

## Chapter 1 : SparkNotes: The Awakening: Character List

*The Awakening is the best old-fashioned ghost story made in modern time since The Others. The film to me was so emotionally powerful, with an engrossing tale of loss, loneliness, grief and fear.*

When they fall in love, Robert senses the doomed nature of such a relationship and flees to Mexico under the guise of pursuing a nameless business venture. When summer vacation ends, the Pontelliers return to New Orleans. Edna gradually reassesses her priorities and takes a more active role in her own happiness. She starts to isolate herself from New Orleans society and to withdraw from some of the duties traditionally associated with motherhood. Being left home alone for an extended period gives Edna physical and emotional room to breathe and reflect on various aspects of her life. Edna is shown as a sexual being for the first time in the novel, but the affair proves awkward and emotionally fraught. Edna also reaches out to Mademoiselle Reisz, a gifted pianist whose playing is renowned but who maintains a generally hermetic existence. Her playing had moved Edna profoundly earlier in the novel, representing what Edna was starting to long for: Reisz is in contact with Robert while he is in Mexico, receiving letters from him regularly. Edna begs Reisz to reveal their contents, which she does, proving to Edna that Robert is thinking about her. Eventually, Robert returns to New Orleans. At first aloof and finding excuses not to be near Edna, he eventually confesses his passionate love for her. He admits that the business trip to Mexico was an excuse to escape a relationship that would never work. When Edna returns home, she finds a note from Robert stating that he has left forever, as he loves her too much to shame her by engaging in a relationship with a married woman. Edna escapes in an ultimate manner by committing suicide, drowning herself in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. She rebels against conventional expectations and discovers an identity independent from her role as a wife and mother. Despite viewing Reisz as disagreeable, Edna sees her as an inspiration to her own "awakening. Also evident in *The Awakening* is the future of the Southern novel as a distinct genre, not only in setting and subject matter but in narrative style. Chopin portrays her experiences of the Creole lifestyle, in which women were under strict rules and limited to the role of wife and mother, which influenced her "local color" fiction and focus on the Creole culture. By using characters of French descent she was able to get away with publishing these stories, because the characters were viewed as "foreign", without her readers being as shocked as they were when Edna Pontellier, a white Protestant, strays from the expectations of society. Her upbringing also shaped her views, as she lived with her widowed mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, all of whom were intellectual, independent women. Emily Toth argues against the view that Chopin was ostracized from St. Louis after the publication of *The Awakening*, stating that many St. Louis women praised her; male critics condemned her novel. Symbolism[ edit ] In the novel, there are several occasions in which Kate Chopin uses symbolism. Symbolism, a literary device, is the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense. Birds â€” In the beginning of the book, a parrot is in a cage shouting to Mr. It also represents how Edna is caged in her society, without much freedom to live as she pleases. As Edna is walking towards the ocean in the end of the novel we see a bird with a broken wing. Many have a different interpretation of this injured bird. Some would say that the bird is a representation of Edna finally breaking away from the idea of Victorian womanhood, this is because throughout the entire novel we see caged birds and now we are finally seeing a bird that is free despite its injury. Ocean â€” The ocean can be interpreted to represent many different things. While the Pontellier family are vacationing at the resort Edna teaches herself how to swim. The ending of the book all depends on how the reader perceives it to be. Many questions whether or not Edna dies in the end of the novel. If Edna is thought to be dead, then it is an ironic death because the sea is where she discovered herself. Those that believe Edna purposely kills herself justify her death as saying the ocean is what Edna believed what would free her from the chains that were placed on her by society. Piano â€” Throughout the novel many characters play musical instruments, specifically the piano. It is as if she has a better understanding of herself and her feelings after hearing the woman play the piano. Edna also feels that same emotion when Mademoiselle Reisz plays the piano. It is as if the music that comes from this instrument represents how these women inspire Edna to become a stronger and more

