

**DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA  
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**Women Victimization in Stephen Crane's Maggie Girl of Street (1893)**

**Presented by:**

**Louaas Ahlem**

**Jury Members:**

**President: Mrs. F. Benmaati**

**Supervisor: Abdlehadi Nadia**

**Examiner: Mrs.S. Gharnout**

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## **Dedication**

With great honor, this work is dedicated to my dear parents for their patience

Help understanding and support all along my studies

To my brother and my sister

Also, I dedicate this work to my best friends

It is dedicated to all who I love without exception.



## **Acknowledgment**

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## Abstract

Stephen Crane's first novel *Maggie* Girl of Street treated an unpopular subject, with its unflinchingly sincere brutally and realistic portrait of the urban life in nineteenth century New York society. Therefore, the work was initially rejected by editors who considered it inappropriate for publication. Further, it transports a dark reality of life such as: poverty, sex and prostitution based on vulgar dialect and violence. Crane describes the misery and despair of those people living in harsh circumstances among the slums of New York City. This description was directly representing people who belonged to the lower class by concentrating on Maggie's family. The novel contains a little of mystery and suspense especially with its style in writing, which gives it a different and a specific touch in order to import the reality. The present research work is divided into three chapters; in the first one we review the characteristics of Naturalism as literary movement shaped by its peculiar styles and themes. The second chapter, represents a brief history of the American women and their situation, classification in society and women's suffrage. The third chapter includes two parts the first one is a study of form that examines Crane's language and style and the second one a study of content based on the analysis on Maggie's character, reasons that force Maggie to turn into prostitution and Stephen Crane's life and works. In this dissertation we seek to demonstrate how Maggie became a victim of her society and her family with highlighting major reasons and causes that play a huge role in changing the circle of her life.

**Keys words:** Women, Stephen Crane, Lower Class, prostitution. Poverty, discrimination, urban life, naturalism.



## List of Abbreviation

(AWSA)= American Women Suffrage Association.

(NWSA)= National Women Suffrage Association.

(NWP)= National Women Period.

(LWA)= League Women Association.

(LWA)= League Women Association.

(NDWS)= National Democracy of Women Suffrage.

## Table of Content

<b>Dedication .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Acknowledgment .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Abstract .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>List of Abbreviation .....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>Table of Content .....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>General Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>

### Chapter One

#### Naturalism as a Movement

Introduction .....	4
1.1. Emile Zola European Naturalism .....	4
1.2. Theme and Style .....	6
1.3. American Naturalism .....	9
1.4. Naturalism V.s Realism.....	12
1.4.1. Compare and Contrast.....	12
Conclusion.....	14

### Chapter tow

#### American Women

Introduction .....	16
2.1. American Society in Late 19 Century .....	16
2.2. The Different Types of Social Class .....	17
2.2.1. Lower Class Women. ....	18
2.2.2. Higher Class Women. ....	20

2.3. Women’s Suffrage.....	21
2.3.1. Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendments.....	22
2.3.2. Women’s Education.....	24
2.4. Feminist Philosophies .....	25
Conclusion.....	26

## Chapter Three

### Maggie Girl of Street

#### Part one: Study of Form

Introduction .....	28
3.1. Crane’s Language.....	28
3.1.1. Vulgarity of Language.....	28
3.1.2. Descriptive Language.....	30
3.1.3. Violent Language.....	30
3.2. Pessimistic Tone.....	32
3.3. Symbolism.....	33
3.3.1. Colors.....	34
3.3.2. Animals.....	35
3.4. Irony .....	36

#### Part Two: Study of Content

3.1. Maggie’s Character .....	37
3.2. Reasons Forces Maggie to Be Prostitute Women .....	40
3.2.1. Maggie’s Family.....	40
3.2.2. Goals of Power and Control.....	43
3.2.3. Social Problems.....	44

3.3. Stephen Crane's Life and Works.....	45
Conclusion.....	46
<b>General Conclusion</b> .....	47
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	49

## General Introduction

Thanks to literary movements such as realism and naturalism, American literature took a new direction. Indeed the set of social reforms and economic changes brought in the train of the 19<sup>th</sup> century marked a turning point in the history and literature of the USA. Changes such as industrialization, urbanization and scientific progress gave birth to new ideas and the American people became aware of their external environment.

Naturalism may be defined as a literary movement of pessimistic tone, which was trending in nineteenth century because of its systematic methods that described the lives of individuals and society. Therefore, naturalistic writers sketch their characters in a panoramic view that emphasize on those individuals who are controlled by the force of nature. Their acts are based upon social morals and traditions. Hamlin Garland (1860-1940), Frank Norris (1870-1902), Theodore Dreiser (1871-1945) and Stephen Crane (1871-1900), stand among the most famous American naturalists.

Maggie Girl of Street was a good example of a successful naturalist story that gathers many naturalistic features with its remarkable themes and styles. This work written by Stephen Crane was a direct examination of American urban life, a portrayal of lost souls trapped within themselves. In fact, the novel is considered as an ironic description of reality and human behavior and experiences in a dark world, which was unpopular subject for those times. The story was around the poor inhabitants of New York City and how an industrialized society affected citizens and forced them to be categorized in class as the Johnson family members in the story who were a victims of a materialist world but the harrowing experience was in the tragedy of the protagonist character Maggie who was born in slums and even after her birth she remained the symbol of a women from lower class. Indeed, she was just a beautiful girl who had a dream which was changing her life because her family's situation was worse since her parents were alcoholic, vicious, aggressive, hopeless and irresponsible persons.

As Maggie was living in harsh conditions inside the house and outside she was forced to always look for something else, something that would free her from the miserable life she had. Unfortunately, Maggie's innocence led to her own destruction, especially that she was living in a capitalist society that had no mercy for the weak. She was easily deceived, under by the love of her life and her trust in a man who betrayed her at the end and rejected her led her to become the "girl of the Street." The question to be asked here is the following one: does

society issues and familial circumstances forced Maggie to turn into prostitute? Does environment play a role in changing the life of individuals? Then, as a supposition in our research, family and social condition were the axis of changes that impacted the life of Maggie.

This dissertation in the first chapter, gives an overview about European naturalism since the movement sprang first in Europe before it could reach America. As the movement was later described as an off-spring of realism, a short comparison of both trends seem to be worth mentioning. The second chapter focuses on women in nineteenth century America and brings the character of Crane's story Maggie, as the true representative of these women struggle in a changing American landscape. A short comparison between the different types of classes (higher, lower) and their social impact during this period is mentioned with an emphasis on the role of suffragist women in changing the situation of American women in general. The last chapter is mainly an analysis of the novel Maggie girl of street with an attempt to highlight the reasons that pushed and forced Maggie to turn into prostitute and to emphasize those external conditions, society and family as the main causes behind the girl's psychological and emotional downfall.

# CHAPITRE 1

# CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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## Introduction

During the 19th century American literature examined the relationship between society and natural environment. Charles Darwin theory of evolution (1858) became one of the discussed topics of the time. As it attributed the importance of human nature and its relation to society and environment. On the contrary of Romanticism which brought to the fore emotional and religious dimensions of the human existence, naturalism spoke in the name of science and reason. Romanticism started in Europe toward the approximate period from 1815- 1848. It was seen as the focus on feelings sentiment and individualism as well as glorification of the past, preferring the medieval as opposed to the classical. It had been partly a reaction to the Industrial Revolution.

### 1.1. Emile Zola and European Naturalism

Historically, naturalism was a short-lived phenomenon in France, where it was closely associated with Zola himself. Zola's acolytes, only one, Guy de Maupassant (1850–1893), have achieved a lasting reputation. Although short-lived, Zola's influence was global: his work was translated into nearly every language, and writers from Tokyo to Buenos Aires to Moscow saw in his work both a modern sensibility and a fierce critical edge and as Pizer stated:

“Zola believed that the literary imagination could make use of the ideas in books so long as the novelist functioned like a scientist observing nature and social data, rejecting supernatural and trashistorical explanation of the physical world, rejecting absolute standards of morality and free will, and depicting nature and human experience as a deterministic and mechanistic process. All reality could be explained by a biological understanding of matter, subject to natural laws, available in scientific term (Pizer, 1995:47).”

Scholars have long discussed naturalist literary movements in England, Russia, Germany and Spain, but are still hard at work mapping naturalism's influence outside Europe (Alan Schom 1988)

To put it differently, naturalism emphasizes observation in the fictional portrayal of reality, it was raised first in American literature from 1890s until 1920s, and its origins were

## CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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European. Naturalism began as a branch of literary realism these share together the phenomena of the existing society, dealing with human behavior toward their environment and hold that human beings are not free and that their actions are controlled and related always by the environment(Cunliffe, 1986)For naturalist, a writer should show to the reader the reality without illusion in order to state a scientific touch thus, for them naturalism should seek to make reader learn from that production not to please them, a naturalistic writer is asked to discuss diseases of society this genre represent social conditions and environment in shaping human character.(Campbell, Donna M.1997) In fact naturalism took its cue from Darwin's theory of evolution that says life is a struggle and only fittest ones can survive as declared by Ralph Waldo Emerson "Shallow men believe in luck or circumstance; strong men believe in cause and effect";Naturalism is a word derived from nature, it is the suggestion that art and literature should present the world and people just as science shows they really are ( G.R Thompson)it is more pessimistic trend and it originated in France around 1870 with the first novels of Emile Zola as has been mention latter on.

Markedly, naturalist writers were writing about criminals, slums, laborers and prostitution they attacked capitalism, but also explained society in Darwinist term heredity and environment determine man in world where only the fittest survive (Grellet 2009), naturalism is the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of behavior and of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment which is mainly based on the same characteristics of science(Lehan,2005) literary was more developed especially when it was related just to poetry, romance and theatre literary works become more realistic when it was related to the reality of life. Wellek and Warren in theory of literature (1956: 94) state that:

"Literature represents life and life is; in large measure a social reality even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation"

For the most part,DonaldPizer gave definition for naturalism he claimed that "naturalism is social realism laced with the idea of determinism", he also claimed that "since naturalism comes after realism, it is an extension or continuation of realism (Pizer 1984:11) the only difference for him is the philosophical orientations of naturalists but it is always related to realism as an origins.

# CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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## 1.2. Theme and Style

A host of themes that have been considered improper before became a subject matter during naturalism period such as: survival, taboo and violence. Became relevant the theme of survival or biological competition was a source of much motivation and emotion in naturalistic novels, “since the character are often controlled and governed by their instincts and passions their behavior is often characterized by animal or irrational motivations manifested sometimes in connection with sexuality and violence” claimed by JackLondon.

Writing in naturalistic mood was not differed pear writing in the romantic sense Because of the special negative description and a specific analysis to the problem under study. when you are reading a naturalistic work there is a sense that the writer was actually living the situation with giving us a major of physical and emotional details about the characters, Edward Stone (1959) “naturalistic theme is about the "brute within" each individual, comprised of strong and often warring emotions: passions, such as lust, greed, or the desire for dominance or pleasure; and the fight for survival in an amoral universe that is related to the forces of nature and environment that affect individual lives” as has been mention by GeorgeBecker. Ordinarily the naturalistic idea is directly linked to human and his relation to society, his reaction is due to his influence from the same environment, For instance we see how was the experience of Crane when he describe the misery in Maggie Girl of Street starting with his situation, he has only few cents in his pocket and he was a homeless men centered with true assassins. The theme of the story is all about one women in a lower class about her dream and her loss of hope in the same time, this take us to the most important themes of naturalism which are determinism (Maggie a Girl Of Street)

Relative to Walcott's classification determinism is the essential theme of Baldwin's brief fiction; it is identified in the idea that character's heredity and sociable conditions predetermine their future “everyone’s life is always shaped by races, churches and armies; races, churches, armies menace and have taken many life” (Baldwin 1965:56), for determinism the theory that individual types have a primary impact on the span of their lives is supplanted with a give attention to nature or destiny. Humans are surviving in an all natural environment like family pets. They can behave toward the surface and interior causes nevertheless they are helpless before these forces (Lin Xianghua, 1989:528). Often, a naturalist publisher will lead the audience to assume that a character's destiny has been pre-determined, usually by heredity and environmental factors, that the future of mankind is

## CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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misery in life and oblivion in fatality which he/she can do nothing at all about it, as argued by Marx “its gains a view of history as a battle ground of vast economic and social forces”, and from Conte “its gains a view of social and environmental determinism”

Therefore, if there are no forces that determine their fate, human beings by nature are also related to some tradition or culture that belongs to their religion or their families entourage this will take us to behaviorism.giving these points behaviorism is one of the style in naturalistic texts, as an example in Maggie Girl of Street people in lower class choose to escape their misery behaving angry, drinking alcohol, drugs and fighting, these all are aspects of behaviorism which was a subject matter in style of writing that particularly focused on the experiences of human which are often perverted by uncontrollable appetites, drive or lusts:

“In front of the gruesome doorway he met a lurching figure. It was his father, swaying about uncertain legs. «Give me deh can.see? Said the man.”ah. Come off! I got dis can fer dat ol’women. An ‘it’ ud be dirt. The swipe it. See?” carried Jimmie. The father wrenched the pail from the urchin. He grasped it in both hands and lifted his head. His throat swelled until it seemed to grow near his chin. There was a tremendous gulping movement and the beer was gone. The man caught his breath and laughed. He hit his son on the head with the empty pail.

(Stephen Crane, 1996:194-195)

” The simplest and most satisfactory view is that thought is simply behavior - verbal or nonverbal, covert or overt. It is not some mysterious process responsible for behavior but the very behavior itself in all the complexity of its controlling relations.” Claimed by B.F. Skinner.

By the same token, the dominant theme of Naturalist literature is that persons are fated to whatever station in life their heredity, environment, and social conditions prepare them for the power of primitive emotions to negate human reason was also a recurring element. Writers like Zola and Frank Norris conceived of their work as experiments in which characters were subjected to various stimuli in order to gauge reactions, adverse social conditions are taken as a matter of fact. The documentary style of narrative makes no comment on the situation, and there is no sense of advocating for change so that the Naturalist simply takes the world as it is, for good or ill. The Naturalist novel is then a sort of laboratory of fiction, with studies underway that ethically could not be performed in the real world by Donald Pizer (1982)

## CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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As a matter of fact, Hamlin Garland (1860- 1940) was an American naturalist article writer, his writing was a kind of communal protest. In his publication *Main Travelled* (1891), he protests up against the conditions which made the lives of Mid-western farmers so unpleasant and miserable. He explains places, people and occurrences in a careful and factual manner, he details poor, unfortunate and farming town as the next: "Unpaved streets, drab colored, miserable rotting wooden buildings" (High 1986:90). His style was impressionistic; he mixes emotions, colors and sights.

Norris (1870-1902), a California writer, he described the urbanization and incorporation of the west Coast (Lamb& Thompson, 2005). In *McTeague*(1899) he describes a California landscape in which a tremendous, immeasurable life pushed steadily heavenward without sound, without a motion, he describes the mechanical power which opposes it. It is a mining machine, which like monster: gnashing the rocks to powder with its long iron teeth, voting them out again in the thin stream of gray wet. In his *The Octopus*(1901), he shows us the battle between California as well as the farmers and the southern Pacific Roads. As in *McTeague*, we see the conflict between the power of nature (farmers) and the mechanical monster (the railroad). In *The Octopus* and then in *Pit*(1903), Norris uses wheat as the symbol of life, he makes it an almost religious symbol. So, Norris's works demonstrate well the theme of economic determinism (R.McElrath Jr& Crisler)

In the same way, *The Open Boat* is regarded as a short story written by Crane in 1898, the story concerns the conflict between humanity and nature, it is ironic narrative combine's attention to the natural elements sharks, gulls, clouds and waves to stylized language. It portrays the cruelty and indifference of environment (Lamb& Thompson, 2005). Crane's style in descriptions of places and events are both realistic and poetic, his style is not like other naturalists because he uses colors and word-sound to create wonderful impressions, he was genius with surprising, sympathy and imagination (Stephen Crane 1986).

Also we find, Theodore Dreiser (1871-1945), who was one of American greatest writers. He and his characters did not attack the puritanical moral code; they simply ignored it. When he wrote his novel *Sister Carrie* in 1900, he shocked the reading public. It is story about Carrie Meeber who leaves the poverty of her country home and moves to Chicago. She is honest for her hope for better life, Dreiser does not criticized her for this; but for her relationships with men; she is fairly modern in the way she moves from one man to another. Although, she success as an actress but at the end she learns that even money and success are

## CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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not the keys of true happiness. Sister Carrie's real theme is purposeless of life; this theme runs all over Dreiser's novels. He sees the disorder and cruelty of life in general (Thomas P. Riggio2000).

After all, naturalists of the 1980 wrote about the immigrants who lived in slums, they wrote about the illicit sexual affairs of young girls who had moved from farms to cities, they wrote about the individuals who neither understood themselves nor those around them (Applegate, 2002). Naturalists always use pessimistic tone in their stories and novels to describe the depression of their characters which are in state of suffering. Their style was unromantic filled with harsh words and meanings like violence, corruption, racism, poverty, etc (Lamb& Thompson, 2005).

### 1.3. American Naturalism

American naturalistic novels usually contain two aspects European one which are scrutinizing the social and political situation of American urban life and the second one is scrutinizing the spirit of individuals, both aspects in conjunction comprise both an interpretation of experience and a particular dark world of experience (Donna Campbell: 566\_7), in other words, the two constitute the theme and form of the naturalistic novel. Stephen Crane adapted this concept in dealing with his novel "Maggie a Girl of Street" (1893) the novel is the best example of a naturalistic work in its representation of reality that was in society those times not only Stephen Crane the majority of writers deals with naturalism especially after the new economic system in the united state, the American thinker focused in their writing on how economic and social forces determine a human acts, W.D Howells 1837-1920 and Frank Norris their works were representing the struggle of individuals during the growth of economic and urban life.

In 1890, many realists become naturalists, in the sense that art and literature should depict the world and people just as science shows they really are. Naturalism in America bring new version to literature in those times, it helps to develop and shows the situation of American society, although naturalistic writer do so in different proportions and to different trimming but American novelists seek to construct a unified social world to contain the threats of social changes (Pizer 1984).

## CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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While shown above, the Circumstance U. S. version of naturalism proved to be more enduring: the novelist Open Norris succeeded in creating naturalism as a long lasting part of the lexicon of literary critics (in revenge of his rather idiosyncratic view of naturalism as a magnification of Romanticism rather than a form of realism). Although naturalism was in the beginning associated with Norris wonderful contemporaries Sophie Crane (1871-1900) and Jack London (1876-1916), a variety of writers over the next eight decades have been proven to have been influenced by naturalism. As the U. S. scholar June Howard put it, "the name used by an evidently identified, relatively short-lived movement in France became in America a broad term employed by some writers and many critics to characterize a various group of works... over a long period of time". The critic Donald Pizer, in particular, has mapped naturalism's impact on twentieth-century U.S literature. Donald Pizer given definition for Naturalism; this individual claimed that Naturalism is social Realism laced with the idea of determinism". He also claimed that: since Naturalism uses Realism, it is an extension or continuation of Realism (Pizer, 1984: p11). The only difference for him is the philosophical orientation of naturalists. Seeing Naturalism came as an expansion of Realism, so it is a response against Romanticism. Naturalism puffs down the claims of character Romanticism, thus acting as the fiction of the closing frontier (Lamb& Thompson, 2005).

Although Norris also wrote adventure novels his *McTeague* (1899), *The Octopus* (1901), and the posthumously published *Vandover and the Brute* (1914) are the touchstones of U.S. naturalism were strongly influenced by Zola; some critics accused Norris of lifting passages directly from the French novelist. Although Crane's novella *Maggie: a Girl of the Streets* (1893) is sometimes used to mark the beginning of naturalism in the United States, Norris's criticism established the term in an American context. Norris also used his influence as a reader at Doubleday to promote naturalism; his most notable success was Theodore Dreiser's masterpiece *Sister Carrie* (1900), which the publisher pursued on the strength of Norris's recommendation in spite of his own distaste for the book.

