentieth century women’s lives were more likely to be controlled and constrained by the men within their immediate family. Women were dependent on fathers and then husbands” (14).

4 The New Feminist Movement

Through nineteenth century, Victorian society witnessed many changes concerns women’s rights and equality. This kind of protest called “Feminism”. “Feminism as a radical protest against the female condition began in America, and has always been strongest there. Although women's role had been questioned by radical intellectuals since the eighteenth century, it was not until the early nineteenth that the conditions

for a more widespread protest began to emerge (Bouchair 9).while , British women had never experienced the same respect and independence as that in America(13). And that that because the deferent social system because “the basic structure of gender in Victorian society remained consistent throughout the entire period between 1820 and 1914” (Steinbach 176).

In general, this kind of feminist protest comes gradually as a reaction to inequality and injustice towards suffered women from violence, abuse, and marginalization from many political practices and that besides demands for freedom and equality for all. In Britain, Victorian women have not the same opportunities as American ones. However, “The specific issues which engaged the attention of women at the outset of the British movement in 1856 were the rights of married women to own property, family welfare and better opportunities for education and employment”(Bouchair 14), but still, this slowly advanced that because of the kind of social system which based mainly on male power .and all that women protest for is such political rights concerned property, and for life dignity.

Till the late nineteenth century, a new model of the British feminist movement start to improved and, “By the 1870s the British movement had begun to take on a different tone and split into two distinct parts, a process mirrored in the USA”(Bouchair 14). British feminist wants to perceive the maximum rights a,respect,and freedom for women as that occurred in America.

5 New Concepts for the New Women

After the new feminists protest and the changed that acquired in the women’s consciousness that appeared in the nineteenth century, those attempts lead to create new assumption for female roles and against her sex, gender and class distinction. By

the same token, changing attitudes towards sex .hence, the idea of new women being inevitable to emerge and especially in literature which helps to spread this concepts into a real feminist movement. “The picture of New Woman is depicted for the first time in the Victorian history; their lives are entirely different from the pictures painted of women as suppressed, passive victims of a patriarchal society”(Mahajan nd Randhawa 3). The late nineteenth century was the epic period for feminist movement against all constraints; her freedom and ambition were based on her gender roles in a male dominated society during the Victorian policies through the first half of the nineteenth society. Crue adds the deferent assumption between the ideal women and new women in the late nineteenth century , “During the 1880s and 1890s, the New Woman emerged, as the daughters who had watched their mothers struggle for public access came into adulthood”(198). She added, “these young women demanded rights which their mothers would barely have imagined”(crue 198).crue write in general what new women have did :

Finally, the New Woman asserted her right to sexuality and separated it from her public reputation. The majority of women involved in the New Woman movement believed that sexual identity and behavior should not be linked with public respectability. Sexual activity should not destroy a woman's reputation. The New Woman rejected her mother's church-validated repression of women's sexual desire and belief in women's innate purity and virginal innocence. (201)

6 Literary New women:

Basically, the New Woman represented “a new model of womanhood created by a group of women writers who desired more rights and opportunities for

women”(Clemens 2). This movement focused on showing the women suffragettes challenges and tried to rebel against that .The New Woman marked a turning point for gender roles in Britain. There was no single New Woman, but a multitude within literature, that means is the literary new women pictured in different way and depend to the writer’s feminists views .Clemens illustrated that many writers are concerned with the new women in equal education and public health ,others on sexual freedom ,also in rebel against social norms concerning marriage and motherhood , “In response to the New Woman, other authors also created their own New Woman, including Thomas Hardy who supported the movement”(Clemens 3).

So the new women mainly began in Victorian literature. It is more peacefully for those protests to picturing the real life of women and to rise the awareness of womens in that time ,to show it on fictional character : “It was novelist Sarah Grand who first coined the term New Woman, and she became the poster woman for the movement, although it was not until the 1980s that Grand and her work began to be seriously studied”(clmens34). For feminist novelist who supports the new women movement, they attacked the Victorian morals through characters and the themes beyond them .

Conclusion

As conclusion, Victorian era witnessed this phenomenon of gender inequality and male dominated social codes which motivate writers to write about the question of women’s rights and freedom under this kind of society. This literary movement starts to take new feminist challenge to create a new women characteristic rather than the Victorian model which was affected by the new women movement upon the world. The literary new women starts to emerge in Britain and takes different feminist

perspective in order to create the new women character. Thomas Hardy is one of those writer who welcomed this movement through his works and mainly his last work, *Tess of The D'Urbervilles*.

**Chapter Two: The Male dominance Attitudes in Hardy's Novel Tess
Of the D'Urberveilles**

Introduction

In this chapter, we try to discuss the three main male attitudes in the novel that impact intensively the female character Tess .by starting from how she lives in her family till the point that she across to the unconventional character at the end of the novel.