independent woman. Themes[ edit ] This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. September Solitude[ edit ] One of the most prominent themes in *The Awakening* is solitude. In an attempt to shed her societal role of mother and wife, Edna takes charge of her limited life and makes changes to better discover her true self. For example, Edna leaves her husband and moves into a new house to live by herself, a controversial action since a true woman would never leave her husband. Edna has an emotional affair with Robert, who leaves in order to avoid shaming her in society. Through these affairs, Edna exercises agency outside of her marriage and experiences sexual longing for the first time. One critic stated that the book leaves one sick of human nature, while another one stated that the book is morbid because it is about an unholy love that tested traditional gender roles of the late s and that the book belongs to the overworked field of sex fiction. When the book was reevaluated years later it was then recognized as canonical due to the feminist theme. This later then led to many other women writers of the Nineteenth century to become recognized for literary themes on gender roles viewed by their regions, culture, or religion. At the ball at the Grand Isle, when Edna is seen with Robert listening to Mademoiselle Reisz play a piece by Chopin, the piece sends shivers down her spine. Camastra states that Edna comes to the same despondency that the writer Maupassant arrived to. Maupassant attempts to commit suicide a few months before his actual death in Maupassant fictionalized spirits and Frederic Chopin internalized them in his music. Although the novel was never technically banned, it was censored. Both contain a female protagonist who abandons her husband and children for self-fulfilment. However, published reviews ran the gamut from outright condemnation to the recognition of *The Awakening* as an important work of fiction by a gifted practitioner. Louis , Missouri , reflect this. Louis Republic labeled the novel "poison" and "too strong a drink for moral babes," [9] and the St. Louis Mirror stated, "One would fain beg the gods, in pure cowardice, for sleep unending rather than to know what an ugly, cruel, loathsome Monster Passion can be when, like a tiger, it slowly awakens. This is the kind of awakening that impresses the reader in Mrs. Louis Post-Dispatch praised the novel in "A St. Louis to become a professional writer, she was of particular interest there. Pontellier deliberately swims out to her death in the waters of the gulf. The Dial called *The Awakening* a "poignant spiritual tragedy" with the caveat that the novel was "not altogether wholesome in its tendencies. Cather "hope[d] that Miss Chopin will devote that flexible, iridescent style of hers to a better cause. Emily Toth believes this is in part because Chopin "went too far: When she died five years later, she was on her way to being forgotten. Per Seyersted , a Norwegian literary scholar, rediscovered Chopin in the s, leading *The Awakening* to be remembered as the feminist fiction it is today. In "Wish Someone Would Care", the ninth episode of the first season of the HBO series *Treme* that aired in , Tulane professor Creighton Bernette John Goodman assigns the novel to his class and briefly discusses it with his students. This explains some reactions *The Awakening* received in One of the main issues that nineteenth century readers had with the novel was the idea of a woman abandoning her duties as a wife and mother. Loyola University New Orleans. Retrieved November 11, Kate Chopin International Society. An authoritative text Biographical and historical contexts criticism, ed.

**Chapter 2 : - The Awakening [EasyRead Large Edition] by Kate Chopin**

*From a general summary to chapter summaries to explanations of famous quotes, the SparkNotes The Awakening Study Guide has everything you need to ace quizzes, tests, and essays.*

Her devotion to that purpose causes friction with her friends and family, and also conflicts with the dominant values of her time. They are staying at a pension, a sort of boarding house where each family has their own cottage but eat together in a main dining hall. Madame Ratignolle is the epitome of a "mother-woman," gladly sacrificing a distinct personal identity to devote her entire being to the care of her children, husband, and household. Although Mademoiselle Reisz offends almost everyone with her brutal assessments of others, she likes Edna, and they become friends. Another Grand Isle vacationer is the young and charming Robert Lebrun. Robert devotes himself each summer season to a different woman, usually married, in a sort of mock romance that no one takes seriously. This summer, Edna is the object of his attentions. As Edna begins the process of identifying her true self, the self that exists apart from the identity she maintains as a wife and mother, Robert unknowingly encourages her by indulging her emerging sensuality. The sudden seriousness of his romantic feelings for her compels him to follow through on his oft-stated intention to go to Mexico to seek his fortune. Edna is distraught at his departure, remaining obsessed with him long after she and her family have returned to New Orleans. As a result of her continuing process of self-discovery, she becomes almost capricious in meeting her desires and needs, no longer putting appearances first. Always interested in art, she begins spending more time painting and sketching portraits than on household and social duties. Edna continues her friendships with Mademoiselle Reisz and the pregnant Madame Ratignolle. Mademoiselle Reisz receives letters from Robert, which she allows Edna to read. Her heart remains with Robert, however, and she is delighted to learn that he is soon returning to New Orleans. Much to her distress, she encounters Robert accidentally, when he comes to visit Mademoiselle Reisz while Edna happens to be there. She is hurt that he did not seek her out as soon as he returned. Over the next weeks he tries to maintain emotional and physical distance from Edna because she is a married woman, but she ultimately forces the issue by kissing him, and he confesses his love to her. Edna tries to express to Robert that she is utterly indifferent to the social prohibitions that forbid their love; she feels herself to be an independent woman. To this point, she had considered only her own desires. When she returns to the pigeon house, Robert is gone, having left a goodbye note. The next morning she travels alone to Grand Isle, announces that she is going swimming, and drowns herself.