Coming from the 1980s, U.s naturalism saw a critical revival, as new assumptive developments led to a fresh perspective on the genre and indeed, on the notion of genre itself. For traditional fictional criticism, focused largely on concerns of aesthetic value and quite often, if implicitly, ethical value, naturalism had recently been somewhat of the problem: as a genre( *Twentieth Century American Literary Naturalism*, 1982) U.S. naturalism privileges blunt artlessness and like Zola posits an essentially amoral whole world Critical works such as

## CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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Walter Benn Michaels's *The Gold Standard and the Logic of Naturalism*, a tour de force of New Historicism, and June Howard's *Form the Background in American Literary Naturalism*, broadly informed by the theoretical developments of structuralism and poststructuralist, examine naturalism as a complex relaxation on cultural contradictions confronted by U. S. culture at a pivotal instant in its history.

Michaels, for example, sees both literary naturalism and discussions about the gold standard within an entire culture's struggle with the alliance between the material and the perfect, a struggle that, for Michaels, is disposition of personhood itself. Howard, drawing on French thinker Louis Althusser's notion of ideology, argues that naturalism was one way for turn of the 20th century U. S. culture to process threatening contradictions in the social order, such as contradictions between the egalitarian ideals of democracy and prominent sociable and political inequalities of the period. For Howard, the most notable of these are definitely the dominance of professional capitalism and the increasingly occurrence of groups a largely migrant urban working class, women, and African Americans seeking to be included as agents in U. S political life.(Howard,2007:27)

The impact of naturalism on authors was regarded as colossal,resulting in the advancement of the present day movements. Generally, naturalistic works expose dark edges of life such as prejudice, racism, poverty prostitution, filth and disease, etc. Since these works tend to be pessimistic and blunt, they acquire heavy criticism.(Lamb&Thompson,2005) Regardless of the echoing pessimism in this literary productivity ,naturalists are usually concerned with increasing human condition across the throughout the world, these American works and ideas revealed the darkness of the world through naturalism including poverty, racism and prostitution, their purposewas criticized and focused on the truth of American human being individual, the novels possessed a solid sense and moral that dynamics is always the main one who managed, this is the reason why we visit a kind of pressure man against himself man against nature struggle. "The issue in naturalistic books is often struggle to preserve a 'vener of civilization' despite exterior stresses that threaten release the 'brute within' " (Campbell).

# CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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## 1.4. Naturalism V.s. Realism

Further, the trends in cultural history have had marked two essential movements, naturalism and realism, that were taking man's immediate environment, naturalism has made its mark during recent history; this trend has profoundly affected the literature.

Regrettably an understanding of the implications of naturalism has often been impeded by terminology and has recently been associated with realism. Naturalism and Realism are often inaccurately used synonymously they are neither synonyms nor antonyms (Donald Pizer, 1966) Realism may be defined as: an artist's fidelity to the forms proportions and functions that nature has created a realist gives his figures two arms, not four or six as Hindu might do this individual renders them in natural proportions and makes their muscles act in a physiologically correct, (John Dudley, 2012).

Neither realism nor naturalism, have become too extensive to designate the special attribute of one particular style, realism for example, has been applied to a variety of different styles, which simply provide to indicate whether if a subject has been showed in conditions of faithfulness to nature. Naturalism, one the other side of the coin hand will be used as the name of a pattern that stresses the concrete it arouses strong desire in artists to create works that are highly realistic and descriptive of man's environment giving most fidelity to nature in all its appearances as claimed by Edward F. Krovitt "The naturalist is a special type of realist this individual believes in an goal reality only, he will not strive to represent the essence of reality as would the word neither does he seek to illustrate the effect".

### 1.4.1. Compare and Contrast

Henceforth, corresponding to Professor Paul Brians of Washington Status University, realism in books was a movement that, in a reaction to Romanticism, centered on real life and familiar varieties of characters instead of the fantastical or supernatural. Naturalism was a later expansion of realism designated with a way of pessimistic frame of mind towards mankind and an effort to use the scientific solution to the writing of fiction. Professor Brians records that even though many discovered of the French novelist Balzac as the progenitor of literary realism, it was Flaubert's "Madame Bovary" that was most significant in cementing

## CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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realism as the dominating method of the book. Flaubert composed «Madame Bovary" in an authentic literary style and within an authentic world, but also had written the lead figure of Emma as someone Romanticism failed and deluded.

Realism is merely what it appears like it is. It portrays the entire world and humans just as they are really; its purpose is the truthful treatment of the topic. Realism is more worried about literary flourishes and approach than naturalism is. Realism acknowledges the darker aspect of mankind, but isn't practically as centered on it as naturalism is; naturalism have a fairly bleak and pessimistic view of the individuals condition. Marck Twain and Kate Chopin are excellent types of realist authors. The primary difference is the fact that realism tend with viewing the type scientifically. Naturalism stemmed from Realism following the views of Darwin were "accepted" or at least "contemplated thoroughly".

Since naturalism come as an expansion of the realism, so it is a reaction against romanticism naturalism defeats the claims of nature romanticism thus acting as the fiction of the closing frontier (Lamb& Thompson 2005) romanticism was genre that describes the perfect world happiness, love, happy ending and miracles which led to create false views about life and society this is why naturalists try always to rejected sentimentality of romanticism, most of romantic novels were written for young female readers that still believe in “ la vie en rose”. On the light of this Howells stated that “the romantic novels make one forget life and its duties” (High 1986).

In showing the difference between Realism, Naturalism and Romanticism, Ferrell notes:

“When the character seemingly controls the environment or the environment is shaped in such away to conform to the needs of characters, it becomes Romantic. When the environment appears to control the character, it is naturalistic. Realism appears in between; allowing some control over and some influence by the environment” (Ferrell, 2000:48).

# CHAPTER 1: Naturalism as a Movement

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## Conclusion

This first chapter has attempted to explore an important literary trend which saw the light in America in late nineteenth century. Before there could be literary naturalism, there had been a scientific naturalism advocated mainly by Darwinism. As any literary movement springs as a reaction to a previous movement so did naturalism by putting into question the set of principles brought by romanticism. After we compare realism and naturalism the submission we discover that this new trend found its greatest number of adherents in America to become a subject matter that has been used in American literature to carry out the reality of the people of the time.

# CHAPITRE 2

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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### Introduction

In prehistoric times, women were sometimes deified in early Native American civilizations. This however shifted, and women were no longer thought of as being superior, and quite the opposite, for a long time were thought to be inferior (Margaret Fuller 1845) The 19th century in America was a time of change, of development, and of war. The changes include the majority of branches, there were many immigrants, and tension between the Northern and Southern states about many issues, one of them being slavery. There were also many different groups inhabiting the country, among them the Native Americans, the African American slaves, the 'White Americans' and the immigrants. What roles did women play then? If there was difference between women class who were living in the United States? And what was the situation of women and its relation with literature and society, the following few pages will give an overview of the women of these different backgrounds, and give examples of their daily lives in the 19th century. The purpose of the present chapter is to show American society and women in late nineteenth-century and its different social class of that period.

### 2.1. American Society in the Late 19 Century

Without delay, between 1880 and 1900 The United States grew at a dramatic rate, cities grew by about 15 million people in the two decades before 1900, many of those helped account for the population growth of society there were immigrants from all the world, America begun to emerge and city rose the United state became large and self confident, it became also multicultural city (M. Volo & D. Denneen Volo 2007)

In the background, industrial expansion and population growth radically changed the face of the nation's society noise, traffic, jams, slums, air pollution, sanitation, prostitution, and social class problems in the dominate center of city, the best example is the Bowery city which was the major idea that belong to American society, it represent poor places, slums and immigrants of Manhattan Island in 19 century in the novel, Bowery city was considered as a small anthropomorphic that represent the reality of New York ( Stephen Crane). During the final years of the 1800, industrial cities brought on by a rapid population of growth and back of infrastructure to support the growth which occupied a special place in U.S. history (vertical growth of the American city).

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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politically, after the 1800 and the assassination of Chief executive William McKinley, the developing era brought political business and social reforms such as: new roles for government, expansion of education, higher status for women, a curtailment of corporate and business excesses and modernization of many areas of government and society ( Zinn Howard 2005) new affiliation was established through new society to fight hypocrisy against middle class and they even demanded for women's directly to vote on it and for their self-reliance. So, during this year's American's identity changed from stability to maturity (Lamb& Thompson 2005).

Providing these points, industrial revolution plays a central role in the changes that was at America during the 19 century, the railroads helped for the transport of trade between countries, it activated some new techniques that was stimulating the development of America cities, the railroads were a real estate agent and paradigm an emblem of newer more powerful and expansionist America (Gray 2004)

Scientifically, the late nineteen century experience had been marked American contemporary society by numerous changes that include all the fields as has been state latter in essence these changes give an improvement to science, new way of living and pondering emerged to American world which was based upon science, scientist of the 19 century were seen as how nature should be represented objectively, one extreme of this debate was naturalists who believed that poverty and literary artwork should kept divide from science (Bryson& Thompson 2008).

### **2.2. The Different Types of Class in American Society**

The 19 century, imparted a majority of changes in the American society, as has been known for long time America was always related to some structures such as: slavery, hypocrisy and social reform diversity (Thernstrom Stephan1964) especially after the industrial and political growth these changes caused a sharp differentiation between people and even between gender (women and men) there was a multiple class as upper and lower class, American citizen start dealing with each other depending on categories which make deeply the society separated in different groups under the name of class, bourgeois, aristocracy and poor ( M. Volo & Denneen Volo 2007:3-4 )

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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For most of American history, social class was the dominant theme this subject had touched many branches political, religious and even colors it was a kind of classification based on the class that human belong it.

