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Annotated Bibliography of
“An exploration of the feasibility of eliminating gender bias in English
language education in universities.”

Delamont, S. & British Sociological Association, 2003. Feminist sociology,
London: Sage.

Throughout western history, women have been confined to family life and public life to men. In the Middle Ages, women were deprived of property and education and were barred from most professions. In some parts of the world, such restrictions on women continue today. In the Enlightenment, when women began to demand the application of neo-reformist rhetoric about freedom, equality, and natural rights to both men and women, women's liberation movements were set off in Europe and the United States. By the end of 20th century, the feminism manifestations have gone viral to the world.

At the heart of feminism is a belief in the full social, economic and political equality of women. To a large extent, feminism is a response to the Western tradition of restricting women's rights, but the feminist thought has a global expression and variation.

This provides the definition of feminism and basic historical development track, which may help me establish the overview of the theoretical assumption foundationally. This book was published publicly, which could be seen as a highly reliable theory book for the literature review.

Menegatti, M., & Rubini, M. (2017). Gender bias and sexism in language. In
Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Communication.

Language is one of the most powerful approaches of carrying out and reproducing sexism and sexism. The content of gender stereotypes is reflected in the choice of vocabulary for everyday communication, according to which women should show common/warm traits and men should show

surrogate/competent traits. As a result, the language cleverly recreates the social asymmetry in favor of men's status and power, which is associated with corresponding social roles. Grammar and syntactic rules are usually established in such a way that feminine terms derive from their corresponding masculine forms. However, this form of language has the negative effect of making women feel excluded. Although the reform of gender equity language could effectively prohibit these negative effects and promote gender equality, implicit forms of gender injustice still exist in language, which are difficult to contain. What's more, linguistic abstraction is a very subtle resource for representing women in a less favorable way. Because people can influence the recipient's attributes in ways that fit their stereotypes by choosing the abstraction. Thereby enforcing sexism without discrimination or even without knowing the implications of the discriminatory consequences of such linguistic behavior. Changing people's language habits by wakening them aware of the beneficial effects of gender equity expression is necessary for reducing the language sexism.

This article talks about the gender bias in language and the common stereotype of language to be sexism, which reveals the inequality issues in the language still waiting to be sorted. The article may provide the evidence of the point of my topic. Since there are still problems and injustice in the academy and society, it is meaningful to explore how to avoid language sexism and improve the language Education.

Sabine eSczesny, Magdalena eFormanowicz & Franziska eMoser, 2016. Can gender-fair language reduce gender stereotyping and discrimination?

Frontiers in psychology, 7, pp.Frontiers in psychology, 2016–02-01, Vol.7.

Gender Equality Language (GFL) aims to reduce gender stereotypes and discrimination. In order to achieve gender equality and gender equality in language, two strategies have been adopted: neutralization and feminization. For example, neutralization is achieved by substituting a neutralized form

(police) for a masculine male form (police), while feminization is achieved by using a female form to make female subjects visible (that is, the applicant....)The applicant...he). Through the integration of (1) language structure, (2) language policy and (3) individual language behavior research, we provide important comments on how GFL can help reduce gender stereotypes and gender discrimination.

This article put forward the ways of language refinement systematically. That is gender equality language, which should be used in the daily language education. As mentioned in the article, neutralization and feminization are the two main means to improve the language reform. This review enlightens the directions for my topic to be developed and provide a basis for future research and scientific decision-making.

Blumberg, R.L., 2009. The invisible obstacle to educational equality: gender bias in textbooks. Prospects (Paris), 38(3), pp.345–361.

Gender bias in textbooks (GBIT) is a low-key educational issue. To be specific, GBIT is important because textbooks occupy 80% of class time, it will radically shape students' knowledge and the ways of students' thinking. In addition, including almost the same pattern of underrepresentation of women, as well as stereotypes about gender occupations and family roles, these stereotypes greatly underestimate the increasing importance of women in the world. Nevertheless, GBIT still obscured by the system of gender stratification and role "hidden in the open". It is impossible to completely modify textbooks (and courses) to eliminate this prejudice, partly because of the high cost. At the end of this article, a cheap alternative to GBIT is proposed.