**Chapter 3 : Rent The Awakening () on DVD and Blu-ray - DVD Netflix**

*The Awakening is a novel by Kate Chopin, first published in Set in New Orleans and on the Louisiana Gulf coast at the end of the 19th century, the plot centers.*

Plot[ edit ] In , Florence Cathcart Rebecca Hall is a published author who works with the police to debunk supernatural hoaxes and thus to expose charlatans. It is revealed that she lost her lover in the war and that she "hunts" ghosts in an attempt to see if it is possible to bring him back. Robert explains that there have been sightings of the ghost of a child at the school and that such a sighting might have been the cause of the recent death of a pupil. Although Florence initially refuses to help Robert investigate, his concern for the children - whom he describes as being almost like orphans - at the boarding school causes her to change her mind, since she is an orphan herself. At the school, she meets Maud Imelda Staunton , the housekeeper, who tells Florence that she has read her books. After she conducts an investigation on her first night at the school, Florence comes to the conclusion that the sightings are the result of a prank, as two pupils had bullied a third into dressing as a ghost. With regards to the recent death, one of the teachers admits that he had forced the deceased pupil to stand outside the school in order to "man up" after he claimed to have seen the ghost, thus scaring the young boy and causing him to have a fatal asthma attack. The school then closes for half-term with the only occupants being Florence, Robert, Maud, and Tom Isaac Hempstead-Wright , a pupil whose parents live in India. Her job done, Florence prepares to leave. Down at the lake, she drops her cigarette case, which belonged to her lover. As she reaches for it, a hand reaches for her from the water. She steadies herself but then allows herself to fall into the lake. Robert rescues her; although Florence assures them it was an accident, he and Maud become concerned about her mental health. Indeed, Florence decides to remain at the school. After chasing what she believes to be the ghost, she sees an apparition of a man with a shotgun, who appears to shoot her. She also hears a child calling "Mowa Zee," which she tells Tom was the nickname some Africans gave to her after she was rescued from the lion that orphaned her as a child. After growing closer, Florence and Robert have sex. But Edward Judd Joseph Mawle , the groundskeeper who has a grudge against Robert for being a war hero, becomes jealous and attempts to rape Florence in the woods. Assisted by a supernatural apparition, she kills Judd in self-defence. She then returns to the school and tells Robert, who leaves to bury Judd and thus to cover up the incident. Florence asks Robert not to tell Tom what happened, but Robert tells her that there are no children at the school. Florence then realizes that Tom is the ghost that is haunting the school. Buried memories begin to surface, and she remembers that her family lived at the boarding school when it was a home. As a child, she watched her father murder her mother with a shotgun before he attempted to kill her too. Florence hid inside the walls of the house as her father pursued her, calling out for his "little Mousy. Her father then killed himself while Florence watched. Traumatized, Florence had replaced these memories with memories of a childhood in Africa. Back in the present, Florence learns that Robert can see the ghosts of his friends who died in the war, and she comes to the conclusion that ghosts reveal themselves to those who are very lonely. She also learns that Maud was her nanny as a child, as well as the mother of Tom. Maud explains that she arranged for Florence to come to the school in the first place because Tom missed her. Maud then poisons herself and Florence, intending for their ghosts to join Tom. Florence tells Tom that her soul will not rest if she dies now, so Tom brings her medicine. The following scene shows Florence walking throughout the school. She passes by several adults on her way out, but none notice her. Florence catches up to Robert and shares a cigarette with him. Florence explains that being unable to see ghosts anymore is not the same as forgetting them. She then asks Robert to tell their driver to pull up to the end of the drive since she has always enjoyed the walk, and that she will see him on Saturday. The couple exchange a kiss, and Robert watches her walk away. In an interview with director Nick Murphy, he has confirmed the status of Florence at the end of the movie: Yeah, I know what she is.

