

Chapter 1 : David Copperfield: Theme Analysis | Novelguide

Read an in-depth analysis of David Copperfield. Agnes Wickfield - David's true love and second wife, the daughter of Mr. Wickfield. The calm and gentle Agnes admires her father and David.

David is a sensitive youth who first suffers under the cruel Murdstones and then is sent away to work in a wine warehouse. David first marries Dora Spenlow, an empty-headed young girl; afterward, he realizes how incompatible they really are. She is an attractive, tender person, but impractical and emotional and easily taken in by Mr. Murdstone, who marries her because he is interested in her annuity. She runs the Copperfield household and incessantly harasses David. Chillip The doctor who delivers David. He is a warm-hearted man whose house is a refuge for anyone who needs help. Ham, like his uncle, is a considerate, kindly person. She is a quiet, compassionate young girl who wants to become a "lady," a desire that leads to unhappiness. Gummidge The widow of Mr. Charles Mell A schoolmaster at the Salem House boarding school. A gentle friend and teacher of David. Creakle The sadistic headmaster of the Salem House School. He is a fiery-faced man who enjoys flogging the boys with a cane. He later becomes a prison magistrate. Tungay The assistant and cruel companion of Mr. He has a wooden leg and repeats everything that Creakle says. James Steerforth A spoiled young man whom David admires. He has a surface polish and the good manners that deceive people who do not know him. He is killed in a storm off Yarmouth along with Ham, who tries to save him. Of all the boys at the Salem House School, Traddies receives the most punishment. He is a good-natured, loyal friend to both David and Mr. Traddles is persistent, and this quality helps him rise from his humble background to become a judge. Wilkins Micawber A constantly impoverished, but always optimistic, gentleman who boards David during his stay in London. He is a broad comic character with a passion for writing flowery letters and uttering grandiloquent speeches. He finally accompanies Mr. Peggotty to Australia, where he becomes a successful magistrate. She is unhappy that David was born a boy instead of a girl, but later she acts as his guardian and provider during his early years of schooling. Her formal, often brisk, nature is deceiving; she is basically a sympathetic person. Dick A lovable simpleton cared for by Betsey Trotwood. He is engaged in writing a long manuscript that he uses to paper a huge kite. He pretends to be humble and uses this as a means to gain vindictive revenge on people he believes have snubbed him. He is exposed by Mr. Micawber and ends up in prison. Wickfield A solicitor and the widowed father of Agnes Wickfield. He is a proud man, but his excessive drinking allows Uriah Heep to take advantage of him. Agnes Wickfield The daughter of Mr. She is a dutiful companion and housekeeper to her father and a sisterly friend to David while he stays at the Wickfield house. She proves to be a perfect wife and an inspiration to David in his writing. Strong The headmaster of the school which David attends in Canterbury. He is a scholarly, trusting gentleman who is married to a girl much younger than himself. Although his wife is accused of infidelity, he maintains his faith in her. She is a beautiful, affectionate girl whose family exploits her husband. He is a lazy, vain young man who tries to compromise Mrs. Strong, but is repulsed. She is a neurotic, quick-tempered young woman with a consuming love for Steerforth. Miss Mowcher A middle-aged dwarf who is a hairdresser for wealthy families. She is a suffering woman who is forced to go to London to hide her shame. She is an impractical, empty-headed girl who cannot cook or manage a household. Although she is a poor selection as a wife, David is so taken by her childlike beauty that he overlooks her faults and marries her. Their marriage is a comedy of mismanagement until Dora dies, leaving David free to marry the domestically perfect Agnes. Omer The Yarmouth undertaker and dealer in funeral clothes. Quinion A business associate of Mr. She assists Miss Trotwood in chasing donkey riders off the lawn. He is reputed to be a strict businessman, but he is really a mild-mannered individual whose name is used to frighten new employees. She is a romantic person who advises David in his courtship with Dora. A patient girl from a large family, she marries Traddies and assists him in his work as a lawyer.