Tess first transitional point started from the economical and social status of her family and how that help to escalate the events of the novel .when she decides to be responsible for her family status rather than her father Mr. John D'Urbervilles, who really not that effective person .who supposed to be more responsible for his family and especially Tess however, that irresponsible stand, lead to put Tess in another mass event. Tess for the second time faced another male character that takes advantage of her and practices his sexual violence on her weak position scene. While the third male-dominated scene was different on the front face when she married a man who is Angel Clare after love scene between each other but ends with Insincerity and injustice due to Tess's past sexual experience with Alec with no legal marriage.

Hardy in Tess of the d'Urbervilles much detailed those concepts of feminism perspective through deference personified the idea o male-dominant culture on those three main male characters. hence we can understand how ideal women should behave and how she treats under that social system.

1 The Male feminist view and women Submission:

Thomas Hardy is one the best literary representative writer of his age .he is a Victorian writer who known for his realistic style and social criticism in his novels .and for that, his important to pictured the realistic image of the most social phenomenon of his period, the question of women is highly recommended subject of that age which known by her inferiority dealing with women and her rights and

restrict her from many economical and political practices that gender identity dictated on them. Sandlin said, “Hardy confronts convention by rejecting the Victorian ideals of relations between the sexes in his literary works,” (30). That relationship between the two sexes is built another gap between them. Hardy’s interests in the question of women and his focus on picturing the realistic image of women suffrage under Victorian norms, allow him to be considered as one of the feminist writers who support the late nineteenth-century movement called The New Movement, and that clearly shows in his latest work *Tess of The D’Urbervilles* 1891.

Thomas Hardy was not known from the early as a feminist writer however, his works were used to support the women's liberation movement. Harold Bloom notices that:

Tess, and of the tensions incident on a late-nineteenth-century male novelist writing so ambiguously about his ‘pure woman’ heroine, about the destructive maleness of his two heroes’ relations with her (especially the—apparent—ambiguity of seduction and rape), and about marriage, separation, bigamy, extramarital sex, and childbirth, all imply a writer whose ‘consciousness’ is in some sense being recast in the mold of feminist thinking about sexuality and patriarchy. (75)

He lives long enough to be aware of the realities of Victorian societal structure and that push him to challenge those codes through his works and his stylistic way of writing that challenge was clearly obvious from the plot structure and subtitles and even from the title itself. He chose attractive subtitles at that era *Pure Woman Faithfully Presented*, he used it to represent the heroine of *Tess* from the innocent girl to fallen women that highlights the question of women at that era and how women

treated at that male-dominated society and how it is defined depending to a patriarchal convention. However, that was not the real view of Thomas Hardy, but he used Tess as a victim to determine how women role through his realistic description and identification to each character of his fiction. The novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* is considered a pure reflection of Thomas Hardy's life and personal view. Harvey explained that by mentioning the Hardy's concerns his novel, he said "Hardy said that had it not been too revealing, he would have called it *Tess of the Hardys*"(38). "Tess of the d'Urbervilles appeared in weekly installments within the *Graphic* from 4 July to 26 December 1891"(36), for that reason this novel had been an epic novel for his feminist view in the Victorian novel and for the history of the new women movement in Britain.

2 The Male Domination Culture in Tess of The D'Urbervilles

The reader of Hardy's novel *Tess of d'Urbervilles*, can notice that Hardy's main characters are males and the three ones affected directly the most important novel development concerning the protagonist Tess .

Hardy's novel from the very beginnings shadow masculinity domination over femininity to express the reality of that society that based on male existence. In contrast ,femininity existence is embodied in the protagonist Tess ,who is the central subject of all the male characters ,a and that what we attempt to present further details about that kind of relationship under main themes of male domination and patriarchal society conventions in the coming points.

2.1 Tess versus the Irresponsibility and Greed

In the first lines of the novel, Hardy started his novel by reporting Mr. John Durberville's character. Mr. John is the father of Tess. Hardy portrayed this character as a passive Victorian man, who passed the most time drinking in the club and as a lazy person who did not like work. Therefore, the economical status of Tess's family was degraded and they considered a poor family which based on selling the beehives into the retailers one day in a week. And traveled by horse to another city. Sir Joan shows his irresponsibility to the home affairs as most Victorians men. However, Tess was unsatisfied with her father's status, when she was in dancy with her friends, and they look to Tess's father's situation when he "was seen moving along the road in a chaise belonging to The Pure Drop, driven by a frizzle-headed brawny damsel with her gown-sleeves rolled above her elbows" (Hardy 7), and which made Tess upset because her father makes himself "foolish in their eyes" and lead her to proclaim that by saying "He's tired, that's all," she said hastily, "and he has got a lift home because our own horse has to rest to-day" (Hardy 7). and for her young age, Hardy addressed her sensibility to this set of her father, who pushes the clubbiest made fun for her. Tess socially abused here because of her father's irresponsible acts especially among the Marlott citizens, where Tess lived. and Hardy attempt to keep the reader aware that Tess's sensibility to what happened in front of her clubbiest was harsh for her "Tess cried, and the color upon her cheeks spread over her face and neck" (8).