## Chapter 4 : The Awakening by Kate Chopin

*The Awakening* is Kate Chopin's novel about a married woman seeking greater personal freedom and a more fulfilling life. Initially condemned as morbid, vulgar, and disagreeable when it appeared in 1899, it is today acclaimed as an essential American book.

But those are not ordinary thoughts - repetitive, noisy, self-serving, clamoring for attention. The thoughts within this book don't say, "Look at me," but "Look beyond me." Because the thoughts came out of stillness, they have power - the power to take you back into the same stillness from which they arose. That stillness is also inner peace, and that stillness and peace is the essence of your Being. It is the stillness that will save and transform the world. Eckhart Tolle was born in Germany, where he spent the first thirteen years of his life. After graduating from the University of London, he was a research scholar and supervisor at Cambridge University. When he was twenty-nine, a profound spiritual transformation virtually dissolved his old identity and radically changed the course of his life. The next few years were devoted to understanding, integrating, and deepening that transformation, which marked the beginning of an intense inward journey. Eckhart is not aligned with any particular religion or tradition. In his teaching, he conveys a simple yet profound message with the timeless and uncomplicated clarity of the ancient spiritual masters: Eckhart is currently traveling extensively, taking his teachings and his presence throughout the world. He has lived in Vancouver, Canada, since 1991. See more interesting books: *Where Have All the Nurses Gone?* This time is necessary for searching and sorting links. One button - 15 links for downloading the book "Stillness Speaks Easyread Large Edition" in all e-book formats! May need free signup required to download or reading online book. A few words about book author Eckhart Tolle Eckhart Tolle is a renowned contemporary spiritual counselor and bestselling self-help author. At the core of his simple yet profound teachings lies the transformation of consciousness, a spiritual awakening that he sees as the next step in human evolution. Biography Eckhart Tolle was born in Germany in 1947. He spent his teenage years living with his father in Spain, then moved in his early 20s to England where he attended the Universities of London and Cambridge. The stillness that will save and transform the world.

**Chapter 5 : The Awakening (Chopin novel) - Wikipedia**

*Critics Consensus: The Awakening never quite quickens the pulse the way it should, yet it remains a well-acted and handsomely assembled example of an old-fashioned supernatural thriller.*