Chapter 2 : David Copperfield Study Guide from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

This article discusses characters and plot points in Charles Dickens's novel, 'David Copperfield'. It also analyzes themes found within the novel. Read the lesson, and take the quiz!

On the other hand, the virtues that David upholds reflect the values Dickens believed his readers should have. Thus, David goes through a lot of tribulations such as tremendous neglect from Mr. Murdstone or deprivation of education; but he finally succeeds, due to his hard work and the reader eventually exults in his subsequent achievements. Wilkins Micawber is representative of those men, who are mostly faulty in one respect or the other; but their drawbacks are not so great that they cannot be forgiven. In fact, it is humorous how he can disclose all his problems and even seeks advice from a ten-year-old David, when the latter rents a room in his house. Nonetheless, he has a helpful nature, and this is apparent in the way he exposes Uriah Heep. Miss Betsy Trotwood Amidst the two female guardians of David, his great aunt, Miss Betsy Trotwood, offer a striking contrast to his mother and stand out in being the perfect role model, whose selfless guidance helps him to become competent and stable in life. However, as the novel progresses, she comes across as a generous and sensible character. She accepts an impoverished David when the latter escapes from the clutches of Mr. Murdstone, is shown to shelter a careless Mr. Dick and has the courage to rightfully condemn Mr. Murdstone for his cruelty. Thus, she is someone most readers would idolize in real life. Peggotty Peggotty is the ideal governess, one generally aspires to have. A role model for working-class women, she proves her worth at several phases in the novel. She refuses to leave an ailing Mrs. Copperfield in spite of Mr. James Steerforth James Steerforth meets David in his school, Salem House and instantly develops a fondness towards him. Steerforth, David acknowledges, is both handsome and popular; his personality so pronounced that even the firm headmaster, Mr. Creakle does not dare punish him. So what draws Steerforth to David? Agnes Wickfield If there is one character who has no flaws and who dedicates herself for others, disregarding her own wishes, it is undoubtedly Agnes. Thus, in spite of knowing that Uriah Heep is taking advantage of her father, she never objects, in fear of offending her father. Thus, her character though angelic, lacks vivacity and life. Uriah Heep Dickens had a penchant for creating characters whose names matched their personas. Wickfield, gets hold of his money and even nurtures a longing for marrying Agnes. Even after years, David Copperfield remains an endearing novel, and one of the factors that help it to be so is, of course, its adequate characterization.

Chapter 3 : Charles Dickens's™ David Copperfield: Analysis – SchoolWorkHelper

David Copperfield David is the narrator and protagonist of the novel, which tells the story of his life. As a boy, despite his difficult upbringing, he is naive, innocent, and well-meaning.

Charles Dickens working at Warren Blacking Factory However, there are many differences in the lives of the two. Unlike Dickens, David grew up in the country as an only child; Dickens was a city boy with several brothers and sisters. Also there were never any wicked stepfather or any great aunt. Fictional biography[edit] David Copperfield is the pivotal character of the novel David Copperfield by Charles Dickens. He is first introduced in the novel when he is born on a Friday in March in the early 19th century. The pet of his mother Clara Copperfield and faithful housekeeper Peggotty, David lives an idyllic life for the first few years of his life, even though he is fatherless—his father, David Copperfield Sr. David is soon sent off to Salem House school for biting Murdstone, where he befriends an older boy James Steerforth , and Tommy Traddles. David returns home upon the death of his mother and baby half-brother. Because of his hate for the boy, Murdstone and his sister decide to send David to work in the family bottling factory. He soon runs away to his great-aunt Betsey Trotwood in Dover. Aunt Betsey adopts him and sends him to Dr. There, David resides in the house of Mr. David also makes acquaintance of cunning and treacherous Uriah Heep , a clerk of Mr. David falls in a passionate but highly impractical love with innocent, inexperienced and foolish Dora Spenlow. After a humorously sentimental courtship, David marries Dora, whom he loves despite her uselessness in household chores, though David remains unhappy with the marriage. After suffering a miscarriage, she falls ill and dies, leaving David single and heartbroken. He travels throughout Europe, and stays in Switzerland for a long time. During that time he publishes a story about his own life with the help of old school-friend Traddles, and realizes that he loves Agnes, praying she loves him too. Upon his return to England ; after a vain struggle to keep his feelings for her secret, he realizes that she too loves him. He proposes to her, and the two quickly marry. They later move into a house in London , along with their young children, which include at least three girls Little Agnes, Dora, and Betsey Trotwood Copperfield and at least two boys. David and Agnes prove to be a perfect match, and in this marriage David ultimately finds true happiness. Film and television portrayals[edit] Year.