Fatherhood as masculinity identity mainly was linked to the idea of economic responsibility of his family which based on the type of work he did. Men in Victorian society responsible for his family, and it are one of his manliness code that Victorian society based on. Susie Stenbush during her description of Victorianian society identifies that "men were defined by their work and should spend long hours at work"

(Steinbach 167). However, the character of Tess, lose this opportunity that may secure her financially stable life .on the contrary, events progressed to take things worst than it was due to this unfortunate financial status.

As a Victorian man it clearly obvious that he had the ultimate power over his family as a whole, Although, Sir John, in some way break the conventional image of an ideal man who supposed to protect his family and keep his family's financial life stable. But in general, he is still the head of the family and had the final decision making and should obey by the other members with no judgment and that what Hardy means when Mrs. Durberveils asked him to decide on Tess's travel case "'If you say she ought to go, she will go"(Hardy 25). At the same time, Hardy well exemplified the stereotype of Victorian wife on the character of Mrs.D'urbervilles. She spends all her day on home affairs and children caring with no objection, and that unequal distribution of roles really explains the idea of public spheres that is pillar ideology of Victorian society, which stated the relationship between man and women is socially different.Steinbach define that :

Men were essentially public creatures; women were private creatures. Men went out to do battle in the worlds of business and politics; their identities centered on being workers or professionals, husbands, and fathers who were good providers. Women remained at home, in the domestic sphere, where they ran their households, raised their children, and cared for their husbands. Men were fundamentally independent; women were dependent. Men were by nature sexually predatory; women were sexually passionless. Men were socially and politically dominant; women were morally superior. (166)

That social construction is known by male dominance culture which mainly constructs both sexes socially by giving the man the power over man. For

example, leisure is allowed for men in Victorian society and mainly. and women have it was violent practices or activities. “In the Victorian period, team sports—rowing crew, playing cricket, playing rugby, and especially playing football», in addition, “Boxing was popular among many working-class male subcultures, in part because it was a sport in which men could demonstrate their toughness”(Steinbach 151-152). Mainly the Victorian man is practicing his favorite leisure in his free time, which is the other point we find that women do not have. ideal women for that era are women who stayed at home and care for children, they believe that “daily life was a series of perpetual tasks”; and not just that, they felt guilty about having any free time or carving out any leisure time at all”(Steinbach 154).in a refer to hardy work Tess of the Durbervilles , he was trying to narrowing the image of that kind of inequality between sex or the ideal women through two characters, who supposed to have the same and equal opportunities, are Tess’s parents Mr and Mrs.d'urberveils .and that through many scenes but the most one is when Sir Joan go to the pub and spend his time in drinking till very late hours at night while Mrs. .d'Urbervilles was occupied with house affairs. hardy describe her by saying “As usual” which means that what is common for her to do in daily life “Mrs. Durbeyfield was balanced on one foot beside the tub, the other being engaged in the aforesaid business of rocking her youngest child”(Hardy 12), all of that with no rest while sir Joan at the same moment he was spending time on the pub, as Mrs.Durberviled answer Tess “he went up to Rolliver’s half an hour ago”(hardy 13)when she asked for her father after The situation that happened in front of the revelers.

On the other hands, Going back to what happened to Tess with her father, Tess go back to her house with a sense of shame to what her father did hours ago, and then she finds that he went to the pub to enjoy, which thing that Tess does not like, “Get up his

strength!” and she continued by said ““O my God! Go to a public-house to get up his strength!” (13), as Hardy attempt to explain that Tess expect any apologies or any clarification from her father or mother at least about what happened to her, but nothing of that occurs, but rather she found her mother seems supported him, “And you as well agreed as he, mother!”(Hardy 14).

In the victorian era, which known for its male power existence, it is obvious that all atmosphere around society is the same harshness that is supposed to show by man and code o maleness. Therefore, Hardy showed that the little girl with an innocent mind expect support from even her mother but she dumbled with her mother's support for her father who practices his masculinity in drinking. This was the first crash for Tess with male dominate code, which means nothing superior to man . after Tess and her family come back from the pub that her father spent all night there till very late hours, Hardy shoed Tess in a very high conscious set when he writes “Tess turned the subject by saying what was far more prominent in her own mind at the moment than thoughts of her ancestry”(19). As Tess knows that her father is not that person who really responsible to think about the only investment source that his family depends on it to live, and she said with an emotional sense “ ‘I am afraid father won’t be able to take the journey with the beehives tomorrow so early’(Hardy 20). And since she was the eldest girl as her mother said she should take charge of this mission to take their horse carbage to be for a second time a victim of a carless and irresponsible man. Hardy announced to his audience that Tess was not skillful to ride garbage and during his road, she takes sleep which What led to an accident in which the horse died .and that will be really shocking news for her family because it was the only source of life. Durberfeld family as mentioned before, was a poor family that takes noble name with no real awning any properties that prove it belongs to a noble family, and Thomas

Hardy well referring to the importance of social class changeably starting from the very beginning of narrating till the end, which helps to create a stable base for the importance of social construction which almost based on class and gender, and sometimes are mixed. Class here is refer mainly to social and economical background of D'Urbervilles family and gender on what supposed from man and women to be and to act. Sir Joan and his wife discovered that there is a woman that belongs to the descendent family, they suggest for Tess go beyond women to told her that they are close family and help them after the accident that happened to their horse and which lead to her, that what they told here but the truth is they hope that Tess find a nobleman and marry him and hence they might travel to live with her. Hardy asserts that father has the final word when Tess unwelcomed to the idea of asking for help from the rich lady who they claim was their relation, Tess's mother said "'D'Urbervilles, you can settle it,' said his wife, turning to where he sat in the background. 'If you say she ought to go, she will go'"(Hardy 25). However, finally, Tess chooses to take responsibility for what she blamed herself for which caused pain to her family.