### 2.2.1. Lower Class Women

To start with, the 19 century at least 80% of the inhabitants was working class, which was all mostly the class that overshadowed on the American society, by the end of the century of course life was becoming more and more comfortable but not for lower class women as has been known their life was an endless, these women would have been mostly poor farmer's daughter or wives , often worked to compliment themselves, as their husbands or fathers were not making enough money to support their family, they worked well on farms in addition to industries or for higher class families, doing household responsibilities and the highest paying positions these women could occupy were those of midwives or dressmakers, the first one who offer women employment in the marketplace was Francis Cabot Lowell a businessman who established a textile factory in which he employed women paying them lower wages than men but with some various benefits such as religious and educational activities, the so called Lowell's women could actually save up money and help their families and achieve certain economical independence more than the ones who were in home. (Francis Cabot 2010)

To point out also Margaret Fuller had claimed in her book” women in nineteenth century had it hard, ladies could not vote, they could not own property in the way that men could and they were pretty much confined to being just housewives for their entire lives” (1810- 1850)

Fuller, of course, was an outspoken women's rights activist. Not only did she write about this stuff she was a woman who managed to rebel against many of the conventions of her time. Her criticism of gender hierarchies and relationships in the above passage shows how important social reform was not only to her

“Yet, then and only then will mankind is ripe for this, when inward and outward freedom for Woman as much as for Man shall be acknowledged as a right not yielded as a concession. As the friend of the Negro assumes that one man cannot by right hold another in bondage, so should the friend of Woman assume that Man cannot by right lay even well-meant restrictions on Woman. If the Negro be a soul, if the woman be a soul, appared in flesh, to one Master

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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only are they accountable. There is but one law for souls, and, if there is to be an interpreter of it, he must come not as man, or son of man, but as son of God”

-Women in 19 century-

Fuller conveys to her readers just how bad the situation of women is by comparing them to slaves. Women in the nineteenth century may have seemed «freer" than slaves, but in fact they were restricted in so many ways that they were essentially "owned" by men and she try always to prove that women can be equal to men in the majority their capacities as claimed by Fuller in her book *The Women and The Myth*:

“there is no exaggeration of woman's moral excellence or intellectual capabilities no injudicious insistence on the fitness for this or that function hitherto engrossed by men but a calm plea for the removal of unjust lowers and artificial restriction so that the possibilities of her nature may have room for full development”

-Margaret Fuller p: 510-

In the light of women in lower class, their names were stated to be, as a wife and mother mainly more than women society and men besiege women in this circle which include many characteristics that women should be passive, timid, weak, domestic, independent, illogical and unable to resist temptation” keeper of household, guardian of the moral purity of all who lived therein, this is the harsh realities of women’s lower class (*The Household*, January 1884).

Notably, much was written in the closing years of the nineteenth century about the innate of the female Professional medical theories at the time stated that woman’s normal condition was to be sick. Corresponding to the idea of "separate spheres" for women and men in society, the idea that women were, by their nature, sickly, complemented the idea that men were robust, aggressive, and healthy and thus naturally predisposed to the harsh, competitive world of work as was mention in Fuller’s novel *Women in the Nineteenth Century*:

“A better comment could not be made on what is required to perfect man, and place him in that superior position for which he was designed than by the interpretation of Baccon upon the legends of the Syren coast”

-Margaret Fuller p: 8 -

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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### A) Housewives:

"Housewife" is a term referencing a woman's profession as a partner who reserved to the private sphere of the house. In Colonial America; few occupations were open to women because of the legal establishment of covertures. Under covertures, a female had no legal individuality when wedded and everything she does was under a woman's dad or husband's power. In the North American colonies, since most of the ladies were married, this meant that the available occupations for females were limited by being truly a "housewife" or in Great Britain colonies, a "Goodwife. It had been within the colonial home that women acquired a responsibility to look after her children, man, and servants. The house was the guts of the housewife's obligations. It had been the housewife's responsibility to keep carefully the home clean, food prepared, the kids well behaved, and the servants obedient. Corresponding to Ulrich, the housewife's area, depending after prosperity, would likewise incorporate «cellars, pantries, brew properties, milk houses, clean residences and butteries" (Ulrich, Laurel Thather, Good Wives 1991: 13)

Not merely was she in this charge but she was also in charge of home creation. A accountable housewife was said to be resourceful with her family's budget which resulted in produced goods being truly a essential contribution to the success of children, a woman's spouse was who owns the goods as well as the money received in trade for the products produced; as argued by The Household, January 1884 "A really good housekeeper is almost always unhappy. While she does so much for the comfort of others, she nearly ruins her own health and life. It is because she cannot be easy and comfortable when there is the least disorder or dirt to be seen."

### 2.2.2 Higher Class Women

Mostly, the nineteenth century was a stroke of luck for the higher class, power, prestige and money was the most required in American society. Proceeding, there was noticeable higher class that was the dominated level and the most powerful in society especially with the advantage of the industrial revolution new wealth was created.

Who had been women's higher class? Were the daughters or wives of ministers, lowers, teachers, doctors, bureaucrats, business tycoons, traders and shop keepers. In simple fact, the majority of higher class families were considered as the quixotic types of families

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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and home in American society, there has been a pattern in home everyone understands it's place and function starting with the table during meals the father is in the head of it; a popular proverb of the days was "children were to be seen not heard" the wife (women) was heading to be subject to her husband as well and often treated as a superior servant not as an equal ( Barbara Welter,1976) Alfred lord Tennyson's immortal words express the wife's task to keep the household functioning efficiently and harmoniously: "Man for the field, woman for the fireside, man for the sword and for the needle she; man with the head and woman with the heard, man to command and woman to obey; everything else confusion. "

Nevertheless, women's higher classes weren't to do work outside the house and even at home the rearing of children was left to nursing and governesses and also she cannot help cheaply to the family financial situation there was an absolute minimizing of her status within society. Higher class women were encouraged to be only dabblers in education also to pursue cultural interests of drawing, painting, singing or playing the keyboard and well dressed in celebrations to be represented by her husband. Finishing educational institutions will eventually be set up to foster these "talents. » Not only were the women held in charge of the moral education of their children, but a wife was supposed to elevate her husband's values by being his religious advisor. A wife was expected to woo her husband to the benefits associated with home and family and faraway from his natural norms of behavior. (America's Women 2004, n.p)

As Sara Ellis, whose guide was widely read stated: "wife's principal duty was to raise the tone of her husband's mind and to lead his thoughts to repose on those subjects who convey a feeling of identity with a higher state of existence beyond this present life." Higher class women was characterized as: logical, independent, worldly, brave, sensual and able to resist temptation even when they did not have any important role neither in society or in home but they were selected as the uppermost than lower class women.

### 2.3. Women's Suffrage

American women were seen as feeble creatures who became invalids for many hundreds of years, Tugging against these ideas was the sense of immediacy movement and improvement so evident in the physical, industrial, technological and politics changes

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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affecting the country. Women's roles were intended to steady all this uncertainty, but women could not help but see opportunities for themselves in this growth. Careers opened up in professional facilities, retail establishments and office buildings, giving single women new options. Education became required for both sexes in many states. Females wanted higher education, too, first in all feminine organizations and then in co-ed environments. The force for women's rights, with avis in the lead, also gathered momentum. No matter of these changes, during the nineteenth century, 95% of married women continued to be "at home."(Julie R. Jeffrey, 1979)

The first women's rights conference took place in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in July 1848. The statement that emerged was made by following the Declaration of Self-reliance. Authored by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, it claimed that "all individuals are created equal" and that "the background of mankind is as well as of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward female. » Following a long set of grievances were promises for equitable laws, equivalent educational and job opportunities, and the right to vote. Disagreement over the next steps to take led to a divide in the women's protection under the law movement in 1869. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, a temperance and antislavery advocate, created the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) in New York. Lucy Stone arranged the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) in Boston. The NWSA agitated for a woman-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, while the AWSA worked for suffrage amendments with each state constitution. Eventually, in 1890, the two organizations united as the national American Woman Suffrage Relationship (NAWSA). Lucy Stone became chairman of the professional committee and Elizabeth Cady Stanton served as the first president. Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw served as later presidents. The struggle to win the vote was slow and frustrating. Wyoming Territory in 1869, Utah Territory in 1870, and the state of Colorado in 1893 and Florida in 1896 granted women the vote but the Eastern states resisted. A woman-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, presented to every Congress since 1878, repeatedly failed to complete. (Mc Graw-hill, 2002: 246).

### 2.3.1. Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment

Tennessee became the battleground states for ratification. There, such as other Southern state governments the female suffrage movements was inextricably associated in the

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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thoughts of several with the abolition motion, and old animosities still simmered. In Dixie, even more than in other areas of the united states, feminism ran counter to a culture where conservative religion, traditions, and value for regulations was deeply engrained. Too, powerful lobbying organizations including liquor distilleries--the temperance movements and women's protection under the law movement had always been comrades in arms--textile manufacturers and railroads compared expanding women's privileges. Additional opposition originated from state's rights advocates, a few of whom wished to see women obtain the right to vote but believed that needs to be handled at their state level, not the nationwide. On August 18, 1920, the Tennessee legislature narrowly approved the 19th Amendment. On August 31, the Tennessee House of representative voted to rescind their earlier vote, however the U.S. Secretary of state got already proclaimed the amendment ratified on August 26.

Woman's right to vote was achieved through the nationwide and native efforts of both the NAWSA and the NWP. The work force, labor force shortage caused by Community War I that allowed women to move into roles traditionally held by men also made it increasingly difficult for adversaries to argue that ladies were not worth of the vote on the grounds of physical and mental inferiority. With the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in view, Chapman Catt formed the League of Women Arresters during NAWSA's last conference on February 14, 1920, to help newly enfranchised women exercise their right to vote. (First Wave Feminism, 2011).

Sixty-five years after Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the landmark women rights convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., the first national demonstration for women's suffrage occurred in Washington, D. C. In March 3, 1913, the day before Woodrow Wilson's presidential inauguration, 8,000 women gathered to walk down Pennsylvania Avenue supporting women's right to vote on it. Attorney Inez Milholland Boissevain heralded the grand procession clad in armor astride a white horse, a beautiful and intelligent best example of the new era of suffragists. Banners of purple, gold and white fluttered in the air flow on the crisp Washington morning. As women and several male followers established with 26 floats, an audience of roughly about half a million people viewed with mixed emotions. (Journal of the Early Republic, 1992: 12)

The murmurs of the audience grew noisy and upset as destructive bystanders crumpled parade programs and flung them at woman. The authorities that Congress guaranteed would protect the parade stood apart as men poured onto the road, shouting insults and

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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condescending remarks, and commenced to physically assault the marchers. Police force dismissed cries for help as the mob ripped banners from the hands of woman. Many officers joined up with the fray; one was listened to shouting, "If my wife were where I'd break her head!" A policeman around pulled a female off her legs and tore her coat because she slapped a guy who spit on her behalf. Reporters from newspaper publishers around the United States snapped photos of men dragging senior's women through the roads. By evening, everything continued to be of the parade were dispersed paperwork and scraps of crimson and gold cloth.

