

**ENGLISH
FIRST**

**ADDITIONAL
LANGUAGE**

Grade 11

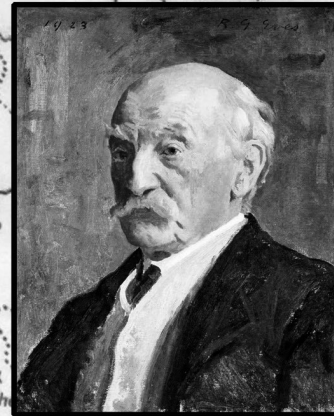
**Literature
Module:**

**Far From the
Madding Crowd**

RESOURCE PACK

FAR FROM THE
MADDING
CROWD
THOMAS HARDY

It is difficult for a woman
to define her feelings in
language which is chiefly
made by men to express
theirs.



Thomas Hardy
1840-1928



**FAR FROM THE
MADDING CROWD:
Thomas Hardy**

**Bathsheba
Everdeen**

Gabriel

Oak

Sergeant

Frank Troy

William

Boldwood

Fanny

Robin

Liddy

Smalbury

Jan Cosan

**What is
Love?**

**Marrriage
as a Prison**

**What is
Fate?**

**Classes and
Mobility**

Women in a World of Men (Patriarchy)

Resource 1: Looking for Love



Hedgehog 111 / Shutterstock

Each of the main characters looks for love in this novel. Are they looking for the right kinds? Are they looking in the right places?