This article discusses the methods of the elimination of language sexism in language, which gives me confidence in the discussion when talking about how to reduce the gender bias in language teaching in the classrooms, that is to eliminate the sex discrimination in textbooks. However, this article hasn't put in to research, which lacks of the pragmatic evidence of whether the GBIT could

work well in the real classroom teaching.

Brannen, J. (2005). Mixed methods research: A discussion paper.

First, the research of mixed methods provides opportunities to improve skills. Secondly, mixed research training and experience are opportunities for lifelong learning. Third, mixed-method research is an opportunity to divert people's attention from theoretical work that is usually targeted at specific disciplines.

In my topic, I would use the quantitative research and qualitative research methodology to conduct my research of the exploration of the feasibility of eliminating gender bias in English language education in universities. Quantitative research would help me choose the appropriate statistical tests and get proper results. Qualitative research provides a more flexible approach. If no useful insights are captured, the researcher can quickly adjust the question, change the settings or any other variables to improve the answer.

With the mixed methods, I could get the relatively complete results for the research questions.

Compare the feminist consciousness in Jane Eyre and Wuthering Heights from the perspective of self-identity

The meaning of self-identity

According to Owens, Stryker and White (2003), Self-identity is a process of self-understanding and self-expression, which includes self-understanding and self-expression. Self-knowledge is a proper assessment of one's environment, a correct understanding of one's role and the ability to balance the ideal with the reality. Self-expression refers to the gradual improvement and realization of one's own value according to the needs of individual self-realization and self-development. In general, the writing and reading of diaries and autobiographies have become the main means for individuals in social life to seek and establish self-identity.

Feminist consciousness under self-identification

Charlotte's *Jane Eyre* is her spiritual autobiography, which is also a process of self-understanding and self-expression through novels. She interprets the ideal self through her portrayal of the protagonist Jane Eyre. Her feminist consciousness is rooted in real life and openly challenges the patriarchal order in reality, which shows her transcendent feminist consciousness. Emily's *Wuthering Heights* carries out self-cognition and self-expression by probing deeply into the inner conflicts and self-loss of the characters. Her feminist consciousness is more rooted in literature and spiritual world.

Jane Eyre (Brontë, 2010)

"*Jane Eyre*" is Charlotte's representative work with feminist characteristics. In the 19th century, Britain was still a patriarchal society, with men in the dominant position and leading everything, while women were subordinated and subjected to discrimination and oppression. (Broughton and Rogers, 2007)

In deep hatred of the patriarchal society, Charlotte at the end of the "*Jane Eyre*" deliberately let the man and become Rochester blemish blindness, nothing at all, and let the heroine Jane Eyre eventually become his spiritual pillar, and economic man Rochester represents the destruction of the patriarchal society, while the heroine of pride and independence is a symbol of the establishment of women's social status, it reflects the author's feminist ideas. Charlotte completely reversed the patriarchal social order in her novel, replacing the positions of subject and object, active and passive, making men attached to women in economy and spirit, denying the subordinate status of women, and reconfirming the existence value of women in the society.

Charlotte adopted self-knowledge perspective of narrative, through in the novel *Jane Eyre* this man [this article [this article from the www.zz-news.com] from www.zz-news.com] characters in the novel the self-knowledge and self expression, tells the story of "she" to readers - in real life, discrimination against

and oppression of women, and their dissatisfaction, resistance, desire and pursuit. In *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte openly challenges the patriarchal order in the real society from the perspective of women's liberation, shouting and fighting for the status and power of women. Her brushwork and women's inner world highlight the beautiful personality of women's self-respect and self-love. She expressed her ideal self through the role of Jane Eyre. From Jane Eyre's departure to Rochester's final acceptance, it shows that the sense of dignity and pride closely connected with self-identity are rooted in social background and life experience, and are often impacted by others. Marx said that she "reveals many political and social truths in a lucid and moving description". Obviously, Charlotte's feminist consciousness is more political, and its main value is to overturn the patriarchal order in real life.

Wuthering Heights (Carter and Brontë, 1939)

The feminist consciousness of *Wuthering Heights* is not as political as Charlotte's, which is inseparable from Emily's self-identity environment. She belongs to another type of feminism, that is, on the one hand, challenging and subverting the patriarchal social order in her works; on the other hand, it challenges the male-dominated poetics in artistic creation.