2.2 Tess versus Alec D'Urbervilles: 'Tess Victim of Her Sex'

Murphy said, "masculinity, then, is that men, in general, are advantaged through the subordination of women"(152). Victorian man is practices his masculinity on every occasion that allowed to him .and as he was in a patriarchy model society that it is a model of the system based on subordination women, and as Walby conceptualized patriarchal relations in the state, male violence, patriarchal relations in sexuality, all as pure western practices that ones can detect to in which level that country is patriarchal .for Victorian that was nothing brilliant than that practices. Steinbach explain one side from that when she talk about masculinity for Victorians "Key to men's roles was manliness" (167) ,and she add that this code defines from different aspects and the

most one is independence in many practices from others and even state and that as an example of patriarchal relations in the state whereas women did not practice such right “Victorians knew that men wanted sex, and women did not”(Steinbach), and sometimes that desire being out of legal wives, that means marriage, and sometimes to practices that violently through rape girl or with women who did that for the economic reason that called prostitutes. Hardy in his novel shows many kinds of violence and sexual desire of a Victorian man which embodied in Alec d’Urbervilles. In reality, Alec is not a d’Urbervilles at all but his father adopted the name Mrs. Durbervile which suppose that owner of that fortune that Tess’s parents plan for her to work there .when Alec and Tess met for the first time he shows his motive. “Alec looked at Tess as he spoke, in a way that made her blush a little”(Hardy 30), also Hardy add “he inclined his face towards her as if — but, no”(31)as a clear sign for Alec intention to seduce her, but he back of it . Moreover, Alec was a symbol of upper-class Victorian man that seeing women as a slave and inferior creature, and that obvious clear when he said “Well, I’m damned! What a funny thing! Ha-ha-ha! And what a crumby girl!”(Hardy 32).In addition, he shows his vulgarity when he ride the carriage when Tess was beside him and he demand a kiss, the thing it was impossible for Tess or the maiden girl.

Sexual violence was a rigid topic for Victorians, and that what lead Hardy to deliberate discussed many points around that topic, ones is to show how much female existence is threatened because of male-dominated codes, and also to how women mean for Victorians and also we can say that in order to know what is the late nineteenth female reaction for that, but concerning the last point we discussed latterly.

Tess's dramatic point is when Alec takes advantage and rapes her in a forest, as clear victimization to naïve girl lodging away from her parents. Hardy choose to do not

really describe the raping scene but he keeps the reader in attention to Alec's sexual desire intention when he calls Tess "my Beauty"(Hardy 41), and also Hardy say about Alec, "He watched her pretty and unconscious munching through the skeins of smoke that pervaded the tent"(Hardy 30), In addition, another kind of sexual abuse was also when he demands of a kiss when he riding the carriage fastly with no attention to Tess fear of that "since the accident with her father's horse Tess Durbeyfield", "had been exceedingly timid on wheels", and that Hardy describe Tess set that she "to get uneasy at a certain recklessness in her conductor's driving "(Hardy 40) , but Alec does not rely on her comments "You will go down slow, sir", However," D'Urbervilles looked round upon her, nipped his cigar with the tips of his large white center-teeth, and allowed his lips to smile slowly of themselves"(Hardy 40). Hardy attempt to address Victorian sexual desire as a pure heart o gender identity, and that what Piltcher and Whelehan write that It is through gender order that society forms of masculinity or femininity are created and how relations between the two gender are organized and that what Hardy attempt to explain through the male dominant type of relationship between man and women in such a society is based on gender classification. Victorian society as a period is known for its social changes and especially what concerns the relationship between man and women. And that what Hardy focuses his plot around it is how man practices his masculinity on the female character. And that is clear when we access to Murphy's definition of masculinity that "is that men, in general, are advantaged through the subordination of women"(152). And not just Murphy who asserts that definition but other sociologists view the same.

The male-dominant culture is one of the codes that encourage aggression to women verbally or sexually, Piltcher and Whelehan quote " "The close links between

masculinities and violence means that, for men, violence is “ ‘embedded in a network of physicality, experience and male culture such that it is more easily used and more readily available as a resource’ ”(Piltcher and Whelehan 175), and when we refer to Tess and Alec episode we find that Hardy well-exemplified male-dominant culture on the persona of Alec, which put Tess as a victim of his masculinity and victim of the male-dominant culture of her society.