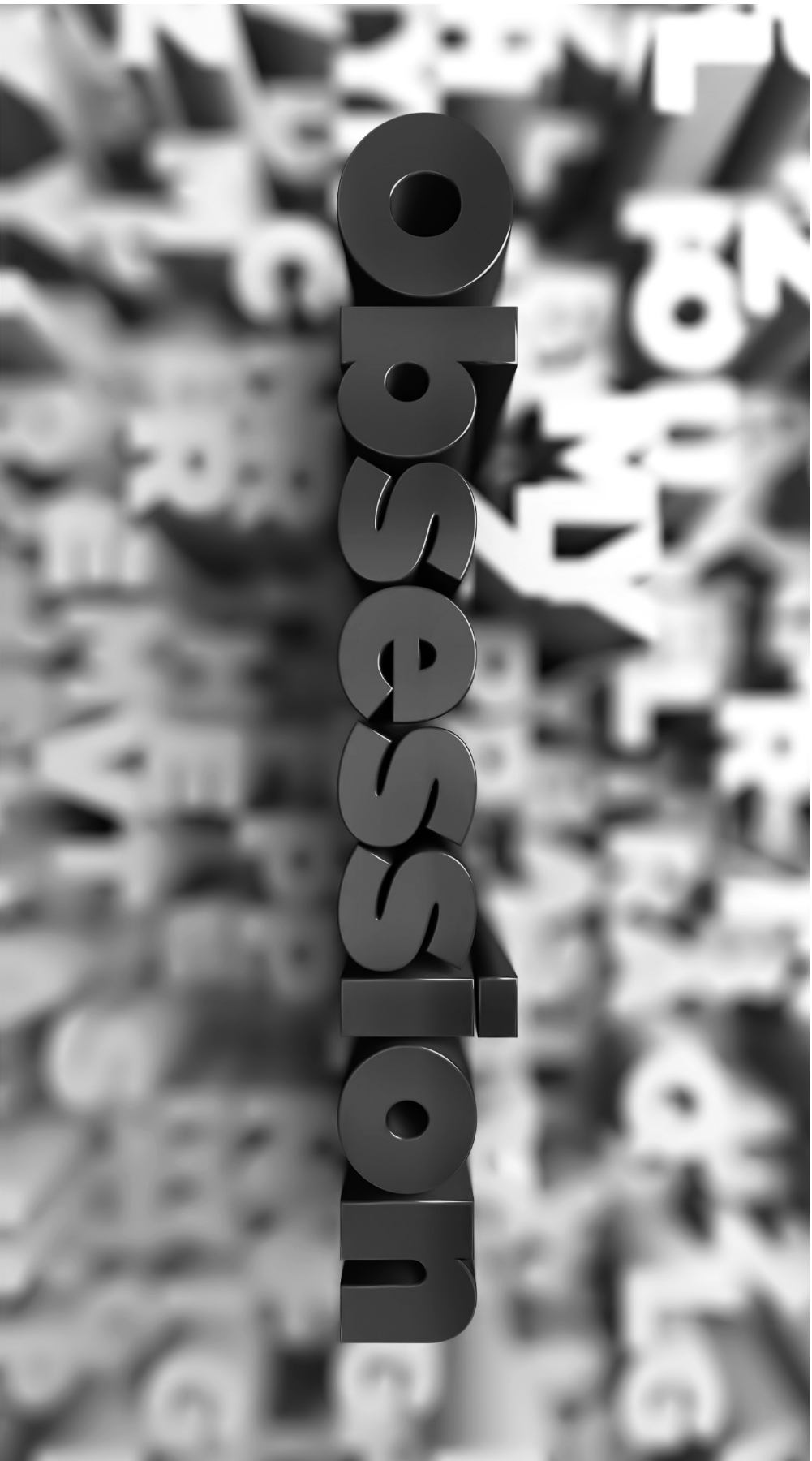
Resource 2: Love breaks hearts



Ints Vikmanis / Shutterstock

In the novel, all of the main characters', aside from Troy's, hearts get broken: Bathsheba's by Troy, Gabriel's by Bathsheba, Boldwood's by Bathsheba and Fanny's by Troy.

Resource 3: Obsession



Shutterstock

Boldwood's obsession leads to his destruction.

Resource 4: Love or Lust?



M – SUR / Shutterstock

A sign with two options – a relationship can be based on physical attraction and sexual desire (lust) or it can be based on a deep and real relationship between two people with elements such as sympathy, friendship and emotions (love).

Resource 5: What is Fate?



By Hafiez Razali / Shutterstock

Do we decide on our destiny, or is it controlled by fate?

Resource 6: Marriage as a Prison



Room27 / Shutterstock

This image shows a bride trying to break out from a type of prison cell. She feels trapped by her marriage.

Resource 7: Social class



Kheng Guan Toh / Shutterstock

Class is one thing that causes society to be unequal. Your class is determined by your wealth (money) and your connections in the world (this is sometimes called social capital).

Resource 8: Patriarchy



EdAmmos / Shutterstock

Women are still fighting for equality in many areas, like education, marriage and the workplace.