Chapter 4 : SparkNotes: David Copperfield: Character List

David Copperfield He is the central character in the novel and tells the story of his life from birth to blog.quintoapp.com is a sensitive youth who first suffers under the cruel Murdstones and then is sent away to work in a wine warehouse.

As a boy, despite his difficult upbringing, he is naive, innocent, and well-meaning. The adult David narrates his childhood experiences from the point of view of the innocent child rather than the more knowing adult. For example, he admires and loves Steerforth from the time when he first meets him, and believes that Steerforth has his best interests at heart, whereas the reader can clearly see that Steerforth is a self-centered person who exploits David and belittles him. This shows that David has grown in understanding, but retained his fundamental innocence. Though David has a warm heart, he has weaknesses. In doing so, he throws away the calmer love of Agnes, who is a perfect match for him, consigning her to the role of beloved sister. Agnes Wickfield Agnes is the daughter of Mr. She is the closest thing to a perfect person in the novel. She loves her father and David and is an unfailing support to both men. Even when David marries Dora, Agnes selflessly puts her own love for him aside and never gives way to jealousy or melancholy. She remains a loyal friend to him, always willing to offer wise advice and affection, and also befriends Dora. David loves him and believes him to be a true friend; he is too innocent to see that Steerforth is self-seeking and vain, and that he exploits and belittles David. Steerforth is a snob, as is clear from his patronizing attitude to people who are poorer and less privileged than him, such as the schoolmaster Mr. The incident prefigures the destruction and chaos he causes in Mr. He is too frivolous and restless a character to love her properly, and soon abandons her. But he manages to ignore its promptings and continues on his immoral course. Ham dies trying to rescue him. She is childish, frivolous and silly. On the other hand, she is a joyous, playful, and beautiful woman who adores David and inspires all who know her to love and protect her - including David. Her friend Julia Mills, while warning David that his attempts to educate her in housekeeping will almost certainly fail, calls Dora "a thing of light, and airiness, and joy. Dora is never strong, and falls ill after becoming pregnant and losing the baby, either through miscarriage or stillbirth. On her deathbed, Dora tells David she believes that she married too young. David does not see her again until he runs away from the factory job that his stepfather, Mr. Murdstone, forced him into. He goes to Betsey, as his only known relative, and she adopts him and becomes a second mother to him. Betsey is an irascible but kindly woman who mistrusts the male sex, having been betrayed by a husband she loved. Her eccentricities include a fastidious dislike of donkeys trampling on her lawn; an absolute confidence in the remarkable qualities of the simple-minded Mr. Dick, another of her adoptees; and a concern that people should not make unwise matches, as she did. When David falls in love with Dora, she comments in exasperation, "blind, blind, blind! She loves David and cares for him her whole life. He is a fisherman who lives in a house made from an overturned boat on the beach in Yarmouth. Gummidge whose fathers and husband were drowned at sea. He generously cares and provides for them all. Peggotty devotes his life to searching for her. When he finds her, he emigrates with her to Australia so that she can make a fresh start. David says of Mr. Peggoty, Ham, and Mrs. Gummidge are all simple yet virtuous people, and are contrasted with sophisticated villains like Uriah Heep and Steerforth. She was taken in and brought up by Mr. Peggotty when her father drowned at sea. She is vain, and has a strong desire to be a lady, which proves her downfall. When he abandons her, she is a disgraced woman. Eventually, she is found by Mr. Peggotty, who takes her with him to Australia to escape her ruined reputation and make a fresh start. There, she refuses all marriage proposals and devotes herself to hard work on the family farm and acts of kindness and charity to her neighbors. Ham Ham is a young fisherman who was taken in and looked after by Mr. Peggotty when his father was drowned at sea. He drowns while selflessly trying to save Steerforth from a shipwreck. Peggotty when her husband was drowned at sea. She complains constantly of being a poor "lone and lorn" creature since her husband died. Gummidge, who had been devoted to the girl, undergoes a transformation. She stops complaining, supports Mr. Gummidge goes with her and Mr. Peggotty to live in Australia, where she works hard on the family farm and even receives a proposal of marriage. Uriah Heep Uriah is a devious and hypocritical villain who stands in contrast to David. However, they have responded to