2.3 Tess Versus love

Angel Clare is an educated person who known for his contradicts with his family tradition, and also he is the one who Tess full in love with him from the very beginning of the novel and then they decide to get married.

women in Victorian society is known that “women were morally superior” (Steinbach166) .and according to that victorian's belief girls they as Creu inform in her study (qtd in Walter) states that “Because being a True Woman was such an important responsibility, the ideal of True Womanhood was early imprinted upon young girls, who were trained to be obedient and exhibit great self-control”(188), “Each was also taught to value her virginity "as the 'pearl of great price' which was her greatest asset" (188). Creu well asserting to the passivity role of women or girls, in that society for the benefits of man, by telling” She prepared herself for marriage by keeping herself chaste for her future husband”(188),whereas can practice his sexual desire out of marriage .and that idea also Hardy focus on when he addresses Angel Clare as a man who has a previous sexual relationship, however, he did not accept Tess as a wife when he discovers that she was no virgin, as he said: ““O Tess, forgiveness does not apply to the case! You were one person; now you are another”(Hardy 189), that it was clear for the reader to know how much that truth considered as sin and put women as unfeminine and unconventional women.

Beauvoir states that “the word love has by no means the same sense for both sexes”(608). It is through this saying we can understand why Angel Clare does not forgive her when Tess asked, he said ““O Tess, forgiveness does not apply to the case!”(Hardy 189). Tess, For her part, love means that she accepts her lover with all circumstances and changes, as she told him that he expects because he loves her, love her with all changes as she did (Hardy 189). Angel Clare as a Victorian man, because he is socially constructed to the idea of ideal women, he saw that Tess no more is the same person, or shall we say as Steinbach said that prostitute, those women who practice a sexual desire with strangers men for economic income, as unfeminine(188). Thus, the way they understood femininity is also based on social codes that Victorian society based on, and we sum up that this kind of society which build up those gender inequalities and on the superiority of man upon women help to shape that belief on what it is understood as man and what understood as women, and that what Beauvoir write t“one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman”(273). the difference between the two sexes is not based on their biological reality, but rather on gender order for each sex and what is socially accepted or forbidden.

Conclusion

In a conclusion, Thomas Hardy novel was a high reflection of the real social life of Victorian society, mainly concerned the gender relations and women's role in that kind of system. *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* considered a pure feminist work that Hardy present his, male feminist view through his realistic style of writing which used to describe the most challenge that Victorian women faced due to gender conflicts concepts through the relationship between the protagonist Tess and the three main

males character in parallel with the plot development .hence to highlights the most condition that the women situation faced it in the late nineteenth century.

**Chapter Three: Tess's Response and The Rise of New Women in The
Late Nineteenth Century**

Introduction

In this chapter, we introduce the most important subject of the late nineteenth century in Victorian women's history. The late nineteenth century was the period when women's history witnessed a depiction from the old tradition and Victorian norms to another point of stand that gives women more space to exist strongly and fairly in her society.

Female ambition in the late nineteenth century was the result of many practices toward women, as that male domination in Victorian society, and the female reaction in the late nineteenth century Help get up the new women movement

For that, we attempt to identify what kind of women that hardy want to present from his novel protagonist Tess and that through making a comparison between Tess and her mother in term of attitudes and then by describing Tess's reaction toward male practices, which we mentioned in the previous chapter. Consequently, we are in front to identify the idea of new women in fiction from Thomas hardy view through that analytic and description.

1 The Female Representative in Male Dominant Society in The Late Nineteenth Century

Is Tess a victim? Ideal women or rebellious one?, that question is coming to the mind of all who read *Tess of The D'Urbervilles*, because Thomas Hardy's feminist view was not clear enough for the reader to decide whether Tess is an ideal woman or a rebellious or as called Fallen women. However, many critics adopt hardy's views later on in supporting women rights movements, And that made Thomas hardy writing special with all his ambiguity to declare his total support to women question, but after many literary critics analyze his work most of them consider him as feminist and explain that his personification of women in his literary works as inferior or suffrage and males as dominant, is itself for women

benefits because his realistic style limited him to transferring reality as it is and not because that was his view to women .and for that Thomas Hardy literary works considered as a solid base for women role in the nineteenth century .so in this paper, we attempt to study how Hardy present women, that lead other critics to adopt his view in their feminist faith, and how he succeeded to be one of the writers who support the new women movement in the late nineteenth century.

1.1 Is Tess Ideal Women?

In the beginning, we should know what ideal women really mean for Victorians to define if Tess is an ideal woman or not. According to that, from the first lines of the novel, the reader tends to that Tess is the passive Victorian woman who really accepts all the male practices which are unfair .but what makes Tess not that conventional character is the analytic description of her mother Mrs.D'urbervilles.Hardy in a very intelligent assert to what ideal women mean is the role of Tess's mother . Hardy writes "As usual, Mrs. Durbeyfield was balanced on one foot beside the tub, the other being engaged in the aforesaid business of rocking her youngest child"(12), and that what victorian ideal women mean by spent most of the time caring for children and another home affair with no rest, and accept that as normal and with no judged and hardy claim that idea by presenting Tess's mother do all that and singing and with no regret "as Mrs. Durbeyfield, excited by her song, trod the rocker with all the spring that was left in her after a long day's seething in the suds"(Hardy 12). However, Tess was different from her mother in the way of thinking and hardy asserts that when he writes "mother bore Tess no ill-will for leaving the house-work to her single-handed efforts for so long"(Hardy 12),Tess not that girl who interest on doing the home affairs even it was common duty for a girl in his age . Moreover, Hardy's attention on the high consciousness and notice of Tess when he said that she was not understood what mother role means (12), the thing that asserts that Tess difference in the way that she saw things as her mother. Also