Resource 9: Patriarchy

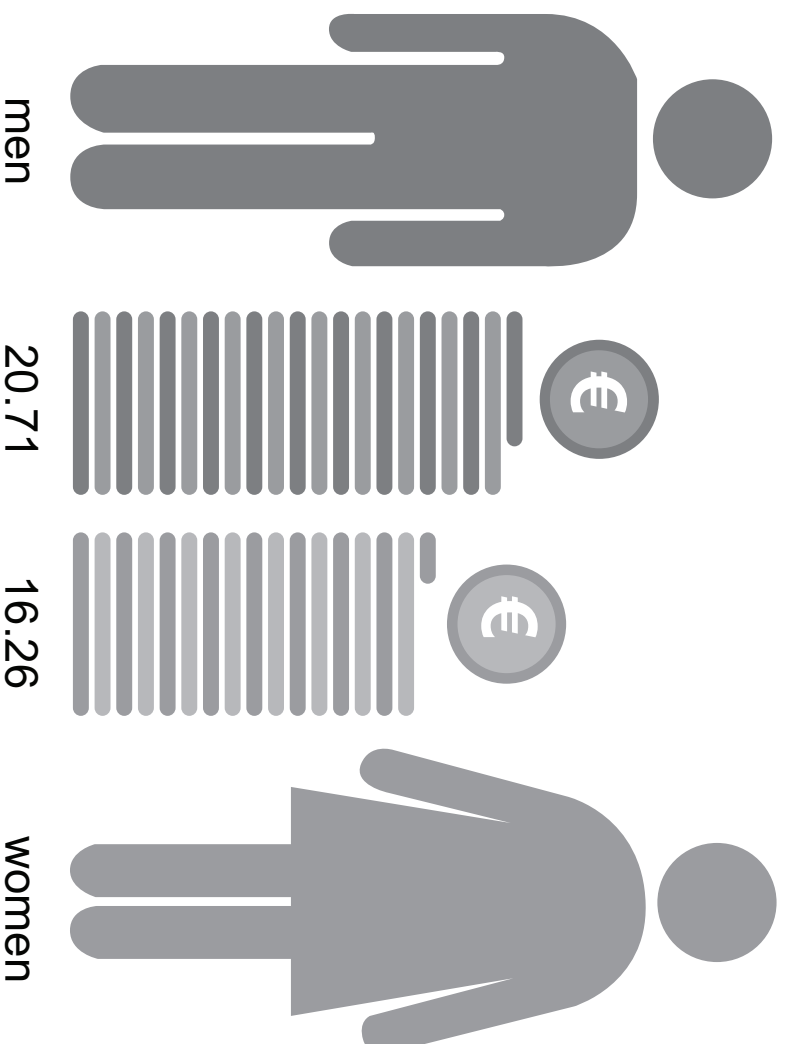


Volodymyr Tverdokhilo / Shutterstock

This image shows two men dominating two women. The men are fully clothed, but from what we can see, the women are not. This shows us how women are objectified in society and are also seen as inferior to men.

Resource 10: Gender Pay Gap

Gross average earnings 2016
for calculating the gender pay gap in EUR per hours



This picture shows the difference between what women and men earned in Europe in 2016. € is the symbol for Euros which is the money that is used in Europe. Even though this picture is about Europe, the difference between what men earn and women earn in South Africa is very similar.