Emily's challenge to the inherent traditions and values in her works shows her hatred of the patriarchal social system. In *Wuthering Heights*, she focuses on six loves and marriages. In these six love and marriage, the tragic fate of female characters all suggests Emily's thinking pattern of "binary opposition" in love and marriage, but also shows Emily's feminist consciousness in creation, which is a challenge to the inherent tradition and values. First, in *Wuthering Heights*, Catherine, a wealthy young lady, falls passionately in love with Heathcliff, an orphan picked up from the street. Under Emily's pen, Catherine is a rebellious and willful woman with ambition. She not only owns Edgar's body, but also controls Heathcliff's soul. Catherine loves Heathcliff not because of money or status, but because of Heathcliff's frank, true and natural personality. Catherine

is looking for another self - someone who can connect with her. This view of love breaks through the hierarchy and challenges traditional values. Emily tries to show the world the controlling desire and spiritual power of women, as well as the hatred of the patriarchal society.

Emily in the artistic creation of the male poetic challenge, showing its extraordinary feminist consciousness. In *Wuthering Heights*, Emily breaks the traditional narrative mode and makes meticulous arrangement on the plot structure, which makes the "femininity" in the novel disappear and fully shows its heroic, strong and profound male artistic style. She USES the reverse chronological structure to narrate the story, avoiding the flat story, which greatly enhances the appeal of the story. She starts at the climax of the story, then goes back to the beginning, then to the development, and finally to the end. Emily chose to use this narrative mode, and her creative writing technique is actually a challenge to the male-dominated poetics, proving to the world that female writing is a creative activity full of female talents, and it is by no means an imitation of male literary tradition.

In conclusion

From the perspective of self-identity, it can be seen that Charlotte stands on the land of reality to fight against reality. Her work *Jane Eyre* embodies a strong sense of feminism and challenges the patriarchal order in the real society, and is also the psychological process of self-identity and self-expression of the author, with a strong political color. Her main artistic achievements lie in her contribution to the realization of women's liberation and gender equality. Emily's feminist consciousness is of more poetic significance. In her work *Wuthering Heights*, she perfuses the intense passion that she cannot vent in real life into the characterization of the characters in her works, and chooses appropriate roles to realize her self-identity and self-expression. She broke away from the fetters of real life and created a unique artistic kingdom. Emily's main artistic achievements lie in her challenge to the inherent traditional values and male-

dominated poetics in the field of literature and art. Her modern artistic expression gives her greater freedom, enabling her to transcend the limitations of reality and completely overturn the order of the patriarchal society in the wasteland of her imagination.

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Research on the Awakening of female consciousness in Wuthering Heights and Jane Eyre

On the *Wuthering Heights*

Literature review of Wuthering Heights

According to zhang and shen (2009)'s reinterpretation of multiple themes in 'wuthering heights', the theme of 'wuthering heights' is multi-level, such as the conflict theory of "good and evil", "love and hate", "evil" and "retribution" or "crime and punishment". The author thinks that Wuthering Heights not only absorbs the theme tradition of Gothic novels, but also successfully surpasses it, and thus reinterprets the theme of "stage struggle" and "tranquil factor of scenery". Emily is both a civilized heir and a bold innovator, and it is because of her that Wuthering Heights is immortal, as she provides a paradigm for the uncertain and bewildered. Again on the basis of the interpretation of interpretation that Emily successfully absorb the beneficial ingredient and with the exception of traditional gothic novel personalized art expression become a great female writer, must be in the text objectively reflect The Times, to achieve the most appropriate for traditional gothic novels inherit and discarded. While