the challenges of their upbringing in opposite ways. Uriah has become bitter and manipulative, putting on a false show of being "umble" when he is really controlling others for his own ends. He feels that he is entitled to rewards to make up for the humiliations he suffered in his youth. To this end, he ensnares Mr. Wickfield, robbing him of his power and authority and embezzling his money. David, on the other hand, has responded to his difficult childhood by remaining trusting, loving, and honest. He gains his ends not by cheating others but by working hard and maintaining his integrity. At the beginning of the novel, Uriah is an employee in the law firm of Mr. He rises by dishonest means to become a partner in the firm, and hopes to marry Agnes. His ambitions in law and regarding Agnes provide another similarity to David. It is perhaps because of these similarities that Uriah regards David as his deadly rival. Dickens portrays Uriah as evil by using demonic imagery: Uriah writhes like a snake the serpent is a Biblical symbol of the devil , and he has red hair and eyes. Wickfield, there is a terrifying scene in which Uriah suddenly drops his mask of humbleness and shows himself to be violent and full of hatred towards David. Unlike Steerforth, Uriah utterly lacks a conscience. Like Dora, she is beautiful, gentle, and loving, but also like Dora, she is childlike and impractical. Her second husband, Mr. Murdstone, and his sister, Miss Murdstone, are cruel to her, crushing her joyful spirit and eventually making her fatally ill. Betsey nicknames her "poor baby," conveying her immaturity and helplessness in the face of the Murdstones. Murdstone is a strict and cruel man whose motive in marrying Clara appears to be to crush her spirit and control her, under the pretence of improving her mind and "firmness" of character. In this, he is aided by his sister, Miss Murdstone, who is a female version of him. The Murdstones treat David with equal brutality, and make it clear from the beginning that they want him out of the way. Murdstone takes David out of school and sends him away to work in a factory; David never returns to his household. By the end of the novel, Mr. Murdstone has married again and is reported to be destroying his new wife as surely as he did Clara. For a short period, Miss Murdstone becomes a paid companion to Dora, whom she bosses about just as she did Clara. Strong and Annie Strong Dr. Strong is the elderly headmaster of the school in which Betsey enrolls David to complete his broken education. A kind and generous man, Dr. Strong has married a much younger and very beautiful woman, Annie. Annie comes from a poor family and her relatives, particularly her mother, use her name to extort money from Dr. Annie is ashamed of their behavior, not least because it gives rise to a popular suspicion that she only married Dr. Strong for his money. Some of the people who believe that Annie has ulterior motives in her marriage also believe that she is having an affair with her cousin, Jack Maldon. Uriah Heep exploits both these suspicions, and tells Dr. Strong that Annie and Jack are lovers, upsetting Dr. Strong and driving a wedge between him and his wife. In fact, both suspicions are false. Annie is faithful to her husband, whom she loves deeply, and mercenary considerations played no part in her decision to marry him. Dick encourages Annie to speak out her true feelings to Dr. Strong; this clears the air, and they are reconciled. The Strongs are an example of true compatibility in marriage. He continues to love her and tries to persuade her to leave Dr. Wickfield find him a job in India but he returns, ostensibly because the climate does not agree with him, but really because he cannot bear to be away from Annie.