After the last chapter of the novel, you can read about small corrections made in this online text. You should be able to read the text easily on a computer, a tablet, or a smartphone. You can search it or print it. If you find an issue with it, would you please contact us? There are many paperback editions of the novel available today. Several include background readings, critical comments, bibliographies of scholarly articles and books, Chopin short stories, and other materials. Merriman and Miss Mayblunt: Early critics condemned the book for its amoral treatment of adultery, and some readers today share that view. The closing chapter in the recent Cambridge Companion to Kate Chopin describes the full range of ideas people have found in the novel since its publication. It was published as *The Awakening* by Herbert S. Louisiana State University Press, . What critics and scholars say about *The Awakening*. An enormous amount has been written about the novel for many years. But what can be "must be" her fate? But such a reading would be somewhat anachronistic. What they wanted for women was the right to say no, rather than the right to say yes whenever and wherever they pleased. Nor would she have been comfortable with the view that the freedom of women dictated the substantial reform of the prevailing social institutions. Is she weak and emotionally troubled or strong and insightful? Would she be better off if she were living in our times, or is her struggle universal "true for women everywhere at all times? Should we pity her or admire her? Questions and answers about *The Awakening* Q: Can you tell me how to pronounce the more common names? How old is Edna Pontellier? She is twenty-eight, according to Chapter VI in the novel. Is Edna a Creole? She is a Kentucky and Mississippi Presbyterian. Why are there so many French expressions in the novel? There are a couple of ways to think about this. But it may be helpful to recognize that Edna Pontellier herself understands French and French culture imperfectly. She is not from Louisiana and did not grow up a Roman Catholic. She is out of her Kentucky or Mississippi Presbyterian environment, out of her native element. So to some extent your puzzlement over those French expressions may be similar to hers. The language in Chapter 27 reflects literary conventions of the s. Kate Chopin almost certainly would not have found a publisher for the novel if she had included more sexually explicit phrasing. In Chapter 30 of the novel a character named Gouvernail mutters two lines of poetry. Do you know where they came from? There was a graven image of Desire Painted with red blood on a ground of gold Passing between the young men and the old, And by him Pain, whose body shone like fire, And Pleasure with gaunt hands that grasped their hire. Of his left wrist, with fingers clenched and cold, The insatiable Satiety kept hold, Walking with feet unshod that pashed the mire. The senses and the sorrows and the sins, And the strange loves that suck the breasts of Hate Till lips and teeth bite in their sharp indenture, Followed like beasts with flap of wings and fins. Death stood aloof behind a gaping grate, Upon whose lock was written Peradventure. In Chapter 22, what does Dr. I cannot find this anywhere in research about the book. Can you confirm this? Nothing in any of those comments mentions the possibility of a masturbation incident in the book. It is clear that masturbation was not one of the reasons the book was attacked by critics in the s. About the first question, here is what two Chopin scholars have to say: I have run into no articles citing masturbation and Chopin. The translation is a somewhat slow, but very joyful adventure so far. I came across this website and I thought maybe I can get some help here. Several Kate Chopin scholars respond. They would leave their card with the butler or on a tray in the foyer. I think the translator may be confused by the tradition of the set day of the week during which a women was required to accept visitors. To refuse to do so or to be away from home was a serious breach of etiquette. What might help is to understand the etiquette of the calling card. In its colonies, officials, military and naval officers, and their wives practiced this custom as well. In New Orleans, the antique shops still offer the small silver trays that were used for collecting the engraved cards. It would be chez moi or chez nous now, but then? The one difference I have is this: Husbands were not generally involved. The wives, as Chopin shows, were not consulted, just expected to do this. Chopin wrote *The Awakening* in St. That may be why and how Kate Chopin decided to have Edna

violate the visiting rules of her society. The social practice actually began in France in the 17th century. The social etiquette spread across Europe, but became strong especially in Britain. For example, if the card had an edge turned up, it was delivered by the person, and if it were flat, it would have been delivered by a servant. Even the arrangement of the received cards suggested a hierarchy. Molly Brown had the silver tray in the foyer and adhered to this practice. This social custom made it as far west as Denver. Question from Mary Mahoney: Is it a real song, or did Kate Chopin make it up? It seems the song was written about There is online a Balfe fan site and the sheet music for the song. Interesting connection, but, except for the refrain, the lyrics are different from those in the novel. Is it possible that Chopin heard the Balfe song performed and simply recalled it imperfectly? Jenny Lind and Adelina Patti both sang Balfe songs and arias; the singers visited New Orleans well before Chopin arrived, but they were so popular in the city and nationally that the music they sang at the French Opera House was likely picked up by local and other visiting singers. These singers also performed in St. And so Chopin could have heard the lyrics, remembered the key phrase, and used it. This seems most likely to me. Response from Mary Mahoney: A holdover from Victorian days I think. Ah well, that was a long time ago. Was she involved in any other historically significant happenings of her time? Kate Chopin was an artist, a writer of fiction, and like many artists in the nineteenth century and today she considered that her primary responsibility to people was showing them the truth about life as she understood it. She was not a social reformer. Her goal was not to change the world but to describe it accurately, to show people the truth about the lives of women and men in the nineteenth-century America she knew. She was the first woman writer in her country to accept passion as a legitimate subject for serious, outspoken fiction. She is in many respects a modern writer, particularly in her awareness of the complexities of truth and the complications of freedom. Once people are able to recognize the truth, then they can create social reform movements and set out to correct wrongs and injustices. A; Yes, many have. Rosowski considers *The Awakening* a prototype of the novel of awakening. Do critics ever write about clothing and fashion in *The Awakening*? Yes, that subject has often come up. Not so far as we can tell. But it is true that *The New York Times* on July 6, , reported that the Evanston, Illinois, Public Library had removed from its open shelves *The Awakening* and other books that the library board found objectionable the article is on p. Sorry, but we know of no explanation for who changed the title or why. A rumor in an St. Louis newspaper review suggests that the publisher changed it. I would like to know how many pages it has. It has pages.