Ye (2010) proposed that Emily Bronte in the novel shape both passion and rebellious character, heathcliff and Catherine, showing their hardships of return after lost yourself, represents man's inner world in the ego conflict. Their life of struggle is a true reflection of the individual's search for self. The nature in the novel is an independent subject with life, a spiritual refuge and spiritual habitat for people, full of vitality and full of diversity. The work expresses the ecological thought of returning to nature and returning to nature, embodies the antagonistic and integrated relationship between civilization and nature, and contains profound ecological wisdom. This provides us with beneficial enlightenment in today's increasingly serious ecological crisis. Han and Xu (2012) hold the view that D. H. Lawrence and Emily Bronte are nearly a century apart. Their works are deeply influenced by their own times. The works reveal the social problems and social contradictions in their respective societies to varying degrees and criticize the society. The theme of social criticism in Emily's Wuthering Heights is the objective product of love. Lawrence's criticism of the society infiltrates the author's subjective consciousness, and he criticizes the society from multiple angles and dimensions. The discussion of perfect love and marriage in the works criticizes the society from one side. In addition, Lawrence placed his hope to save the society on the perfect relationship between men and women. The two writers' descriptions of different love and marriage reflect their different views on love and marriage.

Literature review of female consciousness

The scream - hill table shows the conflict between female consciousness and the contradiction of society. Both Katherine and Emily. Bronte's female consciousness and the society constitute a variety of contradictions, appears to be incompatible. Modern feminist critics Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gerba, in their famous book The Mad Woman in the Attic, studied two unreal female images in western male literature before the 19th century -- angel and siren. Angels are ideal women who are pure and beautiful, and their main act is to

offer or sacrifice to men. Disobedient, rebellious and unwilling to give up her passions and desires, Catherine seems more like a rebellious demon in temperament, but not as repulsive as Shakespeare's Goliath and Regan and Thackeray's Hi Sharp. In Victorian society, Catherine was a typical "rebel of family angels". The British society of the 19th century was an era in which "family angels" were worshipped. That society considers "a normal woman of good character to be an angel who devotes herself entirely to her family and exists only as a daughter, wife, or mother"

In history, the awakening of female consciousness arose in the Western society with its specific background. In the European society at that time, the status of women was very low. Before the seventeenth century, a married woman in England had very few rights unless her husband voluntarily relinquished them to her; While he was alive, her property and her person provided him with all his pleasure; In some countries, if the husband dies without a will, a woman's property is given to her husband's relatives, but not to her or her children. At that time, women were said to be vassals of a man.

From the point of view of modern philosophy and social movements, feminism usually originates from the thinkers of the Enlightenment in the 18th century. Wollstonecraft (1796) was one of the few authors that could be called feminist before the 19th century, and she took it for granted that women had so much more power than men. But other works on gender equality existed earlier, such as philosopher Agrippa (1529) in his "The glory of women". Feminism was transformed into an organized social movement in the 19th century as the belief grew that women were not treated equally in a male-centered society. The organizational movement began in 1848 with the first women's rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Emmeline Pankhurst was one of the founders of the Suffragette Movement. She exposed sexism in the British social system and founded the Women's Sociopolitical Union. During the campaign,

many members were arrested by the government and went on hunger strikes after repeated trips to and from jail under "the Cat and Mouse Act". As a result of government force-feeding, these members became seriously ill, which led to widespread concern about the brutality of the legal system and, to a certain extent, served the purpose of the women's movement (Bartley, 2002)

A very important expression of modern feminism is the book *Sex And Temperament In Three Primitive Societies* published by anthropologist (Mead, 1952). She was a professor at Columbia University, where one of the leading feminist leaders in the United States, Bella Abzug, attended. In Meade's book, women in the Charnbury tribe are reported to have had a dominant position without causing any problems. The book convinced intellectuals of Abzag's day that European ideas of masculinity and femininity were very culturally oriented, rather than incorruptible.

The Background of the awakening of female consciousness in Wuthering Heights

Wuthering Heights deeply describes the awakening of women's consciousness and the exploration of women's rights. Firstly, it describes the awakening of female consciousness through the description of specific times. Including the awakening of Victorian female consciousness and the awakening of Catherine's female consciousness.

1. Awakening of female consciousness in the Victorian Era

The Victorian era was a classical period in European history. At that time, women were seen as vassals of men, without the ability and right to think independently. This is determined by the overall environment of The Times. The author does not focus on how women lived at that time, but only describes several aspects of women's marriage choices, so as to express the repression of that time. However, throughout the Victorian era, there were also rebellious women. Although at that time, women did not have absolute autonomy in

choosing marriage, they began to think independently and did not decide their own marriages only by "parents' orders and matchmakers' words". Thus it can be seen that the Victorian female consciousness began to awaken. Secondly, when women choose a male partner at this time, they will consider the charm and economic strength of the partner and pay more attention to their own future and sense of belonging, which shows the attitude of independent thinking of women. (Steinbach, 2019) In my view, compared with following the arrangement of the whole family and entering into a marriage with no future at all, in the distant Victorian era, it can be seen from some fragments described in *Wuthering Heights* that the female consciousness is quietly awakening. This awakening is only a precursor of the iceberg melting, there has been no actual breakthrough and change.

