

Emily Bronte: Wuthering Heights
PAPER – IV
FICITION

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MCQ'S

1. Where does Heathcliff live?
 - a. Lowood
 - b. Thrushcross Grange
 - c. The Chase
 - d. **Wuthering Heights**
2. What does Joseph accuse Lockwood of stealing?
 - a. A Horse
 - b. Jewelry
 - c. Money
 - d. **A Lantern**
3. What did Joseph make Catherine and Heathcliff do as children?
 - a. **Listen to sermons**
 - b. Scrub the floors
 - c. Memorize multiplication tables
 - d. Chop wood
4. How does Lockwood wake up Heathcliff?
 - a. **By crying out in his sleep**
 - b. By accidentally slamming the door
 - c. By falling down the stairs
 - d. By gently shaking his arm
5. Whose arms does Mrs. Earnshaw die in ?
 - a. **Cathy Earnshaw's**
 - b. Heathcliff's
 - c. Hindley' s
 - d. Nelly Dean's
6. What is Hindley's wife Frances afraid of?
 - a. Spiders
 - b. Strangers
 - c. Water
 - d. **Death**
7. Who does Heathcliff envy?
 - a. Cathy Earnshaw
 - b. Mr. Linton
 - c. **Edgar Linton**

- d. Hindley Earnshaw
8. What is inscribed above the entrance of Wuthering Heights?
- a. 'Hindley Earnshaw, 1729'
 - b. '1623'
 - c. 'Abandon all hope, ye who enter here'
 - d. **'Hareton Earnshaw, 1500'**
9. What is the name of the village near Wuthering Heights?
- a. Loch Crag
 - b. **Gimmerton**
 - c. Heatherton
 - d. Purvey
10. On what day do young Catherine and Hareton plan to be married?
- a. **New Year's Day**
 - b. The ideas of March
 - c. The anniversary of Heathcliff's death
 - d. Valentine's Day
11. Who raises Hareton during the early years of his life?
- a. Hindley
 - b. Heathcliff
 - c. Catherine
 - d. **Nelly**
12. Which of the following characters dies first?
- a. **Mrs. Earnshaw**
 - b. Mr. Earnshaw
 - c. Mrs. Linton
 - d. Edgar Linton
13. Which of the following characters dies last?
- a. Mr. Linton
 - b. Catherine
 - c. **Heathcliff**
 - d. Linton
14. Where does Lockwood record Nelly's story?
- a. In a novel
 - b. **In his diary**
 - c. In the margin of his Bible
 - d. In the Catherine's diary
15. Which character speaks the words "I am Heathcliff"?
- a. Linton Heathcliff
 - b. Hareton
 - c. Heathcliff
 - d. **Catherine**

16. Where is Catherine buried?
- In a churchyard overlooking the moors**
 - In the chapel
 - Under a stone wall
 - She is not buried, but cremated, and her ashes are scattered in the Thames
17. Whom does Edgar Linton sometimes forbid his daughter to visit?
- Linton Heathcliff**
 - Hareton Earnshaw
 - Isabella Linton
 - The evangelical servant Joseph
18. What does Lockwood feel when he reaches for the branch?
- A cold hand**
 - A dead dog
 - A head
 - A pool of water
19. What does Nelly put in Catherine's locket after she dies?
- A lock of Edgar's hair
 - A lock of Heathcliff's hair
 - A picture of Heathcliff
 - Locks of Edgar's and Heathcliff's hair intertwined**
20. What is the relationship between Cathy and Hareton?
- Aunt and nephew
 - Cousins**
 - Friends
 - Sister and brother
21. Where do Heathcliff and Catherine play like savages when they are young?
- By the river
 - In the barn
 - In the cave**
 - On the moors
22. Which characters bear a resemblance to Catherine?
- Hareton and Cathy**
 - Isabella and Zillah
 - Linton and Nelly
 - Lockwood and Joseph
23. Who finds Heathcliff's body?
- Cathy
 - Hareton
 - Linton
 - Nelly**
24. Who is the primary narrator of the novel?