seeing her mother doing homework and child-caring, for Tess, was not understood, which means she was not accepted that limited role of her mother. Moreover, Mrs. D'Urberville, assuring her follow to Victorian condition when she showed support her husband when he was at the pub and she said: "he felt so rafted after his uplifting by the pa'son's news — that he went up to Rolliver's half an hour ago"(Hardy 13), whereas Tess completely objects that by said "O my God! Go to a public house to get up his strength! And you as well agreed as he, mother!"(Hardy 13-14)

Also, Mrs. D'Urberville appeared as an ideal Victorian woman who sanctifies the idea of marriage, she attempts to arrange to marry Tess to a rich man, but Tess was not giving interest in that.

After that short comparison between those two female characters help us to understand hardy's representative of his protagonist Tess.

Tess as a female character it can be seeing as a victim to some Victorian convention as male and female relation and status in patriarchal society, but when we come to study the female reaction towards that conventions, we understand that Tess it was not that ideal woman who accept submission and abuse but he keeps controlling her life decision, she was not passive in front of patriarchy convention that she faced at that time. Mayabadi said "Thomas Hardy's female characters are looking for autonomy. Tess is a character who responds to the conventions and her situation. As a peasant girl, her decisions are based on her personal values and preferences, despite strong social barriers"(35)

Thus, Tess's response to social convention of that period is pure a challenge that confirms her ambition to perceive a better life experience for her and her family. so intending to Victorian norms Tess is not the ideal woman because she has not that condition to be ones or we guess that she want not to be one of them. because true women for Victorians is to keep

herself ready for marriage and learn necessary skills or caring household and rare children (Crue 188), and the one who do not obey those conventions who mostly linked to feminine identity, women be “unfeminine” or fallen.

1.1 Is Tess A New Women?

In the late nineteenth century, a new feminist movement began in the world to perceive several women's rights. Which called the” New women” movement , and that term come against the idea of Ideal women and also "fallen women" the term called to the women who challenge Victorian norms concerning women's sexual freedom . Crue explained that new women emerged as a reaction of daughters who had witnessed their mothers struggle and their minimal status in their society (188), it is exactly what hardy want the reader to examine from the two female characters that he used , that comparison explains that Tess was not that ideal woman who accept what her mother satisfied for. She was different and rebellious in her speech and decision .and that what lead Cruea questioned , to justify that two deferent models of women, “How did the beginnings of feminism emerge from a generation of women who accepted such a weak and submissive ideal?” (190), so that Cruea means here that late nineteenth-century women, who called new women, faced the same Victorian social submissive attitudes but they respond to it by rebel and challenged it and they do not accept their society to control their lives and limited their roles in homes or in passive duties .

2 The New Women and Tess of The D’Urbervilles

The new women as movement it was reaction towards Victorian norms and tradition concerning gender conflicts ,so:

“In the last two decades of Victorian age, one could see the beginning of change in attitude of society on the question of gender relations; the concept of patriarchal male domination was punctured and the modern concept of gender equality gained momentum.

Serious discussions started on issues of marriage and divorce laws, right to property, custody rights, educational and employment opportunities for women, female suffrage. Socio-cultural forces, new science, new technology, new education and trends towards liberalization brought about the emergence of the new woman in fiction. (Mahajan and Randhawa 2)

Literary speaking, because the movement itself was a reaction against all what constrain women role and representation in limited space “There was no single New Woman, but a multitude within literature..” (Clemens2).so each author have his own view towards that idea of new women,through sexual freedom, looking for love, challenging societal norms and freedom in sex and love(Clemens 3),through their protagonist.Though,Hardy was one of those who support that movement through his latest work Tess of the D’Urbervilles,and he create well embodiment of the new woman in all its details in the person of his protagonist Tess, who show her rejecting the societal conventions that imposed on her which take place in the novel as in form of response towards the main males practices that faced her with strength and intelligence, Hence to investigate how new women rise according to hardy’s view,we should highlights the female reflection towards male dominant culture.

3 The Female Reaction Towards Male Dominant Culture

Attitudes

In the previous chapter,we presents male dominant culture through the main males characters in Tess of the D’Urbervilles, and then, in that part, we attempt to present Tess’s reaction to that males’s practices which hardy personified the new women assumption.