2. The awakening of Catherine's female consciousness

As a very important protagonist in *Wuthering Heights*, Catherine shows a strong sense of awakening of female consciousness. There is no doubt that Catherine loves Heathcliff deeply, which is largely due to their common feelings of soul and mutual attraction. It can be seen from this that Catherine is very independent in love. She chooses the person she loves deeply as her partner, and also makes contact with the person she loves spontaneously. However, At that time, Heathcliff's economic conditions and future development were obviously unable to meet Catherine's requirements, she knew that she was not only looking for soul mates, they also need to live in real life, so Catherine's idea was very rational and independent. Here, she shows a different attitude towards independent thinking and cautious choice from traditional women, which in a sense is the awakening of women who start to think independently. Therefore, Catherine finally chose the rich London master, who obviously could not bring as much satisfaction to Catherine as Heathcliff did in spirit. However, considering the economic conditions and personality factors, the London master met Catherine's requirements. However, after Catherine and London

master married, Catherine's actions can not be regarded as a model wife, let alone in the Victorian era. The London master, on the contrary, seemed a most exemplary husband. After the marriage Of Catherine in the settlement of their own material requirements, began to feel the spiritual emptiness. In short, after marriage, Catherine began to seek her own spiritual satisfaction. After Heathcliff came back, Catherine's desire reached its peak. She wants her husband to be friends with her lover. From here, it must not be a model wife, Catherine, also cannot be regarded as a moral woman without blemish, but we can very clearly see, Catherine in such a special era, begin to pay close attention to their inner demand, on the basis of their own way of life, this is a kind of female consciousness awakening. At last, the tragedy of Wuthering Heights is caused by Catherine's excessive idealization. This can be said to be the result of Catherine's improper treatment of female consciousness.

The awakening of female consciousness in life choices

Catherine's awakening of female consciousness is not only reflected in her life experience, but also in her every important life choice. Mainly through the struggle with his father, with the religious authorities, the expression of yearning for freedom. These three actions can clearly understand the awakening of Catherine's female consciousness.

1. Fight your father

Catherine spent a long time fighting with her father. In that particular era, her anti-patriarchal actions showed Catherine's awakening of female consciousness. At the early stage of Catherine's life development, when she was a girl, she loved Heathcliff deeply. As a noble girl, she fought against her own family and her father, the representative of the family at that time. It was a move that we now see as nothing special, but it showed a very clear character of resistance and personal will. This simple act, in the Victorian era, was the first step in the awakening of female consciousness. Although Catherine finally gave up fighting with her father and chose London master, it was out of her

consideration for the future rather than fear of patriarchy. From this point of view, Catherine did not compromise with her father and fought against the paternal rights all her life, but kept her own independent thinking.

2. Fight the religious authorities

In *Wuthering Heights*, Catherine not only shows her struggle against the patriarchy, but also her struggle against religious belief. She did not submit to religious authority, but retained her own complete, independent and rational thinking. Catherine's ideas and actions after marriage were incompatible with the religious background of the Victorian era, when a wife who cheated on her husband would be condemned by the society. However, Catherine in *Wuthering Heights* is not afraid of the restrictions of the society represented by religious vision, but only wants to follow her heart and pursue the ideal love and life. She was rebellious, but she was also fighting. From this point of view, Catherine herself disdains the religious authority recognized by the world, which shows her awakening of female consciousness.

The awakening of female consciousness in the choice of love

In addition to her choice in life, Catherine showed her awakening of female consciousness, and her choice in love also showed it very clearly. She has a forward-looking view of love and marriage, she pursues equality between men and women, her body has an independent, new prototype of women.

