

Y9 'Jane Eyre' Knowledge Organiser

Chapter breakdown

1	On a bitter day, Jane is curled up with a book when her cousin, John Reed, discovers her and hits her. She fights back and is sent to the red-room.
2	Jane is locked in the red-room. She sits in turmoil until she hears and sees something odd. She begs to be let out. She faints.
3	Jane wakes up in the nursery. Bessie and Mr Lloyd are there. Jane is miserable. Mr Lloyd talks to Jane about going to school.
4	Jane travels to Lowood School.
5	Mr Brocklehurst visits Lowood School. He calls Jane to the front of the classroom and calls her a liar in front of all the teachers and pupils. Eventually, the truth comes out that Jane is not a liar. She stays at Lowood and even teaches there for 2 years.
6	Jane travels to Thornfield Hall and meets Mr Rochester. They fall in love and plan to get married.
7	Jane finds out about Bertha, Rochester's wife, who is 'mad' in attic. Jane leaves Thornfield Hall and goes to live with the Rivers family under the fake name Jane Elliot.
8	Mr Rivers finds out who Jane is. She then finds out that she is going to inherit £20,000 and become very wealthy. He wants to marry Jane but she refuses as she does not want to be in a loveless marriage.
9	She returns to Thornfield Hall to find it burnt in a fire that was set by Bertha. Bertha died in the fire. Rochester is blind and disfigured.
10	Jane vows to love Rochester and he asks Jane to marry him. They marry at the end of the text.

Locations

Gateshead Hall Home of Mrs Reed, John, Georgiana, and Eliza Reed. Jane grows up here. Jane is locked in the red-room.
Lowood School Jane is sent to Lowood by Mrs Reed. Mr Brocklehurst is the headteacher. Conditions are harsh and strict. The girls receive brutal punishments and are fed poorly.
Thornfield Hall Jane arrives to Thornfield Hall to be a governess. She fall in love with the master of the house, Rochester.
Moor House Jane arrives to Moor House and lives with the Rivers family before reuniting with Rochester.

Characters

Jane Eyre The main protagonist. A young, intelligent, and passionate orphan.
Mrs Reed – Jane's aunt She neglects and abuses Jane and is glad to send her away to Lowood School.
Mr Brocklehurst – The governor of Lowood school A cruel and hypocritical Christian. He believes in driving evil from children through harsh discipline.
Edward Rochester The master of Thornfield Hall. He falls in love with Jane despite already having a wife that is locked in the attic. He is intense and intelligent. At the end of the text, he is blind and disfigured.
Mr Rivers He is protective of his family but emotionless. He asks Jane if she will marry him but she refuses.
Bertha She is Rochester's wife who is in the attic. She is considered to be mad. She sets Thornfield on fire which leads to her death.

Key words

The other - An individual who is seen as different and the opposite, or completely separate from a group.
oppress (vb.) – If something oppresses you, it makes you feel depressed, anxious, and uncomfortable. This can also mean to treat someone unfairly.
juxtaposition – a literary technique where a writer places very different things or people close to each other. This helps to show how the things are similar or different.
thesis – the main idea that you want to discuss throughout an essay.
Patriarchal society – a social system where men are in authority over women'
Subservience – being prepared to obey others unquestioningly.
Supernatural - Some force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature i.e. ghosts and magic.

Bronte's Intentions

1	To explore a woman's vulnerability when living in a patriarchal society.
2	To challenge the subservience of women.

Biographical information

1	'Jane Eyre' written in 1847 by Charlotte Brontë.
2	Parts of 'Jane Eyre' were influenced by Brontë's experiences at school and as a young woman.
3	'Jane Eyre' was unusual when it was published because it is written in the first-person from a female perspective.