The resulting press coverage and congressional exploration led to the first congressional over a national amendment enfranchising woman in 26 years. The parade effectively reintroduced the suffrage movements as the best and formidable politics power. Seven years later, the 19th Amendment exceeded with a margin of one vote. (Women's Suffrage Movements n, d)

### 2.3.2. Women's Education

In 1821, Emma Willard founded the Troy Woman Seminary in Troy, New York, that was the first American educational organization to provide young women a pre-college education adds up to that directed at teenagers. Students as of this private secondary institution for women were taught academics subjects that always were reserved for men. Themes included algebra, anatomy, natural beliefs and geography.

Mary Lyon (1797-1849) founded Support Holyoke Feminine Seminary in 1837; it was the first college or university opened for females and is currently Mount Holyoke School, one of the Seven Sisters. Lyon was a deeply spiritual Congregationalist who, although not really a minister, preached revivals at her college. She greatly respected colonial theologian Jonathan Edwards for his theology and his ideals of self-restraint, self-denial, and disinterested benevolence. Georgia Feminine University, now Wesleyan College opened up in 1839 as the first Southern college for women. (L. Turpin, History of Education: 133/58)

Oberlin College exposed in 1833 as Oberlin Collegiate Institute, in the greatly Yankee northeastern part of Ohio. In 1837 it became the first coeducational college by admitting four women. Soon these were fully built-into the faculty, and comprised from third to half of the college student body. The spiritual founder's especially evangelical theologian Charles Grandison Finney, noticed women as inherently morally more advanced than men. Indeed,

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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many alumnae, motivated by this sense of superiority and their personal work to satisfy God's mission involved in missionary work. Historians have typically offered coeducation at Oberlin as an enlightened societal development presaging the near future evolution of the perfect of equality for women higher education. (Willystine. Pionneers of Women's education, 1931)

<b>College women Enrollment</b>	<b>Women 's colleges</b>	<b>Coed-colleges</b>	<b>% of all students</b>
1870	<b>6,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>21%</b>
1890	<b>16,800</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>36%</b>
1910	<b>34,100</b>	<b>106,500</b>	<b>10%</b>
1930	<b>28,100</b>	<b>398,700</b>	<b>44%</b>

Mabel Newcomer, A Century of Higher Education for American Women (1959),p:46

### 2.4. Feminist Philosophies

To point out, at the end of the 18th century, individual liberty was being hotly debated. In 1789, during the French Revolution, Olympe de Gouges published a 'Declaration of the Rights of Woman' to protest the revolutionists' failure to mention women in their 'Declaration of the Rights of Man'. In 'A Vindication of the Rights of Women' (1792) Mary Wollstonecraft called for enlightenment of the female mind.

Margaret Fuller, one of the earliest female reporters, wrote 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century' in 1845. She argued that individuals had unlimited capacities and that when people's roles were defined according to their sex, human development was severely limited. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a leading theoretician of the women's rights movement. Her 'Woman's Bible', published in parts in 1895 and 1898, attacked what she called the male bias of the Bible. Contrary to most of her religious female colleagues, she believed further that organized religion would have to be abolished before true emancipation for women could be achieved.

## CHAPTER 2: American Women

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Markedly also from the recognizable women was Charlotte Perkins Gilman characterized the home as inefficient compared with the mass-production techniques of the modern factory. She contended, in books like 'Women and Economics' (1898), that women should share the tasks of homemaking, with the women best suited to cook, to clean, and to care for young children doing each respective task. Politically, many feminists believed that a cooperative society based on socialist economic principles would respect the rights of women. The Socialist Labor party, in 1892, was one of the first national political parties in the United States to include woman suffrage as a plank in its platform.

During the early 20th century the term new woman came to be used in the popular press, More young women than ever were going to school, working both in blue- and white-collar jobs, and living by themselves in city apartments. Some social critics feared that feminism, which they interpreted to mean the end of the home and family, was triumphing. Actually, the customary habits of American women were changing little. Although young people dated more than their parents did and used the automobile to escape parental supervision, most young women still married and became the traditional housewives and mothers. (Women Philosophers 1994).

### **Conclusion**

The second chapter has attempted to give an idea about American women in late nineteenth century, including the major events that occurred during this decade, with a description of the characteristics women daily life.

# CHAPITRE 3

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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### **Part one: the study of form**

#### **Introduction**

As we have seen in the second chapter, American society witnessed some circumstance that were always related to the character of women; writers in 19<sup>th</sup> tried to describe and explore the reality that was surrounding their society through their writings they were inspired by naturalist philosophy and used it in their respective novels. Stephen Crane in his book *Maggie Girl of Street* portrayed his society a place that represented women as inferior to men with a rather pessimistic tone in a predatory society. Thus, even Crane seem to represent the real face of the lives of women and the American society at the same time but his interests centered more around women and society. This description, to a certain extent ironic, is represented through a specific form of individuals (Maggie). This chapter also takes into consideration Crane's use of language and style.

#### **3.1. Crane's Language**

Over the last hundred years some of the classic works in American history have dealt with the relationship between the natural environment and American society, it was a trending method that overshadowed on literature; transport reality was the aim Stephen Crane may be the best example of social works , he is a cultural history of causality, science, murder novels and systems of thoughts" it is the mark of an educated man to look for precision in each class of things" claimed by Aristotle in Stephen Crane's book.

Crane as an interpretive model posits the increasing, specificity, multiplicity, complexity probability and uncertainty of causal knowledge across 170years which attempts to incorporate literary and cultural representation of society into his study are ambitious but problematic as object of knowledge and representation of culture.

##### **3.1.1. Vulgarities of language**

Crane wants to describe the American environment in every aspect that include even language which was immaculate of the actual language spoken by the people of Bowery city

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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in 19th the use of language was used by distinctive imageries dialogue and monologue which was characterized by vulgarity and violence that was natural for their situation because Bowery's citizens were suffering this colloquial language was used by people to express them self's and also show us Crane's epic writing attributive and that language prove how the bowery environment was bad struggling always with the fate of nature and society, this can be seen through many situations and dialogue that was in the house especially conversations between Maggie and her mother which was lack of education and often used utter incident words. The quotation bellow describes the mother language:

“The mother in the corner upreared her head and shock her tangled locks.”Aw, yer bote no good, needer of yehs,” she said, glowering at her “ yeh’ve gone t’d’ devil, Mag Johnson, yehs knows yehs have gone t’d’ devil. Yer, a disgrace t’yer people. An’now, git out an’go ahn wid dat doe faced jude of yors Go wid him, curse yeh, an’a good rid dance. Go, an ‘see how yeh like it” Maggie gazed long at her mother. Go now an see how yeh likes it. Git out. I won’t have sech as youse in me house! Git out, d’yeh hear! Damn yeh, git out!”. The girl began to trumled”.” Go now, an’see how yeh likes it. Git out. I won’t have sech as youse in me house! Git out, d’yeh hear! Damn Yeh, Git out” (Crane, Stephen, p: 196)

Given this point, the mother’s language shows the bloody reality of women uneducated, boorish, and philistine the axis of women language was very shape and acute which prove that women in those century were twisted on themselves and limited, the anger in language was used to suppress the presses that was against women only, when she used this violent dialect she may feel some of personal freedom or also to pay attention to her role in home. In the same way if we look to the latest quotation there was two words repeated many times “ git ou” and “go now” , the mother was using violent, aggressive and abusive speech using slang words, Mary could not be a good mother and she did not have even the opportunity to offer feelings and emotions to her kids, she fails against herself and against a society of poverty, social reform and unfeminist world, which often gets angry and scuffle and lose consciousness with her entourage, as can be seen in the previous example:

“Why deh blazes don’cher try the keep Jim from fighting”? I ‘ll break yer jaw !” she suddenly bellowed. The man numbled with drunken indifference. Ah’w’at’s bitin’ yeh? W’a’s’ odds? W’a’ makes kick.” Because her tears ‘is clothes, yeh fool!” cried the women in supreme warth. ( Stephen, Crane, 1996, p: 224)

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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The ability of using a shape of formal speech was suggested but Crane attempted himself in this work of facts via naturalistic style of describing harsh reality of society with a great exploration of details selected particular parts of reality misery, vice, disease, poverty, prostitution, racism and violence for concentrating excessively on the darker aspects of life that was surrounding between women.

### 3.1.2. Descriptive language

For instance, Crane in his story relies on descriptive language many phrases, sentences and figures of speech that describes specific and sensitive details in the reaction of women, the craft of using words which have a sequence method to represent the position of harshness, violence and hopelessness that women was forced to be characterized by it in her personal character, as it is showed bellow:

“The small frame of the ragged girl was quivering. Her features were haggard from weeping, and her eyes gleamed with fear. She grasped the urchin’s arm in her little, trembling hands and they huddles in a corner. The eyes of both were drawn , by some force, to stare at the women’s face, for they thought she need only to awake and all the friends would come from below. They crouched until the ghost mists of dawn appeared at the window drawing close to the panes, and looking in at the prostrate, heaving body of the mother. (Stephen. Crane, 1996, p: 198)

From those words we recognize that women were living in harsh conditions, the description of her reaction coupled with a particular creation of that experience prove the insecurity of home which led us to explore that women were suffering in the novel the use of this descriptive language helps us to live and to imagine how bad was their situation in home and in society, that language was always adopted by Crane in his novel.