- a. Catherine
- b. Heathcliff
- c. **Lockwood**
- d. Nelly

25. Whom does Catherine marry?

- a. **Edgar Linton**
- b. Hareton
- c. Heathcliff
- d. Hindley

Wuthering Heights

Emily Bronte- Emily Bronte (30th July 1818- 19 December 1848) was an English novelist and a poet who is best known for her only novel *Wuthering Heights*, now considered a classic of English Literature. She also published a book of poetry with her sisters Charlotte and Anne Bell titled poems by *Currer, Ellis* and *Acton Bell* with her own poems finding regard as poetic genius. Emily was the second –youngest of the four surviving Bronte siblings, between the youngest Anne and her brother Branwell. When Emily was only three, and all six children under the age of eight, she and her sibling lost their mother, Maria, to cancer on 15th September 1821. The younger children were to be cared for by Elizabeth Branwell, their aunt and Maria's sister.

Wuthering Heights is an 1847 novel by Emily Bronte, initially published under the pseudonym Ellis Bell. It concerns two families of the landed gentry living on the West Yorkshire moors, the Earnshaws and the Lintons, and their turbulent relationships with Earnshaws adopted son, Heathcliff. The novel was influenced by Romanticism and Gothic fiction. *Wuthering Heights* is now considered a classic of English Literature, but contemporaneous reviews were polarized. It was controversial for its depictions of mental and physical cruelty, and for its challenges to Victorian morality and religious and social values. *Wuthering Heights* was accepted by publisher Thomas Newby along with Anne Bronte's *Agnes Grey* before the success of their sister Charlotte's novel *Jane Eyre*, but they were published later. Charlotte edited a second edition of *Wuthering Heights* after Emily's death which was published in 1850. It has inspired an array of adaptations across several media, including English singer-songwriter Kate Bush's song of the same name.

Major Characters of *Wuthering Heights*

Heathcliff

Catherine Earnshaw

Catherine Linton

Mr. Lockwood

Heareton Earnshaw

Nelly Dean

Minor Characters of *Wuthering Heights*

Hindley Earnshaw

Edgar Linton

Isabella Linton

Mr. Earnshaw

Linton Heathcliff

Zillah

Mrs. Linton

Mrs. Earnshaw

Frances Earnshaw

Joseph

Dr. Kenneth

Very short Answer 2-3 lines

Q1. Who is the central character in Wuthering Heights?

Ans. Heathcliff- is the protagonist of Wuthering Heights. The action of the plot begins when he is brought into the Earnshaw household as a mysterious young child.

Q2. Is Heathcliff is a villain in the novel?

Ans. Heathcliff, the protagonist of Wuthering Heights, is well known as a romantic hero, due to his underlying love for Catherine. However, in the second half of the novel, he is nothing more than a man driven by revenge; a villainous character seeking to gain control by manipulating those around him

Q3. Who is the antagonist of Wuthering Heights?

Ans. Hindley Earnshaw is the antagonist of the novel. His primary motivation is jealousy as a child, Hindley resents the affection his father shows Heathcliff and comes to see the adopted boy as “a usurper of his parent’s affections and his privileges”. Hindley taunts young Heathcliff by calling him a “beggarly interloper”, showing that he is keenly aware of Heathcliff’s lack of status and privilege.

Q4. What is the main conflict in *Wuthering Heights*?

Ans. Major conflicts Heathcliff’s great natural abilities, strength of characters, and love for Catherine Earnshaw all enable him to raise himself from humble beginnings to the status of a wealthy gentleman, but his need to revenge himself for Hindley’s abuse and Catherine’s betrayal leads him into a twisted life of cruelty.

Q5. What kind of story is *Wuthering Heights*?

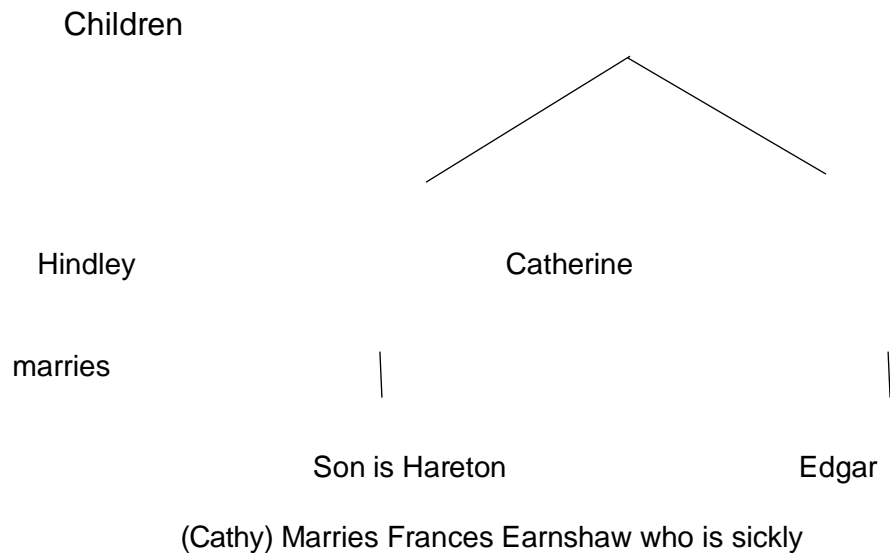
Ans. *Wuthering Heights* is the best known as a Gothic novel. It also contains aspects of a romance, bildungsroman (coming of age narrative) and revenge tragedy. It is also known as a romantic novel because of Heathcliff and Cathy. It is only the capacity of Cathy’s daughter, young Catherine, and Hindley’s son Hareton, to rise above the abuse showered upon them by the older generations that creates the possibility of redemption at the novel’s end.