1. Forward view of love and marriage

Catherine had a forward view of love and marriage that did not conform to that era. She seeks the perfect union of spirit, substance and flesh. This is fundamentally different from the prevailing idea of the time, which is to marry a man of status so that he can live a comfortable life. This view of marriage is normal in modern society, but it was alien in the Victorian era. She pursues not only an interesting soul, but also rich material conditions and even a young, beautiful body subconsciously. Men who combine all three elements are rare, not just in their time, but even in modern society. Therefore, Because of her

own advanced view of love and marriage, Catherine led to the tragedy of her love. It is because she is too demanding of love, when she saw her former lover returning home in good fortune, her heart began to stir. For, in her heart of hearts, her London master could not satisfy her need for love. Her unconscious love for Heathcliff began to rekindle. This choice in the face of love shows Catherine's advanced view of love and marriage.

2. The pursuit of equality between men and women

In addition to showing a forward-looking view of love and marriage, Catherine's choice of love also shows the pursuit of equality between men and women. In the specific social background of the novel, in fact, the vast majority of women subconsciously consider themselves as vassals of men, and they are only objects kept in boudoir, without paying attention to their own spiritual demands and inner exploration. Catherine, the heroine of *Wuthering Heights*, is not such a woman. No matter when she met her favorite object Heathcliff in the early stage, or when she met master London in the later stage, the fundamental purpose of her pursuit of love is equality between men and women. She did not think of women as subservient to men. Therefore, her pursuit of love, her pursuit of a partner seems greedy, but in fact, it is beyond the common concept of the era. Such a woman as Catherine was rare even in the present, and still more so in the Victorian age. Catherine's awakening of female consciousness can be seen in her pursuit of equality between men and women in her view of love. The premise of this pursuit of equality is that Catherine treats herself as a mature and independent woman to make choices, pays attention to her inner demands, spiritual demands and material demands, and pays attention to the compatibility of two independent souls. Therefore, from this point of view, Catherine showed her awakening of female consciousness in the choice of love through her pursuit of equality between men and women.

3. A call for an independent, new type of woman

The character of Catherine, in addition to showing her pursuit of equality

between men and women, reflects her advanced views on marriage and love, but also reflects the call and pursuit of independent, new women. To understand this pursuit, it is important to first understand what is independent and new women. Broadly speaking, independence and the new type of women include three aspects. The first level is the independence of thought, the second level is the independence of matter, and the third level is the independence of life. The independence of the mind lies in being able to think independently of things and not be influenced by the outside world. Material independence means that one can afford the material conditions necessary for his own life, without relying on external forces and others. And independence in life means being able to manage your own life and manage your own life. All three criteria are difficult in modern times, not to mention the Victorian era. Catherine's thinking on love was not influenced by the society at that time, or even by her husband and family. She always maintained her independent judgment and thinking ability. That's why she developed the absurd idea of wanting her husband to be friends with her first love after marriage. There may be unscientific aspects to her views, but they are all heartfelt. From this point of view, Catherine's independent thinking shows the awakening of female consciousness. In The Victorian era, many women had only one life pursuit -- to be a gentle and virtuous wife at home and manage their own family. But Catherine was clearly at odds with the demands of the mainstream. This contrast is the great contrast between the patriarchal society and the awakening of Catherine's female consciousness. This contrast is also the main idea wuthering Heights seeks to explore. Catherine rekindled her hope for her first lover after he became rich. This hope was not tolerated by The Times, but Catherine remained unaffected and lived her life as she wished. From this point of view, Catherine's female consciousness has begun to awaken. Her early in life is to have the very strong consciousness of resistance - is to find and has high resonance partner in our own minds, she and heathcliff's love, she began to realize that to get the full humanity, to get the real freedom, equality and dignity, and her responsibility as

a person much attention, it will be able to catch a glimpse of Catherine independent women's shadow. Out of the soul of the resonance and needs, is a very ideal state of love. In the end, Catherine was influenced to choose Master London, but her choice in love reflected the flash of feminism in that era.