Chapter 5 : David Copperfield by Charles Dickens

David Copperfield. BACK; NEXT ; Character Analysis Lessons Learned. David Copperfield is often called a Bildungsroman, a German term for a novel of learning or blog.quintoapp.com idea behind a Bildungsroman is that every (good) character has a goal to achieve: if you're Harry Potter, you've got to kill Voldemort.

He is idealistic and impulsive and remains honest and loving. He often exhibits chauvinistic attitudes toward the lower classes. Read an in-depth analysis of David Copperfield. The calm and gentle Agnes admires her father and David. Agnes always comforts David with kind words or advice when he needs support. From his boyhood, Steerforth possesses a restless energy that he can neither satisfy nor divert. He charms both women and men for the feeling of power it gives him. He also abuses David, although David is too enraptured with him and too grateful for his patronage to notice. Read an in-depth analysis of James Steerforth. Peggotty is gentle and selfless, opening herself and her family to David whenever he is in need. She is faithful to David and his family all her life, never abandoning David, his mother, or Miss Betsey. In her kind motherliness, Peggotty contrasts with the cruel and unloving Miss Murdstone. Uriah is motivated by his belief that the world owes him something for all the humiliations he suffered as a young man. Read an in-depth analysis of Uriah Heep. Dora is foolish and giddy, more interested in playing with her dog, Jip, than in keeping house with David. Because David cannot bear to displease Dora, he permits her to retain the pouty habits of a spoiled child. Micawber never succeeds at supporting his own family, he is generous and industrious in serving others. Micawber stands by her husband despite his flaws and regardless of the hardships they suffer. Traddles works hard but faces great obstacles because of his lack of money and connections. He eventually succeeds in making a name and a career for himself. The kind, generous, and goodhearted Clara embodies maternal caring until her death, which occurs early in the novel. David remembers his mother as an angel whose independent spirit was destroyed by Mr. The Murdstones are strict and brutal not only toward David, but to his mother as well. Steerforth and Miss Dartle are cruel and bitter toward the world and also haughty and proud, as evidenced by their overwhelming fondness for Steerforth and their disdain of David. Peggotty, Ham, and Mrs. Gummidge represent the virtues of simple people. Peggotty and Ham are sailors, Mrs. They are devoted and loving to each other and David. Doctor Strong and Annie are faithful and selfless, each concerned more about the other than about himself or herself.

Chapter 6 : Character Analysis in David Copperfield - Owl Eyes

Detailed analysis of Characters in Charles Dickens's David Copperfield. Learn all about how the characters in David Copperfield such as David Copperfield and Peggotty contribute to the story and how they fit into the plot.

Analysis You are here: Analysis By the time that Dickens began writing David Copperfield he was already a profound author with great popularity. I believe he wanted to portray life as best he could, he wanted to show what life was to him: Which he never meant to published on any account. What is David Copperfield about? I pose myself this question to help illustrate how much of an autobiography this book really is, the simplest answer is of course that it is about David Copperfield himself and his development as a man. This is very much like Mr. In fact his unhappy loves in life were portrayed also, similarly he wanted to become a journalist and later as David Copperfield a well-known author. One example of his jealousy was when he thought that David was trying to steal the love he dreamed of: So Heep forced his own mother to spy on David. Another character who came across as having passionate jealousy was Ms. Dartle who loved Steerforth dearly all her life even though he had been cruel to her and even ruined her beautiful face by breaking her nose when he was younger. Creakle, the cruel headmaster of Salem house school. Murdstone seems at the beginning to be very polite and a great gentleman; until he gets what he wants! In other words it is a crime, there were only a few occasions where this occurred and mostly they were to do with Heep: But luckily, with the help of Mr. Dick and the spirituous Miss. Mowcher they are both caught and put into Mr. Mainly the characters who acted with sexual degradation are: Would an unselfish step-father do that? The initial title also says that: This name is appropriate. David is sensitive, honest and loving as a child, and remains so all his life. He is intelligent and observant, but he learns the harder facts of life very slowly. That is why we can say all those describing terms about this novel are correct and that is why we can say it ends marvelously with great expected achievement from David. In fact, also because it was written as a series rather than a novel, Dickens manages to settle everything left hanging between characters, in the last chapter.

