The centrality of the colonial motif in Jane Eyre has been well established. The figure of Bertha Mason Rochester haunting the text has made this centrality undeniable: her confinement at Thornfield Hall drives the plot, her eventual fiery demise both enables and conditions the conclusion, and the oppression of Bertha and other peoples subjected to imperial domination metaphorises Jane’s subjection to the patriarchal authority of various males throughout the narrative. Moreover, the wealth appropriated from the colonies materially sustains the society with which the novel concerns itself. The conclusion of Jane Eyre reinforces the preponderance of the colonial motif. The imperial project is foregrounded at the novel’s end in St John’s mission to India, and the characters of the novel are sustained by the wealth obtained from the colonies in the form of Jane’s inheritance. The novel’s ending, however, has been read by many recent critics as an affirmation of St John’s evangelising mission, leading some of them to conclude that Jane Eyre represents Charlotte Bronte’s own colonial appropriation.
Reader, I Married Him: Stories inspired by Jane Eyre is a 2016 collection of short stories, edited by Tracy Chevalier, inspired by the line "Reader, I married him" from Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë. It was commissioned to mark the 200th anniversary of the author's birth, and is published by The Borough Press, an imprint of HarperCollins. Jane Eyre the red room. What does the color red symbolize? The first color we notice in Jane Eyre is the color red. The red room in Jane Eyre can represent a lot of things but it is used more as a way of preparing the reader for themes of the book. The red room shows Jane Eyre as a Gothic Novel as it has many gothic descriptions such as the old furniture in the room, the ghosts and the fact Mr Reed died in that room. The room is also used as a symbol of Jane's confinement at Gateshead, she is trapped there and longs to leave. He married Eleanor McClory, known as Alice in 1776. Grandparents - maternal Thomas Branwell (born 1746 died 5th April 1808) was married in 1768 to Anne Carne (baptised 27th April 1744 and died 19th December 1809).