### 3.1.3. Violent language

Understanding that any communal problem reviewed in the literature work is situated on the precise form of the writer how writer such as Crane used his real method to illustrate a certain phenomena in novel which is the proper execution for a novel like Maggie Girl of Street. Therefore the methodical approach of Stephen Crane in language was aiming at

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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delivering to the reader the terminology and the dialect as it was in Bowery city even it was bad and vicious, in order to make his work factual and real he figures his subject matter which was around the situation of American society through a real and genuine representation of violence dialect. Actually their language talks in regards to a real connection with misery and assault of their environment:

“The father heard, and turned about.”Stop that, Jim d’yeh hear? Leave yer sister alone on the street. It’s like I can never beat any sense into yer wooden head”. (Stephen, Crane, 1996, p: 190)

Henceforth, these words improve how people were acting violently with their relatives; the indifference of nature obliged them to accept the accomplished fact of their bad situation as the robust and genuine representation of the reaction of women in the novel the violent attitude and dialect prove how women were really suffering and they used aggressive ways to explore their repressed feelings such as: alcohol

“The mother drank whisky all Friday morning, with burid face and tossing hair, she cursed and destroyed furniture all Friday afternoon” Sometimes when drunk, she falls into “Muddled Mist of sentiment” but the shallowness of this emotions is reveled when during episode she reverts immediately into a murderous rage when Maggie breaks a plate.”  
(Stephen, Crane, 1996, p: 210)

Crane’s language may be look very increased but it was the perfect words that can explain how the situation of women in lower class was, this language was much of the novel’s power and succeeds which combines it with feelings and emotions to give us a new work of critical irony that had transport a bad reality about the American society during 19century, the character’s language was related to environment and entourage using words such as: damn fool, hell make him represents the lower class women as they were in reality this lengthy details is due to their bad surroundings, that affect their personality which is the purpose of adopting naturalism Crane wants to express his ideas and problem through this language which was the best choice that make reader be more related and sympathetic naturally with the story.

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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### 3.2. Pessimistic Tone

#### Pessimism

Historically, the term pessimism derives from the Latin word *pessimus* meaning 'the worst'. It was first used by Jesuit critics of Voltaire's 1759 novel 'Candide, ou l'Optimisme'. Voltaire was satirizing the philosophy of Leibniz who maintained that this was the 'best (optimum) of all possible worlds'. In their attacks on Voltaire, the Jesuits of the *Revue de Trévoux* accused him of pessimism. (Joshua Foa, 2009:9).

Is a mental frame of mind, Pessimists anticipate undesirable effects from a given situation which is generally known to as situational negativity or believes that unfavorable things are going to happen to them in life more than desired ones. Pessimists also usually tend to give attention to the disadvantages of life generally speaking or a given situation. Throughout history, the pessimistic disposition has acquired effects on all major areas of thinking.

This is the related idea that views the world in a purely anti-optimistic fashion. This form of pessimism is not an emotional disposition as the term commonly implies. Instead, it is a philosophy or worldview that directly challenges the idea of progress and what may be considered the faith-based claims of positive outlook. Pessimist's novels are often existential nihilists believing that life does not have any intrinsic interpretation or value. Their reactions to this condition, however, are widely varied and often life-affirming. (Bennett, Oliver. 2001.)

In the sense of *Maggie Girl of Street*, American society in nineteenth century experienced a major of issues including poverty, the creation of slums, violence and prostitution and also to mention that the work was published during the time of industrialization the condition of Maggie's entourage was worsened, the structure of environment was disturbed and people were hopeless and contentment was lost in citizens.

pessimistic tone in the story represents naturalism in the level of description and language which involved around the pressures of life and bad circumstances and this tone's choice is tending to see how the worst aspect of things or believe will happens, even in the description of somebody, appealing it was always tinged with darkness, for instance as the text below when Maggie first meets Pete Crane shows directly pessimistic tone :

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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“His hair was curled down over his forehead in an oiled bang. His rather pugged nose seemed to revolt from contact with a bristling moustache of short, wire-like hairs. His blue double-breasted coat, edged with black braid, buttoned close to a red puff tie, and his patent-leather shoes looked like murder-fitted weapons. (Stephen, Crane, 5.10)

We all totally get that there's a great deal of detail given here, indicating attention but we also totally get that this tone of pessimistic description is bad news coming. Just look at several of the words tucked in this moment of admiration: "revolt, «bristling, " and "murder-fitted.» Yikes, right? Although the whole point those pessimistic writers aren't trying to give readers hope, so even if characters have positive moments, Crane makes sure that we should know that there is no hope.

The pessimistic tone was showed also by the combination of adjectives which gives us a panoramic view about the life city in nineteenth century in order to go deeply in the original view of world as an example the description of the environment of the Bowery city in the opening scene of the second chapter which was represented with pessimistic adjectives such as: dark, uncombed, a dozen, gruesome doorways and curious all those adjectives were set up to mention pessimistic tone which seek to face up the distasteful realities of the world and eliminate irrational hopes and expectations which Crane aim for it pessimistic features were set in the story in order to evaluate and criticize American society and how people were suffering during these period.

### 3.3. Symbolism

The term "symbolism" is derived from the word "symbol" which derives from the Latin *symbolum*, a symbol of faith, and *symbolus*, a sign of recognition, in turn from classical Greek *συμβόλον* *symbolon*, an object cut in half constituting a sign of recognition when the carriers were able to reassemble the two halves. In ancient Greece, the *symbolon* was a shard of pottery which was inscribed and then broken into two pieces which were given to the ambassadors from two allied city states as a record of the alliance.

In literature, the style stems with the 1857 distribution of Charles Baudelaire's *les Fleur du mal*. The work of Edgar Allan Poe, which shown admiration for greatly and translated into French, were a significant influence and the source of many stock tropes and images. The aesthetic was developed by Stephan Mallarme and Paul Verlaine throughout the

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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1860s and 1870s. Inside the 1880s, the aesthetic was articulated by a series of manifestos and attracted an era of writers. The name "symbolist" itself was first applied by the critic Jean Moras, who invented the term to distinguish the Symbolists from the related Decadents of literature and of artwork. (Balakian, 1967).

Symbolism in *Maggie Girl of Street* was a figure of speech in order to create a certain mood or emotion, Crane recall some objects, persons, situations or words to represent something else like an idea which represent particular concept throughout various form of literature.

### 3.3.1. The Colors

Specifically, Crane selected colors that involved that was involved and cased to the entourage mood like: red, yellow and gray , the choice of such colors in the story appropriate which is often used to represent something bad such as death or evil and especially the red one which symbolize passion, blood or danger as it is mention in the opening scene of the novel which was a bloody fighting for honor in the street (Crane, 1.2), which explore the disposition of anger and violence that was surrounding by Jimmie, red color was adopted by Crane to identify and illustrate a best figure about the attitude and the personality of the main character and in order to stir up the drama of violence in the scene which we conduct form the beginning to the end of the novel because the character of Jimmie was always surrounding with fight and blood, this particular view was coupled with the red color to guarantee that the reader should receive a specific description about him but in a literary palette that emphasizes the angry and the violence of a human being .

Nevertheless For one point in the book, we're told about a woman performing in a dive bar «A ballad singer”, in a dress of flaming scarlet" (Crane, 12. 1). Maggie with the audience watching with Pete, who goes into total despair have not yet happened. But this singer's dress is a little bit of foreshadowing for exactly what is to come for our main girl, and the color lets us understand it isn't good.

Directly we pay attention to two words that do all the foreshadowing work in regards to the performer: "flaming scarlet. » Flaming indicates brightness, but it also identifies destruction--fire destroys. We certainly have here, then, are brightness visibility, vividness, that sort of thing directly linked to total destruction. In daring to engage with Pete the way in

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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which she does, Maggie is daring to dream of an improved future for herself, one in which she lives life more fully. But simultaneously, she is shirking interpersonal expectations and, because of this, ruining her reputation. But if "flaming" does indeed all that, then who needs "scarlet"? Here's the thing about scarlet: Mainly because much as flaming pinpoints the connection between lighting and destruction, scarlet sexes this reality which the majority read The Scarlet letter in short, as a color, scarlet indicates which a woman has misbehaved especially intimately. This, of course, is just what everyone thinks about Maggie at this time and heading forward. The singer's clothing, then, reflects not only her own questionable values, but Maggie's as well. Hence, the color of fire was represented by a Crane as warning that can affect Maggie.

Generally speaking, the use of color was always set in the story to mention pain, fear or danger of the inhabitants which indicate also the pessimistic tone in material world which was adopted by Crane to give a balance of sequence to the events.

### 3.3.2. Animals

Maggie is focused on the gritty of life, taking an unflinching go through the uglier components of human existence rather than concealing them with anything really. And in this book, animals symbolize the lowness of life. However, not in the manner you may be thinking Rather than being counter to humans, animal show that humans are not much better than their beastly counterparts crawling around on the planet earth.

In the novel there were a lot of word's animals, often used to describe weakness, humiliation and debasement as it was mention that Jimmie "he loved fire engines with a distant dog like devotion" (Crane, 4,26) and when he resembles as "an African cow" (crane, 19) and also were told in the novel that Maggie "ate like a small pursued tigris" (Crane,42) for instance, and develops "spaniel, like dependence" (Crane,14).

In that case, these are just a few of the many animals which was referred in the story, symbolizing animal's features to human being it conveys a certain message about the life of human circumstances and mainly their behavior which is clearly for a naturalist writer as Stephen Crane which supply some awkward similes to emphasize detailed work about the reality of the citizen in American society, the idea of symbolism here was based on using animals as a tool to represent the scene in the contrary in reality there is no similarity between

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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human and animals and they are supposed to be different which is the main point using this symbolism by Crane shows that there is something thumping in the entourage that people were dehumanizing while starting acting like animals which make them in the same level of animals which describe low quality of life and inability to rise above their place in the world.

### 3.4. Irony

Irony (from Ancient Greek εἰρωνεία (eirōneía), meaning 'dissimulation, feigned ignorance (Liddell & Scott) Henry Watson Fowler, in *The King's English*, says "any definition of irony though hundreds might be given, and incredibly few of them would be accepted must include this, that the surface meaning and the underlying meaning of specifically what is said are not the same. Very well Also, Eric Partridge, in *Usage and Abusage*, produces that "Irony consists in stating the contrary of precisely what is intended.

Irony is a shape of speech where words are being used so that their expected meaning differs from the genuine meaning of what it could also be considered a situation which may conclude in a significant different way than what's generally predicted. In simple words, it is a notable difference between your appearance and the truth.

The use of irony may require the concept of a double audience. Fowler's *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* says: Irony is a type of utterance that postulates a double audience, composed of one party that hearing shall hear & will not understand, & another party that, when more is intended than matches the ear, is aware both of that more & of the outsiders' incomprehension. (Fowler H. W 1926).

The American Heritage Dictionary's supplementary meaning for irony: "incongruity between what might be anticipated and what actually occurs". This kind of sense, however, is not synonymous with "incongruous" but simply a definition of remarkable or situational irony. That is often included in definitions of irony not only that incongruity is present but also that the incongruity must expose some aspect of human being vanity or folly. As a result the majority of American Heritage Dictionary's use panel found it unacceptable to work with the term ironic to describe mere unfortunate coincidences or astonishing disappointments that "suggest no particular lessons about individual vanity or folly.