**Chapter 6 : The Awakening - Official Path of Exile Wiki**

*The Awakening (Dover Thrift Editions) [Kate Chopin] on racedaydvl.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. When first published in , The Awakening > shocked readers with its honest treatment of female marital infidelity.*

The twenty-eight-year-old wife of a New Orleans businessman, Edna suddenly finds herself dissatisfied with her marriage and the limited, conservative lifestyle that it allows. She emerges from her semi-conscious state of devoted wife and mother to a state of total awareness, in which she discovers her own identity and acts on her desires for emotional and sexual satisfaction. Read an in-depth analysis of Edna Pontellier. She is unmarried and childless, and she devotes her life to her passion: A talented pianist and somewhat of a recluse, she represents independence and freedom and serves as a sort of muse for Edna. Mademoiselle warns Edna that she must be brave if she wishes to be an artist—“that an artist must have a courageous and defiant soul. Mademoiselle Reisz is the only character in the novel who knows of the love between Robert and Edna, and she, thus, serves as a true confidante for Edna despite their considerably different personalities. Read an in-depth analysis of Mademoiselle Reisz. She idolizes her children and worships her husband, centering her life around caring for them and performing her domestic duties. Dramatic and passionate, he has a history of becoming the devoted attendant to a different woman each summer at Grand Isle. Robert offers his affections comically and in an over-exaggerated manner, and thus is never taken seriously. As the friendship between Robert and Edna becomes more intimate and complex, however, he realizes that he has genuinely fallen in love with Edna. Read an in-depth analysis of Robert Lebrun. Although he loves Edna and his sons, he spends little time with them because he is often away on business or with his friends. Doctor Mandelet offers Edna his help and understanding and is worried about the possible consequences of her defiance and independence. He is a strict Protestant and believes that husbands should manage their wives with authority and coercion. He spends his time chasing women and refuses to settle down into a profession. She embodies the patient, resigned solitude that convention expects of a woman whose husband has died, but her solitude does not speak to any sort of independence or strength. Throughout the novel, the lady in black remains silent, which contributes to her lack of individuality and to her role within the text as the symbol of the socially acceptable husbandless woman. They represent the form of young love accepted by society. They represent the destiny of adolescent Victorian girls: Having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary at birth, they wear her colors at all times. Highcamp spends time with many of the fashionable single men of New Orleans under the pretext of finding a husband for her daughter. Edna was never close to her and she refuses to attend her wedding. After their mother died, Margaret took over the role of mother figure for her younger sisters. A friendly inhabitant of the island, Madame Antoine takes them in and cares for Edna, to whom she tells stories of her life. They are four and five years old, respectively.

**Chapter 7 : Thea: The Awakening Wikia | FANDOM powered by Wikia**

*The Awakening Women and Power in the Academy "When it comes to silencing women," writes Mary Beard, "Western culture has had thousands of years of practice." Academe is no exception. A recent.*

**Chapter 8 : Stillness Speaks (Easyread Large Edition) - free PDF, CHM, RTF, TXT**

*Edna Pontellier - Edna is the protagonist of the novel, and the "awakening" to which the title refers is racedaydvl.com twenty-eight-year-old wife of a New Orleans businessman, Edna suddenly finds herself dissatisfied with her marriage and the limited, conservative lifestyle that it allows.*

**Chapter 9 : The Awakening, Kate Chopin, characters, setting, questions**

*A ghost-debunker comes to a boy's school to disprove the existence of ghosts, only to find her own beliefs challenged.*

*Haunted by the death of the fianc , Florence spends her time debunking.*