Short Answer type 75 words

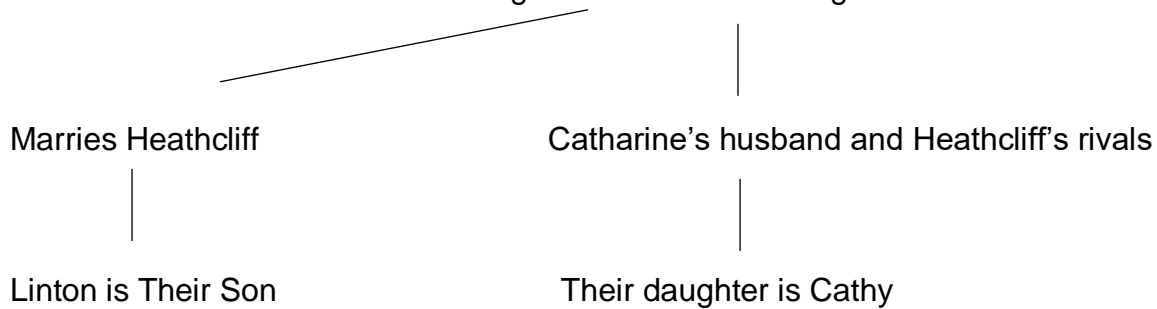
Who are the characters in the novel.

Ans. Character list:

1. Mr. Earnshaw – A Yorkshire farmer and owner of *Wuthering Heights*
(rears a foundling Heathcliff an orphan)



2. Lintons of Thrushcross Grange are Isabella and Edgar.



2. Theme of Wuthering Height

Ans. Wuthering Heights is complex in theme as it deals with the myriad forms of violence and love. The complexity of emotions makes the story a pathetic one. Apart from wilderness in love and expanse, the novel is much about ugly revenge. Spread to two generations of human lives the novels echoes What Francis Bacon has said in the essay 'Of revenge' – "Revenge is a wild weed" and those who water revenge, keep their wounds fresh. The pivotal embodiment of revenge is displayed in Heathcliff's hatred for his adoptive brother Hindley.

Consequently, Heathcliff destroys everything that creates distaste or agony to him.

Wuthering Heights is also a reflection of internal conflicts caused by norms of society and class. The challenges of society and class are displayed through Heathcliff and Catherine. Catherine had dispisingly named Heathcliff's 'a low-class gypsy' as a result, Heathcliff disappears for three long years to reappear as well-groomed and well – manner man of high class.

Q1. Explain the character sketch of Heathcliff in the novel *Wuthering Heights*?

Ans. Heathcliff is a fictional character in Emily Bronte's 1847 novel *Wuthering Heights*. Owing to the novel's enduring fame and popularity, he is often regarded as an archetype of the tortured antihero whose all consuming rage, jealousy and anger destroy both him and those around him; in short, the Byrronic hero. He is better known for being a romantic hero due to his youthful love for Catherine Earnshaw, than for his final years of vengeance in the second half of the novel, during which he grows into a bitter, haunted man, and for a number of incidents in his early life that suggest that he was an upset and sometimes malicious individual from the beginning. His complicated, mesmerizing, absorbing, and altogether bizarre nature makes him a rare character, incorporating elements of both the hero and villain. A founding discovered on the streets of Livepool and raised by the Earnshaw family of *Wuthering Heights* in Yorkshire, Heathcliff's past and early childhood before his mysterious adoption are only hinted at by Bronte. A silent and at first, a solitary child, Heathcliff is initially resented by both Catherine Earnshaw and her elder brother, Henley's whilst Catherine later befriends and loves Heathcliff, Hindley continues to resent him, seeing him as an interloper who has stolen his father 's affection. Upon Mr. Earnshaw's death and his inheritance of the estate, the spiteful Hindley proceeds to treat Heathcliff as little more than a servant boy and makes him work the fields, which compounds Heathcliff's lifelong anger and resentment. Catherine however remains close to her foster brother throughout her early years. She claims that she cannot marry Heathcliff because it " would degrade her" and that the two would be beggars were such a union to take place. Nevertheless, she also