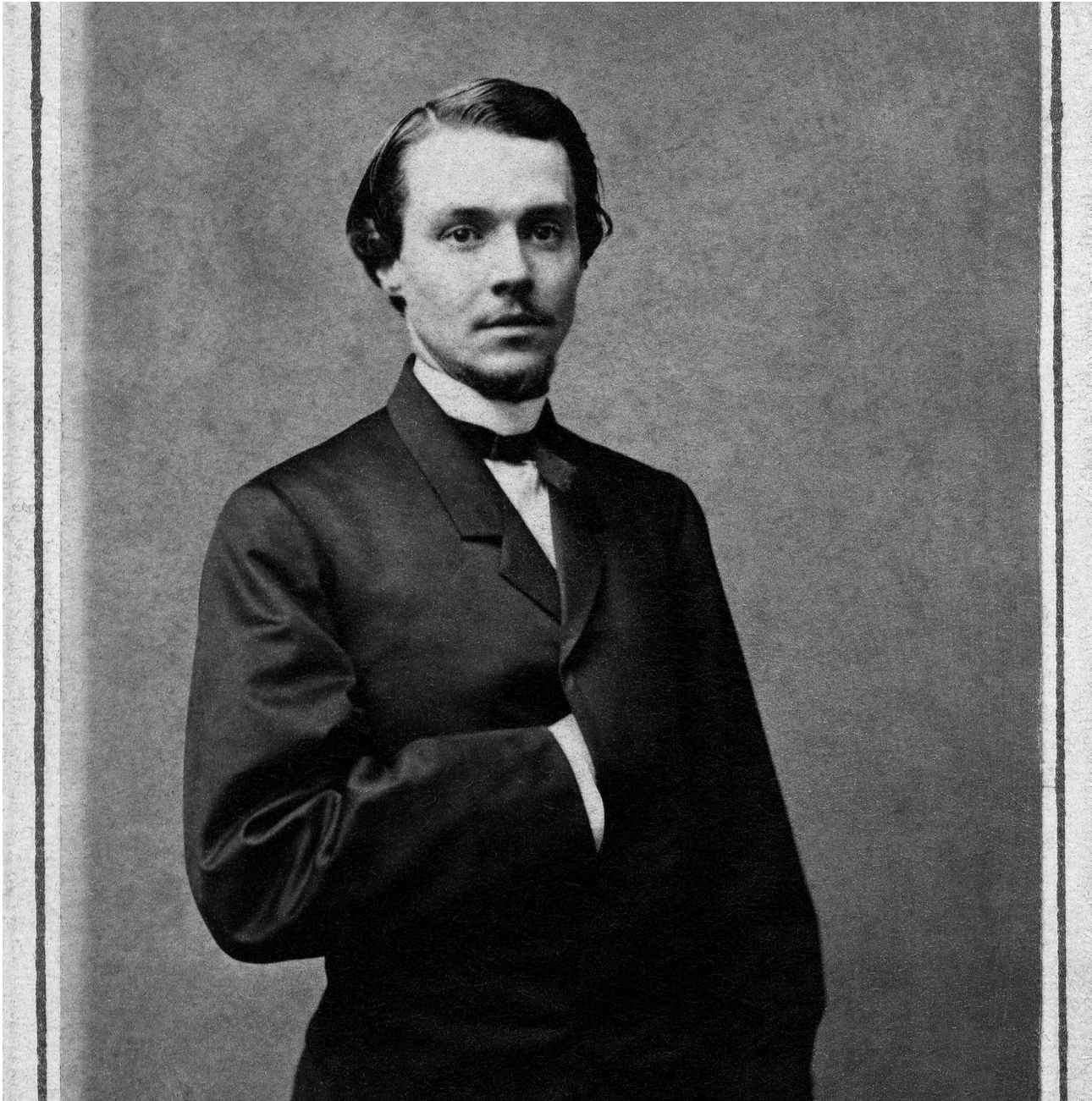
Resource 11: Upper Class Woman



Donna Beeler / Shutterstock

This is how an upper class woman dressed in the 1800s in England.

Resource 12: Upper Class Man



Donna Beeler / Shutterstock

This is how a man dressed in the 1800s in England.
When he went outside, he would
always wear a hat too.

Resource 13: Farm in England



Capture Light / Shutterstock

England's countryside is very green and mostly hilly. There are sheep on this farm, as there are on Bathsheba's farm.

Resource 14: An Upper Class house



mubus7 / Shutterstock

This is what a typical upper class home looked like in the 1800s in England. Bathsheba's home would have looked something like this.

Resource 15: Fire



kzww / Shutterstock

Gabriel nearly dies in the fire in his shepherd's hut. In addition, the hay rick catches fire at Weatherbury and Gabriel helps to put it out selflessly. In both of these instances, the fires bring Gabriel and Bathsheba together.

Resource 16: A Hayrick



352100627 / Shutterstock

This picture shows us what a hay rick is. In the novel, the hay rick at Weatherbury farm catches fire and Gabriel (who happens to be passing at the time) helps to put it out. Later in the novel, Gabriel and Bathsheba cover the hay rick to prevent it from getting damaged in the rain.

Resource 17: A Storm



Mihai Simonia / Shutterstock

Hardy comments a lot on the weather and the impact it has on our lives. Bathsheba and Gabriel have a very close and personal conversation in the middle of a lightning storm while they are covering hay to protect it from the rain.

Resource 18: Working Class Man



Linda Bucklin / Shutterstock

This is how a working class man might have dressed in the 1800s in England.

Resource 19: Working Class Woman



Women in the working class had to work to support themselves and to contribute to their family's income. This picture shows women working in a factory.

Mihai Simonia / Shutterstock

Resource 20: Woman riding side-saddle



Linda Bucklin / Shutterstock

Women were expected to ride side-saddle in the Victorian era. It was not 'ladylike' for a woman to sit on the horse with her legs on either side. At the beginning of the novel, Bathsheba is not afraid to ride her horse like a man would. This shows us that she does not want to conform to the rules placed on women.

Resource 21: Woman in a horse gig



This is a picture of a Victorian gig. Bathsheba travels in one of these to Bath. It was a typical type of transportation in those times.