1.2 Tess, Work Versus Marriage

Thomas Hardy as a new women's writer created his own new women sample through female reaction towards male's actions. Tess as a Victorian girl symbolized the new woman in

her ambition to find work to perceive a better life, and that when she played the role of daughter of an irresponsible and passive father, she decides to take that responsibility and go to do his work. she was aware of the importance of work to her family even for her young age, she was ambitious enough to do something for keeping her family's life stable financially. Besides that, Tess prefers work rather than marriage, when her parents suggest for her to marry his wealthy relation man as Mr. Alec D'Urbervilles, she replies "I'd rather try to get work"(Hardy 26). Tess also in her work choice she replaced her father to challenge Victorian patriarchy system because what is rigid in Victorian society is that men work outside and women stay at home. In contrast, "The New Woman movement thus, prepared women for a life outside the home"(6), the women of the late nineteenth century was aware enough to go outside home and perceive an economical independence rather than marrying

Beauvoir write "Marriage is the destiny traditionally offered to women by society"(415). That is what Hardy wants to show Tess's character challenged it, anything traditional and societal. Tess didn't give intention to what her mother planned for; she was elegant enough to think about how she can perceive good incomes by herself. Beauvoir asserted that the unmarried or celibate women is defined whether she is frustrated, rebellious, or even indifferent (415), in regard to her situation to the idea of marriage. Tess's choice to work rather than marrying is proved to what Beauvoir detailed in her book *The Second Sex*, that the idea of marriage affected by the economic evolution(415). The women start to seeing the marriage as a choice rather than the only fate, women start to be aware more how she choose the man he wants and not being man's subject, Hardy highlights that from the two male character who loved Tess, she choose to marry the one she loved and wants not the one who loved her. so marriage for the late nineteenth century lose its priority, Tess than prefer to work rather than marriage and challenge the idea that constrain the femininity identity because femininity for Victorians express inferiority and weakness, and that what

make home the secure place for her the point that Victorians take it to justified the superiority of man on women and caused that unequal roles, chances, and rights between the two sexes.

1.3 Tess Versus Sexuality and Motherhood

Women in Victorian society should prepare themselves for marriage from a young age, and that by keeping herself chaste for her future husband (Crue 188), marriage was the only relationship that gathers the two sexes. Steinbach claim that for Victorians “Marriage was women’s proper destiny, their calling, and their profession”(243), and girls grow with that beliefs and fears from lost that opportunity because they consider that “Women who failed to marry were viewed with either pity or contempt”(Steinbach 243), Although, Victorians were known by their romantic, that not contradict with Victorian norms, hence they express their love inside the marital relationship, however, the high masculinity of Victorian man allow him to practice his violence to take his sexual desire which contradicts with love. Tess expresses his consciousness when he objects to Alec's kiss. Although, he take his advantage of her and made her pregnant latterly. However, Tess kept her rejection of that man because she cannot love him, which Hardy wants the reader to know, that Tess rejects the sexual violence and reject to be Alec's subject.

The raping scene was a turning point in Tess’s life and in the novel itself. Hardy declared the total depiction of Tess from rather being a conventional Victorian woman but to be unideal, he subtitled the phase second of the chapter 11-12 , by “Maiden No More”. when Tess lose her pureness after Alec sexual exploit ,hardy use that subtitle to declare the epic maleness attitudes that Tess faced, He wants the reader to imagine how much maleness codes affected Tess’s character, he want us to take it in consideration in the latter coming actions in the novel’s plot .Although, Tess experienced a harsh abuse from Alec , Hardy proved that she keep her control on her life decision and not yielding to Alice's wishes .and at the end she

chooses to go back to home and not stay with him. This new women reject submitted any physical or sexual response through her clear statement to Alec when she demands a kiss after he raped, Alec asked her ““You don’t give me your mouth and kiss me back. You never willingly do that — you’ll never love me, I fear.””(Hardy 64), and she replies by “I have said so, often. It is true. I have never really and truly loved you, and I think I never can.””(Hardy 64). It is true that Thomas's hardy weak characterization of Tess physically, and that what made critics consider. However, he was well talented to express her high consciousness rising and mental awareness and that was the heart of the feminist movement to pictured the suffrage and challenges that women passed in that patriarchal society. And the hardy intention is to Put Tess under all challenges that any Victorian women faced .as Janne Pilcher and Imelda Whelehan in their book *50 Key Concepts in Gender Studies* conclude that through consciousness-raising and the attachments of women to groups of women and give their experiences in life and how they became women in order to universe their sufferance and all of that they “could then determine what future action they might embark upon or how they might further theorize the facts of their own oppression to advance the knowledge and purposes of the Women’s Liberation Movement”(Pilcher nd Whelehan 17).

New women also can appear through the concept of motherhood according to Tess Who gives birth to a child and then he faced health problems which end with his death in a short time. Tess from very early she was not satisfied with the idea of marriage, and though the idea of motherhood was the same for her that is why she failed to be a good mother. Tess as women have ambitions to work and perceive better life for her socially and economically and she does not give intention to motherhood, which was the main interest of the ideal women in Victorian society.

1.4 Tess Ask for Equality and Justice

Hardy's literary work gets high rates of acceptance from feminists who used his view in the women's Right Movement (Sandlin 17). The last nineteenth century was that period who witnessed the emergence of the feminist movement which asks for justice and equality between the man and women in societal, economic, and political representative. For that reason, Thomas Hardy was the most writers who fulfill the deferent events in Victorian women history the reason that leads to suggesting him to be the vice president of the Women's Progressive Society.