On the *Jane Eyre*

The way that feminism demonstrated in Jane Eyre

1. The germination of feminism -- the consciousness of resistance

The 19th century Victorian era in Which Jane Eyre lived was an era of advocating men with certain wealth and status. The concept of male superiority over female inferiority was a generally accepted social axiom. The social status of women are neglected discrimination, lost his parents, Jane Eyre is a very young age began to sojourn in the uncle's home, according to advocate the moral axioms in the society at that time, Jane Eyre should show restraint and 7 obedient clever of "virtue" [2], but her bones rebel spirit let her in the face of the injustice in life choices, Jane Eyre public objected to the oppression of spite her aunt, and the Cousins were spoiled character violent. Sent to Lowood School, Jane Eyre's rebellious character was influenced in part by the calm temperament of Miss Temple. Jane Eyre saw Miss Temple as an "angel", gradually approaching her in ways of thought and feeling. For a time, Jane Eyre thought she had accepted her fate and learned to make the best of it. "I seem to have become a well-behaved, self-controlled person." [3] But when his friend Burns had been mean and mean to the teacher, his fingers quivered with anger at his friend's forbearance. She advised Burns to stand up to injustice. "If we are struck back for no reason, we shall strike back hard, I promise -- and if we strike back hard enough, the people who hit us will never do it again." Governess in thornfield manor, Jane fell in love with male host Mr Rochester, but their identity has a huge difference at the time, if it is a ordinary girl, will be back because of the secular perspective, but Jane Eyre choose to show their love straightforward, and are eager to break the shackles of hierarchy and

pursue love both sides of the spirit of equality. At the time of getting married with Rochester, Jane Eyre learned that the mad woman in the attic is Rochester's wife. Although she knew that Rochester really loved her, she could not obtain the identity of her lawful wife, so Jane Eyre resolutely chose to give up this relationship. It was also the culmination of a concentrated outbreak of rebellious consciousness in Jane Eyre's bones.

2. The development of Feminism -- pursuit of equality

Jane Eyre shows her determination to strive for equal status with men in everything she says and does. When Jane Eyre first came to work at Thornfield, she mistook Mrs. Fairfax for the owner of the manor, and felt at a loss for her enthusiasm and patience. Found her after the farm servants, Jane didn't feel comfortable many equal relationships, after in feelings of Rochester, Jane Eyre as far as possible let oneself stand on equal status with Rochester, do not want to flatter and yield, wealth and social status and gender have advantages of Rochester, and has been careful to protect themselves against. Jane Eyre's feelings burst forth when Rochester marries another lady.

"Do you think, because I am poor, humble, plain, and short, That I am soulless and heartless? You think wrong! I have as many souls as you, and as full a soul! ... I am not talking to you through custom, convention, or even a decayed body, but my spirit is talking to your spirit, as if we had all risen from the grave, and we stood by God, equal to one another -- for we are all equal!"

This is Jane Eyre's declaration of equality, her interpretation of love. In love, the status of men is always unequal. It seems that men have the right to dominate the world, while women can only be in a subordinate position. However, Jane Eyre was unwilling to accept this idea. She tried to show herself and realize the value of life, and set the bottom line of love to maintain her personal dignity and independence [4]. She does not want any material gifts from Rochester, and does not like to "let Mr. Rochester dress me up as a doll and shower me with gold every day." During her love affair with Rochester, she insisted on being a governess to maintain her financial independence. Mad woman in the attic for

rochester's wife, Jane Eyre has received the unprecedented huge blow, even up the idea of "death", but she quickly awake, and decided to leave thornfield manor, despite difficulties, left life against, but Jane Eyre stubborn personality for her in the devoid of dignity at the cost of seeking love, can't spend the rest of his life in "mistress" identity.

After leaving Thornfield, Jane Eyre took on a very difficult job that enabled her to maintain her economic and spiritual independence -- a village teacher serving the poor. Jane realized clearly that if women could not be economically independent, then they could not have equal status in politics, marriage and love.

3. The climax of feminism -- the desire for freedom

Jane Eyre lived in an age when freedom was a distant prospect for women. However, Jane Eyre succeeded in the end. The evaluation of whether women have realized their own value is not based on their high or low social status, but on whether women themselves have truly realized their freedom in the spiritual world. According to the norms of women's behavior in the society at that time, some behaviors of Jane Eyre were even regarded as deviant: one was to express her love to Rochester actively; the other was to refuse The proposal of St. John Rivers [5]. Jane Eyre had carefully considered what was truly free. In Rochester's feelings, Rochester can provide her with material satisfaction and emotional comfort. From a certain point of view, Jane Eyre can obtain the freedom of passion release and desire satisfaction. But the foundation of this "freedom" is to become Rochester's mistress. Jane Love needs to sacrifice their own dignity and integrity to achieve. She is still uncompromising in the love of unequal social status, which fully demonstrates her own personality.