Chapter 7 : The character of Mr. Creakle in David Copperfield from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

David Copperfield: Theme Analysis, Free Study Guides and book notes including comprehensive chapter analysis, complete summary analysis, author biography information, character profiles, theme analysis, metaphor analysis, and top ten quotes on classic literature.

Suffolk birthplace and boyhood home of David Copperfield, who often associates the place in his mind with the nearby tombstone of his father. Charles Dickens himself grew up in Suffolk and always tied it to childhood innocence. This same room is a prison for five days of punishment which to the boy seem a nightmare of years. Peggotty tries to send him affection and tenderness through the keyhole, but nothing can forestall Mr. Norfolk seaport, about miles northeast of London, where Dan Peggotty and his three dependents live in a boathouse. Little David first travels here on a two-week visit, little knowing that he will return to a changed rookery with Murdstone installed as his stepfather. Her surrogate father, Peggotty, then insists on placing a candle in the window as a visible sign that he welcomes her back home. Salem House Salem House. Dickens powerfully projects the unhappy boy, the lonely schoolroom, the wicked giant of a schoolmaster. When Ham and Peggotty come to visit David, Steerforth suggests that he would like to visit their boathouse. However, tragedy falls, and David is told that his mother and new brother are dead; he is removed from Salem House on his tenth birthday. Here ten-year-old David pastes labels on wine bottles in much the same way the young Dickens had been sent out to work in a boot-blacking factory in London. A lighter note is provided by his stay with the Micawbers, a happy-go-lucky and improvident family. He takes an apartment in Buckingham Street. It is from here that he courts Dora. After the wedding, they move into their new home in Highgate. Dora and her dog Jip die here. The tense and unnatural Steerforth home is located in London, which is also the location of the Blackfriars Bridge scene. Here Dickens is powerful in evoking the dismal and defiled riverside, and in linking its miseries to a suicidal Martha Endell. Southeast England port that is home to Betsey Trotwood. When ten-year-old David can no longer stand the misery of his job at the warehouse in London, he decides to run away to seek out his great aunt Betsey Trotwood. He has never seen her before, but the shred of a tender memory once shared with him by his mother makes him hopeful of finding refuge with her. His six-day journey begins with the theft of his possessions, his nearly starving to death, and his frightening experiences with robbers and a malicious pawnbroker. This journey through the countryside from London to Dover is the occasion for Dickens to display his unique combination of suspense, humor, action, and pathos. In Dover at last, the child is welcomed by his aunt, bathed, and put to sleep in a snug bedroom. She manages to escape him and desperately makes her way back to London. In Switzerland, Agnes reaches him with a letter, and he is encouraged enough to write a novel and then return to Canterbury. Gummidge, and the whole Micawber family go in the hope of finding new beginnings to their lives. At the time in which Dickens wrote, Australia was a collection of British colonies that were notorious as the destinations of convicted scoundrels, rogues, and adventure seekers. It is evident to me that Australia is the legitimate sphere of action for Mr. Cathedral town in southeastern England to which David goes to attend the excellent school of Dr. David again has his own room in a house where he is loved. Later, when David ultimately realizes that he loves Agnes, he returns from Europe and finds his old room is in readiness for his arrival. Like a little ragged boy heading to a safe harbor, David is at last home.

Chapter 8 : David Copperfield - Wikipedia

David's complex character allows for contradiction and development over the course of the novel. Though David is trusting and kind, he also has moments of cruelty, like the scene in which he intentionally distresses Mr. Dick by explaining Miss Betsey's dire situation to him.