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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Specifically, Crane adopted in his work irony to mention and describe some various events or moments, as we have seen in the second chapter, the entourage of novel was characterized by congested society full of economic and political conditions that directly affect the lives of individuals in the novel. For instance, Crane used ironic inversions of words and phrases to emphasize his ideas which was a contrast between expectations for a situation and what is reality (Literary Devices) this was showed when he used the word “respectability” in chapter sixteen for sure the word was used ironically to assert Pete’s hypocrisy and duplicity, the word was reaped for several times to mention how it would be decent for Pete to respect other although it was impossible for an character such as Pete.

Generally, by reading the novel we face a lot of images and which was represented ironically Crane as a naturalist writer shows reality and that individuals are always controlled ironically with nature and there was no escape from that, using positions such as in the opening scene in the novel “he is portrayed as having an infantile countenance which is lived with fury”. The depiction continues, assessing his small body..... writhing in the delivery of great, crimson oaths” this presentation of small “infantile” boy, it is irritate that he is fiercely imprecate, he is a scrappy fighter which is conveyed that he's involved with these quarrels often. Creating this ironic image where the boy's innocent entire body is converted into a car of rage supplies the audience with a view at how common-place assault was at this poor community, even between children. Rather than making him a terribly tragic shape, which would only bring about the reader's pity however, not understanding, he's characterized as somewhat of the martyr whose cause the audience can grasp. Hence, irony was used here to suggest the stark contrast of the literal meaning being put forth which significance was revealed not by the words themselves but by the situation and the context in which they are replaced.

### **Part Two: The Study of Content**

#### **3.1. Maggie’s Character**

Maggie is pretty young women who struggle to survive the brutal environment of the Bowery city which is a New. York city slums and it is the main character of the story, she is a women who has strong wish to do something that can help her to change her miserable life

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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she was characterized as a timid sack of nerves girl, grows up a beautiful young lady whose romantic adolescents who always felt oppressed and denied by their families.

“Adolescents ‘ willingness to admit that they engage in social comparison to evaluate themselves declines in adolescent because they view social comparison as social undesirable they think that acknowledging their social comparison motives will endanger their popularity”.(Santrock, 1976.p:317)

Equally important, Maggie was not satisfied about her life and her entourage she was always looking for something better that can change her all life, which make her identity lost in her establishment of society which is low class, the American rags to riches story struck a chord with many people who tried to change their social class even with new opportunities in life which it would be hard for Maggie to climb the class ladder, as a citizen she don't know about herself understanding may be, she sees a perfect life only when she becomes part of higher class she follows her desire but she did lost her self-understanding we cannot blame only society.

“Adolescents’ self-understanding becomes more introspective, but it is not completely interiorized rather, self-understanding is a social cognitive construction adolescent’ developing cognitive capacities interact with their sociocultural experiences to influence self-understanding”. (Santrock.1976, p: 315)

Although this may be true, that the character of Maggie was unbalanced from both sides family and society and her role was centered around negativity and intransigence but she was always a presumption of innocence and grace within material world and harshness and has «Blossomed in a mud puddle” because if she was deceptive and a tricky women, Pete had never exploited or betrayed her.

“The girl, Maggie, blossomed in a mud puddle she grew to be a most rare and wonderful production of a tenement distinct, a pretty fir.” (Crane.1996, p: 203)

Typically, some people were made tough and others born with certain resilience and pliability to being brought down by the surrounding issues, as it was the case with the character of Maggie which was one of those unique persons in the story who still has credulity and naivety as an example of that, when Maggie refuses to kiss Pete when he ask her for, this shows us the nature of her character and how her innocence was affected and gone by discovering the bad reality of people and how life is dark and unfair for some persons.

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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“Say, Mag, said Pete,” give us a kiss for takin’ yeh t’ d’ show, will yer?” Maggie laughed as if startled, and drew away from him.” Now Pete, she said,” dat wasn’t it.”ah, why wasn’t it?

Urged Pete, the girl retreated nervously.” (Crane. 1996, p: 215)

Maggie lives with a poor and dysfunctional family and a hopeless future with only the small opportunity of change. Environmental surroundings and setting she gets more mature in do not support anything more than a dull, dreary and horrible future on her. The absence of love and support of her family prevents Maggie's ability to live a cheerful and satisfying life. Not knowing, that someone loves her girl does how acts Maggie may feel desperate enough to change her situation in any respect she can, and without the useful guidance she uses her imagination to escape reality and this is what happen when Pete entered into her life she was full of hopes and that Pete was her savior.

Possibly, Pete impressed Maggie because he treated her better than the other which makes her feels some of superiority and assurance of a perfect life with him.

“As to the present, she perceived only vague reason to be miserable. Her life was Pete’s and she considered him worthy of the charge. She would be disturbed by no particular apprehensions so long as Pete adored her as he said. She did not feel like a bad woman to her knowledge she had never seen any better. At times men at other tables regarded the girl furtively. Pete, aware of it. Nodded at her and grinned he felt proud. “Mag, yer a bloomin’ good looker” he remarked, studying her face through the haze, the men made Maggie fear, but she blushed at Pete’s words as it became apparent to her that she was the apple of his eye.”

(Crane.1996, p: 231)

“Three weeks had passed since the girl had left home. The air of spaniel-like dependence had been magnified and showed its direct effect in the peculiar offhandedness and ease of Pete’s ways toward her she followed Pete’s with hers, anticipating with smiles gracious looks from him.”(Crane. 1996, p: 243)

until she was disappointment by him she becomes more realistic and she find herself insecure and risky with Pete, her gosling and innocence make her lost by world and also dependent from Pete which eventually leads to her devastation because she was always rejected by her family which was affected by Maggie’s decisions such as these.

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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“at this instant Pete came forward. ”Oh. What d’hell. Mag , see? Whispered he doftly in her ear. Dis all blows over. See? D’ol’ women ‘ill be all right in d’morning. Come ahn out wid me! We’ll have a outa- sight time”. (Crane. 1996, p: 224)

Under those circumstances, Maggie seems an all natural and hereditary sufferer succumbing finally to the causes of poverty and communal injustice that developed against her even before her birth like all character in the short story she seems chiefly a sort rather than specific character providing to illustrate concepts rules and guidelines about modern metropolitan life during the nineteen century as it was represented by Stephen Crane.

### 3.2. Reasons that Force Maggie to Be Discreditable Women

As an illustration, the character of Maggie deals with many harsh moments and situations which most predominant seems to be always influenced by some external forces, women had never a chance to survive in such world of extreme bad reality, in analyzing Crane’s novel which typically contrives to show how much weight poor pre-existing conditions have in determining and controlling the present and the future of individuals and especially women who were finding always difficulties because they were limited in home and neglected by society.

#### 3.2.1. Maggie’s Family

The short story, despite the title, is not necessarily just about Maggie but rather deals also directly with her familial entourage and how it shapes the lives in home in fictional work in which he explains how a nauseated from family that witnessed firsthand the miseries that were commonplace among the denizens of the slums.

For instance, the first scene in the novels opens as a basic view about the plot of the story which started with Maggie’s brother was in the middle of fighting with small children in fact it was a bloody street battle between gangs of the Bowery city. However, the circumstances of their family was not the perfect one to raise kids Maggie’s parents have no educational background which was equally important to get a job especially at the time of industrialization, her family was broke up economically and have no financial revenue.

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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To mention, that parents or families are important key in the achievements of their children and in creating their identity in society, a bad familial house can affected a hole society more importantly parents are mainly existed to occupy and enhance the behavior of adolescents in contrast the novel shows us how parents in lower class can be the major cause in the children's disregard and omission Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson neglected and abandoned their children because they were poor and hopeless also to mention that they were living in capitalist society which was based on the working class. Eagleton claimed,

“The development of new modes of productivity organization is based on a change a set of social relations- this time between capitalist class who owns those means of production and the proletarian class whose labour power- the capitalist buys for profits.”(P: 6)

To demonstrate, the weakness and the hunger that was always surrounding around Maggie make her family always on pessimistic and negativity mood which force them to explore their feelings through violence, in the first chapter Jimmie was pummeled by his father, even when his body was bleeding Jimmie arose painfully from the ground and confronting, his father began to curse him and they kicked him out. In fact there was a plenty of moments and scenes in the novel parents were aggressive and vicious with their children, as an example when the mother hit Jimmie again when he return to home:

“The mother's massive shoulders heaved with anger. Grasping the urshin by the neck and shoulder she shook him until he rattled. She dragged to an unholy sink, and, soaking a rag in water, began to scrub his lacerated face with it. Jimmie screamed in pain and tried to twist his shoulders out of the clasp of the huge arms.” (Crane.1996, p: 12)

Granted that, there was no regularity between Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson and even between children fights were outside home and inside, Maggie's father as an character was characterized as a brutal, vicious and spiteful men which was beaten by society and his wife which make him lack of concern, furious and irresponsible father his only concern was about finding alcohol and drinks. In fact his unconscious attitude was improved in many situations in the novel such as when he stole the women's bear from Jimmie; at this moment we conduct how his character was prosaic and unwise.

“In front of the gruesome doorway he met a lurching figure. It was his father, swaying about on uncertain legs.”Give me deh can. See? ‘Said the man.’Ah, come off! I got dis can for dat oh ‘women an ‘it’ ud be dirt the swipe it. See? “ cried Jimmie. The father wrenched the pail

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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from the urchin. The grasped it in both hands and lifted his head. His throat swelled until it seemed to grow near his chin. There was a tremendous gulping movement and the beer was gone. The man caught his breath and laughed. He hit his son on the head with the empty pail.”

(Crane. 1996, p: 194/5)

Moreover, Maggie's mom, the alcoholic and vicious Mary Johnson is an exclusive incarnation of the devil. She spends the book shattering furniture and soaring into uncontrollable rages; even in the rough-and-tumble Bowery, where we sense that drunkenness is scarcely overseas, Mary is a area joke. After terrifying Maggie into fleeing from your home, Mary is hypocritical enough to condemn her child for immorality, and crassly sentimental enough to level an elaborate picture of mourning for the girl she hardly ever really loved.