Themes

THEME 1:	What is Love?
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>There are many different types of romantic love.</p> <p>Infatuation is when someone loves someone else based on how they look (outer appearances). The person is sexually attracted to the other person but does not really know the person properly yet. This kind of love is often the first kind of love in a relationship. So, over time, this kind of love can develop (change) into a more serious kind of love. Infatuation can lead to disappointment when the person finds out more about the person they are infatuated with.</p> <p>Another kind of love is obsessive love. When you are obsessed with something, you cannot think of anything else. Obsessive love is when one person feels a very strong need to possess (own) and protect another person who they are attracted to. An obsessive lover will not give up loving that person, even if they are rejected by them. This is a very selfish kind of love because an obsessive lover does not respect the other person’s wishes. It can be scary and frustrating when someone is obsessed with you because often they will not leave you alone until you say that you feel the same way as they feel.</p> <p>When someone gives up their own needs and desires for someone else we call it a sacrifice. Sacrifice is another kind of love where the lover puts their own needs below the needs of the person they love. Sacrifice is the opposite of obsession because the lover cares more about the other person’s needs than their own.</p> <p>Unrequited love is one-sided love, or love that is not returned. This is a very pain-ful kind of love because the person does not love you back. It can make you feel like you are not good enough. Sometimes, we feel as though we must change something about ourselves in order to be loved. But this is not true love – someone should love us just as we are!</p> <p>True love is when both people in a relationship feel the same way about each other (mutual feelings). There is a balance between how the two people feel about each other. One person does not feel more love than the other person. They equally re- spect each other. True love is when the two people are friends and want the best for each other. When people are truly in love they are patient and kind to each other.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which of these kinds of romantic love do you think are positive? Why? • Which of these kinds of romantic love do you think are negative? Why?

THEME 1:	What is Love? (continued)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you experienced any of these kinds of romantic love in your life? Which kinds?
THEME 2:	Marriage as a Prison
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>Marriage is the legal or formal union (joining) of two people in a personal relationship. In most marriage ceremonies, the two people getting married promise to stay married until one of them dies.</p> <p>In the past, people took this promise very seriously and divorce (legal ending of a marriage) did not often happen (or sometimes was not even allowed by law). Many societies also saw it as very shameful to get divorced. Nowadays, however, people can get divorced quite easily if both people in the marriage want to.</p> <p>In the 1800s, wives were viewed as property (an object) belonging to their husbands. Marriage gave a lot of power and control to the husband. Wives were not seen as equal to their husbands. In this way, a woman could be seen as being the husband’s prisoner.</p> <p>This was especially true because men controlled the finances of a household. If women earned money, the money belonged to her husband. However, many women did not work in those times. Even if a woman wanted to leave her husband, she would likely not have the money to do so.</p> <p>It was also very difficult for women to get divorced at this time, so people felt trapped by marriage. If people were in an unhappy marriage, they had to stay there forever so it was like being in prison.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do you think people saw (and some still see) divorce as shameful? • How do you think marriage is different now to what it was like in the 1800s? • How do you think marriage is the same to what it was like in the 1800s? • Do you feel a husband and wife should be equal in a marriage? Why or why not?
THEME 3:	What is Fate?
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>In our lives, there are things we can control and things we cannot. When you make a decision to do something, you have some control of the outcome (the result).</p> <p>Example 1: It is the night before your English test. Your friend comes to your house and invites you to go out with them. You decide to go with</p>

THEME 3:	What is Fate? (continued)
	<p>your friend rather than to study for the test. The next day you write your test without studying and you do not do very well.</p> <p>In this example, your decision not to study controlled the outcome: You went out with your friend so you did not do well.</p> <p>Sometimes, however, you do not have control over things.</p> <p>Example 2: It is the night before your English test and you want to study, but your mother suddenly gets very sick. You are the only one at home, so you have to take her to the hospital. You are very tired the next day and you did not get to study, so you do not do well in the test.</p> <p>In the second example, your mother getting sick was not in your control. You did not do well in the test because of something out of your control. This is bad luck, or 'bad' fate.</p> <p>Fate can sometimes be bad and it can sometimes be good. Example 3: Mathematics is very difficult for you. You have a big exam coming soon. Your cousin from Johannesburg visits unexpectedly (unplanned) for the weekend. He is very good at mathematics. He helps you with your mathematics and you do much better in the exam than you thought that you would.</p> <p>In this example, your cousin visiting you was not in your control. You did not know he was coming for the weekend. Because he came and could help you, you did much better in the exam than you thought you would. This is 'good' fate.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think of a time when something bad happened to you where you did not have any control. Look at Example 2 above to give you an idea. Tell your partner about it. • Think of a time when something good happened to you where you did not have any control. Look at Example 3 about to give you an idea. Tell your partner about it.
THEME 4:	Class and Mobility
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>Society is divided into different groups or classes. These groups are called social classes. The class you belong to depends on how much wealth (money) you have and what your status (position) in society is. Class is one thing that causes society to be unequal.</p> <p>Generally, the class we are born into or grow up in decides the path for our life. Wealthier people have access to many more opportunities in life. This is because of both money and connections to other wealthy people. Wealth provides opportunities in education and getting a good (well-</p>