In Tess of the D'Urbervilles Hardy report a love story between Tess and Angel Clare, that developed till they get married. However, on the wedding night, Angel Clare discover the truth about the past of Tess with Alec, the thing that he does not accept it as a Victorian man that was a shame. Although, Tess knows that truth. However, she chooses to tell it to Angel on many occasions, and Hardy clearly claiming that Tess and Angel both have a sexual experience in the past without marital relationship and because of that gender inequality in British society. Tess thinks that her mind morality would have the same return, she sent a letter to her mother to ask her if she supposed to tell Angel about her past, and her mother object, but she decides to be honest and not agree with her mother's point of view. And that high morality expresses the strength of Tess and the way she saw life, In addition, Tess expresses her wants to gain the same right to be free of her body and sexual desire. She thinks that Angel will forgive her as she did, "In the name of our love, forgive me!", "she whispered with a dry mouth. 'I have forgiven you for the same!'" , she begging "Forgive me as you are forgiven! I forgive you, Angel"(Hardy 189), "O Tess, forgiveness does not apply to the case! You were one person; now you are another. My God — how can forgiveness meet such a grotesque — pres tidigitation as that!"(Hardy 189). Nothing comes above Victorian social

codes even love, the moment that women depict as being ideal models they will be no more being as women.

Sandlin mentioned that Havelock Ellis, as one of those who recognize Thomas Hardy as a supporter of a feminist movement and the creation of new women, "Noting his portrayal of independent-minded women defying Victorian expectations in their struggle to gain recognition and equality, another contemporary critic joined Ellis in his favorable commentary on Hardy's works"(Sandlin 15), Therefore, Tess takes things into her own hands when she decides to revenge. Neither society accepts her women nor she accepts to be a woman as society wants her. Hardy challenges Victorian rigid codes and pushes his female protagonist to unnatural acts, for a femininity identity that is mostly known by her physical weakness and high morality and victimization image of Victorian women. Morgan writes about Tess, "his strong, active impulse in Tess to confront the past, to put an end to it, and to make new the day, urges Hardy to structure her story in such a way as to reflect both her regenerative powers, her rebounding will to act, and her physical, sexual powers of revitalization"(70).

Morgan through that analysis to Tess's character, he notes that Tess's past justified the new women's ambition in Tess's strength and ambition to challenge the society that she lived in by putting an end to Alec's life, who caused her a lot of pain and suffering(70).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we discussed how much male-dominant culture helps to raise consciousness and ambition, Tess, through the development of the plot. Tess as a character seems a victim and as any Victorian woman who supports male's superiority over her and imposed his wants but Hardy time to time refreshes the reader's mind to the fine line between ideal women and new women through Tess's relationship with her mother. The comparison between Tess and her mother's level of consciousness revealed a lot for us to imagine the

sample of women in the late nineteenth that Hardy, certainly, besides to the reaction and response towards male's attitudes which give birth to the idea of new women from the early time of the novel. It is obvious comes in deferent acts and wants that because the idea of new women itself gives the writer the freedom to express his new women from his point of view.

General Conclusion

In conclusion, the late nineteenth century was an important period in women's history and especially for the British women. The Victorian society witnessed a great feminist movement that takes the women question toward a different path. This movement was given a name as *New Women movement*. This movement at first place taken a literary stream, it comes with a new concept for the suffrage women under unjust and unequal roles between the two sexes. British society is one of those societies in which gender conflicts play a role in shaping that kind of societies called patriarchy.

A new women movement in Victorian society was a crucial topic for Victorian writers, where the Victorian codes construct the societal life of its citizens. Victorian writers choose to support this movement through their female representative of its female characters from their own view. Thomas Hardy one of those who support this movement through his latest novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*.

Hardy's *Tess of D'Urbervilles* is one of the credible literary sources that cite the circumstances of the new women movement emergence in the British society. Hardy takes all the Victorian society concepts in consideration in this novel. Thomas Hardy as one of the novelists who witnessed the most important crucial periods in the Victorian era, he embodied that in his latest work as *Tess of The D'Urbervilles*, he pictures the transitional shifts in Victorian women history in the late nineteenth century. Hardy was skillful to put the reader in a set of comparison between the past and present at that time, he also alerts of many practices against women in that kind of society.

Tess of The D'Urberveilles image the most rigid convention that Victorian society based on, which is the male dominant culture. Hardy through his work succeeds to present this convention through the role of male attitudes inside the plot, that gives a contradiction to classify the character of Tess, Is it a victim? is it a rebellious?. So Hardy realistic style which based on imaging the social life of the Victorian society and the role of women for Victorians

in order to give attention to the injustice and inequalities between the two sexes in that kind of society. Thomas Hardy's feminist view in that work appeared through the extensive linking of the male dominant convention to the rise of New Women's ambition in the late nineteenth century. Finally, the female response of Tess towards the male attitudes by Mr. D'Urberville, Angel, and Alec succeeded to draw readers' attention to the most reason that helped to rise the new Women's movement in British society in the late nineteenth century.

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