“The mother drank whisky all Friday morning, with buried face and tossing hair, she cursed and destroyed furniture all Friday afternoon” Sometimes when drunk, she falls into “Muddled Mist of sentiment” but the shallowness of this emotions is revealed when during episode she reverts immediately into a murderous rage when Maggie breaks a plate.”

(Stephen, Crane, 1996, p: 210)

Comparatively, it was clearly that there were any positive emotions of feelings between member's families, we noticed through the novel that the relationship between them was based on fighting, each one consider the other as useless thing” they had a buried alteration in which they damned each other's soul with frequency” (Crane,1996, p : 13), particularly they were living a life of danger and even worse, the cruel reality of women was examined by Stephen crane as an interpretations of Maggie's family which were spawned from his opinion of the world the opinions correspond mainly to the tragedy of Maggie which was an example of what women were living in American society during nineteenth century.

Through Jimmie he attempted to portray a kid raised without advice who converted into his abusive, drunk dad. Crane performs Jimmie and Maggie from the other person as opposites. The Mom and dad are depicted as failed drunken hypocrites and poor role models. Crane skillfully characterizes and stereotypes the personalities in Maggie to demonstrate the impact of environment and the wretched conditions in slums. (Destructive Society)

Through the analysis of the content's novel, we noticed that the role of family or parents was always absent in the story which is important for a child because family is the first school

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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that children learn how to think and behave correctly with the social values by the absence of this major life basics the child had no status of ascription about society definitely children will fail as a sociable individual which is the case in Maggie Girl of Street the majority of adolescents in the story were unsuccessful people. So, the condition of Maggie's family was also a major reason that affected her life.

### 3.2.2. Goals of Power and Control

The world of Stephen Crane's book, *Maggie: a girl of the street* is a dark, violent place. People curse each other openly and instigate battles over petty issues. The strong poverty of the populace brings about a sense of basic despair and creates too little self-confidence in every individual. People want to believe that they imply something. They would like to know that their life will not go unnoticed. They really want electric vitality over others lives. The indigent, who are constantly manipulated by the wealthy, yearn for the possibility to control their world. In an average world society these urges would be satisfied by successful opportunities and families however in the torn and impoverished world of *Maggie* people gain ability and control only through assault and the moral desecration of others. This thesis will be shown through the fighting with each other among the kids, the assault of family members, and the family's treatment of Maggie's fatality.

“Old women opened a door. A light behind her threw a flare on the urchin's face. “Eh, child, what is it dis time? Is yer fader beatin yer mudder, or yer mudder beatin' yer fader?” (Crane, 1996, p: 193)

The children in the world of *Maggie* fight the other person for the positions of control and ability among other children. The book starts with an arena of assault. Two different sets of boys are involved in a bloody scuffle. Crane writes, an extremely little young man stood after a heap of gravel for the honor of Rum Alley. He was tossing rocks at howling urchins from Devils Row who had been circling madly about the heap and pelting at him'; (Crane 3). That the youngsters are fighting for the so-called honor of Rum Alley'; (Crane 3) implies that the kids want to gain a posture of vitality through battle. If indeed they can injure those who stand in their way before everyone else they'll earn the value and, therefore, the control they would like. Donald Pizer explores this notion in his article, *Stephen Crane's Maggie and American Naturalism*'; Pizer claims that the picture quoted above of the young man together

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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with the pile preventing with the other kids has what he calls a ;basic chivalric solid; (Pizer 188). He writes, the little son is a knight fighting with each other on his citadel of gravel for the honor of his chivalrous pledge to Rum Alley'; (Pizer 188). Pizer compares the fighting with each other for control and capacity to medieval battles where knights who had been all from the commendable course battled for popularity and lot of money (Pizer 188).

### 3.2.3. Social Problems

Yet what is remarkable, women were a victim of lower class families and also of a capitalist society during the nineteenth century, which is mainly considered as a social problem that effected individuals as it shown in the work, Maggie's behavior was against her family and her society traditions. In fact, social problems are in social functions in the case of the novel character of women was damaged and harm by the tow aspects of social problems, which is mainly suitable for a naturalist work which according to its principals individuals are born in nature where there is no escape from it dominate laws.

Furthermore, Maggie was a woman; society affected her badly and changed her whole life, the forces of nature is characterized in the story as society which was the major cause of the tragedy of a young women that had classified her among social class, as argued by D.H. Lawrence 's psychology novel in society functions which emphasizes that the "the society is the only reason that make citizens lifeless, hopeless and even force them to take wrong decision, and that the class system is malicious and detrimental which is life force"

In Maggie, Stephen Crane handles poverty and vice, not out of attention or even to promote debauchery but as a defiant affirmation voicing the life span in slums. Sketching on personal experience, he explained the difficult and treacherous environment that persisted in American society. By concentrating on the Johnsons, Crane personalizes a huge tragedy that afflicted and shown American society all together. His creation of Maggie was to symbolize a person unscathed by their physical environment.

Maggie was published during the time of industrialization, shaped by agriculture plus a great number of immigrants which make a population growth and by this progress poverty increased there was a several condition during this period such as: the panic of 1893 and the Broadway melodrama.

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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### 3.3. Stephen Crane's life and Work

Stephen Crane was born in first November 1871, was an American poet, novelist, and short story writer. Known throughout his short life, he wrote notable works in the Realist tradition as well as early examples of American Naturalism and Impressionism. He is recognized by modern critics as one of the most innovative writers of his generation.

Crane wrote his first known story, "Uncle Jake and the Bell Handle", when he was 14. In late 1885, he enrolled at Pennington Seminary, a ministry-focused coeducational boarding school north of Trenton. His father had been principal there from 1849 to 1858. Soon after her youngest son left for school, Mrs. Crane began suffering what the Asbury Park Shore Press reported as "a temporary aberration of the mind." (Davis, p: 20)

In the first place, Crane began writing at the age of four and had published several articles by the age of 16. Having little interest in university studies, he left college in 1891 to work as a writer. Crane's first novel was the 1893 Bowery tale *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* generally considered by critics to be the first work of American literary Naturalism. He won international acclaim in 1895 for his Civil War novel *The Red Badge of Courage*, which he wrote without having any battle experience. (Crane Own Story, 1897)

In 1896, Crane endured a highly publicized scandal after appearing as a witness in the trial of a suspected prostitute, an acquaintance named Dora Clark. Late that year he accepted an offer to travel to Cuba as a war correspondent. En route to Cuba, Crane's vessel the SS *Commodore* sank off the coast of Florida, leaving him and others adrift for 30 hours in a dinghy. Crane described the ordeal in "The Open Boat". During the final years of his life, he covered conflicts in Greece (accompanied by Cora, recognized as the first woman war correspondent) and later lived in England with her. He was befriended by writers such as Joseph Conrad and H. G. Wells. Plagued by financial difficulties and ill health, Crane died of tuberculosis in a Black Forest sanatorium in Germany at the age of 28. (Crane Own Story, 1897)

At the time of his death, Crane was considered an important figure in American literature. After he was nearly forgotten for two decades, critics revived interest in his life and work. Crane's writing is characterized by vivid intensity, distinctive dialects, and irony. Common themes involve fear, spiritual crises and social isolation. Although recognized primarily for *The Red Badge of Courage*, which has become an American classic, Crane is

## CHAPTER 3: Maggie a Girl of Street

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also known for his poetry, journalism, and short stories such as "The Open Boat", "The Blue Hotel", "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky", and The Monster. His writing made a deep impression on 20th-century writers, most prominent among them Ernest Hemingway, and is thought to have inspired the Modernists and the Imagists. (Wolford, p: 99)

### **Conclusion**

For this reason, these parts of chapter three was an examination and reification about Maggie and her familial entourage, through the work of Stephen Crane, and attempting to analyze the novel, through this analysis we discover a review about the situation of women in low American families with a sociological approach based on the content of the novel. To end with the idea that Maggie had never chance to survive in industrialized society which turns her to prostitution and was affected always by external conditions that pushes her to be discreditable women. To conclude, Maggie as women was suffering from both sides' family and society, it was a story of women suffragette which struggle between social traditions and individual's morals, hence the novel emphasizes and improved that nature or society can manage and controlled the lives of individuals.

## **General Conclusion**

Generally, naturalism in late nineteenth century was an axis of controversy; Crane's interpretations of life are spawned from his own ideas of the world. These viewpoints correspond with naturalistic coach of thought. He employs an observation strategy to show the natural regulation of the world you can either recognize the laws deciding sociable order or become their sufferer. Within the Novella, Maggie can be used as a medium to color the picture of the destructive outcomes that befall person who tries to violate these unspoken rules, breaching the communal and financial limitations set after them at beginning. Crane's views of the indigent allow him to create his individuals as shells absent of mindful thought, departing them venerable to the ills of these.

In the whole, as we have seen in the first chapter, which presents a definition of naturalism and how it was always from beginning related to nature and society and social phenomena as themes that is around people such as: poverty, sex, struggle and survival. We also exposed other movements that has been related to naturalism and compared with it. Hence naturalism, literature and novels were only a matter that has been used to carry out the situation of society in nineteenth century with specific presentation of the reality as it is naturalism movement involve around a single explanatory theory that individuals are determined by external forces shaped with a systematic description of the dilemma by the choice of using equivalent themes and styles that puts the subject matter under the study. So, naturalism emphasizes the major aspects and images of nineteen century American society as it is sketched in the novel of Maggie Girl of Street.

As it has been discussed in the second chapter, American society during the nineteen century had experienced a fact of women suffragette but before mention this point, there was what we called social class this terrible phenomena was a trend topic in those periods which divided American society to class depending on your financial revenue. Specifically women which suffer from miserable life, their rights were neglected as it was mention in Margaret Fuller's novel "women could not vote, could not own propriety were confined to be housewives" which led them to create their independence and they start their suffragist movement which aim at getting equal voices among people, in some how this situation of

women was related indirectly through Stephen Crane 's novel in illustrating how women were treated in such material world that it was based on masculine nature.

We may end up by saying that Maggie's death was very symbolic of the injustice that sprang as a result of social and economic difference sand inequalities. a fact that very much influenced Crane and pushed him to explore that society where there is no room for the weak and where everyone's life is determined by his/ her ability to cope with the external environment.

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