THEME 4:	Class and Mobility (continued)
	<p>paying) job. For example: If your parents have money, they can pay for you to go and study further after school or maybe even give you money to start a small business. Poor people do not have as many opportunities. Poor people often cannot do all the things they want to do because of a lack of money. For example, if your parents do not have much money, they cannot help you to pay to further your studies or to start a small business. This is why it can be very difficult for people in lower classes to move out of poverty.</p> <p>Class is not just linked to money, but also linked to power. The wealthier you are, the more power you have. Wealthy people can influence (change) the way society works. This is because they own land and businesses. The wealthy class can even influence a country's political decisions. Those with less wealth (the working class or peasants) have less power to change society.</p> <p>Class mobility is the movement that can happen when someone moves either up a class level or down a class level. There is some movement between classes, but not as much as we are sometimes taught. It is often very difficult for people to move from one class to another. This is because class is also determined by how much money your parents, and even grandparents had. Wealth is often passed from one generation to the next.</p> <p>Education is one way that people can move up. If you have a good level of education, you are able to get a job and can therefore possibly improve your status in society.</p> <p>Sometimes people in the upper classes think people in the lower classes are not as important as they are. Some people in the upper classes think that their position in society automatically makes them a better person than someone in the lower classes. This is partly because many societies have negative (and wrong) stereotypes of what it means to be poor. There is often a belief that if you work hard enough, you can move up in a social class – therefore, if you are poor, you must not be working hard enough. We know that this is very flawed (wrong). Having money and belonging to a higher class is much more about the family you are born into and the opportunities you have than about working hard.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the class someone is born into determine their life path? • Do you think it is possible for people to improve their class during their life? Why or why not? How can they do this? • Think of some reasons why someone's class status may get worse during their life. Discuss these reasons with your group. • Do you think people in the upper class work harder than people in a lower class? Why or why not?

THEME 5:	Women in a World of Men (Patriarchy)
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	<p>‘Patriarchy’ is the system in society which gives men more power, opportunities and freedom than women have. Men have created most of the social and power structures in the world. Patriarchy exists in most places in the world. It is not as strong as it used to be, because women have been fighting very hard to be treated as equals. There are also many men who have broken the tradition of patriarchy. They support the independence and freedom of women. For example, in the past women were not allowed to work, have bank accounts, choose who they married or even vote. Now, women can do all those things in many countries.</p> <p>However, we still see that men have more power in almost every country in the world. Some traditions and religions still teach that women are supposed to be mothers and wives only. These traditions and religions teach that women should not have jobs away from the home. Some people believe that women are inferior to men and must take orders from them. Even in many progressive societies, women are not supposed to have strong opinions, and are criticised for being too outspoken.</p> <p>In societies where women have gained more legal rights, they still face unequal treatment and discrimination. There are more men in government, more men who own businesses and more men who are rich in every country in the world.</p> <p>Another important way in which men have more freedom than women is when it comes to sex. Women are judged more harshly for having sex before marriage than men are. In some cultures, they are even judged for talking to men they are not married to. When it comes to sex and relationships, there is one set of expectations for men, and a harsher set of expectations for women. This is called a double standard.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think that girls and boys should be treated as equals? Why or why not? • Have you ever been treated differently from someone else because of your sex? How did it feel? • Have you ever treated a girl or a woman differently from the way you would have treated her if she were a boy or a man? Why? How do you think this made her feel? • Are there any traditions in your culture that place men or boys at a higher level than women or girls? Do you think these are right or wrong? Why or why not?