This was thought to be an unlucky omen by some women of the neighborhood and by the nurse who attended his birth. Copperfield has never met. Miss Trotwood, "the principal magnate of our family," is a domineering woman who immediately takes charge of the household and insists that the expected child will be a girl; she declares that the new baby girl will be named Betsey Trotwood Copperfield. Copperfield is further troubled by the abrupt appearance and manner of Miss Trotwood. She becomes ill with labor pains, and Ham, the nephew of the servant, Peggotty, is sent to get the doctor, Mr. The mild-mannered Chillip is astonished, as is everyone else, by the brusqueness of Miss Trotwood. Later, when he tells her the baby is a boy, she silently but swiftly puts on her bonnet, walks out of the house, and vanishes "like a discontented fairy. One night, after David learned to read, he is reading a story to Peggotty, and he asks, "if you marry a person, and the person dies, why then you may marry another person, mayn t you? Peggotty insists that the man, Mr. Murdstone, is not an acceptable suitor. David is eager to go, but he asks what his mother will say. Young as he is, he does not realize that he is being sent away deliberately. His mother has a tearful farewell with him. As David and Peggotty drive off in a cart, David looks back. Murdstone come up to his mother and apparently scold her for being so emotional. Analysis The first chapter is typical of the Victorian novelistic style, especially its long sentences and frequent digressions. The second paragraph is a long single sentence containing eighty-nine words many sentences are longer. This chapter, and indeed the entire novel, frequently wanders from the main story line. After a lengthy detour, David pulls himself back to his narrative with an admonition to himself not to "meander. Books were first published serially in magazines and writers were paid by the word; hence, they included as many words as possible, even if the story became rambling and excessively wordy. Dickens is often criticized for creating caricatures rather than characters in his works, of producing people who are one-dimensional and unreal. Both Miss Trotwood and the doctor are described extravagantly, but it must be remembered that this burlesque produces a humorous effect, and most readers of the time accepted the "overdone" quality, preferring entertainment to realism. The character of Mr. Murdstone is strongly caught in Chapter 2. As this chapter ends, the lines are drawn â€” David and Peggotty are hostile to Mr. Copperfield, on the other hand, flattered and naive, is grateful for his attentions.

Chapter 9 : An Analysis of the David Copperfield Characters | My Essay Point

David Copperfield Lessons Learned David Copperfield is often called a *Bildungsroman*, a German term for a novel of learning or development. The idea behind a *Bildungsroman* is that every (good) character has a goal to.

Creakle is the headmaster at Salem House and is a soft-spoken but extremely violent man. His background is in business rather than education, and he has no real interest in his students except as a source of income. Creakle reemerges at the end of the novel as a magistrate who treats the prisoners under his jurisdiction including Uriah Heep and Mr. Littimer better than he ever treated his students. Creakle appears in David Copperfield. The colored dots and icons indicate which themes are associated with that appearance. Creakle, the headmaster, are away. David then describes the schoolroom Mr. Mell shows him at length, I Enlarge My Circle of Acquaintance That evening, David is summoned to see Mr. David is intimidated by the headmaster, who has a habitually angry expression and always talks Through their talk, David learns more about the schoolâ€”for instance, that Mr. Creakle and Tungay the man with the wooden leg used to work together trading hops an David, however, remains in awe of him, and Steerforth seems to feel some fondness in David, however, does manage to pick up "some crumbs of knowledge" from Mr. Creakle enters, and scolds Mr. Mell for "forgetting himself" so far as to chastise Steerforth and I Have a Memorable Birthday David does so unsuspectingly only to find Mr. Creakle and his wife waiting for him. Creakle attempts to break the news gently to Steerforth then goes on to say that while she is not surprised David is David attempts to remind Traddles of how cruelly Mr. Creakle treated the students and Traddles in particular , but Traddles seems happy to let bygones be Traddles admits that he does, and laughs, in a "forgiving way," about "Old Creakle. Once inside, they meet several magistrates, and Mr. Creakle greets David and Traddles warmly. There is a conversation about prison conditions that David finds Creakle asks Uriah how he is, and he replies that he is "very umble. Littimer then exchanges a glance with Uriah and returns to his cell. Creakle asks whether there is anything more he can do for Uriah, and Uriah asks permission Creakle asks whether Uriah has anything to say to David. Uriah says he does, reminding David Creakle that Uriah and Littimer are not repentant at all. Instead, he and Traddles simply leave Retrieved November 11,