declares her passion for him in such ways as “whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same”, and the famous quote “ I am Heathcliff”. Aware only of Catherine decision to marry Edgar , rather than her proclamation of true love for him, a bitter Heathcliff leaves Wuthering Heights upon overhearing her saying that it would degrade her and while away, by means unknown , makes his fortune.

Q2 Explain the character sketch of Catherine Earnshaw?

Ans. The location of Catherine’s coffin symbolizes the conflict that tears apart her short life. She is not buried in the chapel with the Linton’s. Nor is her coffin placed among the tombs of the Earnshaws. Instead, as Nelly describes in chapter xvi, Catherine is buried “in a corner of the kirkyard, where the wall is so low that heath and bilberry plants have climbed over it from the moor”. Moreover, she is buried with Edgar on one side and Heathcliff on the other, suggestion her conflicted loyalties. Her actions are driven in part by her social ambitions, which initially are awakened during her first stay at the Lintons, and Edgar. However, she is also motivated by impulses that prompt her to violate social conventions- to love Heathcliff, throw temper tantrums, and run around on the moor. Isabella Linton- Catherine sister- in –law and Heathcliff’s wife, who was born in the same year that Catherine was- serves as Catherine’s foil. The two women’s parallel positions allow us to see their differences with greater clarity; Catherine represents wild nature, in both her high, lively spirits and her occasional cruelty, whereas Isabella represents culture and civilization, both in her refinement and in her weakness.

Q3. Explain the character sketch of Hindley Earnshaw?

Ans. Catherine’s brother and Mr. Earnshaw’s son. Hindley resents it when Heathcliff is brought to live at Wuthering Heights. After his father dies and he inherits the estate, Hindley begins to abuse the young Heathcliff, terminating his education and forcing him to work in the fields. When Hindley’s wife Frances dies shortly after giving birth to their son Hareton, he lapses into alcoholism and dissipation. Hindley’s cruelty causes Heathcliff to entertain thoughts of avenging himself upon Hindley, as he tells Nelly Dean that he would love to “ paint the house front with Hindley’s blood” Hindley becomes “ tyrannical and evil” and begins to drink heavily. He rapidly begins to curse, gamble, and

declare mad, coarse raving. He even comes close to killing his own son Hareton, although Heathcliff accidentally saves the infant child. Although Hindley descends into a life of alcoholic madness, Catherine dies before him. He attempts to keep himself sober for the funeral, but unable to contain himself, drinks heavily in front of the fire and ends up attempting to murder Heathcliff, which Heathcliff's wife Isabella prevents from happening. Eventually however, the two get into a brawl once again the following morning, and after Isabella escapes Wuthering Heights, Hindley shuts himself in a room, humiliated from being physically beaten by Heathcliff after years of being his master, and drinks himself to death.

Q4. Discuss the character sketch of Edger Linton?

Ans. Edgar Linton in the story is that of Catherine Earnshaw's husband. He resides at Thrushcross Grange and falls prey to Heathcliff's schemes for revenge against his family. Edgar is the father of his and Catherine's daughter, Catherine Linton, and the brother of Isabella Linton. He is the foil of Heathcliff as a character, as shown by his tender, kind, loving gentle and weak personality as opposed to Heathcliff's savage, tyrannical nature. Edgar Linton is regarded as the complete opposite of Heathcliff. Edgar has fair hair, pale skin, and blue eyes, and leads a quiet life at Thrushcross Grange, a home of peace and goodwill until Heathcliff's return. Edgar is said to be constitutionally weak, as is the case throughout the Linton family. Edgar becomes very distressed when he realizes that he cannot match the fire and passion of his wayward wife and her soul mate, Heathcliff. Edgar loves Catherine dearly despite her passion for Heathcliff, and adores their daughter Cathy, who is named after his wife. When Edgar's sister, Isabella, marries Heathcliff, Edgar insists that he will no longer hate her, and that they are brother and sister only in name.