After leaving St. John's field, Jane Eyre was favored by the priest St. John. St. John greatly appreciated the stubborn and strong character of Jane Eyre, which was characterized by self-reliance and self-respect. However, St. John proposed to Jane Eyre not out of love, but out of consideration for finding a suitable priest's wife. Jane Eyre and St. John have a completely different view

of love, he understands that St. John's proposal is just to find a partner to live with, is to work in India to have a lonely colleague. Jane Eyre insisted that the foundation of marriage should be love, and was unwilling to be used as a tool by St. John, disobedient to his accommodation of himself in the name of religion. Even if St John could provide her with another kind of freedom -- to live and work freely in India, and to show her talents unreservedly. However, such freedom still requires a price -- a kind of restriction similar to imprisonment. Jane does not love St. John, and her feelings for Rochester should be repressed in her heart forever. What she loses is the freedom to express her true feelings [6].

Although Jane Eyre feels very happy because of Rochester's proposal, she still has some worries about marriage. She is afraid that she will become confused in love and become the plaything of men. So she refuses expensive gifts from Rochester and insists on working as a governess to maintain her financial independence. Jane Eyre was both simple and proud, and worried that marriage would plunge her into the family and deprive her of her precious freedom.

Jane Eyre, as a regular work in the history of literature, is the forerunner of female literature, inspiring countless women to pursue freedom, equality and happiness. The image of Jane Eyre is the praise of women who bravely fight against the prejudice of women in the patriarchal society, and it points out the direction for those confused women to realize their own value. It fully demonstrates the beautiful wish of feminism: women can keep pace with men and work together to create a better life [7]. Such a good wish inspired those oppressed women to rise up and urge the awakening of women in the feudal capitalist society. The consciousness of resistance and the pursuit of freedom and equality advocated by Jane Eyre have guided countless women to learn from Jane Eyre's qualities of self-respect, self-reliance, strength and courage to resist. As a result, the status of women has been significantly changed with the efforts of numerous excellent women. In the contemporary society

advocating equality between men and women, the status of women has attracted more and more attention. However, with the improvement of the material level, material desire has become a more and more serious social trend, and some women begin to lose themselves, especially in marriage and love, one is obsessed with wealth and status. "Jane Eyre" still has important enlightenment significance, through Jane Eyre's life experience profoundly explains that the basis for women to obtain happiness is to maintain the independence of personality. Overdependence on others, parasitism on male power, feminism will eventually disappear completely.

In Conclusion

Consciousness comes from practice, art from life. From a certain point of view, a work is to a large extent the author's life personality and life experience of reproduction and remodeling. Not so for the two women who wrote Jane Eyre and Wuthering Heights.

In the 19th century, great social and economic changes took place in Britain, and the development of capitalism promoted the germination and awakening of female consciousness. The Bronte sisters, the authors of Jane Eyre and Wuthering Heights, were able to write such astonishing works because of the circumstances and experiences in which they lived.

The men and women in the novel Wuthering Heights are passionately in love, intensely in hate, and wildly in revenge. Such intense love and hatred are the most primitive throbs of human nature. It was an event where there was no one right or wrong, just love and hate, blood and tears, and what happened there was like a storm.

The novel Jane Eyre, a vulgar style of elegance and elegance, and a counterpoint to the delicate feelings of the ladies of the family, creates for us a poor, thin, but full of infinite vigor and vitality, who dares to resist the corruption, hypocrisy and inequality of the bourgeoisie in the new era.

It can be said that Wuthering Heights and Jane Eyre are the classic works of

awakening feminist consciousness. The two works can achieve such a huge success, and the strong awakening of female consciousness in his works inseparable from the relationship.

In the end, it should be noted that both *Wuthering Heights* and *Jane Eyre* were signed by men at the time of writing, in order to avoid unwarranted discrimination on the basis of gender.

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